30.24—5561

tion. Our losses were stated at the same, seventeen.)

Viru Harbor Seized

Headquarters announced that ground forces had captured "the enemy barge base at Viru harbor" on New Georgia island after hard fighting.

(In Washington, announcement previously had been made of the capture of Viru harbor, only 30 nautical miles from Munda).

While there was no further mention of the unopposed occupation of the Woodlark island and the Trobriand group off the southeastern tip of New Guinea it was assumed that operations there also were proceeding according to long arranged plans.

MacArthur in Command

The entire operations were for the first time in the war combined under the supreme command of General MacArthur.

His air forces roared out in far reaching sweeps aimed at pinning down as much of the enemy air force to the ground as possible.

In addition to the strikes at Rabaul and Salamaua, Allied long range fighters went after the airdrome on Selary island in the Tanibar group some 300 miles above Darwin. Japanese in the villages were attacked and a boat sunk offshore.

Over Buka passage in the northern Solomons above the scene of the Rendova-New Georgia actions, an Allied plane damaged two out of three Japanese float planes which attempted to intercept it.

In the St. Matthias group of islands northwest of New Britain, a four-engined bomber attacked nine Japanese sampans, sinking one and leaving another burning.

In the fighting around Salamaua, Australian patrols worked their way toward the beach which American forces took after undergoing a heavy battering in the reef-studded surf off shore of Nassau bay at 1 a. m. June 30.

Other Australian patrols out of the Mubo area, 12 miles south of Salamaua, attacked enemy forces at Malolo and Orodubi.

The southwest and south Pacific have seldom seen such concentrated aerial, ground and sea action as reported yesterday from many points.

Jap Islands Bombarded

While the Rendova garrison of Japanese was being destroyed, ships and planes shelled and bombed the Japanese bases at Vila and Munda while other surface craft went further to bombard Japanese installations in the Balance-Faisi area.

Liberators made the raid on Rabaul, seeking to pin enemy bombers and fighters to the ground which otherwise might oppose our new Georgia and Rendova forces. Although inclement weather prevented complete observation of the results at Rabaul, the numerous fires noted were proof our bombs had struck telling blows.

The big four-engined bombers brushed off Japanese night fighters attempting interception and all came home. One bomber had been lost from the mixed force of Liberators and Flying Fortresses which struck on Wednesday.

Airdromes Blasted

The air attacks in the Lae, New Guinea, area were focussed on the big airdrome there. Planes in the Salamaua sector probed for Japanese troops.

No war correspondents accompanied the American forces in the Nassau bay landing and information from that embattled area was meager. Word still was to be received from correspondents with forces on the Trobriands and Woodlark.

Consolidation work on those islands probably would include the construction of airdromes as the Trobriands are only about 150 miles from the Japanese airdrome of Gasmata on New Britain's south shore. Our fighters based on the Trobriands could afford bombers fighter cover in raids over most New Britain points.

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Twin-pronged Offensive.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 1 (A. P.).—Twin prongs of a momentous offensive against the Japanese in the South and Southwest Pacific were thrust today by land, sea and air, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the first time in supreme command of operations.

They were as the tines of a fork pointed west and north toward New Britain Island, whose volcano-studded harbor of Rabaul can accommodate a good-sized navy and whose airdromes make it a mighty air fortress. The upper prong was at Rendova and New Georgia islands in the central Solomons where Allied landings were made Wednesday.

The lower prong was formed out of unopposed landings on Trobriand and Woodlark islands, off the southeastern tip of New Guinea, and other landings on New Guinea itself at Nassau Bay just south of Salamaua, where fighting is in progress.

The perfectly coordinated blows, with progress indicated at all points, comprised the first big push against the Japanese since Allied landings in the southern Solomons last year.

The beachheads which troops are battling to expand on New Georgia place Japan's comparatively new and well developed air base at Munda within artillery range. Above Munda, only the Jap held northern Solomon Islands stand between it and Rabaul itself.

Even closer to New Britain Island is Salamaua, on a one-mile isthmus, extending into New Guinea's Huon Gulf and looking across Dampier Strait. The landing forces at Nassau Bay were reported to have moved swiftly inland "and are in contact with the enemy."

The shores of Nassau Bay were not held strongly by the enemy. The American soldiers fought their way to a foothold after clambering out of surf-battered landing craft guarded by speedy motor torpedo boats. The scene of the action is only twelve miles south of Salamaua and eight miles from Mubo, the outlying buttress of the enemy's long-held Lae-Salamaua base.

The mighty air arm of Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney struck co-ordinated blows in this new offensive. His big four-engined Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers rained nearly twenty-three tons of explosives down on two airdromes at Rabaul, one of the main bases from which Japan might parry the Allied thrusts with its own air force. One fire started by the bombs could be seen for 100 miles away. Meanwhile Mitchell bombers bombed and strafed the Salamaua sector in support of operations there.

Jap Version of Landings.

"The fighting for the thorough annihilation of the enemies—America and Britain—is from now on," a Tokio broadcast to Japanese areas recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said today. It said the new Allied offensive had been expected.

Domei, Japanese news agency, however, transmitted an English-language dispatch to Asiatic areas describing the Allied landing on Rendova Island as a "typical United States guerrilla operation," and saying that it would prove costly "as our defense is impregnable throughout the Southwestern Pacific."

Describing the Allied attack, the Tokio radio said: "On June 30 the enemy suddenly appeared in the vicinity south of Munda on New Georgia with a convoy composed of more than ten transports supported by cruisers and destroyers and a strong air force to protect the sky, as well as more than 100 landing barges.

"They boldly carried out a landing on the northern coast of Rendova Island. The broadcaster said Jap fighter planes broke through "and carried out furious attacks on the enemy convoy." He did not refer to claims of sinkings made in a Jap war bulletin.

The Trobriands Natives Known For Immorality

Residents of Pacific Isles Where U.S. Troops Landed Find Adultery a Virtue

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 1 (AP).—The Trobriand Islands, where American troops landed in the Southwest Pacific's newest action, are rich in legends based primarily upon the natives' widespread reputation as the most immoral of all the South Sea Islanders.

The islands, of coral structure, are in appearance much like the Buna area of Papua. But rather than for its physical characteristics this territory has been studied most widely in the past for its moral concepts, based upon the dictum that immorality, even to the extent of adultery, is a virtue.

Americans who landed on Woodlark Island in an accompanying action found a small group of islands with rolling hills and valleys covered by dense tropical jungles. The natives call their land Murua.

The Trobriands, with twenty-eight-mile-long and thirteen-mile-wide Kiriwana as the principal island, consist of four large and four small islands. Some rise abruptly to form coral cliffs 300 feet high. Others lie just above the surface of the water.

Treacherous Reefs off Coast

Like Papua the vegetation is dense, with the jungle sweltering under the tropical sun and often deluged by rains totaling 140 inches yearly. The landing was a difficult task because of the treacherous coral reefs which dot approaches not only to the Trobriands but to Woodlark.

The soil is rich and some of our troops will get their first taste of native vegetables, such as taro root yams, which the natives grow abundantly to earn for themselves the reputation of being the best gardeners in the territory of Papua, of which they are an administrative unit under the Australian government.

But their tribal customs set Trobriand Islanders apart from the other South Sea natives. They are of fine physique, more like Polynesians than Melanesians in appearance and disposition. They are friendly, adept in the art of carving. On the other hand, they don't condemn lying; abortion is a common practice; marriage ties are very silght and divorces result from trivial causes.

Gold on Woodlarks

The Woodlark Islands are vastly different. There is one large island forty miles long and fifteen miles wide and six small islands, all with only a small native population. One of the few gold-bearing islands known, it has yielded more than $2,275,000 of that metal. There are good anchorages on the south coast at Guasopa and Suloga harbors. Woodlark natives are of the Melanesian type, but there is a mixture of Papuan.

There has been no indication that the Japanese have used either group of islands. They are flat enough to permit the Allies to use them for airfields pointed at Rabaul.

New Georgia Island in the Solomons chain—deceptively beautiful in its tropical luxuriance—has a heritage of war and blood-letting that goes back much further than the present conflict. A land of dense, tropical jungle protected by treacherous, uncharted coral reefs, its beauty is offset by malaria and other diseases prevalent in the South Sea islands.

Its dark, Melanesian-type natives come from a race described as the most daring and most savage of all in the Solomons group. Their ferocity, however, has been tempered considerably since the arrival of missionaries in 1902 and since the British took over the territory as a protectorate.

New Georgia, one of the principal islands of the Solomons, is fifty-two miles long and thirty-three miles wide. About a year ago the Japanese began infiltration tactics throughout the island chain, an undertaking which ended abruptly when American forces threw them out of Guadalcanal.

Dozen Smaller Islands

While New Georgia is the principal island in this group, there are nearly a dozen smaller islands clustered tightly about it. These include Rendova, where the Americans made a landing yesterday, and Gizo, which was headquarters for the British protectorate.

The Japanese built an airfield at Munda on New Georgia near the entrance to Wana Wana and Robiana Lagoons, which lie only about six miles across a strip of water from the northern tip of Rendova.

The New Georgia island group is a difficult area in which to wage war because of the jungle and mountains which rise sharply from sea level to almost 4,000 feet. The central island has the largest land-inclosed lagoon in the world. It is called Marovo and is entered through a narrow opening between steep cliffs.

Until comparatively recent times the natives lived up to their reputation for savagery. In their war canoes they sailed hundreds of miles on head-hunting raids, going even as far as Florida Island in the Guadalcanal area, 250 miles to the east.

also been employed as a place for landing supplies. Its loss by the enemy marks the first specific American territorial triumph in the currently developing offensive of which the drive in the central Solomons is only one part.

The other part is being conducted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces striking northward in the New Guinea area toward the great Japanese base at Rabaul, toward which the offensive in the Solomons also is pointed.

The first Jap reaction, the Navy communique disclosed, came Wednesday morning a few hours after American troops landed from naval transports on Rendova Island, five miles south of Munda.

Only Seventeen U. S. Aircraft Missing ---Foe Hurls Air Armada of 110 Against Landing Force.

Washington, July 1 (A. P.).—American invaders of the central Solomons have captured Viru Harbor, near Japan's Munda airbase, the Navy announced today, after a fierce sea and air battle off Rendova Island in which at least sixty-five enemy aircraft, seventeen United States planes and a 7,712-ton United States transport were lost.

Viru, a port village, had been used by the Japanese as an outpost for Munda, which lies about thirty nautical miles to the northwest on New Georgia Island, and had

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The Japanese, at that time, counter-attacked with a force estimated at 110 planes of many types—fighters, Mitsubishi medium bombers, Aichi dive bombers and various others, including torpedo planes.

The attacks continued from the morning until late afternoon against United States naval forces putting troops and supplies ashore. Under the fierce hail of enemy fire, anti-aircraft fragments and shell bursts, the landing units continued their operations while American ships and planes battled the Jap sky forces. Sixty-five of the enemy planes were shot down, "according to an incomplete report," and seventeen United States planes were reported missing.

Torpedo planes of the Japanese squadrons caught the 7,712-ton transport, McCawley, formerly the Grace Line's Santa Barbara, and disabled her after she had put her troops ashore. Subsequently the crippled vessel was assaulted and sunk by a Japanese submarine.

"Reports indicate that all personnel was removed before the vessel sank and that there was no loss of life," the communique said.

American air forces, the communique brought out, also played a major role in the starting of the offensive in the Solomons area. On Tuesday night (Solomons time) Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers heavily attacked the Jap airfield, stores and camp areas at Vila, on Kolombangara Island, in the Munda area.

Staten Island Man Skipper.

On Wednesday morning Mitchell medium bombers, Dauntless and Avenger bombers attacked Japanese defensive positions and the camp area at Munda itself and the communique said "a large fire was started." There was no mention of attacks on Japanese ships or shipping.

Viru Harbor is the only shelter or anchorage of any sort along the whole of the southern coast of New Georgia Island. The harbor, thirty miles from the Japanese air base at Munda, is described at the Navy Department as about one and a half miles in length and with depths of seven to twelve fathoms.

The entrance, flanked by vertical cliffs on each side, is a half mile in length and 300 yards wide. The navigable channel, however, is reduced to something less than 200 yards by the fringing reefs. The harbor is landlocked so that the ocean swell never comes in. Anchorage can be found in nine to twelve fathoms, but the maneuvering room for a vessel longer than 120 feet is limited, owing to the sudden shallowing of the harbor's mud bank and western reef.

Natives Are Friendly.

The land on each side of Viru Harbor is flat and about 130 feet high. The flatness continues to the foot of Karu Mahimba range, which is visible from the sea.

The Navy said the captain of the American ship lost was Commander Robert Henry Rodgers, 41 years old, of 212 Major avenue, Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y.

The transport McCawley, the Navy said, was completed in 1928 at a British shipyard and was acquired by the Navy in July, 1940 at a cost of $1,314,223. Converted to a transport, she was renamed in honor of the late Col. Charles G. McCawley, seventh commandant of the Marine Corps.

The McCawley, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, standard reference work, carried a five-inch gun, three three-inch guns and various smaller weapons and had a normal complement of 197 crew members with a transport capacity of about 1,800 persons.

HEADS ONE THRUST

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today that Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger is in charge of certain phases of the new Allied thrust in the southwest Pacific.

Gen. Krueger has been in this area since the early part of the year. His arrival in Australia to command the United States Sixth Army was first reported February 19.

The announcement said that Gen. Krueger would command "certain phases of operations" in the joint land, sea and air operation against Nassau Bay in eastern New Guinea and the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands [illegible] the north coast of Papua. [illegible] exact position, however, was not disclosed.

The Sixth Army was created particularly for service in this area.

Tokio Declares Landings Cost Allies 10 Ships

Japan Says 6 Transports, Destroyer and 3 Cruisers Were 'Sunk or Damaged'

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Radio broadcasts from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.

"The fighting for the thorough annihilation of the enemies—America and Britain—is from now on," a Tokio broadcast to Japanese areas recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said Thursday, as reported by The Associated Press.

It said the new Allied offensive in the South Pacific had been expected.

Domei, Japanese news agency, however, transmitted an English-language dispatch to Asiatic areas describing the Allied landing on Rendova Island in the Solomons as a "typical United States guerrilla operation, "and saying that it would prove costly, . . . as our defense is impregnable throughout the southwestern Pacific.

Describing the Allied attack, the Tokio radio said:

"On June 30, the enemy suddenly appeared in the vicinity south of Munda on New Georgia with a convoy composed of more than ten transports supported by cruisers and destroyers and a strong air force to protect the sky, as well as more than 100 landing barges.

"They boldly carried out a landing on the northern coast of Rendova Island, about ten kilometers (six and one-quarter miles) from the southern coast of the western part of New Georgia Island."

The Tokio broadcaster said Japanese fighter planes broke through and "carried out furious attacks on the enemy convoy." He did not refer to assertions of sinkings made in a communique from Japanese imperial headquarters, which acknowledged that American troops had landed on Rendova Island, but said Japanese navy planes had sunk or damaged heavily six American transports, three cruisers and a destroyer.

These Japanese reports, similar to extravagant assertions made in the past by imperial headquarters, were contained in a communique broadcast by the Tokio radio and recorded by The Associated Press. The reports with regard to American losses were wholly without confirmation.

The communique, which reported also the destruction of thirty-one American planes, ignored the landings on New Georgia, Trobriand and Woodlark Islands and at Nassau Bay in New Guinea, announced earlier by Allied headquarters in Australia.

The Tokio broadcast added that Japanese planes, in close co-operation with land forces, were continuing violent attacks on the American landing parties on Rendova Island.

Japs Claim Blasting Of 10 U. S. Ships

6 Transports, 3 Cruisers, Destroyer Declared Hit

By the Associated Press.

Japanese imperial headquarters acknowledged today that American troops had landed on Rendova Island in the Solomons, but reported that Japanese naval planes had sunk or heavily damaged six American transports, three cruisers and a destroyer.

The Japanese claims—reminiscent of extravagant assertions made in the past by imperial headquarters—were contained in a communique broadcast by the Tokio radio and recorded by the Associated Press. The reports with regard to American losses were wholly without confirmation.

The communique, which also reported the destruction of 31 American planes, ignored landings on New Georgia, Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, and at Nassau Bay in New Guinea, announced earlier by Allied headquarters in Australia.

The broadcast added that Japanese planes, in close co-operation with land forces, were continuing violent attacks on the American landing parties on Rendova Island.

BRITISH INTEREST

TURNS TO PACIFIC AS ATTACK OPENS

Press Sees Drive Aimed at Pushing Japs Back to Truk.

JUL - 2 1943

LONDON, July 1—(AP) Promised that this summer would see fighting on a European front, the British turned eager attention today to the Pacific, where General MacArthur's thrust toward Rabaul was regarded here as emphasizing Allied ability to carry the offensive to the Axis on both sides of the world.

The Axis, alone in the matter, kept up a clamor of invasion speculation. The Paris radio reported heavy British troop movements to southern England and stuck to the Nazi prediction that an Allied blow was set for Saturday, July 3.

Turn Attention to Pacific

Focussing attention upon the Pacific, London newspapers gave heavy headlines to "a great pincer offensive" and "a four-pronged Pacific thrust."

The Star said the drive was one which "the Japanese must resist with all their available sea, air and land forces if they are to prevent a breach in the southeastern bastion of the fortress of Asia."

Both The Star and The News regarded the attack as a fully prepared general offensive intended to hurl the Japanese back to their Truk naval base.

German military commentators finally reached a decision as to what to say of Prime Minister Churchill's speech of yesterday. A military spokesman for the German agency DNB, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, agreed with the prime minister that before autumn heavy fighting will rage on more than one front.

He suggested, however, that this fighting might include "other operations over which Mr. Churchill has no control"—an effort to suggest that Germany might somehow regain the initiative somewhere.

Sure Invasion Will Come

At the same time he seemed to take Allied invasion for granted, arguing that the Germans would have the advantage because they would be fighting on their own ground.

Allied air and sea operations in the Mediterranean seemed to be nearing a point of crisis, with night and day bombings centered upon the ferry linking Sicily with Italy across the Messina strait. An Admiralty announcement of the sinking of more than a score of Italian ships in the past week emphasized the tightness of the Allied blockade.

The Axis struggled meanwhile against the ever-growing problem of keeping the conquered countries in hand, as new outbreaks sabotaged German war efforts in Belgium and Yugoslav patriot troops smashed at communications essential to Axis defense of the Balkans.

From Switzerland it was reported that the Fascist press continued its attempt through fear to arouse the Italians to the will to strong resistance, Mussolini's paper saying:

"Italy is fighting for life or death, but it is more exact to say that if we are unable to win we must submit to the fate Brannus imposed on the conquered."

Brannus, leader of the Gauls, crushed the Romans in the battle of Allia in 390 B.C., destroyed Rome and with the shout "woe to the vanquished" thrust his sword against the balance in which the defeated were weighing gold intended for their deliverance.

Daring Attack on New Georgia Island Finds Japs Unprepared to Hold War Gains

Troops, Equipment Ashore Before Enemy Rallies for Air Attack.

JUL - 2 1943

By HENRY KEYS

London Daily Express War Correspondent

Distributed by the Associated Press

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WITH THE U. S. FLAGSHIP OF A DESTROYER DIVISION BETWEEN RENDOVA ISLAND AND MUNDA POINT, June 30.—(Delayed) This eye-witness story is a world beat and should remain so for a couple of days. It was hitchhiked a thousand miles by sea, land and air to reach the nearest radio.

An all-out American assault on the Japanese stronghold of New Georgia Island got away to a flying start at dawn this morning.

Japs Taken by Surprise

The brilliantly conceived and daringly executed plan caught the Japs flat-footed; the landing of men and materials had actually begun before the enemy shore batteries opened fire at this destroyer screen.

It was late in the afternoon before the Japs hit us but by then we were on the way back to base, having landed every man and all supplies.

A savage, persistent and brilliantly carried out Japanese mass torpedo bomber attack came in the late afternoon and a most extraordinary incident occurred. One torpedo crashed into the bow of the destroyer on which I was observing the operation and which in future I shall call "the can."

Torpedo Fails to Explode

The torpedo failed to explode or damage the destroyer in any way, although the small vessel shuddered and reeled at the moment of impact and as the torpedo bumped alongside before falling harmlessly away.

Now that it is over and we have gotten away with one of the most brazen attacks against the Japanese it is almost impossible to believe we have accomplished the objective. It was conceded that to succeed in its entirety the blow should take the Japanese by surprise.

We were confident it would, even though we recognized the Japanese must be fully aware that something was in the wind soon. Indeed, it was not until yesterday morning that the plan went into effect and orders, compiled in painstaking detail over many months, were distributed. From that moment the beach was the busiest scene.

Loading immediately was begun of transports, smaller converted destroyer transports and new type invasion ships. For most of the day the beach was black with men and trucks and the channel in which the ships stood was pimpled with dozens of small landing boats which frequently were hidden in showers of spray as they plowed through the choppy sea.

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By lunchtime, when I returned to the beach to board the destroyer which I was accompanying on the operation, the beach was more or less deserted, however.

Machinegun Breaks Loose

I was nearly out of the war before I got into it. I was crouching in the shelter of a machinegun mounting on a landing boat to escape the drenching seas breaking over me when suddenly the machinegun broke loose and hurtled down.

A quick-witted Army boy grabbed and pulled at it as it fell, dragging it to one side. It only caught me a glancing blow, merely scratching and bruising my shoulder. I'm afraid I must admit that I felt somewhat scarey yesterday and looking out for a good omen.

Aboard "the can" I quickly met her captain and commander of the destroyer division. Quiet, confident men they were and they imparted sufficient of their sureness to make me glad I had accepted advice to accompany the destroyers.

We took off in mid-afternoon feeling a curious mixture of excitement and, perhaps excusably, apprehension. So far the Jap hadn't attempted a major raid similar to that of a couple of weeks ago and that meant he didn't know we were on the move or that he was saving himself to strike at sunset.

But he wasn't. The Jap was being taken by surprise. Over in the wardroom of "the can" last night the gunnery and navigation officers were clustered over maps and charts, committing to memory in infinite detail the treacherous reefs and sand keys which choke this westernmost neck of the Blanche channel and plotting the range for guns.

On the accuracy of those charts and the knowledge of our guides depended the initial success. There were navigational hazards aplenty last night merely because of the smaller ships, whose navigational facilities were limited.

Rain Shields Ships

In the welcome rain of the pitch-

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black night some of these were unavoidably kept nosing in among the main body of ships. Some smaller ones at night time have the appearance of submarines, and this required all hands to keep a sharp look-out.

The boiling wakes and downwaves of these phosphorescent waters gleamed with a dull fire, and through binoculars and in spite of the intense darkness, black masses of ships could be seen as they rounded Hele hook in order to run up Blanche channel to the landing place.

Tiny Island, Cleared

Away ahead of the main convoy, destroyers landed troops on the tiny islands of Bau, Ane and Kokirana which guard the 100-yard-wide entrance to equally small Rendova harbor. The purpose was to knock out likely Japanese parties, enabling the main landing to go ahead immediately the transports arrived.

The dawn's early light was just beginning to filter through low-hanging clouds and misty rain which continued to fall as the transports swung into anchorages outside the entrance.

The land on either side of us was still a black mass largely obscured by the mist. Four destroyers dropped astern and another four, including the Can, proceeded west heading into Munda point with the object of drawing Japanese fire.

Clouds wreathed the peak of the 3,000-feet high Rendova mountain and hugged the slopes of mountains behind Munda's jungle-fringed shoreline, which was forbidding in the half-light.

"The Can" was second in line as we swept in toward the reefs, waiting for the Jap to show he was still around after the terrific aerial battering he received in the last few days prior to the landing.

A quarter of an hour later a loudspeaker connected to the battle circuit of ships participating in the operation crackled with the calm voice of a destroyer captain. He announced:

"They're shooting at us. They're shooting at us."

The quiet drawl didn't seem to give the warning its due significance, but all looked toward the beach and saw flashes from two shore batteries.

Eager eyes scanned the rain-swept waters of the channel in order to observe shell splashes. Several shells fell around the leading destroyer. Then the commodore spoke over the battle circuit:

"We can outrange them. Move over."

Guns Open Up

Immediately our guns opened fire. The blast and concussion of the salvo shook the ship and I bent at the knees. Within ten minutes the first shore battery to open up had been silenced completely, while the second kept quiet in order not to give away its position.

As we circled back on Rendova splashes like those made by machine-gun bullets striking the water took the eye. We were at that time closing in to the machine-gun range. The bullet splashes, however, were distinguishable within a few minutes as the light strengthened and as leaping fish were scared out of the water by the concussion of the guns.

The cease-fire order came at 7:16 a.m. as we observed anti-aircraft fire from Munda. Six planes were then over the field. Two destroyers thereupon began laying smoke-screens around the transports, but as later events proved, there was little necessity or this precaution, the Japanese short batteries having far too short a range.

Draw Enemy Fire

Again the destroyers on the stern flank edged up to Munda, again attempting to get the enemy to fire. The move was successful. The Jap flet he couldn't resist, and resumed fire, and that battery, too, was silenced. For good. We could easily see the shells tearing up the beach, causing clouds of dust, grass and trees to fly high into the air.

The bad weather, which for us was wonderful good fortune, still held. It seemed like a second invasion of Guadalcanal and Tulagi. It certainly was a striking coincidence.

As the destroyers in the west under command of "the can" dealt with the Munda batteries, others in the east also patrolled between Rendova island and the New Georgia mainland, screening against possible submarine or air attack.

There were small landing boats, dozens upon dozens of which plied between ship and shore, weaving their way through the channel of Rendova harbor, itself so small that one expected to measure it in feet rather than in yards.

It was an inspiring sight. Through glasses I could see the smooth efficiency and planning playing its part, with not a moment lost in loading and landing the boats.

Jap Batteries Knocked Out

Three times more, in the course of the morning, we on the destroyers were under fire from Munda beach but the Japanese had no more luck and each of these batteries was knocked out. From one destroyer came the radio call: "I got a good bead on that bird". This to the commander of the destroyer division.

"Good, go ahead," went back the permission to open fire. Ten minutes later that particular battery was knocked out. In the course of the morning two air raid alerts were sounded and the transports, screened by destroyers, weighed anchors and grouped into formation in preparation to beat off an air attack. This delayed the unloading a couple of hours but although few enemy planes came overhead they were downed by our magnificent day - long fighter screens before they could make the attack.

Out of the clouds came what appeared to be flares. This roused our curiosity but the explanation was forthcoming several minutes later when one of our fighters shot through over the coast in flames with the pilot struggling to jump clear. He did and landed safely in the sea where he was subsequently picked up.

It was beginning to look as if I was going to get very little news other than an enthusiastic report on the success of the operation but trouble was heading our way. By 3:15 the job was done. Every man, every piece of equipment was on the beach and we were off on the return voyage to base.

We crossed our fingers as someone soberly said, "It's too good to be true." Within the shortest while thereafter came the third air raid alarm of the day.

Twenty-five torpedo planes, flying low, were reported to have been seen at 3:30. Fighters swooped down in hot pursuit of the Japanese machines as they roared over the mainland of New Georgia from the direction of Munda and dropped below the hills fronting the shoreline. Within seconds there were sharp, short dogfights which were barely discernible at this low altitude. The next moment I saw no more than 20 enemy planes roaring out over the water.

Anti-aircraft from the ships which closed formation to repel air attack opened fire. From that moment on the din was terrific. The racket from the machine-guns and the roar of the big guns almost burst my eardrums as the violent concussions from the blazing muzzles drew the cotton out of my ears.

Two Planes Shot Down

Two Japanese torpedo planes were hit and were downed. Within a few seconds they crashed into the sea above which they had been flying at little more than 200 feet, which is the normal altitude for torpedo attack. I looked around at those gathered on the bridge. Every face was calm without any sign of fear. Every lip was firm. Every eye steady.

These were men under fire facing possible early and rapid extinction. It was impressive to see courage although I've found courage commonplace where the bullets and shells are flying.

The guns now might have been firing over open sights trained almost parallel with the water as the Japs came on. The mournful sky, which at one moment was pitted with myriads of ack-ack bursts, was quickly obscured by spreading smoke from a shell burst on the deck. Shell cases, still hot, were being tossed out of the gun turrets at lightning speed and smoke was still drifting out of them.

The battle reached its full fury as the planes closed into effective ranges for dropping their deadly torpedoes. In this half-light of a foul weather afternoon they looked monstrous in the ugliness of their dun-colored whorled camouflage and red broach of the rising sun of Japan on the fuselage.

Fire from the guns of our force now reached an ear-splitting crescendo and it seemed as if there was nothing else in the world and had never been anything else but noise. The majority of the planes shied from pressing their attack on the empty transports. Instead they came at the destroyers which were spewing flames from turret guns and thousands of tracers from automatic weapons.

The first plane charged the destroyer I was on. As it rushed toward us, the sound of its motors beyond hearing because of the thunder of the guns, I could see two heads in the pilot's cockpit. It seemed incredible that men could keep on rushing into such a wall of flame and flying shrapnel which was bursting and scattering in neatly ruled lines along the water, tearing the sea apart in ugly splashes.

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Ship Unable to Escape

Four planes were coming our way strung out behind one another. Tracer bullets were pouring in and shrapnel now seemed to burst right in the faces of the men in the planes. The first machine was within 150 or 200 yards when it dropped a torpedo. Orders to turn the vessel were shouted and a sweating helmsman who had been working like a dozen men spun the wheel but the range was too short —too short for us to worm our way out and too short for the torpedo to arm itself to the point where it would explode on contact. It crashed into the port bows of the sturdy little vessel.

Again I reeled, just managing to regain my balance. Then came a series of dull thuds and jars as the torpedo deflected in its course and bumped and bounced against the side of the ship to the beam where it started to slip under the

more bumps and it
hull, still unexploded.
do, which received as
rough handling as any I have ever heard about, dropped harmlessly to the bottom.

But there was still wickedness in the air. One plane continued its course and I was sure it was crashing into the bridge, but the pilot banked as he reached us, just lifting the starboard wing over the wheelhouse as he barely cleared the forecastle.

He went down in flames.

Two more tried the same trick on the bows but their torpedoes missed and they, too, roared over the forecastle into the black shadows.

Streaking over the narrow deck in an instant, tracers were poured into them. They were so close the gunners could not miss, and yet they would not come down. But as they rushed away the gunners kept after them. Another one of them burst into flames.

Torpedo Passes Under Ship

A fourth plane came on the starboard beam. His torpedo rushed underneath the ship. These were hectic moments. It was impossible for any one of the men to tell who was doing effective shooting or see anything like all that was happening.

But I did see another destroyer smash right into the flaming wreck of a Japanese plane which hurtled into the water directly in its path. There was a big explosion and some one who had seen only that yelled:

"Destroyer hit!"

But it was a false alarm. The little ship passed through the flaming, exploding wreckage unscathed.

Just how long the attack lasted I don't know. I forgot to look at the time, but it was not more than 10 minutes, possibly less. But in that time the ships' anti-aircraft downed 12 Japs. The can ran past one of these, still floating, at a 20-yard distance.

In it I could see one of the pilots still alive but obviously wounded. Another four of the crew, their shaven heads black with oil, were swimming away from it.

The convoy steamed on into a slowly gathering rain squall as our fighter screen was pursued by other Japanese aircraft. But for us on the ships the day was over, although there were plenty of enemy planes still trying to get in.

They were beaten off by fighters

After which black night again fell as we steamed back to base, battle-scarred and battle-weary, a few holes in the bridge from strafing just to show we had seen something, anyway.

HEAVY BOMBERS SMASH PALERMO, RAID 4 AIRFIELDS

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Storage Depots, Barracks Blasted at Sicily's Capital City.

NO ENEMY OPPOSITION

Axis Makes No Effort to Defend Island Near Italian Mainland.

MORGARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 1—(AP) American Flying Fortresses, encountering little opposition, smashed the main Sicilian port of Palermo yesterday in an unrelenting aerial prelude to trans-Mediterranean amphibious operations that must be the greatest in history.

Escorted by P-38 Lightnings, the American heavy bombers spread new debris amid the island capital's storage depots and barracks, and raked four airfields, a communique said today.

Invasion Thrust Expected

Prime Minister Churchill's forecast of heavy fighting in this area before fall did not surprise anyone here—soldier or civilian. Both Allied and Axis leaders know that invasion thrusts across the Mediterranean—when they come—will be and must be the greatest ever undertaken.

The Axis leaders also must know that the Allies hold these advantages—the initiative to choose the points for invasion, domination of the air, and complete rule of the sea.

French newspapers here gave great prominence today to reports of Axis alarm over the vulnerability of the long Mediterranean coast line opposite Africa, including neutral dispatches of the mobilization of able-bodied Italian manpower in Sicily.

The Axis-controlled Paris radio also exhibited the jitters, criticizing metropolitan Frenchmen who ad-

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mittedly look forward to Allied landings, and warning them that an invasion of their homeland would only make France a battlefield once more.

Enemy Fighters Missing

The swarms of enemy fighters usually met over Italy's big doorstep island of Sicily were missing yesterday when the Americans struck Palermo in the west after R.A.F. Wellingtons again had dealt punishing blows to Messina, eastern rail ferry terminal upon which the Axis garrisons must depend for the routing of supplies from the Italian mainland. Palermo itself was described as "about finished."

Allied leaders obviously were confronted with immense difficulties in attempting a delicate coordination of land, sea, and air forces on a scale never seen before, and against a European coast where the defenders have had an opportunity to prepare fortifications.

The recent capitulation of little Pantelleria, when a great fleet of landing craft and warships appeared after the island had been subjected to a fierce concentration of air bombing, prevented the employment of that island as a testing ground for new Allied techniques or equipment.

Bombers Make Landing Easy

When Pantelleria had fallen air and ground force experts pointed out that the technique of bombing invasion points into complete submission, thus relieving sea-borne troops of the necessity of fighting their way onto the beaches, was ideally suited to such a target.

But, they said, it could hardly be expected that such an operation would be duplicated when larger and more resistant landing spots are chosen.

The fact, however, remained that British troops who occupied Pantelleria were transported across the Sicilian strait without losing a single man or boat, and enemy aircraft attempting to interfere were beaten off with almost ridiculous ease.

Few German and Italian fighters or bombers have been in action recently, leading to the supposition that the enemy has learned a lesson from the failure of Axis aircraft to gain ascendency at any stage of the last few months in Tunisia, or over Pantelleria, and thus was saving his available planes for a really big splurge when the Allies attempt bigger landings.

If such is the case, the Allies already know the answer: Devastation raids to destroy essential enemy airbases before the enemy is able to mass a great number of planes on them to defend danger points.

Four Airfields Raided

Four Sicilian airfields—Boca di Falco, Sciacci, Borizzo and Milo—were covered with bursting bombs thrown down by Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders. In all the day's operations American losses were two planes against two Axis aircraft shot down and three destroyed over the previous night. Many other enemy planes were smashed or damaged on the ground.

The Italian communique, broadcast over the Rome radio, spoke of Allied air attacks not only upon Sicily but upon Sardinia and added: "Great damage and many casualties resulted in Palermo x x x.

Also in Cagliari (Sardinia) fires were started and several buildings collapsed in the central area of the town."

(In the Mediterranean, the Allied campaign of attrition went on against Axis supply lines. The British Admiralty announced in London that British submarines had destroyed a fast transport and three supply ships and probably had sunk a fifth ship in Italian waters. This brought to more than 20 the number of enemy ships sunk or damaged in those waters during the last week).

American airmen returning to their bomber base from the Palermo attack reported that where previously scores of Axis ships had been tied up, the city's harbor was now choked with wreckage and that only three small boats were to be found there yesterday.

Anti-aircraft fire was very light where it had formerly been very heavy, as had the fighter defense.

Fortresses Hit Palermo Base And Airfield

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Storage Depot and Barracks in North Sicily Are Blasted

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 1.—American Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightning fighters, scored hits on the storage depot and barracks at the en[illegible] North Sicilian base of Palermo, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Fortresses also attacked the Boca di Falco airfield, a short distance southwest of Palermo, and the communique said much damage was done.

Italian Airfields Attacked.

During the previous night, Allied bombers returned again to the Sicilian ferry port of Messina, across from the toe of Italy. The war bulletin said the marshalling yards and ferry terminal were "well covered with bombs."

In other dayight raids yesterday B-25 Mitchell and B-26 Marauder bombers, accompanied by fighters, attacked the airfields at Milo, on the western tip of Sicily; at Borizzo, directly south, and at Sciacca, on the southwest coast. Bomb bursts were observed in the target areas.

Two Allied planes were reported missing and five enemy craft shot down. There was virtually no enemy fighter opposition.

Messina Much-Bombed Spot.

Messina, target of the Tuesday night attack, is rapidly becoming the most bombed spot in all Italian territory. Wellington bombers from the Northwest Africa Air Force poured explosives on its ferry terminus and railway yards the night before, simultaneously with attacks on similar installations by the Middle East bombers at Reggio Calabria, 6 miles across the Messina Strait on the mainland.

(The Italian communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, admitted "great damage and casualties" at Palermo. Several public buildings were reported hit.

(Rome also reported an attack on Cagliari, near the southern tip of Sardinia, a raid not immediately announced by Allied headquarters. Fires were reported to have been set there and several buildings in the center of the city were said to have collapsed.

(The Italians asserted they shot down five Allied planes against the loss of one of their own.)

GIRAUD KEPT IN COMMAND AT BRITISH WISH

Churchill Tells Commons Request Was Made 'On Military Grounds'

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Denies Eisenhower Is Invested With African Political Control

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 1.—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons today that the United States and British governments had asked the French National Committee of Liberation on June 19 that Gen. Henri Giraud be retained "on military grounds" as commander of French armed forces in North Africa for the present time.

A request for assurances "that there should be no important change in the French command in North Africa at the present time" was made to the committee, he said, on behalf of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief.

The representation "was made on military grounds and implied no decision to invest Eisenhower with full control over the political organization in North Africa," the Prime Minister said in response to a question by Laborite Emanuel Shinwell.

Reaction To AP Dispatch

Churchill's unequivocal words came amid the stormy reaction of the press and some political circles here to what was described by some newspapers as slighting treatment of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader.

Following so closely on Churchill's statement yesterday that heavy fighting would occur before fall in the Mediterranean, the statement served to confirm last Sunday's authoritative analysis by Kirke Simpson, Associated Press staff writer in Washington, of the view that the de Gaulle-Giraud differences would not be permitted to threaten the success of any Allied military operations in the Mediterranean area.

Simpson's story has been a subject to widespread comment in Britain this week, and apparently it prompted Shinwell's questioning of Churchill on Allied policy in Africa.

Committee Met Allies' Wishes

North African dispatches reported on June 22 that the French committee had decided that Giraud and de Gaulle each would retain command of his own forces. In other words, Giraud retained his post in line with the British-American request on June 19.

Churchill said this request was made "in view of the prolonged discussions between the French leaders in Algiers on questions involving the character and control of the French armed forces and the serious effect which this might have on the furtherance of the war effort and the safety of Allied forces."

Unity Is Britain's Hope

The Prime Minister, deprecating "any undue attention to the personality aspect of the new French organization," said:

"The committee is working on the basis of collective responsibility and it is our hope that all its members will merge their personal and individual interests for the common good of France.

"The British Government have consistently encouraged the union of Frenchmen in the fight against the Axis and for the liberation of France."

Shinwell had asked for a statement on a reported "decision to invest full control in General Eisenhower over the French political organization in North Africa and whether the British Government is a party to this decision."

Not To Impose Political Rule

"It has never been the British Government's policy to support any one member of the Committee of National Liberation rather than another," Churchill replied.

"Taking a longer view, I would say it is not the policy of the United States and British governments that their armies, upon whom the burden must rest, or the French forces equipped by them, shall be used to impose on France, directly or indirectly, any particular military leader, but rather to make sure that the broad and settled will of the masses of the French people, expressed under conditions of freedom, shall decide upon the future government of their country."

Giraud Considered Necessary

Another Laborite, Capt. Frederick John Bellenger, asked:

"Is the House of Commons to understand from the Prime Minister's statement that, in order to assure the safety of Allied troops and their communications, that it is necessary General Giraud shall remain in supreme command of the French military forces?"

To this Churchill said emphatically: "I certainly consider it necessary at the present time."

Churchill Says Allies Asked French to Keep Present Command

Also Sought Assurances Giraud Had Effective Control of Forces

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed to the House of Commons today that both the American and British governments had asked Gens. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud on June 19 for assurances that there would be no important change in the French command in North Africa at present.

The Prime Minister also declared the two French leaders had been asked to satisfy Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in North Africa, that the present French military commander in that area, Gen. Giraud, had effective control of the French forces there.

The assurance was requested, Mr. Churchill added, "in view of the prolonged discussions between the French leaders in Algiers on questions involving the character and control of the French armed forces and the serious effect which this might have on the furtherance of the war effort and the safety of Allied forces."

Decided on Military Grounds.

The representation to the French Committee of National Liberation, the Prime Minister said, "was made on military grounds and implied no decision to invest Eisenhower with full control over the political organization in North Africa."

(In a June 27 Washington dispatch, based on information from authorities who could not be quoted by name, Kirke Simpson of the Washington staff of the Associated Press wrote:

("The Washington Government was revealed tonight as ready to back up Gen. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander in French Africa, to the limit in whatever steps he may find necessary to eliminate any threat to success created by the political controversy between Gens. de Gaulle and Giraud, heading rival French factions."

(Mr. Simpson added that "the Washington Government expects Gen. Eisenhower to tolerate in North Africa no De Gaulist or other French activities" which would delay execution of Allied military projects in that area, jeopardize Allied supply lines or undermine the morale of the forces commanded by Gen. Giraud.)

No Attention to Personalities.

Mr. Churchill, who was cheered when he entered Commons, said he deprecated "giving any undue attention to the personality aspect of the new French organization."

"The committee is working on the basis of collective responsibility and it is our hope that all its members will merge their personal and individual interests for the common good of France," the Prime Minister declared.

"The British Government have consistently encouraged the union of Frenchmen in the fight against the Axis and for the liberation of France."

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell asked whether Mr. Churchill would make a statement on a reported "decision to invest full control in Gen. Eisenhower over the French political organization in North Africa and whether the British government is a party to this decision."

"It has never been the British government's policy to support any one member of the Committee of National Liberation rather than another," the Prime Minister replied.

Future Up to French People.

"Taking a longer view, I would say it is not the policy of the United States and British governments that their armies, upon whom the burden must rest, or the French forces equipped by them, shall be used to impose on France, directly or indirectly, any particular military leader, but rather to make sure that the broad and settled will of the masses of the French people, expressed under conditions of freedom, shall decide upon the future government of their country."

Capt. Frederick John Bellenger, Laborite, asked:

"Is the House to understand from the Prime Minister's statement that, in order to assure the safety of Allied troops and their communications, that it is necessary Gen. Giraud shall remain in supreme command of the French military forces?"

Mr. Churchill replied emphatically: "I certainly consider it necessary at the present time."

The Prime Minister reiterated that the main direction of the North African campaign was under Amer-

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ican authorities and said, "Personally I am in the closest accord with the President upon all these steps that are taken."

Churchill Sees Two Shows

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill, who usually works nights as well as days, has been stepping out these last few days. Tonight he went to the theater for the second time this week, seeing Noel Coward's "Present Laughter." Last night he took in Coward's "This Happy Breed."

Algiers Cabinet Begins Fusing Of French Army

Advisory War Body Starts Study; Giraud U. S. Trip Is Reported Postponed

ALGIERS, July 1 (AP).—The new seven-member French advisory war cabinet, named by the Committee of National Liberation, held its first meeting today and began the task of fusing all French land, sea and air forces.

A communique issued by the cabinet said that it "particularly undertook to study the order in which all units of the French military forces were constituted, organized and armed." The reason for this study was not given.

The meeting was held after a stormy four-hour session of the National Committee which completed the organization of the war cabinet. Members now include Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Honore Giraud who agreed on General Rene Bouscat, an aviation officer, as their joint representative. Bouscat had been Giraud's emissary to the Fighting French Committee in London. Other members are General Alphonse Juin, General Edouard Rene Marie de Larminat, Vice-Admiral Philippe-Marie Auboyneau and Admiral Collinet, commander of the French West and North African naval forces.

Earlier, the committee had named Pierre Charles Cournarie to succeed Pierre Boisson as governor-general of French West Africa, which includes the strategic Dakar naval base. Cournarie had been appointed Governor of the Cameroons by General De Gaulle in 1940 and is a career man in the French colonial service.

The committee also settled the question of authority in Algeria by confirming the supreme powers of General Georges Catroux as governor-general. The action followed a raid on an Oran newspaper by armed guards under orders of the French admiral in charge of Oran armed forces. The newspaper was charged with "De Gaullist activity." Catroux answered with strong protest against interference by the military in civilian administration.

Dr. Georges Giraud, brother of General Giraud, in his first published interview since he arrived in North Africa a few weeks ago in escape from occupied France, said Frenchmen on the continent were united in their hate for the Germans. "They are neither Giraudist nor De Gaullist," he said.

BROTHER OF GIRAUD FINDS FRANCE UNITED

Recently Escaped, He Says Hatred of Nazis Chief Factor

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ALGIERS, July 1 (AP)—Dr. Georges Giraud, brother of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, French Commander in Chief in North Africa, declared today as one newly escaped from occupied France that "the people of France are neither Giraudist nor de Gaullist—they are against the Boche."

In his first published interview since he arrived here a few weeks ago, the veteran physician said:

"I am sadly surprised to find here the questions of personalities. In France the unity against the enemy is absolute."

Dr. Giraud said he had hidden for five months in France after agents of the Gestapo had been sent to arrest him following the Allied landings in North Africa. Finally he and a friend whom he did not identify made their escape via the "underground."

He said disaffection with the Vichy regime was general throughout France and its decrees were constantly being disobeyed.

Malnutrition, he added, has "terribly ravaged" the children and aged in France and the mortality rate has "continually increased."

He said that before reaching North Africa he was interviewed by German journalists, who asked his opinion of an eventual Allied landing in Europe. "I replied that Italy always has been a traitor to her friends and that one day she would betray Germany, for that is according to her traditions," he related.

Dr. Giraud said he had asked his brother for permission to resume his service as an army doctor but that the general requested him to act as his adviser.

COURNARIE NAMED TO BOISSON POST

Algiers, July 1 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation today named Pierre Charles Cournarie to succeed Pierre Boisson as Governor-General of French West Africa, where the Dakar naval base is situated.

Pierre Cournarie had been Governor of the Cameroons under an appointment made in November, 1940, by Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

General Brereton Issues Fourth of July Statement

Salutes All Allied Peoples as Well as the United States

CAIRO, July 1 (AP).—Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the American forces in the Middle East, in a statement in connection with Independence Day celebrations in this theater of operations, said today: "As we honor our own founding fathers on this Fourth of July in 1943, let us salute also the people of the United Nations who fight at our side.

"Even as we cherish the memory of those who have gone before us, so will the generations to come pay homage to these our allies, who by their courage and sacrifice have caused freedom's holy light to shine upon their lands for all time. Out of this great common effort will come a brotherhood of nations of free men which will endure when our struggle of today is but an incident in our history."

POLES READY

CAIRO, July 1—(AP) ...mpletely motorized Polish army, equipped by Britain and standing ready in the Middle East and the British isles, will "soon be fighting on the battlefields of Europe," Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski said today. "All the roads to Poland lie through these battlefields and we Poles are on our way back to the fatherland," he said.

Axis Europe Battered From 3 Directions, Worst Still to Come

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—Striking from three directions, the mighty air arms of the American and British Allies subjected Axis Europe to a design of destruction unparelleled in all history during June, and for the enemy the worst was still to come.

During the month, Allied aerial power reached out in rising fury from bases in Britain, in Northwest Africa and in the Middle East—with American and British flyers cooperating smoothly to keep the offensive going virtually around the clock.

These accomplishments stood out:

1. The unconditional surrender of the Italian fortress island of Pantelleria on June 11, first island ever conquered by air power alone; the subseqquent capitulation of Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione, and the pattern of destruction spread over Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

2. The great destruction wrought by the RAF in its city-by-city bombing of the Ruhr Valley, to whose concentrated industries Hitler looks for replenishment of his war machine.

Greek Raids Significant.

Also significant were the two American Liberator raids last week on Axis airfields near Athens and Salonika, an aerial pointer toward a possible Balkan invasion route, and inauguration by the RAF of a bombing shuttle service between Britain and Africa with an important raid on both the outbound and homeward trips.

Available figures did not reveal the total weight of explosives dumped on the European enemy during the month, but Capt. Sir Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, told the House of Commons yesterday that the RAF alone now is dropping bombs on Germany at three times the 1942 rate.

Reliable estimates placed the RAF's June bomb deluge delivered from homeland bases at a record 13,500 tons, topping by some 1,000 tons the May record of 12,500 tons. A great proportion of this June destruction was spread on the Ruhr in nine major attacks, including the assault on Duesseldorf on June 11 by the war's greatest heavy bomber force.

The United States 8th Air Force, while carrying out only seven bombing missions embracing a dozen targets, as compared with nine raids and 19 targets in May, was reliably understood to have greatly increased its bomb tonnage per raid by turning out in double the strength of only a few weeks before. More than 200 planes, for instance, were sent on the Wilhelmshaven-Cuxhaven raid June 11.

Ruhr Penetration Is High Light.

A high light of the month for the Britain-based American flyers was their first penetration of the Ruhr. Their raid on the large synthetic rubber factory at Huls on June 22 was rated as probably one of the best bombing jobs of the war.

In addition, June brought an official statement that the numbers of heavy bombers in the 8th Air Force had been doubled since March and would be redoubled by October.

The Americans lost 82 bombers in June, against 62 in May, but because of the expanded operations the increase was not considered excessive. In their 13 nights of operation the RAF flyers lost 269 planes, the highest monthly total of the war.

From Middle East bases, American heavy and medium bombers carried more than 2,155 tons of explosives across the Mediterranean to Axis objectives in 2,314 sorties during the month with the negligible loss of three big planes.

Middle East assaults against the Italian mainland and island possessions were carried out in close co-ordination with the forays by the Northwest African Air Forces. The combined Middle East Air Command completed 213 missions throughout the month.

Italian Objectives Hammered.

Aircraft from the Middle East and Northwest African Commands took turns at hammering, by both day and night, key ports, rail centers, airfields and other objectives in Southern Italy and Eastern Sicily, with Malta-based planes lending a helping hand.

Sardinia and Western Sicily were largely the exclusive territory of the Northwest African bombers and fighters, while Aegean shipping and Balkan targets were kept on a fairly constant alert by the Middle East.

United States Flying Fortresses from Northwest African bases also ranged up the Italian mainland for attacks on the La Spezia naval base June 5, and Naples and nearby targets also were bombed several times.

Axis shipping among the Greek islands of the Aegean was the particular target of long-range RAF fighters from desert bases, and during the month 15 vessels—tankers, schooners and fishing vessels—were sunk by cannon fire and bombs. Thirty-six others were damaged.

Allied Planes Attack Axis Targets Along French Coast

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—Enemy targets along the French coastal area were reported under attack by Allied planes last night as Britain itself passed the seventh consecutive night without a raid.

There was no immediate official announcement concerning last night's Allied operations, but observers along the British southeast coast reported a formation of fighters swept back at a height of 20,000 feet after a number of heavy explosions had been heard across the strait.

British Mustangs, Typhoons and Spitfires had a field day yesterday with Axis transportation in France and Belgium by shooting up more than 20 locomotives to boost the bag to well over 30 in a 24-hur period. Two planes failed to return.

These attacks wound up a record month of aerial assaults on Germany and occupied Europe in which the RAF alone loosed bombs with a total weight of approximately 13,500 tons, a great part of them on the now-devastated Ruhr Valley.

A German radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Red Cross trains, each carrying 400 persons, were being used to remove mothers, children and old persons from that bomb-ruined district. The evacuees are being carried, the broadcast said, to "remote safe districts of the Reich."

Dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, reported that the great Allied air offensive has produced a serious housing shortage in the frequently-bombed districts. Das Schwarze Korps, newspaper of the German Elite Guard, was quoted as calling for a policy of housing rationing on the same basis as food.

ONE U-BOAT SUNK FOR EACH VESSEL LOST BY ALLIES

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Nazi Claims of Sea Victories Fall Off Sharply for June.

LONDON, July 1.—(AP) The Germans are now losing at least one precision-built submarine for every mass-produced Allied freighter sunk, British naval observers said today.

Sharply reduced Nazi claims of British and American shipping destroyed during June were weighed by these observers against record Allied sinkings of U-Boats in the last two monts.

20 Ships Sunk

Berlin broadcasts, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted that 31 merchantmen aggregating 149,000 tons were sunk by all German agencies in June, of which 20 ships of 107,000 tons were knocked out by U-Boats.

An estimate of 20 U-Boats destroyed during the month probably would be conservative, for Malcolm MacDonald, British high commissioner to Canada, announced Tuesday that 14 of these raiders were killed in the previous 14 days.

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in his Guildhall speech yesterday that the Allies' average in May was at least one U-Boat sunk a day.

The failure of the U-Boats in June probably is even greater than the Germans acknowledged, for Mr. Churchill indicated in his month-end address that less than 100,000 tons had been sunk.

June Best Month of War

"We have had in June the best month, from every point of view, that we have ever known in the whole 46 months of the war," he said.

This was interpreted as meaning that shipping losses were at a new low. The lowest previous total disclosed was 97,000 tons in March, 1940. The British were announcing monthly shipping losses at that time, a policy later discontinued.

Naval observers advanced four

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main reasons for the decline of German claims from the total of 926,600 tons declared sunk by all services in March to the 149,000 tons in June:

1—New Allied aircraft carriers and long-range aircraft which give convoys overhead cover across the entire Atlantic.

2—Scores of new light escort ships coming into production along with new and powerful secret weapons.

3—Convoys "are not being seriously attacked at the present time"—this on the authority of the Prime Minister.

4—Withdrawal of a great number of submarines from the main Atlantic sea lanes.

Has 400 U-Boats

Despite her losses, Germany is estimated still to have around 400 U-Boats and the full strength of this underwater fleet is expected to reappear soon in a new bid to cut the supply line to Britain.

Mr. Churchill said yesterday it was wrong to assume that "bad patches do not lie ahead." The theory having widest acceptance is that the U-Boats, possibly more heavily gunned and with increased armor to mitigate the effect of depth charges, will change tactics and hunt singly, in pairs or in threes instead of by packs of eight or more.

Qualified United States and British naval officers discounted a German explanation that the submersibles were withdrawn for use against an Allied invasion. They said that a heavy concentration of U-Boats against the north African landing forces accomplished little and lost heavily.

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BRITISH SUBS SINK FOUR AXIS SHIPS

London, July 1 (A. P.).—British submarines operating in Italian waters have sunk a large Axis transport and three supply ships, the Admiralty announced today. The transport, a fast modern vessel, was hit with three torpedoes and sank within an hour, a communique said.

One of the supply ships, described as of medium size, probably was laden with ammunition, the announcement declared, for she blew up with an explosion so terrific that the attacking submarine was severely shaken.

In addition to the vessels reported destroyed another supply ship of medium size was reported attacked and the Admiralty said that she was believed to have been sunk.

The exact locale of the operations and the dates on which the sinkings occurred were not disclosed.

Four Axis Ships Sunk By British Submarines

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—The Admiralty announced today that British submarines had destroyed four Axis ships and probably had sunk a fifth in Italian waters, bringing to more than a score the number of enemy vessels sunk or damaged by Allied undersea craft in the Mediterranean during the last week.

Their prey ranged from an armed merchant cruiser and two large transports to small supply ships.

A fast modern transport was one of the four most recently sunk. She went down, it was said, within an hour after three torpedoes had smashed into her.

The three others were supply boats, one apparently loaded with ammunition, because she blew up when hit and the explosion shook the attacking submarine.

The dates of the latest sinkings were not disclosed.

On June 24 the Admiralty announced British submarines had destroyed an armed merchant cruiser of about 7,000 tons, two naval auxiliaries, two medium-sized ships and eight small ones.

Listed then as torpedoed but not certainly destroyed were three large tankers, two large supply ships and a small tanker.

The Polish submarine Dzik was credited Tuesday with sinking a passenger ship and a supply ship of about 4,000 tons.

The Allied submarines have been operating under a heavy air umbrella and with strong sea cover in the Mediterranean invasion lanes.

Three Nazi Freighters Damaged By Bombers

London, July 1 (AP)—The British Fighter Command aircraft damaged three medium-sized freighters and four mine sweepers in an attack on a German convoy off Holland today, the Air Ministry news service announced.

Typhoon bombers made the attack at masthead height, executing their runs in the face of intense fire from ship and shore batteries and weaving in and out of the cables of the convoy's balloon barrage.

Typhoon fighters acted as cover and damaged some of the convoy's escort of Focke Wulf-190s.

15 British Warships Reported at Gibraltar

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—The British battleships Nelson and Rodney and the aircraft carrier Formidable as well as 12 British and two French destroyers were reported at Gibraltar yesterday in a German overseas broadcast recorded by Reuters.

The report added that three British destroyers and one submarine left the harbor for the Mediterranean in the afternoon.

FIVE ALLIED WARSHIPS ENTER MEDITERRANEAN

MADRID, July 1 — (AP) Dispatches from La Linea said tonight that the British battleship Nelson and four destroyers left Gibraltar for the Mediterranean.

Shortly afterward, 20 merchantmen were reported to have left for the Atlantic while 26 more freighters remained in anchor at the port.

Thirty American bi-motored planes landed on the Gibraltar field during the morning and left later for North Africa, it was said.

SATURDAY INVASION STRESSED BY NAZIS

London, July 1 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Paris radio said today that British troops stationed in Northern England and in Northern Ireland had been transferred to southern England "in anticipation, it is believed, of events scheduled for July 3."

Axis broadcasts since Monday have been alternately suggesting and discounting this coming Saturday as the possible date of an Allied invasion attempt. The Paris broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

THUNDERBOLTS DESTROY FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS

LONDON, Friday, July 2 — (AP) Heavily gunned American Thunderbolts destroyed four enemy fighters with the loss of one plane in a daylight sweep yesterday over northern France, the Air ministry announced today.

In another attack, typhoon bombers turned on an enemy convoy of the Dutch coast and damaged three merchant vessels and four mine sweepers.

Thunderbolts of the U. S. Army Eighth airforce destroyed four German fighters in a sweep over northern France and the low countries, the communique said. One of the United States planes is missing and four of the British planes have not returned.

Paris Radio Version.

London, July 1 (A. P.).—The Paris radio asserted today that Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner on Martinique, had been forced to accept the "intervention of an American delegate" for a "tragic solution" of that island's difficulties.

"This Washington envoy will shortly arrive at Martinique to discuss with Robert points on which the latter intends to stand firm," the broadcast said. "Roberts defense of national interests up to the last second greatly honors him."

WAR'S REPORTERS DRAW HIGH PRAISE

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London, July 1 (A. P.).—J. H. Brebner, director of the news division of the British Ministry of Information, paid tribute to war correspondents in an address at a luncheon of the overseas league today.

"We are all proud of our free press," he said, "and we should also be proud that it inspires men voluntarily to hazard their lives in the maintenance of those principles which form the foundations of a free press."

Mr. Brebner, who recently returned from the Middle East and North Africa, said "the fighting forces admire the war coresponsdents who share their risks and who, in reporting their deeds of valor, inspire our men to still greater heights."

At least twenty-three American and British correspondents and news broadcasters have been killed and more than sixty wounded in the war, Mr. Brebner said. Seven are missing and more than thirty-six are listed as prisoners in the enemy's hands.

GUERRILLAS FIGHT NAZIS IN BALKANS

Eight German Divisions Repulsed in Yugoslavia, Elite Unit Smashed.

LONDON, July 1—(AP) Ever-active Yugoslav guerrillas have smashed an effort by eight Nazi divisions to clear the way for a stand against a possible Allied invasion of the Balkans and have stripped to half its might the Prinz Eugene division of the German elite guards, Yugoslav sources said today.

The sources here, telling of the pierce action today, reported that the Germans launched the offensive May 15, meaning to wipe out ceaseless guerrilla attacks, but only ran into patriot bands which plagued them from ambush from Bosnia to Montenegro, and soon the guerrillas had taken the offensive.

The Germans, it was said, struck desperately at 50,000 patriots, trying to take them from the throats of Italian occupation troops along the Adriatic coast, and trying to put up supply and communication lines.

But the guerrillas, established in the mountains behind the coast, were able to make swift stabs at Italian garrisons and also smash into the Germans from different directions.

It was reported that an important railway line between Zagreb and Split was cut 13 times in the last two weeks.

Severest fighting in the action was on the Drina river near Foca, where the guerrillas established a front and held off the enemy. The Nazis circled behind the Yugoslavs, but last week, the sources said, the guerrillas smashed through the enemy lines at Piva and forced them back near Gacko.

The patriots have made repeated attacks on the Belgrade-Saragjevo railroad from the mountains around Foca and now are winning back territory the Germans have held for some time, it was said. New fighting also was reported from north-west Yugoslavia in the German puppet state of Croatia.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic and part of his forces were said to be concentrated in southeastern Yugoslavia where they could make early contact with any invasion forces in Greece.

Yugoslavs Rout Nazi Division

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—Yugoslav sources in London asserted today that Yugoslav Guerrillas had cut the crack Prinz Eugen Division of German S. S. (Elite Guards) to pieces and had frustrated an offensive by eight German divisions aimed at clearing Axis lines for defense against possible Allied invasion of the Balkans.

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London, July 1 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Cairo today quoted reliable Balkan sources as saying that Sofia, Bulgaria, had been made supreme operational headquarters for the Axis in the Balkans. The dispatch said Axis commands in Greece and Yugoslavia had been withdrawn, leaving only regional headquarters in those countries.

Axis officials apparently realized, the dispatch said, that it would be difficult to direct operations from Greece and Yugoslavia in the event of an Allied invasion of the Balkans.

Reports Syphilis Increase

Archbishop of York Says Cases Are 120% Higher Than in Last War

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—The Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York, asserted today that syphilis cases had increased 120 per cent in Great Britain since the beginning of the war although, he said, authorities had advised him that the proportion of all forms of venereal disease is smaller in this war than the last.

In an address delivered to the York Diocesan conference, the Archbishop urged more clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases and declared that "church and state must co-operate as far as possible both in the prevention and cure."

Bomber Gas Needs Cited

LONDON, July 2 (Friday) (AP).—The Lancaster heavy bomber uses about 2,000 gallons of gasoline in flying about 500 miles to the Ruhr and back—enough to take the average British small car about 60,000 miles—Geoffrey Lloyd, oil control board chairman, said today. A big raid costs about $800,000 for gasoline alone, he said.

U. S., CANADIAN TROOPS CROSS SEA TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Friday, July 2—(AP) A large number of American and Canadian troops have crossed the Atlantic during May and June without loss, it was reliably reported.

The fighters cannot be given, but one unofficial British military observer said they came in strength which "has exceeded the highest hopes."

Virtually no ships carrying this cargo which receives the highest priority have been lost in the north Atlantic during the two months, according to the best reports.

Report Danish City Bombed

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—A Morocco radio broadcast recorded by Reuters today said that Aarhus, Denmark's second largest city and an importnat railway junction, was bombed last night. There was no indication of such activity by British or American plans, and British sources said they assumed that if the bombing occurred it was carried out by long-range Russian aircraft.

BRITISH WAR WORKERS PAID $22.78 WEEKLY

LONDON, Friday, July 2 — (AP) The average weekly wage for the British factory worker is $22.78 for men and $11.72 for women, a Ministry of Labor survey showed today.

The survey was made among 6,250,000 workers in 50,000 manufacturing firms of all types.

Men's wages have risen 74.9 per cent and women's 80 per cent since October, 1938, according to the survey.

The average increase for the same numbers of hours worked as five years ago was only 27 per cent, one offical said, while the cost of living for the same period jumped 28 per cent.

The men in aircraft plants average $29.94 and are the best paid workers.

Coal miners were excluded from the survey, but a note in the Ministry of Labor gazette showed that their average for six shifts was $22.18.

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Sentenced in Britain

DON, July 1 (AP).—Alan Wesley Batchelor, a twenty-four-year-old American in the Canadian Army, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment today for robbery. Canadian Army records gave his home address as Oakland, Calif.

RUMANIAN TO VISIT POPE

LONDON, July 1(AP) A Paris radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said tonight that Vice-Premier Mihail Antonescu of Rumania, nephew of the premier, had arrived at Rome today and will be received by Pope Pius XII tomorrow.

POPE REMAINS IN VATICAN

BERN, July 1—(AP) A dispatch from Rome today said Pope Pius XII had decided to remain in the Vatican again this summer despite the advice of his physicians that he spend the hot months at his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo on the shores of Lake Albano.

The Pontiff has not gone to his summer home since the war began.

DE VALERA REELECTED

DUBLIN, July 1.—(AP) Eamon De Valera was reelected prime minister of Eire today by the new Dail and he immediately proposed the names of all his former ministers as a "team" for the government.

The Dail, named in elections June 22, chose De Valera by a vote of 67 to 37 for his opponent, William Cosgrave, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party.

De Valera's proposed cabinet included only one new member, Sean Moylan, former party secretary, in a reorganization of portfolios.

Paves Way For Biggest Feminine A.E.F.

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LONDON,—(AP) One of the busiest women in all Britain right now is the commanding officer of the forthcoming second feminine American Expeditionary Force which will be the largest group of Uncle Sam's nieces ever sent abroad.

Capt. Wilson

To quote the exact number, of course, would invite the Army censor's blue pencil, but the force is big enough to give Capt. Anna W. Wilson of Studio City, Calif., plenty to do in arranging living quarters at the various places where the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be stationed.

In addition, this attractive, prematurely gray-haired head of the WAACs in the European Theater of Operations is holding numerous conferences with high ranking officers in Great Britain who are hopeful that WAAC telephone operators, stenographers, clerks, motor car drivers or airplane mechanics will be assigned to their units.

Captain Wilson is 33 years old. Her hair, which she wears waved up and back from her face, accents her dark expressive eyes. She has the figure to set off a uniform. She is friendly, approachable and very serious about her responsibilities.

She was born in Tulare, Calif., of pioneer parents who settled in the Comstock region. Educated at Pomona college and at Claremont College, she took her master's degree at the latter institution and she also did post-graduate work at the University of California in Los Angeles. In 1935 she married Jack L. Wilson, who died three years later.

At the time she joined the WAAC, Captain Wilson was head of the health and physical education department in the Beverly Hills high school. Like her sister overseas commanding officer, Captain Frances K. Marquis of New York, who led the first feminine A.E.F. to Africa last January, Captain Wilson was a member of the first WAAC officer candidate class at Fort Des Moines, Ia., last July.

Wilhelmshaven Unusable

STOCKHOLM, July 1 (AP).—Reports from Germany said today that shattering daylight attacks by American Flying Fortresses combined with the Royal Air Force's night bombing had virtually eliminated Wilhelmshaven as a naval base. Installations were said to have been battered to pieces and the arsenal blown up, making the port unusuable.

As a result, the reports said, U-boats which formerly berthed at Wilhelmshaven have now been shifted to the mouth of the Weser River, where they are kept widely scattered as a protection against air raids.

Other reports said the German battleship Gneisenau, badly damaged by bomb attacks in 1942, was now berthed at Gdynia and was being used as a training ship for German marines learning anti-aircraft gunnery. Sixty-five to 100 feet were said to have been torn from the bow of the warship, and experts said the ship was crippled so badly that they could build a new one in the time it would take to repair the warship.

Strategic Height Captured On Northern Front by Reds

Russians Hold Gains in Face of 23 Nazi Counter-attacks

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LONDON, Friday, July 2—(AP) Russian troops have captured a "German height of great strategic importance" on the front northwest of Moscow and held it against 23 counterattacks in which the enemy lost 600 dead, Moscow announced early today.

The area of the successful Russian thrust was not specifically identified in the midnight bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor, but presumably it was either in the Staraya Russo sector near Lake Ilmen, or southwest of Velikie Luki, 110 miles below the lake.

Capture Fortified Height

An elite Russian guard unit carried out the entire operation a week or more ago, attacking the height which "had been converted by the enemy into a strongly fortified defense position with a wide system of trenches, communication lines, and blockhouses," the communique said.

The guards dug themselves in on the height after fighting their way to the summit through dense minefields, barbed-wire entanglements, and a series of German trenches, and then repulsed "23 attacks during the following six days."

Besides killing 600 Germans and taking prisoners, the Soviet unit captured 13 machineguns, 11 mortars, 110 rifles, 18 automatic rifles, two radio stations, and other booty.

200 Nazi Casualties

Two hundred casualties were inflicted on the Germans on the Smolensk front west of Moscow during yesterday's operations in which there were no essential changes, the bulletin said. Three enemy artillery batteries, several machineguns and 19 dugouts were destroyed by Russian gunners in the same sector.

In the Lisichansk sector southeast of Kharkov, the bulletin said, Soviet artillerymen knocked out a German tank, demolished five dugouts and blockhouses, exploded an enemy ammunition dump, and routed an infantry company.

Scattered fighting also was reported in other areas, and yesterday's noon communique announced the destruction of nine German planes in the Rostov and Leningrad sectors.

The general lull on the Russian front now has entered its fourth month, but the Germans indicate they expect Russian action soon.

Berlin broadcast one report recorded by the Associated Press today that the Red army was massing landing barges northeast of Temryuk, on the north side of the Taman peninsula in the Caucasus opposite the Crimea.

A Soviet military spokesman also said stepped-up aerial activity "heralds big engagements on land for which both sides are preparing."

Clearing the Germans out of their bridgehead in the Caucasus probably would be the first task of the Russians in any offensive, British observers said.

This opinion was not based entirely on German reports of renewed activity there, for the Russians themselves have told of three successive night attacks on the port of Taman, the peninsula port on the Kerch strait opposite the Crimea. Taman is a communications link in the German supply line.

Soviet Scouting Pa... Kills 100 in Foray

Into Nazi Trenches

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—A strong Red Army scouting party, storming across a river into German trenches after laying a barrage on the positions, blew up two German blockhouses and other enemy installations in a sector of the Western front, the Soviet noon communique announced today.

More than 100 Germans were killed in the foray and German guns in the area were put out of commission, the war bulletin said. It was recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here from a Moscow broadcast.

The communique said a German reconnaissance in force was thrust back on the Volkhov front, south of Leningrad, and the Germans also lost a plane shot down by a Russian crew employing an antitank rifle.

Five German bombers and two fighter planes were shot down out of a formation of nine bombers and three fighters which attempted to raid a town west of Rostov, and two more German bombers were brought down in the Leningrad area by gunners on a Soviet armored train which the Germans attempted to attack, the Russians said.

Earlier, on the Leningrad front, Red Army artillery wiped out attacking German infantrymen, the Russians announced.

A Moscow broadcast early today bore out German radio claims that the Kuban area of the Caucasus was stirring with new activity. Russian flyers were said to have pounded at Taman, on the Kerch strait opposite the Crimea, an entry point into the Caucasus, and the Germans asserted their flyers were smashing at Russian shipping in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azov.

The Germans also hinted they had submarines operating in the Black Sea.

The Russian midnight communique said that at least 1,000 Germans were killed and barracks and munitions were blown up in a Red Air Force raid June 23 on Pskov, near the Estonian border. On an airdrome 3 miles away, 12 German planes were destroyed on the ground, the bulletin said.

British military observers, remarking on the lull in warfare on the eastern front, which today entered its fourth month, declared both sides had built defenses so strong that any quick break-through was unlikely in the event either began an offensive.

However, a London report that 50 German divisions had been ordered away from the Soviet front to guard a western invasion battle line, was challenged by Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper in Moscow.

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Chinese Block Japanese Move To Shatter Trap

Check Reinforcements for Encircled Owchihkow; Foes' Collapse Is Hinted

CHUNGKING, July 1 (AP).—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces had checked Japanese reinforcements rushing to relieve their troops in encircled Owchihkow (Lotus Pond Inlet), where, a communique said, the Japanese are showing signs of collapse. Entry by the Chinese into Owchihkow, on the Upper Yangtse River front forty miles south of Shasi, was announced two nights ago.

Today's communique said also that the Chinese had reached the right bank of the Yangtse at points below Shasi and were facing the invaders across the river.

In southeastern China, the high command said, the Chinese hurled back Japanese trying to attack their positions from Chungshan, birthplace of Sun Yat Sen, and other points near Canton. Chinese dispatches reported street fighting inside Owchihkow and frustration of one enemy attempt to break the siege lines.

Part of the battered Japanese garrison sought to cross to the north bank of the Yangtse under cover of a smoke screen, but Chinese artillerymen sank six of their barges and killed more than 200 men, it was declared.

The Chinese also were reported to have blown up a bridge on the highway linking Owchihkow with the Japanese-occupied town of Shihshow.

RAF BOMBS BURMA BASES

Japanese Barracks Smashed and River Craft Damaged

NEW DELHI, India, July 1 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers roared down the area between the Kaladan and Lemro Rivers yesterday to rain bombs and machine-gun fire on Japanese troop quarters near Mychaung, thirty-five miles northeast of Akyab, Burma, a British communiqué said today.

The bombs demolished one group of buildings and damaged another, it was said. Fighter planes damaged twenty-five Japanese craft on the Irrawaddy River yesterday and struck at small shipping south of Akyab Tuesday, the bulletin added.

The British lost one plane in the operations.

Japanese Building All-Rubber Freighter

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 30 (AP).—Further scant details of an all-rubber ship built by the Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies were contained in a broadcast by the Japanese-controlled Bandoeng radio picked up by N. E. I. monitors here.

"A large freighter, made entirely of raw rubber, has been under construction in Java since February and will soon sail for Japan, carrying raw material," the broadcast said, adding that "factories will be able to use the ship itself as a rubber source."

American To Head Egypt's Appeals Court

Alexandria, July 1 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the Egyptian Mixed Courts, the presidency of he Courts of Appeal—Egypt's highest judicial post—has gone to an American judge, Jasper Y. Brinton, of Philadelphia.

Judge Brinton has been the American representative of the Mixed Courts since 1921, and was the fifth American to occupy the post on the upper court.

Brazil Now Recruiting Volunteers for Army

Move Is Seen as Preliminary to Sending Force Abroad

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 1 (AP).—In a move interpreted by ob-

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servers as preliminary to eventua
dispatch of an army overseas
Brazil today began recruiting vol
unteeers for her armed forc
heretofore supplied entirely by th
compulsory service system.

General Eurico Gaspar Dutra
Minister of War, announced tha
unmarried men between twenty
one and twenty-six years of age
with at least one year of trainin
as reservists, might volunteer fo
enlistment in line units.

"The army needs men in th
front line," he said.

Mobilization, meanwhile, will b
continued along the regular lines

The announcement was accom
panied by appearance here o
newspaper editorials and bol
headlines reflecting the growin
war spirit.

Italian Submarine Sunk

Rammed in South Atlantic; Only One on Board Survives

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 1 (AP)—The sinking of an Italian submarine in the South Atlantic after a collision with an unidentified craft was related in a dispatch to the newspaper "O Globo" from Belem, Brazil, today.

An officer of the sunken submarine, its only survivor, told how he had drifted in a lifeboat for 29 days before he was sighted by an American patrol plane and rescued, the paper said. He told of watching his fourteen companions in the lifeboat die of exposure. No dates were gien.

Honduras Rubber Increasing

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 1 (AP)—It was announced officially today that rubber exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended yesterday totaled 25,191 pounds. It was thought that rubber exports would increase in the next year with modern methods used in the production areas.

Mrs. Luce's Criticism Of Foreign Policy Hit

Trick of Politicians to Raise Dust of Words, Says Rep. Richards.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(AP) Replying to the recent criticism by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) of the nation's foreign policy, Representative Richards (D. S. C.) told the House today "our foreign policy toward Europe and Asia is one known to all and which—unlike the lady's speeches—all can comprehend."

"For our allies it promises friendship and assistance. For our enemies it has but one message: Unconditional surrender. For all the world it offers hope.

"Nothing further can be added now or needs to be."

"To adopt now a policy of post-war alliance with Great Britain or any other single power could only engender suspicion in the minds of other nations fighting in the common cause. The Fulbright resolution—itself as simple and direct as our fight-and-befriend policy—should be taken up now and passed by this House."

The resolution by Representative Fulbright (D., Ark.) would record Congress as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world.

Richards asserted that Mrs. Luce in her speech had "enshrouded her thoughts in a maze of beautifully constructed, thoroughly contradictory, sentences and left us dizzy in our mental effort to follow her around the circle.

Met Ourselves Coming Back

"We—as she—always met ourselves coming back."

"The theme of the day's address is condemnation—of persons and policies. She condemns both isolationists whom she calls 'unconverted interventionists' and interventionists whom she calls 'renegade isolationists.' She takes her own post in the vast no-man's land of the in-between.

"In a breath, the gentlewoman condemns the neutrality act of the pre-war period and the President for signing it. She well knows, though, that when the act was passed, 99 per cent of the people of the United States wanted to stay out of war and that meant neutrality. The President in signing the act and following the will of the people was only doing what she said in her speech last week a President should do. x x x"

Quotes From Wisconsin Talk

"I am led to believe from the remarks the gentlewoman herself made in a political speech to the Republicans of Wisconsin the other day that she herself would have voted for the neutrality act had she been here. In that speech, the papers quote her as saying 'If an isolationist is or was a man who wanted to stay out of the war, then I was and am an isolationist.' The lady has thus added to our bewilderment as to what she really stands for.

Mrs. Luce, the South Carolinian remarked, took care to read to us the 'ordinary Webster's collegiate dictionary' definition of the good, simple, homely, understandable word 'policy.' But she confused us by adding to her list of brainchildren the words 'globlindness' and 'globalliances' which do not appear in any dictionary.

"This list, which began when she spoke of 'globaloney' in her maiden effort here, continues to grow with the addition of 'WPA-ism,' 'pappa-fixism,' 'mamma-do-goodism' and 'dazzledust.' x x x statesmanship has a new language. Unconcernedly she adds in her address:

Left No Key to Puzzle

"'It is the trick of politicians in high places today to raise a terrible dust of words . . . and then to complain that the people do not see.' Imagine the gentlewoman, of all people, charging anyone with raising a dust of words. x x x with the genius of the accomplished playwright she is, she in her story led us through the labyrinth of her thoughts and held us in suspense awaiting a logical conclusion. Then she left us with no key to the puzzle she had made.

"It is true that the congresswoman says that she supports the Fulbright resolution. So do I. However, she certainly is out of tune with the obvious when she intimates that the President and the State department do not look with favor on the principles embodied in this resolution. Into the speech adding her endorsement to this move the gentlewoman has injected a bitter, partisan tone which heretofore has been omitted from our discussions of this momentuous step in our foreign policy. This resolution was not offered as expressing the sentiment of either party but as expressing the wishes of the people."

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U. S. STUDIES

NEW OFFER BY MARTINIQUE

Robert Proposal To Transfer Authority Under Consideration

Dispatch On Situation Is Received From Navy, Hull Declares

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 1 — United States authorities today took under consideration a reported offer of Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy French High Commissioner at Martinique, to negotiate a transfer of his authority over the Antilles—a step which could lead to the islands' alignment with the United Nations.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said a dispatch on that subject had been received through the navy and that attention is being given to it.

Asked at his press conference if any envoy had been sent to Martinique to discuss "terms for a change of French authority," Hull said the navy probably would have to await further developments before any announcement could be made. The Navy Department said: "We have received the note and will take it up with the State Department."

Vice Consul On Island

Since the United States Government broke off relations with Robert last April 26, it has left Vice-Consul Ora S. Sitton there to protect American interests and has also maintained a naval observer there for security reasons. Hull at that time informed Robert that the consular officer would not be authorized to enter into or conduct any negotiations of a political character.

It was not clear whether Robert was ready to surrender his one-man rule of Martinique and Guadaloupe or merely to transfer his allegiance from Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State at Vichy, to the new French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers.

But it was assumed here, in any case, that Robert would be obliged to step out, since the French authorities at Algiers were unlikely to sanction a further administration by the elderly admiral who for more than seven months has defied the American blockade and French efforts to bring the islands to the side of the Allies.

Carrier Included

[French naval craft at Martinique which might be added to the Allied fleet by a shift of allegiance include an aircraft carrier and two light cruisers.]

Whether the future government of the islands would be left to the French committee to decide or whether the navy would want a voice in the decision because of questions of the security of the Caribbean, also will have to await further developments, Secretary Hull said.

PROPOSES INQUIRY ON WALLACE, JONES

Bridges' Resolution in Senate Is Referred to the Banking Committee

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DEMOCRATS' STAND 'COOL'

Effort to Have Military Affairs Group Act Is Thwarted by Barkley

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The verbal battle between Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones led Senator Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, to propose today that the Senate Military Committee investigate relations between the Board of Economic Warfare and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in purchasing war materials.

With Democratic leaders evidencing no intention of complying with Mr. Jones' request for an inquiry into accusations levelled at him by Mr. Wallace, Senator Bridges introduced a resolution for an investigation. He told his colleagues that he believed the "unusual" exchanges between the two high Government officials ought to be looked into.

Senator Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia informally suggested that the Senate Committee on reduction of nonessential Federal expenditures should study BEW's war materials purchase program which is financed by RFC. They emphasized that they were not interested, however, in exploring the "unfortunate controversy" between the two Cabinet members.

It was the purchase program which embroiled the officials and over which they were still at odds after a "peace conference" of two hours yesterday in the White House office of James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization. The controversy had flared into the open when Mr. Wallace, as chairman of BEW, asserted that Mr. Jones and the RFC had obstructed and delayed BEW projects to the detriment of the war effort.

Senator Bridges told the Senate the exchanges constituted "very serious charges regarding the conduct of the war" and urged in his resolution "a full and complete study" of BEW and RFC relationships.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts interrupted to assert that there had been "a very long and serious delay in obtaining quinine," which he said had delayed military operations in tropical climates and had menaced the health of members of the military forces. RFC delay in financing the planting of trees from the bark of which quinine is obtained was listed among Mr. Wallace's charges.

Senator Bridges asked that his resolution be sent to the military committee, but the Democratic leader, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, said he thought the banking and currency committee, which ordinarily considers RFC legislation, should look it over first. Mr. Bridges finally agreed to this procedure. Chairman Wagner of New York said the banking committee would consider Mr. Jones' request for an investigation when it meets next Tuesday.

Senator George said he thought the BEW ought to welcome an inquiry by the committee on reduction of nonessential Federal expenditures.

"The whole BEW program, including its commitments and promises, ought to be examined," Mr. George told reporters. "Of course, this must be done without disclosing any military secrets, but it can be done."

ROOSEVELT SAVES DETROIT TRAITOR, ORDERS LIFE TERM

Commutation of Sentence Halts Execution Scheduled for Today.

STEPHAN COLLAPSES

Restaurateur Guilty, Penalty Too Severe, President Declares.

WASHINGTON, July 1 — (AP) President Roosevelt drew Max Stephan, Detroit traitor, back tonight from the gallows from which he was to be hanged tomorrow and commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

The 52-year-old German-born, former restaurateur was convicted of harboring and assisting Oberleutnant Hans Peter Krug, a Nazi flier who escaped from a Canadian prison camp, made his way to Detroit and finally was recaptured in San Antonio, Texas.

Sentence Too Severe

Mr. Roosevelt decided that the death sentence was too severe, since Stephan's treason "was not part of a preconceived plan."

When a warden told the news to Stephan at the Federal correctional institution at Milan, Mich., the prisoner bent and kissed the warden's hand, then collapsed on a chair and burst into tears.

A White House statement said Stephan was guilty, was properly convicted of treason, and there was no question in the chief executive's mind that he was, and probably is, pro-German or pro-Nazi.

But the President determined

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that his case was "less or an offense" than that of eight saboteurs who landed on American shores from German submarines, as members of the German armed forces but wearing civilian clothes, in accordance with "a mature plan" which was "concocted in Germany, initiated by the men in question and to be carried out in detail in the United States."

Six of the saboteurs were executed, one got a life sentence and one 30 years at hard labor. The White House statement termed their offenses" akin to a carefully planned murder in the first degree," but Stephan's treason, it added, "bore something of a parallel to murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first degree."

Aided Nazi in Flight

"A German prisoner, who escaped from Canada and was put in touch with Stephan after reaching the city," the statement said, "stated that he was trying to escape in order to rejoin the German armed forces, and was assisted by Stephan in proceeding to the next place."

If Stephan had met death on the gallows tomorrow, it would have been the first time that a life had been exacted for treason in this country.

The tearful prisoner was waiting to go to his death, but with a last hope that the President of the country which he adopted and then betrayed would spare his life. Surrounded by canvas screening, the gallows had been erected on the grounds of the correctional institution.

Served in German Army

Stephan was a naturalized American who served as a sergeant in the German army in the first World war. His wife, Agnes, has had her citizenship taken away and has been in Federal custody for alleged complicity in aiding Krug.

The escaped flier took a hand at spying as he moved elusively from Stephan's home in Detroit to San Antonio, and a map of American defense installations was found on him when he was recaptured.

Desperate efforts had been made by Stephan's attorneys to obtain presidential clemency, after the 6th United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati twice denied the traitor a new trial and the Supreme court had refused thrice to intervene in his case.

"The President believes," the White House said, "that the sentence imposed by the court was too severe in that it did not sufficiently take into account the statute which provides for the consideration of different qualities of treason. Stephan will go to prison for life, and the President hopes that no one of his successors will commute that sentence."

FBI HAD WARNING OF ATTACK BY JAPS

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Japanese - American Tells Dies Group He Had Hint of War in November.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(AP) Tokie Slocum, a Japanese-American now employed by the War Manpower commission, told the Dies committee today that he relayed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a warning he had received in November, 1941, that war was impending between Japan and the United States, but was "laughed at".

Slocum fought in World War I with Sergeant Alvin York, and got his present job, he said, through the intervention of Col. William M. Donovan. He said he had been aiding government authorities in shadowing subversive elements in the Japanese west coast communities when he received the warning of war.

"Did you have any advance information of the impending war between Japan and the United States?" he was asked by Rep. Costell (D., Calif.) chairman of the sub-committee.

"I gave what I got to the FBI," Slocum said. "One time when Kurusu (Japanese admiral and special emissary to the United States) landed in Los Angeles I was told by duly constituted authorities to watch him."

Slocum said he circulated around in Little Tokyo, and other haunts of the Japanese in an effort to get information, without much success, but one night, late, he was aroused at home by a knock on his door.

"A friend," he added, "shouted 'War, war, war! War!' He came in the house, and said, 'There's going to be war soon.' He told me of meeting a friend who had been to a private banquet for Kurusu, who was drunk, and who said there was going to be a war.

"'Wait a minute,'" I told him. "'That might be Japanese propaganda.'

"'No, he was drunk,' my friend insisted.

"I shot the news in to the FBI and they laughed at me."

AIR RAIDS ON U. S. MAY COME SOON

Officials Hint Foe Will Seek to Force Dispersal of Allied Planes.

WASHINGTON, July 1—(AP) The American public was warned today that the Axis may bomb United States cities this summer in an effort to cripple forthcoming Allied offensives by creating a public clamor for withdrawal of air strength from the battle zones to the home front.

"The war is approaching a vigorous summer, and anything can happen," said D. C. Speaker, the mythical District of Columbia spokesman who frequently represents authoritative sources.

He said the warning carried the clear implication that if such air attacks occur, military leaders expect the country to "take it" in the realization that major air strength is committed to offensive operations overseas, and any change in that strategy could only prolong the war with a resultant waste of the lives of soldiers and sailors.

The enemy could launch attacks against Atlantic or Pacific coasts from aircraft carriers or from submarines carrying float planes, or against the eastern part of the country by long-range, land-based bombers, starting from Germany itself.

"We have no assurance that an air raid on either the east or the west coast could not be made with a limited measure of success," Speaker said.

"Even if we were to construct an aerial Maginot line of fighter planes and anti-aircraft defenses on a fabulous scale clear along both coast lines, the possibility would still exist that a sufficiently determined attack could get through."

The risk of enemy air attack in this country has been carefully calculated, he continued, and the decision reached to continue spotting the bulk of American air strength "at the point of greatest leverage—in other words, in the enemy's backyard, not in ours."

In the long run, Speaker added, the most potent defense of the United States against air attack is the aerial pounding now being delivered to German and Japanese-held territory by Allied fliers.

Critic of Admiral Hart Wins Promotion in Army

Colonel Knerr Is Named To Be Brigadier General

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—Colonel Hugh J. Knerr, of Portland, Ore., who less than eight months ago was publicly reprimanded by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, for criticizing Admiral Thomas C. Hart, was nominated today by President Roosevelt for promotion to brigadier general.

Colonel Knerr was retired for physical disability in 1939, after serving as chief of staff of the General Headquarters Air Force. Last November, following publication of magazine articles by Admiral Hart arguing against establishment of a separate air force, Colonel Knerr issued a statement in New York criticizing the articles and their author.

At Mr. Stimson's direction, Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, telegraphed Colonel Knerr ordering him to refrain from public comment on the conduct of the war, and Mr. Stimson himself, answering a press conference question, remarked that "the United States government does not pay the officers of its Army and Navy to fight with each other in time of war; it pays them to fight with the common enemy in full and harmonious co-operation with each other."

A few days later Colonel Knerr was recalled to active duty, and assigned with the air forces in Washington.

Colonel Knerr was among forty-seven Army colonels nominated for promotion to brigadier general. The President also nominated ten brigadier generals for promotion to major general, among them Brigadier General Thomas J. Hanley, deputy chief of staff of the Air Forces.

16 MORE NAVY CASUALTIES

Latest List Names Four Dead, One Wounded, Eleven Missing

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Navy announced today sixteen casualties, including four dead, one wounded and eleven missing.

This brings to 26,991 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,151 dead, 4,733 wounded, 10,514 missing, and 3,593 prisoners.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified), were as follows:

Six Army Men Are Killed In Transport Plane Crash

Five Virginia Victims Officers, Four of Them Colonels

WASHINTON, July 1 (AP).—An Army transport plane crashed and exploded, killing five officers and one non-commissioned officer near Saxe, Va., fifteen miles southwest of Keysville, Va., last night, the War Department announced today.

The department said four of the officers were attached to the operation staff of the Army War College and were en route to Washington from the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga.

They were Colonel Kamell Maertens, of Washington; Colonel Richard L. Baughman, of Washington; Lieutenant Colonel Felix A. Todd jr., of Silver Spring, Md., and Lieutenant Colonel Milton H. Pressley jr., of Arlington, Va.

The pilot, Major William M. Marks jr., of Montgomery, Ala., and co-pilot, Staff Sergeant William Evans jr., of Peckville, Pa., also were killed.

Four High-Ranking Officers Killed in Virginia Crash

By the Associated Press.

KEYSVILLE, Va., July 1.—Army officials came here early this morning to identify the bodies of at least four officers killed about 10:20 o'clock last night when a large Army plane crashed in a wheat field a half mile from Saxe, in Charlotte County.

State Policeman J. W. Matthews said farmers in the neighborhood said they heard the plane's engines roaring low overhead and then a terrific explosion.

The bodies were scattered over a wide area, but at least four high-ranking officers were known to be dead. The plane, which was reported to have burst into flames as it exploded, was almost demolished.

LEAGUE MAPS PLAN FOR WORLD TRADE

Post-War Program for Stable Economy in All Nations Includes Seven Points

WOULD KEEP HIGH TAXES

Curb on Inflation Held Vital to Avoid Ills That Followed the Last Conflict

PRINCETON, N. J., July 1 (AP)—In the same town where Woodrow Wilson, the father of the League of Nations, lived before he became President, the same League of Nations is making a plan for another new world.

There are seven points in this plan for post-war reconstruction:

(1) Fullest possible use must be made of human and material resources, of individual skill and enterprise, of scientific inventions to maintain in all countries a stable economy and rising living standard.

(2) No man or woman able and willing to work must be unemployed for longer than is needed to transfer from one occupation to another or to learn a new skill.

(3) There must be food, clothing, housing and medical care to meet the needs of all classes of the population.

(4) Individual risk from interruption or reduction of earning power must be distributed by society.

(5) The liberty of the individual to choose his own occupation must be respected and promoted by equal educational opportunities.

(6) Trade obstructions are to be progressively removed so that every country has access to raw materials and manufactured goods.

(7) Modern methods of production must be made available to all peoples through international measures of reconstruction and development and removal of trade barriers.

The committee that drafted the report, "the transition from war to peace economy," has been studying the means of preventing depressions since January, 1938. Representing the Financial, Economic and International Public Works Committees of the International Labor Organization, the group is called the Delegation on Economic Depressions.

Under the plan, raw material and heavy goods priorities, food, clothes and fuel rationing would continue in all countries after cessation of hostilities, as would high personal taxes, price ceilings and compulsory savings plans. These controls would be gradually tapered off as production completed the transition from war to peacetime manufacture.

Only by thus keeping the lid on inflation, the authors insist, can the cycle of boom, inflation and subsequent unemployment which followed the last war be avoided.

"Almost all the ills which beset the world between 1918 and 1939 were due to the first two years after the armistice," said Dr. Alexander Loveday, director of the league economic and financial committees since 1919, in explaining the background of the plan.

"The Allies gave food as charity to the wartorn nations of Europe and let business try to do the rest. Private business based on profit could not undertake reconstruction where profit could not be made. Consequently there was inflation, from which the world never recovered."

Reconstruction of war-depleted countries would be achieved, according to the plan, by a revolutionary project for internationally equalized currencies and by State loans to be repaid largely through trade. Diversity in exchange values of the various national currencies would be wiped out, so war-impoverished countries could buy raw materials and finished goods in a market where everybody's money would be of equal value.

What international machinery should operate this economy for a depressionless world, the plan does not say. Dr. Loveday said, "It has been worked out with the ideals of the United Nations in mind."

Ickes Puts U. S. Wealth At 12 Trillion, 23 Billion

[By the Associated Press]

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New York, July 1—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, estimated in an *American Magazine* article released today that the nation's physical assets amounted to $89,000 for each man, woman and child in the United States.

Ickes said the assets totaled $12,023,000,000,000—twelve trillion, twenty-three billion dollars—and said the total national debt amounted to only 1.17 per cent. of that sum.

In releasing the article, the magazine said it was believed to be the first computation ever made of the country's physical wealth.

"What We Ought To Get"

"The $12,023,000,000,000 is what we ought to get," Ickes wrote, "for our country, raw, at a forced sale." And he added:

"This is my answer to the 'poor mouths' who are complaining that the war is going to bust us and that we shall leave our children penniless, with nothing but an overdraft that cannot be honored and a headache to show for the long and one-sided battle with the wolf that has been going on ever since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers."

Observing the gross national debt was listed at $140,304,018,663 on June 5, Ickes said, "put it and the total cost of the war against the wealth that lies in and on the ground of the United States and Alaska, and our obligations would look like the Sunday-school collection plate of the swampland church on a bad day."

Only Known Minerals

"In arriving at America's wealth," he said, "I have not done any speculating, but have included only those minerals and metals that we know we have."

The Interior Secretary valued the nation's public and private utilities at $63,000,000,000, its forests at $65,000,000,000, its manufacturing industries at $50,000,000,000, its petro[illegible]im at $75,000,000,000 and its water power at $5,000,000,00.

He said the country's public and private buildings were worth $140,000,000,000, and its iron and all other minerals except coal and petroleum at $1,645,000,000,000.

Ickes said he did not consider the gold hoard buried in Kentucky because it had "little industrial value."

Invasion Points Listed By Berlin

New York, July 1—German experts, according to a Transocean broadcast by the Berlin radio tonight, said the Allies have six possible invasion approaches to Axis Europe but that in the German view none of them can succeed.

As listed by Transocean they are:

1. The long Norwegian coast.
2. The so-called "wet triangle," bounded by the Skagerrack, Helgoland and the East Frisian islands.
3. Across the English channel.
4. North Africa through France.
5. The central Mediterranean—possibly at several points simultaneously.
6. A new kind of Gallipoli enterprise.

Any of the above approaches would be coupled with a simultaneous Russian offensive from the East.

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Eve Curie Joins French Women's Volunteer Unit

New York, July 1 (AP)—Eve Curie, author, lecturer and war correspondent, has enlisted as a private in the Fighting French unit of the "Volontaires Francaises," similar to the WAACs in this country, it was announced today.

Miss Curie, daughter of Marie Curie, discoverer of radium, will receive basic training in England, and later will be sent with other French women volunteers to relieve de Gaullist soldiers for combat duties, the announcement said.

She is the author of "Journey Among Warriors," an account of her trip to Africa, Russia, India, Burma and China which she made as a war correspondent.

Nazis Claim Only 20 Ships Sunk by Subs In Month

By the Associated Press.

The Berlin radio testified today to a marked reduction in the efficacy of German submarine warfare last month, broadcasting a DNB dispatch which listed the U-boat toll of Allied shipping in June at 20 ships totalling 107,000 tons, but implied this was only a temporary setback.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press. The enemy claim represented less than one-seventh of the reported sinkings in March—149 ships.

It was presented 24 hours after Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that, as a result of the massacre of U-boats in May, "We have had in June the best month we have ever known in the whole 46 months of the war."

JAPANESE SHAKE-UP REPORTED IN BROADCAST

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Tokyo radio broadcast a Japanese Home ministry announcement yesterday of a shake-up involving 110 high officials in a move to concentrate responsibility in the hands of Premier Hideki Tojo's personal appointees and consolidate Japan's 47 prefectures into nine "regional blocs," presumably for greater efficiency in meeting any military threat to the Japanese mainland.

Only 23 of the old 47 prefectural governors were left in their posts, according to Japanese broadcasts reported to the Office of War Information by United States government monitors.

AIR ATTACK ON ATHENS REPORTED IN GERMANY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A new Allied air attack on the Athens area Thursday was reported last night by the Berlin radio

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press and purportedly quoting an Athens dispatch, said the attack was made in daylight on "a bathing resort near Athens," and that 38 persons were killed and 60 wounded.

There was no Allied confirmation of the report.

RUMANIANS, HUNGARIANS CLASH IN BORDER WAR

NEW YORK, July 1.—(AP) The Moscow radio today reported a border clash between Rumanian and Hungarian troops on June 26 which resulted in Rumanian forces pushing across the Hungarian border and occupying the town of Szekely Kereszttur.

The Polish-language broadcast, recorded by government monitors, said the fight began when a company of Hungarian soldiers crossed the Rumanian frontier, killed two Rumanian soldiers and took three wounded soldiers prisoners. It said the battle lasted for several hours, with artillery and aircraft taking part.

Tokyo Shaken by Quake; Slight Damage Reported

The Tokyo radio reported that a sharp earthquake shook the Japanese capital and adjacent areas yesterday, but damage was declared to have been slight. The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said the epicenter was near Shimotsuma, about fifty miles northeast of Tokyo.

A DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin reported that high buildings in the "lower town" section of Tokyo swayed and trembled for a minute without causing serious damage. In some areas bricks were said to have been loosened, collapsing walls.

It was the second earthquake reported from Japan in three weeks. The Japanese Domei Agency reported in a broadcast on June 15 that the island of Honshu, on which Tokyo is situated, and Hokkaido, to the north, had been shaken without serious damage.

6 Baptist Missionaries Interned by Japanese

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Northern Baptist convention headquarters here announced yesterday receipt of official word that six staff members of the Iloilo Mission Hospital in the Philippine Islands and five of their children had been interned by the Japanese.

It said the information came from the Interior Department after a year of mystery as to the missionaries' plight.

The group was listed as follows: Miss Olive Buchner, Detroit; Miss Flora G. Ernst, Nova Scotia; Dr. H. S. Waters, whose parents are missionaries in China; his wife and three children, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fred Chambers and two children, Princeton, Ind.

What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The Allied offensive in the southwest Pacific already extends over an arc of nearly 800 miles but a dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters says it is "only a small beginning" of the great strategic plan yet to be unfolded. Most of the evidence supports this estimate.

The initial thrusts, into the New Georgia group in the central Solomons and along the northeastern coast of New Guinea, apparently are the two prongs of a pincers directed toward Rabaul, on New Britain, the main base set up by the Japanese in their island conquests above Australia. But Rabaul may be only an intermediate objective, although its reduction would be a major military accomplishment.

To the north lies Truk in the midst of Japan's powerful outposts in the mandated islands just above the equator. To the northwest lies most of the rich island empire Japan seized from the United States, Britain and Holland in the first six months of the Pacific war. If the drive from the Pacific were coordinated with an eastward thrust from the Indian ocean that whole region of conquest might be sliced off from the rest of Japan's holdings. It is not unreasonable to assume that some such enterprise was discussed at the Washington war council in May.

The initial advances by the Allied forces, largely American, under the overall command of General MacArthur, were against the islands nearest territory already in Allied hands. Beyond Guadalcanal and the Russell islands, into which the Americans had moved in recent months, the closest Japanese territory was the New Georgia group. The move into Woodlark and the Trobriand islands was an easy, unopposed step from nearby New Guinea shores. At first glance, therefore, it would appear this was in the island-hopping pattern.

But the United States already is definitely committed against such tactics. President Roosevelt said on Feb. 12 that "We do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat merely by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific." General MacArthur, who is directing this offensive, said in January that newly developed tactics coordinating air and land forces would "permit the application of offensive power in swift, massive strokes rather than the dilatory and rather costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary" in the southwest Pacific.

Hence it is logical to assume that these first island landings are merely in the phase of clearing the brush away before the real assault begins.

Planned at Conference

These operations were planned at a series of conferences. Generals from the southwest Pacific and admirals from the south Pacific met in Washington in March. In April General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey conferred. In May Prime Minister Churchill brought his India theater commanders to Washington for the Allied War council, at which there is every reason to believe the whole Allied Pacific-East Asia strategy was reviewed.

Shortly after Mr. Churchill returned to London it was announced that Britain was establishing a new East Asia command for carrying on the war against Japan. More details on this setup are promised soon. When they are available they may throw more light on the scope of the Allies' plans, especially the extent of General MacArthur's responsibilities. It is not inconceivable that when the British thrust eastward from the India area they will be part of a grand offensive under the American commander's overall direction.

But while waiting for the larger objectives to be disclosed the most intriguing question raised by the current offensive is whether it will compel the Japanese navy to come out and fight. Secretary Knox said recently that a great American fleet has been assembled in the south Pacific, and there is no doubt that it is the fervent hope of this force that the challenge now flung at the Japanese is one that cannot be avoided. The Japanese sidestepped the issue in the Aleutians when we retook Attu, but the stakes involved now in the south Pacific seem too important to permit Admiral Koga's big ships to lurk in their faraway bases. The American fleet obviously is prepared to meet all the power the enemy can throw against it and a great naval battle which may go far toward determining the course and duration of the Pacific struggle is among the possibilities of the next few weeks or days.

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U. S. PRODUCTION OF WAR GOODS TO CONTINUE A YEAR

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Survey Indicates No Immediate Curtailment of Present Schedules.

NEW YORK, July 1 — (AP) The Research Institute of America, in a special report on "America's industrial future", predicts that the enormous demand for production of war materials will continue for another 12 months before beginning to taper off.

Taking cognizance of statements that the nation's war machine is already over-supplied and that many materials are to be released soon for civilian manufacture, the private business research organization conducted the special study in an effort to answer the question "How long will war production continue?"

In making the report public today, Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary, and Leon Henderson, chairman of the board of editors, said the institute had had the cooperation of the military officials responsible.

Here are some of the findings:

No General Over-Supply

"There is no general over-supply, says the institute. "There are some limited areas of over-supply — shells may be one such area, though even here the War department says the requirements may change with invasion.

"War procurement will show little, if any, let-up for the full 12 months ahead—barring a sudden collapse of Germany, a factor not contemplated in the present procurement program and plans."

Most divisions in training and awaiting embarkation are still not fully equipped, says the institute in listing reasons for continued production pressure.

Drop In Production

"It is likely that by the end of this year, many, if not all, of the heavier munitions will have been manufactured in quantity great enough to meet the army's needs," says the report. "The production program does not call for the cessation of production of tanks, mortars, anti-aircraft guns, etc. It does, however, call for the beginning of a production drop in many of these capital items within the first half of 1944. In some cases the drop is sharp. x x x

"The demand of the military for food will continue to increase with the continued growth and activity of the Army and Navy.

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"On clothing and similar quartermaster equipment, the future picture more nearly resembles the program in capital equipment. The next six to nine months will see the peak and the beginning of a sharp drop. Replacement demand will be nowhere near as large as the call for initial supplies."

Emphasis on Rehabilitation

The report places great emphasis on the needs of reoccupation and rehabilitation which the institute says will more than offset any diminution of the strictly military demands in the next year.

"As invasion will be followed little by little by reoccupation, entirely new production demands will enter. Instead of landing barges and dock machinery the program will be changed to housing material, water supply equipment, power machinery and all of the essentials needed to establish basic minimum economic life on the scorched earth which will be left in the wake of the enemy's withdrawal. Thus, the shape of our procurement program will change —but not its size. In this area, incidentally, the demands will continue high even after armistice."

TAKE.

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"BUT THE ESSENTIAL THING IS THAT OUR BROAD CONCEPTION OF WORLD POLICY SHOULD BE THE SAME AND THAT WE SHALL BE SO UNITED ON FUNDAMENTALS THAT WE CAN TAKE THESE STRAINS AND STRESSES LIKE AS AND WHEN THEY COME WITHOUT DAMAGING THE MAIN STRUCTURE OF OUR FRIENDSHIP."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN HIS SPEECH YESTERDAY TOUCHED ON THE SAME SUBJECT WHEN HE SAID THAT UPON BRITISH-AMERICAN COOPERATION "DEPENDS MORE THAN UPON ANY OTHER FACTOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE

LONDON, JUNE 1—(AP)—FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN SAID TONIGHT THAT HOPES OF AN ENDURING ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING WERE "MORE PROMISING THAN THEY EVER HAD BEEN" BUT ADDED IT WOULD BE "FANTASTIC" TO SUPPOSE THAT THE OUTLOOK OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD ALWAYS BE THE SAME ON THE MANY COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN WORLD.

HE SPOKE AT A LONDON RECEPTION CELEBRATING THE 25TH

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION.

"THERE WILL BE DIVERGENCIES OF VIEW ON MAJOR AND MINOR ISSUES X X X" EDEN SAID. "WE SHALL FREQUENTLY NOT AGREE ON POLICY AND AT THOSE TIMES THERE WILL HAVE TO BE AN ADJUSTMENT AND GIVE AND

WORLD" AND THAT "ACTING TOGETHER WE CAN HELP ALL NATIONS SAFELY INTO HARBOR BUT IF WE DIVIDE ALL WILL TOSS AND DRIFT FOR A LONG TIME ON A DARK AND STORMY SEAS."

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AP [illegible]

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WHAT HE TERMED THE "INVALUABLE SERVICE" OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER, EDEN SAID "HIS STAFF IS JUST ONE STAFF KNOWING NO DIFFERENCES

X X X

OF NATIONALITY AND ONLY ONE LOYALTY—TO FULFIL THE COMMON PURPOSE THEY SHARE WITH THEIR CHIEF. TO SEE THAT STAFF WORKING IS A REVELATION OF WHAT CAN BE DONE IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION."

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HE PREDICTED THAT THE IMMEDIATE ~~XXX~~ POSTWAR YEARS WOULD BRING "MANY ACUTE ANXIETIES" AND PROBLEMS X "EVEN GREATER" THAN AFTER 1918."

LORD CRANBORNE, PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, SAID THE "BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER TO RESIST AND IF ~~X~~ POSSIBLE BY THEIR UNITED INFLUENCE AVERT ANY ATTACK UPON LIBERTY."

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APL TAITS 1-42247 RO 534P

U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT SPOKE OF THE POLICY OF "FRIENDLY COLLABORATION" WITH THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BOTH EDEN AND CRANBORNE SUPPORTED, DECLARING "THEY LOOKED BEYOND THE NARROW FRONTIERS OF NATIONALISM AND RECOGNIZED THE NEED FOR A WORLD POLICY.

"WE HAVE MUCH TO DO TOGETHER X X X ", HE SAID. "IN SAVING THE PAST AND ROTECTING THE PRESENT WE ARE LEARNING TO WORK TOGETHER."

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APL TAITS 5TH 2247 RO 553P

LONDON, JULY 1--(AP)--LONDON NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY THAT ~~XXXXXXXX~~ NOW AIR RAID SIRENS WHICH WAIL THEIR ALARM ~~XXX~~ EVERY TIME AXIS RAIDERS ARE IN THE VICINTIY HEREAFTER WILL BE SOUNDED ONLY IN THE EVENT OF IMMEDIATE DANGER.

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THE NEWSPAPER FORECAST FOLLOWED THE DISCLOSURE YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ~~XXXX~~ BY ELLEN WILKINSON, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY, THAT AIR RAID DEFENSES ~~XXXXXXX~~ ARE TO BE RELAXED IN THE FUTURE.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE POLICE ANDOTHER AUTHORITIES WILL BE NOTIFIED BY UNDISCLOSED MEANS OF THE APPROACH OF RAIDERS, BUT THE ALERTS WILL ONLY BE SOUNDED IN LOCALITIES WHERE BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING SEEMS IMMINENT, THE REPORTS SAID. THE PRESENT AIR WARNING SYSTEM ~~XXX~~ HAS BEEN CRITICIZED AS CAUSING NEEDLESS DELAYS IN WAR PRODUCTION.

APL AGNEWS 01119 FWF 954 A

LONDON, JULY 1--(AP)---AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO CONTROL THE RISING SPIRAL OF ~~XXX~~ ECONOMIC ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR IS NEEDED IF DEPRESSIONS SUCH AS THE ONE WHICH SHOOK THE WORLD EARLY IN THE 1930S ARE TO BE AVOIDED, SIR STAFFORD ~~XXX~~ CRIPPS SAID IN A SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF A YOUTH CENTER TODAY.

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"THE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN AVIATION AND NEW ARMAMENT DICTATES EITHER A VAST AND SINGLE TOTALITARIAN EMPIRE OR A WORLD SYSTEM OF MILITARY SECURITY IN WHICH THE WHOLE BODY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN, TO A GREAT EXTENT, RELIEVE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS OF THE IMPOSSIBLY HEAVY BURDEN OF INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE," THE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION MINISTER SAID.

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LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, REPORTED TODAY THAT BUILDINGS IN TOKYO WERE SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE OF A MINUTE'S DURATION, WHICH CAUSED THOUSANDS OF PERSONS TO RUN INTO THE STREETS IN SEARCH OF SAFETY.

A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID THE CENTER OF THE SHOCK WAS LOCATED AT SHIMOTSUMA, ABOUT 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL. IN TOKYO DAMAGE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO THE WALLS OF OLDER HOUSES.

MK604AEW

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-SERGEANT HENRY MAURICE CRAIN, OF 118 EAST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, WAS REPORTED MISSING BY THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE TODAY.

A FORMER LITERARY AGENT, HE WAS A GUNNER ON A BOMBER.

HIS FATHER IS HENRY W.CRAIN OF CANYON, TEX.

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CRAIN'S WIFE ANNIE WAS LISTED AS LIVING AT THE NEW YORK ADDRESS.

RM759AEW

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-BRITISH SUBMARINES OPERATING IN ITALIAN WATERS HAVE SUNK A LARGE AXIS TRANSPORT AND THREE SUPPLY SHIPS, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TRANSPORT, A FAST MODERN VESSEL, WAS HIT WITH THREE TORPEDOES AND SANK WITHIN AN HOUR, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ONE OF THE SUPPLY SHIPS, DESCRIBED AS OF MEDIUM SIZE, PROBABLY WAS LADEN WITH AMMUNITION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED, FOR SHE BLEW UP WITH AN EXPLOSION SO TERRIFIC THAT THE ATTACKING SUBMARINE WAS SEVERELY SHAKEN.

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IN ADDITION TO THE VESSELS REPORTED DESTROYED ANOTHER SUPPLY SHIP OF MEDIUM SIZE WAS REPORTED ATTACKED AND THE ADMIRALTY SAID SHE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK.

THE EXACT LOCALE OF THE OPERATIONS AND THE DATES ON WHICH THE SINKINGS OCCURRED WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

BZ529AEW

PRECEDE UNDATED U-BOATS

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-BRITISH NAVAL OBSERVERS SAID TODAY GERMANY WAS NOW LOSING ONE U-BOAT, BUILT BY SLOW AND COSTLY PRECISION METHODS, FOR EVERY MASS-PRODUCED ALLIED FREIGHTER SUNK BY THE UNDERSEA CRAFT.

FW200PEW

LONDON--SIXTH ADD CHURCHILL XXX ARE TAKEN."

REPLYING TO A QUESTION ABOUT GERMAN FINANCIAL PENETRATION AND CONTROL OF EUROPEAN HEAVY INDUSTRY, WHICH HAS BEEN REPORTED BY THE OWI AND INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEES, CHURCHILL SAID:

"ONE OF THE AIMS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BE TO INSURE THAT EUROPE WILL BE TOTALLY

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PURGED FROM THE ECONOMIC SERVITUDE WHICH NAZI GERMANY FORCED UPON HER."

FH955AEW

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-THE BOLDEST HEADLINES IN ENGLAND'S NEWSPAPERS TODAY WERE DEVOTED TO THE NEW ALLIED ATTACK IN THE SOLOMONS, WITH SPECULATION ON THE TIME AND PLACE OF AN INVASION OF AXIS EUROPE LAPSING INTO WHAT MIGHT BE TERMED A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

LEAVING TIME TO TELL--AND THE AXIS TO WORRY--WHERE THE BLOW WILL FALL, THE BRITISH PRESS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S FORECAST YESTERDAY OF "HEAVY FIGHTING" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ELSEWHERE BEFORE THE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL.

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"WITH THAT CAUTIOUS YET PREGNANT FORECAST WE SHOULD BE CONTENT," ADVISED THE LONDON DAILY HERALD.

"WE WANT A TRUCE TO THIS GAME OF TELLING MARS HIS FORTUNE," SAID THE DAILY STAR, "FOR IT IS DEFINITELY HARMFUL."

THERE WAS VIRTUALLY NO PROBING INTO CHURCHILL'S PROMISE THAT THERE WOULD BE FIGHTING "ELSEWHERE" THAN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. WHILE THE PRESUMPTION WAS THAT HE REFERRED TO WESTERN EUROPE, THE SPARSE WORD DID NOT EXCLUDE THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE DAILY MAIL SUGGESTED THAT "WE HAVE TO LOOK FORWARD PERHAPS TO MONTHS MORE OF MAKING READY."

THE BERLIN RADIO, BROADCASTING UNDER A STOCKHOLM DATELINE AND PURPORTEDLY QUOTING SWEDISH JOURNALISTS IN LONDON, SAID THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE "WONDERING WHAT AUTUMN LEAVES CHURCHILL REFERRED TO--THOSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES OR THOSE OF WESTERN EUROPE."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, POINTED OUT THAT THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE OF SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE ADVENT OF LEAF-FALLING TIME IN THE TWO WAR THEATERS AND CHARGED THAT CHURCHILL WAS "AGAIN PROCRASTINATING" ON THE DATE FOR INVASION."

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AT THE MOST, THE NAZI BROADCAST SAID, CHURCHILL'S WORDS IMPLIED A WAIT OF ABOUT THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE ALLIES STRIKE IN EUROPE.

FH1043AEW

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LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)- REUTERS SAID TONIGHT THAT A SPECIAL NIGHT BULLETIN FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ANNOUNCED THAT OPERATIO S AGAINST THE JAPANESE WERE "PROCEEDING SUCCESSFULLY UNDER CONSTANT COVER OF ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES."

FH310PEW

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. FRANK O'D. HUNTER, CHIEF OF THE U.S. AAF'S FIGHTER COMMAND IN BRITAIN, WAS QUOTED IN AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY AS SAYING JUNE ESCORT OPERATIONS OVER THE RUHR DEMONSTRATED THAT AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS AND THE RELATIVELY NEW THUNDERBOLTS "ARE SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY."

HE BASED HIS COMMENT UPON THE ESCORTING OF EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS ASSIGNED TO THE "SYSTEMATIC DEMORALIZATION OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL STRONGHOLD OF THE RUHR," SAID A STATEMENT FROM U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

"A FIGHTER PLANE OVER ENEMY TERRITORY HAS A VASTLY MORE DIFFICULT TASK THAN ONE PLAYING A DEFENSIVE ROLE OVER HIS HOMELAND," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"THE LATTER CAN FIGHT UNTIL HIS GAS SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED AND THEN DIVE FOR HIS LANDING STRIP. THE OFFENSIVE PILOT CANNOT DO THIS, NOR CAN HE WAGE A RUNNING BATTLE AS THE BOMBERS DO. YET IN SPITE OF THIS, THE AMERICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON DESTROYED CONSIDERABLY MORE OF THE ENEMY THAN THEY SUFFERED IN LOSSES."

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30.24—5575

THE BOMBERS THEMSELVES SHOT DOWN 271 ENEMY PLANES DURING JUNE, POSSIBLY DESTROYED 54 OTHERS AND DAMAGED A TOTAL OF 175.

IN THEIR ATTACKS ON WILHELMSHAVEN, BREMEN, KIEL, HULS, NORTHWEST GERMANY, THE ST. NAZAIRE U-BOAT PENS AND AIR FIELDS AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS OF FRANCE DURING THE MONTH THE BOMBER COMMAND LOST 52 PLANES, AN INCREASE OF 10 OVER MAY. THE PERCENTAGE OF LOSSES, HOWEVER, DID NOT INCREASE BECAUSE THE FORCES EMPLOYED IN JUNE WERE MUCH LARGER.

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TA95PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON,JULY 1-(AP)- A TALL,SLIM ,FEMININE FIGURE AND WISTFUL DARK EYES ARE NOT LISTED IN UNITED STATES ARMY REGULATIONS AS REQUIREMENTS FOR A SUPPLY OFFICER, BUT THEY HELP.

SECOND LIEUTENANT KATHLEEN MARIE BELL OF SAN FRANCISCO HAS BOTH, AND SINCE SHE WAS GIVEN A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT AS SUPPLY OFFICER FOR THE WAAC IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS "TWO COLONELS ALREADY HAVE TELEPHONED [redacted] TO ASK IF THERE WERE ANYTHING THEIR OUTFIT COULD DO TO HELP HER TASK," ONE OF HER FELLOW OFFICERS SAID.

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ANNE BRADLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, WAS ANOTHER SUPPLY OFFICER WHO HAD CHARM. SHE WAS SUPPLY SERGEANT OF THE FIRST WAAC CONTINGENT TO AFRICA AND WAS KNOWN AS THE "WAAC POSTER GIRL".

IN ADDITION TO LIEUT. BELL, ONE OTHER PERMANENT MEMBER AND TWO TEMPORARY ONES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF TO AID IN PREPARING FOR THE FIRST FEMININE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE COMING TO BRITAIN.

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LIEUT. HENRIETTE HORAK,FORMER WEST COAST NEWSPAPER REPORTERS, HAS BEEN NAMED A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER. JUST BARELY TALL ENOUGH TO GET INTO THE WAAC, SHE IS A CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN BORN, LIVED FOR SOME TIME IN PITTSBURGH, PA., AND THEN IN OREGON WHERE SHE WAS ON THE STAFF OF THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN.

SHE ALSO WORKED ON THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE AND ON THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR PUBLICITY STAFF.

FORMERLY SHE WAS IN CHARGE OF WAAC RECRUTTING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN LOS ANGELES.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JANE THURMAN, OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., WAS APPOINTED PERSONNEL OFFICER TO WORK OUT THE ASSIGNMENT OF WAAC

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DRIVERS, WEATHER OBSERVERS, COMMUNICATION XX EXPERTS, SECRETARIES AND AIRPLANE MECHANICS XXXXXXXXXX EXPECTED HERE.

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LIEUT. CATHERINE FALVEY, OF XXXX SOMERVILLE, MASS., A LAWYER AND MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, IS AN INSPECTOR. PART OF HER JOB XXX IS TO REPORT ON HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS. SHE WAS ONE OF THE XXXXX FIRST THREE WAAC OFFICERS TO ATTEND INSPECTORS-GENERAL XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, JULY 1---(AP)---BRITISH FIGHTER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED THREE MEDIUM-SIZED FREIGHTERS AND FOUR MINESWEEPERS IN AN ATTACK ON A GERMAN CONVOY OFF THE HOOK OF HOLLAND TODAY, THE A R MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED.

TYPHOON BOMBERS MADE THE ATTACK AT XXXXXXXXX MASTHEAD HEIGHT, EXECUTING THEIR RUNS IN THE FACE OF INTENSE FIRE FROM SHIP AND SHORE BATTERIES AND WEAVING IN AND OUT OF THE CABLES OF THE CONVOY'S BALLOON BARRAGE.

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TYPHOON FIGHTERS ACTED AS COVER AND DAMAGED SOME OF THE CONVOY'S ESCORT OF FOCKE WULF-190'S.

APL 159 SECOND 2109 JRT 926PEW.

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL ROUNDUP X X WERE DAMAGED.

THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE DESTROYED 258 AXIS PLANES DURING ITS MONTH-LONG ASSAULT ON ITALY'S MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS AND THE ITALIAN MAINLAND WHILE ITSELF LOSING ONLY 64 AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

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IT UNLOADED ABOUT 8,500 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES DURING THE MONTH, THE GREATER PROPORTION IN DAYLIGHT PRECISION ATTACKS BY FLYING FORTRESSES. MUCH OF THE XX WEIGHT WAS IN SMALL FRAGMENTATION BOMBS THAT WERE LAID LIKE A BLANKET OVER ENEMY AIR FIELDS ON SICILY, SARDINIA AND SOUTHERN ITALY. THESE ARE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST PARKED AIRCRAFT.

BUT THE ITALIANS ALSO GOT THERE SHARE OF BLOCK-BUSTERS. THEY WERE CARRIED BY THE RAF'S SLOW BUT RELIABLE TWO-ENGINED WELLINGTONS IN NIGHT ATTACKS ON NAPLES, LEGHORN, MESSINA AND CATANIA.

NOTHING LIKE A 1,000-BOMBER RAID HAS YET BEEN ATTEMPTED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, BUT OBSERVERS AGREE IT COULD BE DONE EASILY IF THE ALLIES WERE TO CONCENTRATE ALL THEIR NORTHWEST AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST AND MALTA FORCES AGAINST A SINGLE OBJECTIVE.

THE MONTH'S BIGGEST "KILL" OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN FORCE CAME JUNE 18 DURING WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON SARDINIA AND SICILY, WHEN 44 ENEMY

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30.24—5577

INTERCEPTORS WERE DESTROYED FOR A LOSS OF SEVEN ALLIED CRAFT. WHEN MORE THAN 100 FORTRESSES RAIDED MESSINA JUNE 26 THEY SHOT DOWN 19 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS AND THEIR OWN LOSSES WERE NEGLIGIBLE.

THE LONGEST OPERATION THUS FAR MADE BY NORTH AFRICAN FORTRESSES WAS THE 1,400-MILE ROUND TRIP JUNE 5 TO ATTACK THE ITALIAN FLEET AT SPEZIA NORTHERN ITALY.

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DELUGES 61150 GT 935A

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A LEFT WING LABOR ORGAN EDITED BY ANEURIN BEVAN, TODAY TERMED THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON A "GRAVE CRISIS IN THE ALLIED CAMP."

(BEVAN, LABORITE MEMBER OF COMMONS, HAS BEEN A FREQUENT AND CUASTIC CRITIC OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR.)

"THE AMERICAN CONGRESS IS IN OPEN REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND IS NOW GOING ALL OUT ON A POLICY THAT IS DIRECTED IN THE FIRST PLACE AGAINST HIM AND IN THE SECOND AGAINST ALL FORMS OF ORGANIZED LABOR," SAID THE PUBLICATION IN ITS LEAD EDITORIAL.

IT SAID THAT UNDER THE NEW ANTI-STRIKE BILL "JOHN L.LEWIS WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO SUFFER IMPRISONMENT AS A MARTYR OF LABOR. IT WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY GUARANTEE HIS RETURN TO GENERAL POPULARITY IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT."

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THE EDITORIAL ASSERTED THAT WESTERN FARMERS, SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVES AND CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS HAD FORMED A MAJORITY CABAL TO "FORCE THROUGH REACTIONARY LEGISLATION."

FM257PEW..

..ON, JULY 1-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FLIERS, BOTH HOLDERS OF THE ..INGUISHED FLYING CROSS, WHO HAVE A COMBINED TOTAL OF 48 RAIDS ..N ENEMY TERRITORY, WERE AMONG 59 AMERICANS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE OR THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TRANSFERRING TODAY TO THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES IN A BRIEF CEREMONY.

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THEY WERE LIEUT. FORREST M. FISHER, 23, OF LEWISTOWN, PA., AND LIEUT. LEONARD F. CUDDINGTON, 30, OF CHICAGO.

FISHER JOINED THE RAF IN OCTOBER, 1941, AND WON HIS DFC FOR HIS PART IN AN ATTACK ON JENA LAST MAY 27. HE MADE TWO RAIDS ON BERLIN.

CUDDINGTON JOINED THE RCAF IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, MADE 31 RAIDS AND RECEIVED A DFC FOR HIS PART IN A MILAN ATTACK.

ANOTHER TRANSFERRED FLIER WAS LT. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM OF SEATTLE, WHO MADE 17 FLIGHTS AS GUNNER IN A TORPEDO BOMBER BASED ON MALTA AND HAS ONE MESSERSCHMITT-110 TO HIS CREDIT.

ONE OF THE TRANSFERRED GROUP WAS SWORN IN AS A CAPTAIN, 29 AS LIEUTENANTS, 26 AS FLIGHT OFFICERS AND THREE AS SERGEANTS.

OTHER TRANSFERREES INCLUDED:

LIEUTENANTS

ARCHIBALD A.HARRINGTON, OTTAWA, ONT.

JEROME STEVENS, GREENWICH, CONN.

FREDERICK F.GUYOTT, AMHERST, MASS.

FRANK S.SICO, WESTFIELD, MASS.

FLYING OFFICERS:

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JOHN D.KENNEY, MIDDLEBORO, MASS.
RAYMOND M.ADAM (CQ), MANCHESTER, N.H.
SIDNEY H.HUFF, PITTSFIELD, MASS.
ALBERT EWOOLLEY, LEICESTER, ENGLAND.
CHARLES H.ELLIOTT, WALSALL, ENGLAND.
ALSO SERGEANT JOHN C.SWEENEY, WINDSOR, ONT.

CAPT.CARROLL A.TAYLOR, LOS ANGELES.

LIEUTENANTS:

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J.FLYD ANDREWS, WICHITA, KAS.
HAROLD B.WILLIAMS, LOS ANGELES.
PAUL R.REUMONT, NORRISTOWN, PA.
ROBERT VANNOTE, LONG BEACH, CAL.
JAMES F.LUMA, SEATTLE, WASH.
JOHN G.MOORE, PORTLAND, ORE.
DANIEL B.BLESER, MANITOWOC, WIS.
ELDON B.KREH, DETROIT.
JOHN ROBERTSON, LANSING, ILL.
LESTER D.SHEETS, LANSING, MICH.
EUGENE L.ROSTNER, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
GERALD M.MC NULTY, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
JOSEPH PHELAN, HOUSTON, TEX.
ROBERT CLAQUE, DETROIT.
MERTON G.STRAUB, SPENCER, IA.
ROY L.BARNHILL, WENATCHEE, WASH.
CHARLES D.CARR, RAYMOND, NEB.

FLYING OFFICERS:

WILLIAM R.CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, TEX.
WILLIAM K.PACE, CLAY SPRINGS, ARIZ.
GEORGE GREENWOOD, MOORESTOWN, N.J.
LUCIAN F.HARRIS, HOUSTON, TEX.
CLARENCE B.SIMONS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
RAYMOND P.CLOTFELTER, HILLSBORO, ILL.
ALLAN J.OGLE, WAVERLY, MINN.
FRANCIS B.ALLEN, LOUISVILLE, KY.
BRUCE R.BELL, HUNTINGTON PARK, CAL.
THORPE H.BOYD, CHICAGO.
ERNEST T.ZOLLINGER, ST.MATTHEWS, KY.
THADDEUS C.KULPINSKI, PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM H.REESE, WARREN, OHIO.
PHILIP D.ANDERSON, LA CROSSE, WIS.

SERGEANTS:

WALTER S.WEBSTER, WELLSBORO, PA.
HENRY T.FORD, KONAWA, OKLA.

LIEUTENANTS:

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ROBERT J.WIGGS, MEMPHIS, TENN.
MALCUS (CQ) HORTON, RICHMOND, VA.
VASSEUREH WYNN, DALTON, GA.
ROBERT W.WHITE, JACKSON, TENN.
HOGANB MOSES, HAMILTON, ALA.
JACK D.BALIFF, JACKSON, MISS.
GEORGE W.BARNES, CANTON, N.C.
BAUGHTRY L.HALL, MANSFIELD, ARK.
BARNARD B.VINSON, GASTONIA, N.C.

PS558AEW

BY LEO BRANHAM

AN EIGHTH U.S. AIRFORCE STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 1-(AP)-THE CREW OF "OLD IRONSIDES" HAS PARTICIPATED IN ONLY ONE RAID ON NAZI EUROPE BUT VETERAN FLYERS AGREE WITH THE FORTRESS'S BOMBARDIER, 2ND LIEUT. CHANCEY HICKS, 27, OF HUNTINGTON, W. VA., THAT ANY FUTURE BOMBING MISSION "CAN'T BE ROUGHER UNLESS THE GERMANS GET US."

THE BIG GERMAN RUBBER PLANT AT HULS WAS "OLD IRONSIDES'" TARGET WHEN SHE TOOK OFF JUNE 26 WITH 1ST. LIEUT. BUSTER PEEK OF PAINT ROCK, TEX., AS PILOT AND A "FRESH" CREW OF NINE NEW MEN ABOARD. JUL -2 1943
THE CO-PILOT WAS 1ST. LIEUT. FRANCIS A. PORADA OF CHICAGO.

THE STURDY "OLD IRONSIDES"--WHICH THE CREW SWEARS COULDN'T HAVE BORNE A MORE APPROPRIATE NAME--ENDED HER SHORT BUT GALLANT CAREER AT THE BOTTOM OF THE NORTH SEA SOMEWHERE OFF THE ENEMY COAST. BUT BEFORE THE SHELL-SPLINTERED FORTRESS PLUNGED INTO THE ROUGH, FREEZING WATER SHE HAD ACCOMPLISHED THESE RESULTS:

FOUGHT OFF APPROXIMATELY 150 ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACKS DURING A WILD

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30.24—5579

HOUR-AND-A-HALF BATTLE.

SHOT DOWN FIVE GERMAN PLANES.

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SLUGGED HER WAY ONWARD OVER THE TARGET TO HAMMER HOME HER BOMBS.

SURVIVED A TERRIFIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE WHICH HICKS SAID PEPPERED THE FORTRESS LIKE "HAILSTONES FALLING ON A TIN ROOF" AS SHE FLOUNDERED ALONE OVER ROTTERDAM ENROUTE HOME AT THE PERILOUSLY LOW ALTITUDE OF 5,000 FEET.

THEN WHEN A THIRD DAMAGED ENGINE FAILED SHE CRASHLANDED IN THE MIDDLE OF A MINEFIELD THE BRITISH HAD LAID IN ENEMY WATERS.

FROM THAT HAZARDOUS MISSION NINE MEMBERS OF THE CREW CAME BACK TO GO RAIDING AGAIN. ALL BUT ONE SERGEANT WAIST-GUNNER, WHO WAS DROWNED, WERE PICKED UP 30 MINUTES AFTER THE CRASH BY A BRITISH RESCUE BOAT.

HICKS, WHO SHOT DOWN TWO FOCKE-WULFS TOLD THE STORY:

"THE FIGHTERS ATTACKED OUR FORMATION AT THE GERMAN COAST. THEY SHOT OFF PART OF THE TAIL SECTION AND KNOCKED OUT ONE ENGINE BUT WE MANAGED TO MAKE THE BOMB RUN. THEN A CAN[illegible] SHELL KNOCKED OUT ANOTHER ENGINE AND DAMAGED THE CONTROLS."

REELING FROM THE SHOCK OF THESE EXPLOSIONS "OLD IRONSIDES," DROPPED 6,000 FEET BEFORE PEEK PULLED HER OUT OF THE DIVE. BY THEN SHE WAS A LONE STRAGGLER AND FIGHTERS INTENSIFIED THEIR ATTACKS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

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ANOTHER 20 MM. SHELL EXPLODED AGAINST HICKS' GUN, KNOCKING HIM BACK INTO THE NAVIGATOR'S COMPARTMENT. SHELL FRAGMENTS INFLICTED MINOR CUTS ON HIS FACE, TORE OFF HIS OXYGEN MASK, AND INFLATED HIS MAE WEST.

"WHEN I CAME TO I WAS LYING ON THE FLOOR SHAKING LIFE A LEAF," HICKS SAID. "I LOOKED UP AND SAW A FOCKE-WULF STILL COMING IN. I SCRAMBLED BACK TO THE GUN AND ONE OF THE FIRST SHOTS KNOCKED HIM DOWN AND HE CAUGHT FIRE. THE PILOT BAILED OUT"

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WILD BATTLE SGT. RAYMOND R. THOMPSON OF ANDERSON, IND., TOP TURRET GUNNER, STOOPED DOWN TO PICK UP AAMUNITION, THAT ACT PROBABLY SAVED HIM FROM DECAPITATION FOR IN THAT MOMENT A CANNONSHELL BLASTEDHE TOP OFF HIS TURRET.

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CANNONSHELL BLASTEDTHE TOP OFF HIS TURRET.

IN THE MEANTIME 2ND.LIEUT.GERALD B.WILLIAMS OF COLUMBUS, O., NAVIGATOR, SGT.RUSSELL D.HATTON, BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND SGT. NORBERT F.SWIERZ OF DOWAGIAC MICH., WAISTGUNNER, EACH SHOT DOWN A GERMAN PLANE.

FROM THIS BATTLE THE FORTRESS EMERGED BADLY SHOT UP AND LOSING ALTITUDE. THE WINDOWS IN THE NOSE AND COCKPIT WERE SHATTERED AND THE LANDING GEAR WAS DRAGGING. THAN, AS THEY FLEW OVER ROTTERDAM, ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE RIDDLED HER AGAIN BUT THE CREW ESCAPED BEING HIT AND HICKS SHOT DOWN ANOTHER FOCKE-WULF.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT WASN'T WRONG WITH THAT SHIP. I DON'T SEE HOW SHE STAYE DUP, BUT SHE DID UNTIL WE MET A SPITFIRE ESCORT AND STARTED OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA," HICKS SAID. "WE THREW THE GUNS, RADIO, EVERYTHING OVERBOARD TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD BUT WHEN THE THIRD ENGINE FAILED WE HAD TO DITCH HER.

"SHE BROKE ALMOST IN TWO. THE WATER WAS UP TO OUR NECKS BEFORE WE ALL GOT OUT. AS WE STRUGGLED TO INFLATE OUR [illegible] THE TAIL END OF THE BOMBER WHIPPED AROUND AS SHE SUBMERGED AND KNOCKED

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US ALL UNDER THE WATER. THAT WAS WHEN THE SERGEANT GUNNER WENT DOWN. A BLOW FROM THE TAIL SECTION HAD KNOCKED HIM AWAY FROM US. APPARENTLY HIS MAE WEST HAD BEEN SHOT SO FULL OF HOLES IT DIDN'T INFLATE PROPERLY. I HEARD HIM YELL ONCE, SAW HIM THROW UP HIS HANDS AND SINK BEFORE HE HAD A CHANCE TO GET HIM."

A RADIOED SOS FROM THE TWO SPITFIRES CIRCLING PROTECTIVELY OVERHEAD BROUGHT THE BRITISH BOAT TO THE RESCUE.

"THE BRITISH TOLD US WE WERE PLENTY LUCKY TO GET OUT OF THAT MINEFIELD OKAY. THEY TOLD US WE HAD LANDED RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF E-BOAT ALLEY."

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IN TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH FOR THE PROMPT RESCUE, HICKS SAID: "BOY I BELIEVE IF WE WENT DOWN IN THE RHINE RIVER THOSE BOYS WOULD GET US."

JR&SN1008PEW

BY JAMES F.KING

A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 1-(AP)-HE'S BEEN ALONG ON FIVE MAJOR AMERICAN BOMBING MISSIONS, ONCE ON A HAIR-RAISER OVER THE RUHR, AND NOW HE'S SOMEWHAT FLAK-HAPPY, ALBEIT OPENLY PROUD.

HIS NAME IS "MISTER." HE IS A CHOW. WHEN HE WAS A TINY NEW-BORN CHOW THREE YEARS AGO HE FELL TO THE OWNERSHIP OF ONE SERGEANT HAROLD ROGERS OF MIAMI, OKLA., A FLYING FORTRESS TAILGUNNER NOW.

"MISTER" ACCOMPANIED HIS MASTER ALL THROUGH AIR TRAINING AND ON FIVE OF HIS EIGHT RAIDS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

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THE DOG HAD TO PASS UP THE OTHER THREE BECAUSE HE HAD A MISERY DIAGNOSED AS RHEUMATISM WHICH NECESSITATED HIS LAYING UP AT A REST HOME ON THE THAMES.

WHEREIN, IT APPEARS, RHEUMATISM PAID OFF. ON ONE OF THE RAIDS "MISTER" COULD NOT ATTEND--OVER LE MANS ON JUNE 29--THE SPOT HE USUALLY OCCUPIES IN THE FORTRESS WAS RINGED WITH MACHINE GUN BULLETS. IF HE'D BEEN THERE HIS CHANCES OF COMING BACK ALIVE WOULD HAVE BEEN SMALLER THAN HE IS.

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ON RAID DAYS, "MISTER" GOES TO BRIEFING WITH THE FELLOWS AND WHEN IT COMES TIME TO LOAD UP HE STREAKS FOR HIS SHIP--ALWAYS FIRST TO BOARD.

ROGERS DESIGNED A SPECIAL OXYGEN MASK FOR HIM AND ON FLIGHTS HE WEARS IT ALONG WITH HIS FLYING UNIFORM--THE COVERING FOR THE SHIP'S BOMBSIGHT.

FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW LIVE IN A BARRACKS WITH ROGERS AND "MISTER," AND WHEN THE MEN GO OUT SOMETIMES THEY LEAVE THE CHOW BEHIND TO SEE THAT THE MADE-UP BEDS DO NOT BECOME UNMADE, ETC.

YOU CAN ENTER THE BARRACKS AND DO ANYTHING WITH THE 14 OTHER BEDS BUT IF YOU TOUCH ANY OF THE BEDS OF HIS FELLOW CREW-MEMBERS YOUR LEG IS LIKELY TO BECOME CHOW FOR THE CHOW.

ROGERS, A HOLLYWOOD STUNT MAN BEFORE HE ENTERED THE SERVICE, SAYS THAT "MISTER" CAN ONLY ACCOMPANY HIM ON SHORT RAIDS IN THE FUTURE.

ALTHOUGH THE DOG ALREADY HAS BEEN ALONG ON MISSIONS OVER NORTHWEST GERMANY AND ST.NAZAIRE, ROGERS MAINTAINS THAT THAT'S TOO LONG FOR A DOG TO STAY ON OXYGEN.

THE SERGEANT SAYS "MISTER" HAS THE BEST YEARS OF HIS LIFE AHEAD OF HIM AND HE WANTS TO BE CAREFUL.

SB110AEW

JUL -2 1943

30.24—5581

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, JULY 1-(AP)-BOMBER CREWS AT THIS STATION WERE GLADDENED TODAY BY NEWS THAT TWO OF THEIR COMRADES SHOT DOWN DURING RAIDS ON EUROPE HAD SURVIVED AND ARE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE TWO ARE CAPT. WILLIAM P. FORSYTHE, OF PARK RIDGE, COOK COUNTY, ILL., AND FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT W. MANSFIELD, OF SAN ANGELO, TEX. BOTH WERE FORTRESS PILOTS.

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MANSFIELD'S DAMAGED BOMBER WENT DOWN DURING A RAID ON KIEL, GERMANY, MAY 14, AND CRASH-LANDED TWO MILES FROM SHORE, IT WAS REPORTED AT THE TIME BY OTHER CREWMEN PARTICIPATING IN THE ATTACK.

FORSYTHE, A SQUADRON COMMANDER, WENT DOWN DURING AN ATTACK MAY 14 ON COURTRAI, FRANCE.

THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED HERE FROM THE MEN'S RELATIVES WHO HAD BEEN NOTIFIED THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

JR952PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 1-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED GERMAN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER OF BRUSSELS, THE BRUESSLER ZEITUNG, WHICH IS FREQUENTLY AN ACCURATE BAROMETER OF THE GERMAN HOME AND FRONT FEELING, SAID IN AN ISSUE REACHING HERE TODAY THAT THE MONTH OF JUNE CUT DEEP INTO GERMAN MORALE AND PROVED A SIGNIFICANT PERIOD FOR THE ALLIED NATIONS.

LATER AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT CIRCULATED IN ALLIED DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID THAT THE ZEITUNG EDITOR HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF THE PESSIMISTIC EDITORIAL.

IN GERMANY, THE PAPER SAID, "A VACUUM HAS SET IN IN WHICH IT APPEARS THAT ALL EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE EVAPORATED. UNTIL NOW THEY SEEMED TO DRIVE THE WAR FORWARD FAVORABLY FOR US."

IN JUNE STALINGRAD AND TUNIS WERE NOT YET FORGOTTEN AND U-BOAT WARFARE WAS NO LONGER A BRILLIANT MANEUVER, THE PAPER WENT ON.

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ALLIED BOMBINGS SPREAD HAVOC IN THE RUHR.

IT ACKNOWLEDGED, TOO, THAT "NO ONE COULD SAY THAT THE GERMAN ATTACKS ON ENGLAND CORRESPONDED TO THOSE PROMISED."

the publication of these facts by a german newspaper was taken by allied observers as evidence that germany has been effected far more deeply than indicated by the hard,outer crust of nazidom although noone predicted that a crackup was in sight.

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a clearly marked change in feeling has come about since early june when berlin dispatches said "the population has become used to war and is aware that it does not always go smoothly."

one correspondent from berlin wrote that "for the first time since the outbreak of war it is known that germany must, on the whole, remain on the defensive. she must wait for the attack of/xx the opponent since now it is he who decidesx the march of events."

the latest das reich article commented that "there is no doubt that the people are going through a difficult psychological phase x x x the best weapons are good for nothing without the will to fight on the part of the soldiers and civilx population."

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the correspondent of the neue zurcher zeitung wrote that while the word invasion is rarely used now in the axis press it "throws its shadow ahead and privately troubles the people intensely."

said the bruessler zeitung: "this is the time for many questions and few answers.

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BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 1-(AP)-ITALY'S BEST KNOWN JOURNALIST AND A FASCIST PARTY SPOKESMAN, VIRGINIO GAYDA, TOUCHED DIRECTLY ON TALK OF A SEPARATE PEACE TODAY WITH THE DECLARATION THAT IT COULD NOT SAVE ITALY FROM BECOMING A WORLD BATTLEGROUND.

IN AN EDITORIAL IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, GAYDA WROTE THAT "AN EVENTUAL EXIT OF ITALY FROM THE WAR--THAT IS, THE CONCLUSION OF A SEPARATE PEACE, WHICH WOULD NEVER SUCCEED --WOULD IN NO WAY FREE THE ITALIANS FROM THE WAR, ITS TRAGEDY AND DESTRUCTION".

GAYDA DID NOT DIRECTLY MENTION GERMANY, THE AXIS PARTNER WITH TROOPS ENTRENCHED IN ITALIAN SOIL, WHEN HE DECLARED THAT IN THE EVENT OF A SEPARATE PEACE THE REMAINING BELLIGERENTS WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT AND ITALIAN SOIL WOULD BE THE THEATER OF THEIR BATTLE.

HIS DISCUSSION WAS THE MOST STRAIGHTFORWARD EXPOSITION OF A THEME THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS BEEN ELABORATING DAILY: THAT NO MATTER WHAT ITALY MIGHT WISH, THERE IS NO CHOICE BUT TO FIGHT.

"THE ITALIANS IMPATIENTLY AWAIT THE FIRST ENEMY LANDING ATTEMPT", POPOLO DI ROMA SAID IN AN ARTICLE THAT COULD HAVE A DOUBLE-EDGED MEANING. "LESS DEPENDS ON THE FIRST ACTION THAN ON THE VARIOUS ACTIONS WHICH WILL FOLLOW THE LANDINGS," IT ADDED.

THE NEWSPAPER TONE WAS IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN QUOTING AXIS OPINION THAT THE "INVASION IS HARDLY TO BE EXPECTED AT THE MOMENT."

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5-1146PEW

BERN, ~~JUNE~~ JULY 1-(AP)--THE FASCIST PRESS CONTINUED TODAY ITS INTENSIVE DRIVE TO PREPARE THE ITALIANS FOR INVASION AND TO ROUSE THEM A TO A PITCH OF RESISTANCE THROUGH FEAR.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S POPOLO D'ITALIA DECLARED THAT "ITALY IS FIGHTING FOR LIFE OR DEATH, BUT IT IS MORE EXACT TO SAY THAT IF WE ARE UNABLE TO WIN WE MUST SUBMIT TO THE FATE BRANNUS IMPOSED ON THE CONQUERED."

(BRANNUS CRUSHED THE ROMANS IN THE BATTLE OF ALLIA IN 390 B.C., DESTROYED ROME AND WITH THE SHOUT "WOE TO THE VANQUISHED" THRUST HIS SWORD AGAINST THE BALANCE IN WHICH THE DEFEATED WERE WEIGHING GOLD FOR THEIR DELIVERANCE.)

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THE POSITION OF ITALY TODAY, MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER SAID, IS "MOST DIFFICULT, MOST DELICATE, MOST IMPORTANT."

THE GERMAN PRESS AGREED. THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE FRANKFURTER

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30.24——5583

ZE!TUNG WROTE THAT THE ATTACK ON THE !TAL!AN MED!TERRANEAN !SLANDS M!GHT BEG!N "AT ANY MOMENT."

THE POPOLO D! ROMA TOLD THE !TAL!ANS !T WAS NEEDLESS TO EXPECT A GERMAN OFFENS!VE !N RUSS!A BECAUSE "ALL THE TERR!TOR!ES NECESSARY FOR

SIKORSKI SAID THE ABIL!TY OF POLES TO KN!T THEMSELVES TOGETHER [redacted] INTO A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING FORCE WAS DUE LARGELY TO THE ENERGY OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND HIS UNDERSTANDING [redacted] OF AND SYMPATHY WITH POLISH PROBLEMS.

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HE EMPHASIZED THAT IN THE MATTER OF EQUIPMENT ABSOLUTELY NO DISTINCTION HAD BEEN MADE BETWEEN POLISH AND BRITISH TROOPS.

"THEY [redacted] GAVE US THE SAME PRIORITY AS BRITISH TROOPS AND WE GET THE MOST MODERN ARMORED CARS, TANKS AND GUNS FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH [redacted] PRODUCTION LINES," SIKORSKI SAID.

THE ARMY IS COMPLETELY MOTORIZED, HE SAID. HE ADDED THAT HE RECENTLY WATCHED IT IN MANEUVERS AND WAS GRATIFIED BY WHAT HE SAW.

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APL 114 2-1330 JRT 1258AEM

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 1-(AP)-OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 727TH U.S. RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION WERE CITED TODAY FOR REPEATED BRAVERY UNDER FIRE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY AT THE RISK OF CAPTURE OR DEATH IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

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TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER, LIEUT.COL.FRED W.OKIE OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WENT THE LEGIONNAIRE BRAID OF THE AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT. ONE OFFICER AND TWO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN ANOTHER BATTALION RECEIVED SOLDIER'S MEDALS AND THREE OTHER ENLISTED MEN WERE SPECIALLY CITED IN A COMBINED CEREMONY ATTENDED BY BRIG.GEN.CARL R.GRAY JR., DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE 727TH BATTALION, WHICH DISTINGUISHED ITSELF DURING THREE HAZARDOUS MONTHS IN FRONT LINE AREAS, IS COMPOSED LARGELY OF PERSONNEL FROM THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. DURING THE ALLIED ADVANCE THROUGH KASSERINE PASS IN JANUARY, UNITS OF COLONEL OKIE'S COMMAND SCOUTED THE RAILWAY AHEAD OF THE AXIS FIGHTING ZONE AND UNDER FIRE RECOVERED AND REPAIRED A NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES.

WHEN THE GERMAN FLANK ATTACK WAS UNLEASED IN MID-FEBRUARY THE BATTALION REMAINED BEHIND TO EVACUATE MUNITIONS AND FRENCH TROOPS FROM GAFSA AND METALOUI, THE LAST TRAIN BEING MACHINE-GUNNED BY THE ENEMY. COLONEL OKIE PERSONALLY LED A DETACHMENT TO TRY TO SAVE TWO ABANDONED AMMUNITION CARS AND SUPERVISED THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EQUIPMENT WHEN ENEMY ENCIRCLEMENT MADE RAIL MOVEMENT IMPOSSIBLE. THEN HE ASSEMBLED HIS MEN AND A NUMBER OF CIVILIAN REFUGEES AND TOOK THEM TO SAFETY AT TEBESSA BY A CIRCUITOUS DESERT ROUTE.

DESPITE THE DANGER OF ENEMY AERIAL STRAFING AND GROUND MINES,

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DETACHMENTS OF THE BATTALION RUSHED REPAIRS ON BRIDGES IN THE GAFSA AND SENED AREAS AS SOON AS COMBAT TROOPS COULD PUSH THE GERMANS BACK IN MARCH.

THE MOVEMENTS OF MEN AND MUNITIONS PERFORMED BY THE BATTALION "AT TIMES UNDER FIRE ON THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD, WITH STRANGE EQUIPMENT AND WITHOUT REGARD FOR PERSONAL SAFETY, CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AT A MOST CRITICAL TIME," THE CITATION SAID.

FOR HEROISM IN EXTINGUISHING A BLAZING RAILROAD CAR LOADED WITH HEAVY AMMUNITION, THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO LIEUT.ROY W. HARTZEL OF WYNNE, ARK.; MASTER SGT. PHILIP M.BUCKINGHAM OF FORT MADISON, IOWA, AND TECH.SGT. HOMER A.JENKINS OF THREE FORKS, MONT.

CITATIONS WERE GIVEN TO TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE WALLACE H.CONNELLY OF POCATELLO, IDA., AND WILLIAM M.ROBERTSON OF LEWISTON, IDA., AND TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE LOUIS V.CERVENY OF MT.VERNON, IA.

HARTZELL ENTERED THE FLAMING CAR AND PLAYED A HOSE ON THE FIRE WHILE DIRECTING THE REMOVAL OF BOXES BY BUCKINGHAM AND JENKINS. CONNELLY, ROBERTSON AND CERVENY ASSISTED IN PUTTING OUT THE BLAZE. IRREPLACEABLE PROPERTY AND VITAL SUPPLIES WERE SAVED BY THEIR ACTION, THE CITATION SAID.

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FH1222PEW

FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 1-(AP)-UNITED STATES BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE BLASTED PALERMO AND FOUR AXIS AIR FIELDS ON SICILY YESTERDAY, VIRTUALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED "GREAT DAMAGE AND MANY CASUALTIES" AT PALERMO, A PORT OF NORTHWEST SICILY. SARDINIAN TARGETS ALSO WERE ATTACKED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. FIRES WERE REPORTED STARTED AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN CAGLIARI.JUL -2 1943

(SUBMARINE PRESSURE UPON AXIS SUPPLY LINES CONTINUED. THE LONDON ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH SUBMARINES HAD DESTROYED A FAST TRANSPORT AND THREE SUPPLY VESSELS AND PROBABLY HAD SUNK A FIFTH SHIP IN ITALIAN WATERS, BOOSTING TO MORE THAN 20 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY CRAFT SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DURING THE LAST WEEK).

THE ATTACKS BY FLYING FORTRESSES, MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS, WARHAWKS AND LIGHTNINGS CAME AFTER RAF WELLINGTONS, IN A PRE-DAWN ATTACK, SMASHED AGAIN AT THE FERRY TERMINUS AND FREIGHT YARDS OF MESSINA AND ALSO AT THE RAOD SOUTH OF SAN GIOVANNI AND SAN MARCO, ON THE NEARBY ITALIAN MAINLAND.

ONE TWO-TON BOMB WAS AMONG THE EXPLOSIVES SEEN TO BURST IN THE MESSINA YARDS AND MANY FIRES WERE OBSERVED. A LARGE FIRE ALSO DEVELOPED SOUTH OF SAN GIOVANNI.

THE AMERICAN RAIDS ON SICILIAN TARGETS YESTERDAY LEFT FIRES BLAZING AT AIR FIELDS AND MANY ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN DISPERSAL AREAS.

"TODAY ITALIAN LABORERS WILL BE BUSY FILLING IN THE HUGE CRATERS MADE ON RUNWAYS BY HEAVY BOMBS," AN OFFICIAL REPORT ADDED.

AT PALERMO SEVEN DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON A LARGE BARRACKS.

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30.24—5585

IN A RAID ON THE SCIACCA AIR FIELD A FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ENCOUNTERED AND LIGHTNINGS SHOT DOWN TWO WHILE A THIRD, A MESSERSCHMITT-109, WAS DESTROYED BY ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS INTENDED FOR THE RAIDERS.

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FLYING FORTRESSES, WHICH MADE THE SEVEN HITS ON THE BARRACKS, ALSO STARTED FIRES IN A MILITARY STORES AREA. THE CREWMEN FAILED TO SIGHT ANY ENEMY FIGHTERS AND THE FLAK WAS COMPARATIVELY LIGHT. THE SLACKENING OF THE GROUND FIRE IMPRESSED THE PILOTS.

"THE LAST TIME OUR SHIP WAS OVER THERE THEY SHOT US UP SO BADLY WE HARDLY GOT BACK," SAID LIEUT.THOMAS THAYER OF HOPE, IND. "THIS TIME I DIDN'T EVEN SEE A PUFF OF FLAK OR A SINGLE PLANE IN THE SKY."

TO THAT STAFF SERGT. ARLIE SHANEYVELT OF 1117 MISSOURI AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO., A BALL-TURRET GUNNER FOR WHOM THE MISSION WAS HIS 48TH, ADDED: "PALERMO ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE. WE USED TO HAVE TO PLOW THROUGH FLAK. I ONLY GOT TO TEST-FIRE MY GUNS TODAY."

LIGHTNING-ESCORTED MITCHELLS HEAVILY BOMBED SCIACCA AIR FIELD. BURSTS COVERED THE FIELD. DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON A BUILDING AND ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN POSITION.

WHEN ONE MITCHELL FLIGHT STARTED HOMEWARD FIVE OR SIX ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED, BUT LIGHTNINGS BEAT THEM OFF AND DESTROYED TWO.

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LIEUT.DON L.SCHLENER OF OAK PARK, ILL., SHOT DOWN ONE ME-109 AND CAPT.RAYMOND H.LYNN OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., BAGGED A FOCKE WULF-190.

WHILE ONE FORTRESS FORMATION BLASTED PALERMO ANOTHER RAIDED THE BOCA DI FALCO AIRDROME, SOUTHWEST OF PALERMO, AND SCORED HITS ON BARRACKS, THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS AND THE FIELD. PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE BOMBERS SHOWED A NUMBER OF WRECKED AIRCRAFT WHICH WERE DISABLED IN PREVIOUS RAIDS. ENEMY FIGHTERS FAILED TO APPEAR AND THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS LIGHT.

THE MILO AIR FIELD NEAR TRAPANI, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF SICILY, WAS WELL COVERED BY BOMBS FROM B-26 MARAUDERS. THEY FAILED TO ENCOUNTER ENEMY FIGHTERS, BUT WERE MET BY INTENSE GROUND FIRE. HITS WERE SEEN ON THE RUNWAYS, DISPERSAL AREAS AND BUILDINGS.

THE FOURTH SICILIAN AIR FIELD ATTACKED WAS AT BORIZZO, WHERE MARAUDERS CAUSED ONE LARGE EXPLOSION AND COVERED THE FIELD WITH BURSTS. THE FLIERS REPORTED ONLY SLIGHT GROUND FIRE AND THEY FAILED TO SEE ANY ENEMY FIGHTERS.

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ALL ENGAGEMENTS COST THE ALLIES TWO PLANES.

IN ADDITION TO THE TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN BY LIGHTNINGS AND THE THIRD DESTROYED BY AXIS FLAK, REPORTS LISTED A JUNKERS-88 AND A HEINKEL 111 AS SHOT DOWN TUESDAY NIGHT BY RAF BEAUFIGHTERS WHICH ENCOUNTERED A NUMBER OF ENEMY RAIDERS OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AT THE SAME TIME A MITCHELL CREW PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING WAS RESCUED BY AN AMPHIBIAN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

AIR OFFICIALS SAID PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN SINCE THE BIG FORTRESS RAID ON NAPLES JUNE 28 "SHOW SEVERE DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE TO THE OIL STORAGE DEPOT OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY."

"AT LEAST TWO MEDIUM-SIZED TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND A SMALLER ONE IS BADLY DAMAGED," IT WAS REPORTED. "BUILDINGS OF THE DEPOT ALSO SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE XXX. OIL TANK CARS STANDING ON A SIDING ALSO WERE HIT. IN ADDITION, FOUR BUILDINGS NORTH OF THE OIL DEPOT WERE DESTROYED."

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(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE ETC XXX SEVENTH GRAF ORIG.

FH940AEW

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ALGIERS--FIRST ADD FRENCH XXX CHARLES DE GAULLE.

HE IS A VETERAN CAREER MAN IN THE FRENCH COLONIAL SERVICE.

THE COMMITTEE IN A STORY FOUR-HOUR SESSION ALSO GRANTED GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGERIA, SUPREME AUTHORITY OVER ALL FRENCH AFFAIRS WITHIN ALGERIA.

CATROUX MADE STRONG REPRESENTATIONS AT A PREVIOUS COMMITTEE SESSION AGAINST INTERFERENCE WITH THE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION BY FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

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TWO OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIONS WERE TAKEN AT TODAY'S SESSION.

A MILITARY TRIBUNAL WAS CREATED TO TRY FORMER MILITARY GUARDS AND PRISON OVERSEERS ACCUSED OF HAVING MISTREATED FRENCHMEN PREVIOUSLY HELD IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE SO-CALLED ADVISORY WAR CABINET WAS COMPLETED WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE ADMIRAL PHILIPPE-MARIE AUBOYNEAU FOR MARINE AFFAIRS AND GEN.BOUSCAT, WHO HAS BEEN GIRAUD'S ENVOY TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH COMMITTEE IN LONDON, FOR AIR.

COUNTING DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD, THIS MAKES A SEVEN-MAN COMMITTEE INSTEAD OF EIGHT AS EXPECTED. DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD AGREED ON GEN. BOUSCAT AS THEIR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.

OTHERS ARE GEN.ALPHONSE JIN, GEN.EDUARD RENE MARIE DE LARMINAT AND ADMIRAL COLLINENT, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH NORTH AND WEST AFRICAN NAVAL FORCES.

FH1256PEW

BY JOSEPH MORTON

JUL -2 1943

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA,JULY 1--(AP)--

PALERMO,THE CAPITAL ,LARGEST CITY AND THE NO.1 PORT OF SICILY IS VERY ~~RUSH~~ DRUNK,IN THE BELIEF OF MANY ALLIED FLIERS WHO HAVE BEEN PASSING IT IN RECENT WEEKS.

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THIS CONVICTION IS BASED PARTIALLY ON THE FACT THAT ONLY THREE SMALL BOATS WERE OBSERVED IN THE WRECKAGE-FILLED HARBOR DURING YESTERDAY'S BOMBARDMENT,COMPARED TO THE SCORES ~~XXX~~ THAT WERE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ FORMERLY TIED UP AT THE PIERS.MOREOVER,THE RAIDERS FOUND IT UNDEFENDED BY FIGHTER PLANES AND ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE CITY HAS BEEN BOMBED MORE THAN HALF A DOZEN TIMES BY DAY AND BY NIGHT. THE FLAK USED TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY AND THE FIGHTERS CAME OUT IN GREAT NUMBERS TO MEET OUR BOMBERS.

"WE CONSIDERED IT ONE OF THE TOUGHEST NOT LONG AGO," WAS THE COMMENT OF CAPT.WILLIAM P.KOCH OF 57 HOVER ST.,BURLINGTON,VT., WHO FLEW THE LEAD PLANE ON HIS RETURN YESTERDAY."NOW IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THEY HAVE FOLDED UP."

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30.24—5587

THE TONNAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED ON PALERMO WAS NOT GREAT COMPARED TO THE OPERATIONS AGAINST CITIES IN GERMANY BUT PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRMEN HAVE BEEN VERY ACCURATE. THE PRINCIPLE TARGETS WERE THE SWITCH YARDS, THE AIRPORT AT NEARBY BOCCA DI FALCO, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS INCLUDING BARRACKS, THE EXCELLENT SYSTEM OF MOLES, PIERS, DRYDOCKS, SHIP REPAIR FACILITIES AND SHIPS.

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ONE BOMBARDMENT ON MARCH 22 BLEW UP A MERCHANT VESSEL WITH SUCH FORCE THAT THE EXPLOSION WAS FELT BY THE FLYING FORTRESSES FLYING 25,000 FEET ABOVE THE CITY. RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN A DAY OR TWO LATER SHOWED A 300-FOOT GAP IN THE PIER TO WHICH THE SHIP WAS TIED.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS COVERED THE BOCCA DI FALCO AIRPORT AGAIN AND PRODUCED CONCENTRATED EXPLOSIONS IN THE BARRACKS AREA AND NEAR THE OIL STORAGE TANKS.

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THE TAIL GUNNER OF THE LAST PLANE TO LEAVE THE TARGET, SERGT. JACK E. JONES OF MADISON, FLA., WAS IN THE BEST POSITION TO OBSERVE WHAT HAD BEEN DONE TO THE CITY.

" IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE HALF OF IT, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE WATER FRONT, IS WRECKED PRETTY BAD," JONES REPORTED. "WE MUST HAVE COVERED IT PRETTY GOOD THIS TIME, TOO, BECAUSE WHEN WE LEFT FIRES WERE BEGINNING TO BREAK OUT, AND THE DUST AND SMOKE WAS BILLOWING UP IN CLOUDS RIGHT FROM THE TARGET AREA. THE PLACE LOOKS FINISHED TO ME."

A CITY OF 400,000, PALERMO SERVED AS THE PRINCIPAL EXPORT CENTER OF NORTHERN & SICILY, AND WAS ONE OF THE ISLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT RAIL CENTERS. THE PORT FACILITIES WERE LARGE ENOUGH TO HANDLE MORE THAN 3,000 TONS DAILY. SULPHUR AND OLIVE OIL HAD BEEN ITS MOST IMPORTANT WAR EXPORTS.

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WU MORTONS 10830 THROUGH THIRD FWF 1202PEW

CAIRO, JULY 7--(AP)---POLISH TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE EQUIPPED WITH THE FINEST MATERIALS OF WAR THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES CAN PRODUCE AND THEY WILL PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE RECONQUEST OF EUROPE, PREMIER GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI SAID TODAY.

SIKORSKI SAID THE DIVISIONS NOW COMING TO THEIR PEAK

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WERE NOT A TOKEN ARMY, BUT A FINELY TRAINED, HIGHLY [redacted] DEVELOPED AND SOLIDLY EQUIPPED STRIKING FORCE OF IMMENSE TACTICAL VALUE

"WE SHALL SOON BE FIGHTING ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE WITH OUR AMERICAN, BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH ALLIES," HE SAID. "ALL ROADS TO POLAND LIE THROUGH THOSE BATTLEFIELDS AND WE POLES ARE ON OUR WAY BACK TO THE FATHERLAND."

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APL 11% TUCKERS 1-1330 JRT 1152ABN

BY THOBURN WIANT

FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY 14TH AIR FORCE, THE WORLD'S SMALLEST AIR FORCE OPERATING IN THE LARGEST TERRITORY, WILL WIND UP ITS FIRST YEAR JULY 4--A YEAR OF THRILLING ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH HAVE SURPRISED EVERYONE, ESPECIALLY THE JAPANESE IN CHINA, BURMA AND INDO-CHINA.

THE BIRTHDAY WILL BE THE OCCASION FOR A CELEBRATION THROUGHOUT THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS--BY CHINESE AS WELL AS AMERICANS.

AN ADDRESS BY THE 14TH'S COLORFUL COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT AND FIREWORKS ARE ON THE JULY 4 PROGRAM.

UNDER CHENNAULT'S BRILLIANT GUIDANCE, THE 14TH NOT ONLY SUCCEEDED IN FULFILLING ITS FIRST YEAR'S MISSION OF KEEPING THE JAPANESE AT BAY UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED, BUT LASHED OUT OFFENSIVELY IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH CHINESE GROUND FORCES.

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THE MOST DRAMATIC DEMONSTRATION OF AN OFFENSIVE TURN CAME RECENTLY WHEN AMERICAN BOMBER-FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE JAPANESE IN THE ICHANG AREA, ENABLING THE CHINESE TO RECAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITIONS. AS IMPORTANT AS THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICANS' BOMBS AND BULLETS WAS THE EFFECT ON CHINESE MORALE.

FOR YEARS THE CHINESE SAW NOTHING BUT JAPANESE PLANES OVERHEAD. WHEN THE AMERICAN PLANES CAME, THE CHINESE CHEERED AND SMASHED FORWARD.

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THE 14TH'S EXPLOITS HAVE EQUALLED--IN SOME RESPECTS SURPASSED--THOSE OF THE MUCH PUBLICIZED AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP WHICH PRECEDED IT. CHENNAULT ALSO HEADED THAT OUTFIT.

WHEN THE UNITED STATES TOOK OVER THE AVG, THE NEW ORGANIZATION WAS NAMED THE CHINA AIR TASK FORCE OF THE 10TH AIR FORCE, AND THEN BECAME THE 14TH LAST MARCH.

CHENNAULT NOW HAS P-40'S, MITCHELLS AND LIBERATORS IN HIS FLYING ARTILLERY.

DURING THE LAST YEAR THE P-40'S ROLLED UP 2,569 MISSIONS, COMPRISING 5,325 SORTIES--A SORTIE BEING ONE PLANE ON ONE MISSION. ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL FIGURES THEY DESTROYED 206 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE AIR AND 22 ON THE GROUND, AND PROBABLY DESTROYED 98 MORE.

THEIR LOSSES ARE LISTED AS 15 PLANES LOST IN COMBAT, 15 LOST BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, AND EIGHT ON THE GROUND. EIGHT AMERICAN PILOTS WERE KILLED IN COMBAT AND ONE BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THREE ARE MISSING.

NINE P-40 PILOTS BECAME ACES BY DESTROYING FIVE OR MORE ENEMY PLANES.

THE LEADING ACE WAS CAPT.JOHN HAMPSHIRE, 25, OF GRANTS PASS, O

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30.24—5589

WHO DESTROYED 13 IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND BEFORE HE WAS KILLED IN ACTION LAST MONTH. HE SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROES BEFORE HE CRASHED IN THAT ENGAGEMENT.

OTHER ACES INCLUDE: COL.ROBERT SCOTT, 35, OF MACON, GA., 11 DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND ONE AGROUND.

COL.BRUCE K.HOLLOWAY, 31, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., 8.

LT.JAMES W.LITTLE, 23, OF FINCASTLE, KY., 7.

LT.COL.JOHN ALISON, 31, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., 6.

MAJOR ALBERT J.BAULMER, 29, TRENTON, N.J., 6.

MAJ.EDMUND GOSS, 27, TAMPA, FLA., 6.

MAJ.JOHN D.LOMBARD, 24, IONIA, MICH., 6.

LT.CHARLES H.DUBOIS, 24, RICHMOND HEIGHTS, ST.LOUIS, MO., 5.

BAULMER, WHO HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS THE ONLY P-40 PILOT IN THIS THEATER OF WAR WHO HAD TANGLED WITH THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS--THAT WAS IN SPAIN--AS WELL AS WITH THE JAPANESE.

THE MITCHELLS DURING THE YEAR CONDUCTED 77 MISSIONS, COMPRISING 412 SORTIES. IN ADDITION TO BOMBING THEIR TARGETS THEY DESTROYED 10 ENEMY PLANES IN THE AIR AND 82 ON THE GROUND.

FIFTEEN OTHER JAPANESE PLANES WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED IN THE AIR AN MANY OTHERS ON THE GROUND, AGAINST THE LOSS OF TWO MITCHELLS.

THE LIBERATORS HAVE BEEN WITH THE 14TH ONLY SINCE MAY 4 BUT ALREADY HAVE CONDUCTED 75 SORTIES, DESTROYED 23 ENEMY PLANES AND PROBABLY HAVE DESTROYED EIGHT MORE, OFFICIAL RECORDS SHOW.

IN ADDITION THEY ACCOMPLISHED HEAVY BOMBINGS OF HAINAN ISLAND, CANTON AND THE ICHANG AREA, AND DID IT ALL WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE OR PERSONNEL IN COMBAT.

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FROM CHENNAULT DOWN, THE 14TH TO A MAN IS PROUD OF THE RECORD. BUT AS ONE CAPTAIN PUT IT: "WE'RE GOING TO GIVE THE JAPS 10 TIMES AS MUCH HELL THIS YEAR."

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BZ525AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 1-(AP)-DISCOVERY OF A METHOD OF USING HYDROLIZED OX BLOOD IN PLACE OF HUMAN BLOOD IN TRANSFUSIONS FOR HUMAN BEINGS WAS REPORTED TODAY TO THE BRAZILIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

IT SAID THE METHOD WAS DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF RESEARCH BY DR. RAIMUNDO MONIZ DE ARAGAO IN EFFORTS TO FIND A MORE ABUNDANT AND LESS EXPENSIVE SUPPLY OF PLASMA FOR INCREASING WARTIME NEEDS.

THE REPORT WAS PRESENTED BY PROF. CLEMENTIONO FRAGA, A MEMBER AND SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT OF THE ACADEMY, WHO SAID EXPERIMENTS WITH THE METHOD ON HUMANS HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL. HE SAID THE RESEARCH WAS BEING CONTINUED.

TA1205AEW

BUENOS AIRES JULY 1-(AP)-JOSH LEE, FORMER OKLAHOMA S[illegible]TOR AND A MEMBER OF THE U.S.CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, INSPECTED THE ARGENTINE ARMY BASE YESTERDAY AT EL PALOMAR.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT.COL.OSCAR MURATORIO, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS IN ARGENTINA, AND WAS RECEIVED AT EL PALOMAR BY LIEUT.COL.BERNARDO MENENDEZ, BASE COMMANDER.

KK714AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 1-(AP)-WAR MINISTER GENERAL EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, IN ANOTHER ORDER ADVANCING THE PREPARATION OF THE

JUL -2 1943

BRAZILIAN ARMY FOR DUTY IN COMBAT ZONES, TODAY ASSIGNED 19 OFFICERS

10 WEEKS'

TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SPECIALIZED TRAINING.

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THREE ~~SIX~~ CAPTAINS AND TEN LIEUTENANTS WILL STUDY THE

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AND METHODS IN THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY, WARE-

HOUSING, MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

THEY ARE IN ADDITION TO

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 17 BRAZILIAN OFFICERS ~~WERE~~ ASSIGNED

TWO DAYS AGO

TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRAINING.

JUL -2 1943

RMK DIEHLS 01111-OL 1155A

MEXICO CITY, JULY 1-(AP)-CAPT. JACQUES PEZET, A SPOKESMAN HERE FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, WAS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR LAST NIGHT AS SAYING THE UNITED STATES HAS SUGGESTED THAT ALL HEAVY INDUSTRY IN NORTH AFRICA BE MOVED BODILY TO MEXICO.

PEZET WAS SAID TO HVE POINTED OUT THAT SUPPLY SHIPS RETURNING FROM NORTH AFRICA COULD BRING THE MACHINERY, THAT MOVING THE FACTORIES WOULD SAVE THE SHIPPING SPACE NEEDED TO SUPPLY THEM WITH RAW MATERIALS, AND THAT THEY WOULD THUS BE TAKEN OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF BOMBING ATTACKS.

"SUCH A SENSATIONAL MOVEMENT OF MACHINERY," PEZET WAS QUOTED, "WOULD GIVE THE UNITED STATES A CHANCE TO DEMONSTRATE ITS GRATITUDE FOR MEXICO'S WORTHY AND SELF-SACRIFICING POSITION IN THE WAR."

KA1004AEW

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rio de janeiro, july 1-(ap)-scores of young men, 21 to 26 years of

today
age/answered the army's first nation-wide appeal for volunteers for the "front line" military forces.

their younger brothers and sisters pinned on armbands that make them members of a student army which inaugurated a two week intensive campaign to salvage used rubber for the war effort.

the
at/rio de janeiro recruiting office for the army a line of young men waited for the doors to open .

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an diehls 1734 ro 855p

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martinique (folo washington)

JUL -2 1943

san juan, puerto rico, july 1-(ap)-a spokesman for vice-admiral john h. hoover, american base commander here, said today that "some word" was expected soon from martinique where admiral georges robert was said to have requested a change of authority in a move which may put the french caribbean possessions into the allied war camp.

~~xxxx

30.24—5591

xkuppingxhaxx enroute from washington to fort de france, the fxxxx former french senator stopped here, and said that he hoped to have an important announcement on his return two days later.

at that time fernand-laurent said he could tell the vichy-appointed robert that the xxxxxxxxx overwhelming majority of frenchmen hated vichy and thought that robert himself was "a stubborn fool" not to link up with the united nations. fernand-laurent escaped from france last december.

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when fernand-laurent returned to san juan on his way back to washington,however, he refused to disclose what he had learned in his conversations with the admiral.

OTTAWA, JULY 1-(AP)-CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING DECLARED TODAY "THE NEW YEAR OF OUR EXISTENCE AS A DOMINION, WHICH BEGINS TODAY, WILL WITNESS THE SUPREME EFFORT OF CANADA."

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IN A STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 76TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONFEDERATION, KING SAID CANADIANS IN THE NEXT YEAR "MAY BE CALLED UPON TO PASS THROUGH AN ORDEAL GREATER THAN ANY OUR COUNTRY HAS EVER EXPERIENCED," AND ADDED:

"THE COMING MONTHS WILL DEMAND FROM ALL OF US STEADINESS, DETERMINATION AND THE UTMOST UNITY. X X X. "IN THE COURSE OF THE PRESENT WAR WE HAVE SEEN CANADA EMERGE FROM NATIONHOOD INTO A POSITION GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS THAT OF A WORLD POWER."

HE SAID THAT TODAY "AS THE UNITED NATIONS EVERYWHERE TURN TO THE OFFENSIVE, CANADA IS READY TO TAKE HER FULL PART IN THE FORTHCOMING COMBINED ASSAULT UPON THE ENEMY."

REW GP -- SM -- 906P

GLACE BAY, N.S., JULY 1-(AP)-- THE BANK HEAD AT THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY'S NO.FOUR CALEDONIA COLLIERY WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE EARLY TODAY, CRIPPLING OPERATIONS AT THE PIT, WHICH PRODUCES 2,000 TONS OF COAL DAILY.

FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES. THE PIT, SAID TO BE THE OLDEST IN NORTH AMERICA, IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN IDLE FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH.

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AUTHORITIES SAID THE FIRE APPARENTLY WAS CAUSED BY THE SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL DUST.

82-17

CP-WU- JA-- 602A

WITH SOUTH PACIFIC GENERAL

BY C.YATES MC DANIEL

JUL -2 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,JULY 1-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS PINNED THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE TO ITS BASES IN NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA WHILE AMERICAN ARMY UNITS GAINED A FIGHTING FOOTHOLD AT NASSAU BAY AND LANDED UNOPPOSED ON TROBRIAND AND WOODLARK ISLANDS UNDER COVER OF ALLIED WARSHIPS.

THE STRATEGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCERTED OPERATIONS OVERSHADOWED THEIR MAGNITUDE. THE CLOSELY CORRELATED THRUSTS ALONG A 700-MILE ARC FROM NASSAU BAY, IN NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA, TO NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, IN THE SOLOMONS, DO NOT CONSTITUTE A MAJOR OFFENSIVE CALCULATED TO ROLL BACK THE JAPANESE.

BUT THE SPEEDY THREE-DIMENSIONAL ACTIONS DO MARK THE BEGINNING--A SMALL BEGINNING--OF THE UNFOLDING PATTERN OF RECONQUEST IN THE ISLAND-STUDDED REACHES OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. JUL -2 1943

THE SHORES OF NASSAU BAY WERE NOT HELD STRONGLY BY THE ENEMY, BUT AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO A FOOTHOLD AFTER CLAMBERING OUT OF SURF-BATTERED LANDING CRAFT GUARDED BY SPEEDY MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS ARE NOW IN CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE. THE SCENE OF THE ACTION IS ONLY 12 MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA AND EIGHT MILES FROM MUBO, THE OUTLYING BUTTRESS OF THE ENEMY'S LONG-HELD LAESALAMAUA BASE.

RABAUL, THE SOUTHEASTERN ANCHOR OF JAPAN'S LATERAL AND VERTICAL CHAINS OF OFFENSIVE-DEFENSIVE ISLAND BASES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS BEEN DEVELOPED INTO A POWERFUL BASTION. BUT CONTROL OF KIRIWINIA, PRINCIPAL ISLAND OF THE TROBRIAND GROUP, AND WOODLARK (OFTEN DESIGNATED BY THE NATIVE NAME MURUA) BRING RABAUL AND GASMATA--THE LATTER A SECONDARY JAPANESE AIR BASE ON THE SOUTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN--WITHIN FIGHTER PLANE RANGE. JUL -2 1943

ONLY A YEAR AGO GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S AIR FORCE WAS BOMBING INTO IMPOTENCE AND EVENTUAL ABANDONMENT THE JAPANESE FLOAT PLANE BASE ON DERQYNE LAGOON IN THE LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO 115 MILES SOUTH OF WOODLARK ISLAND.

AS FOR THE OTHER ARM OF THE CURRENT ALLIED OFFENSIVE--THAT DRIVING NORTHWESTWARD THROUGH THE SOLOMONS--IT MAY SERVE TO NEUTRALIZE MUNDA AIRFIELD AND OTHER JAPANESE BASES IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP WHICH LONG HAVE CONSTITUTED A THREAT TO AMERICAN AIR AND SEA CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN SOLOMONS.

IF PUSHED THROUGH TO SUCCESS, LANDINGS ON RENDOVA AND THE MAIN ISLAND OF NEW GEORGIA NOT ONLY WILL REMOVE THIS THREAT BUT MORE SIGNIFICANTLY, WILL PLACE AMERICAN AIRPOWER WITHIN 144 MILES OF THE JAPANESE BASE OF BUIN ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND GROUP, 266 MILES FROM BUKA, WHICH PROTECTS RABAUL'S EASTERN APPROACHES, AND ONLY 438 MILES FROM RABAUL ITSELF.

KIRIWINA IS ONLY 152 MILES FROM GASMATA AND 300 MILES FROM RABAUL. WOODLARK ISLAND, 100 MILES EAST OF KIRIWINA, IS SLIGHTLY FARTHER FROM THE ENEMY'S BASES ON NEW BRITAIN.

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EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE EMPLOYMENT OF THESE NEWLY WON BASES IS THE FACT THAT KIRIWINA IS ONLY 118 MILES AND WOODLARK 180 MILES FROM THE ALLIED BASE AT MILNE BAY, AT THE EASTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA. MOREOVER, THE AIR AND WATER SUPPLY ROUTE BETWEEN MILNE BAY AND THE ISLANDS IS DOMINATED BY ALLIED AIR AND SURFACE CRAFT.

THE JAPANESE NEVER OCCUPIED THE TROBRIAND AND WOODLARK ISLANDS, BUT ALLIED PATROLS HAD VISITED THEM PRIOR TO THEIR OCCUPATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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SO SWIFTLY AND SECRETLY DID THE AMERICANS TAKE POSSESSION THAT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE UNAWARE THE MOVE WAS UNDER WAY. PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED THAT NEITHER ESCORTING SURFACE CRAFT NOR THE FIGHTER PLANE UMBRELLA THROWN OVER THE AREA EVEN WERE CHALLENGED BY THE ENEMY.

HW531APW NM

NEW GEORGIA DESCRIPTIVE

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,JULY 1-(AP)-NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS CHAIN--DECEPTIVELY BEAUTIFUL IN ITS TROPICAL LUXURIANCE -- HAS A HERITAGE OF WAR AND BLOODLETTING THAT GOES BACK MUCH FARTHER THAN THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

A LAND OF DENSE, TROPICAL JUNGLE PROTECTED BY TREACHEROUS, UNCHARTED CORAL REEFS, ITS BEAUTY IS OFFSET BY MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

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ITS DARK, MELANESIAN TYPE NATIVES COME FROM A RACE DESCRIBED AS THE MOST DARING AND MOST SAVAGE OF ALL IN THE SOLOMONS GROUP. THEIR FEROCITY, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN TEMPERED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES IN 1902 AND SINCE THE BRITISH TOOK OVER THE TERRITORY AS A PROTECTORATE.

NEW GEORGIA, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS OF THE SOLOMONS, IS 32 MILES LONG AND 33 MILES WIDE. ABOUT A YEAR AGO THE JAPANESE BEGAN INFILTRATION TACTICS THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND CHAIN, AN UNDERTAKING WHICH ENDED ABRUPTLY WHEN AMERICAN FORCES THREW THEM OUT OF GUADALCANAL.

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WHILE NEW GEORGIA IS THE PRINCIPAL ISLAND IN ITS GROUP, THERE ARE NEARLY A DOZEN SMALLER ISLANDS CLUSTERED TIGHTLY ABOUT IT. THESE INCLUDE RENDOVA, WHERE THE AMERICANS MADE A LANDING YESTERDAY, AND GIZO, WHICH WAS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

THE JAPANESE BUILT AN AIRFIELD AT MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO WANA WANA AND ROBIANA LAGOONS, WHICH LIE ONLY ABOUT SIX MILES ACROSS A STRIP OF WATER FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF RENDOVA.

THE NEW GEORGIA ISLAND GROUP IS A DIFFICULT AREA IN WHICH TO WAGE WAR BECAUSE OF THE JUNGLE AND MOUNTAINS WHICH RISE SHARPLY FROM SEA LEVEL TO NEARLY 4,000 FEET.

THE CENTRAL ISLAND HAS THE LARGEST LAND-ENCLOSED LAGOON IN THE WORLD. IT IS CALLED MAROVO AND IS ENTERED THROUGH A NARROW OPENING BETWEEN STEEP CLIFFS.

UNTIL COMPARATIVELY RECENT TIMES THE NATIVES LIVED UP TO THEIR REPUTATION FOR SAVAGERY. IN THEIR WAR CANOES OR TOMOKOES THEY SAILED HUNDREDS OF MILES ON HEAD-HUNTING RAIDS, GOING EVEN AS FAR AS FLORIDA ISLAND IN THE GUADALCANAL AREA SOME 250 MILES TO THE EAST.

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THEY LOOKED UPON THE NATIVES OF CHOISIUL AND SANTA ISABEL AS LEGITIMATE PREY AND ALMOST DEPOPULATED THESE ISLANDS BY CARRYING OFF NOT ONLY HUMAN HEADS BUT ALSO SLAVES.

WHILE THE NEW GEORGIANS WERE CANNIBALS, THEIR CANNIBALISM DIFFERED FROM THAT OF THE FIJIANS, WHO ATE HUMAN FLESH BECAUSE THEY LIKED IT. THE NEW GEORGIANS ATE HUMAN FLESH IN CONNECTION WITH HUMAN SACRIFICES AND GREAT RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS.

THEY WERE CRAFTY AND CRUEL BUT UNSURPASSED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NATIVE CANOES. SORCERY AND WITHCRAFT FLOURISHED. ALL THINGS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO WITCHCRAFT, AND THE MOST REVOLTING CRUELTY WAS PRACTICED TO EXTORT CONFESSIONS FROM WOMEN CHARGED WITH OFFENSES. THE WOMEN WERE BEASTS OF BURDEN, DOING MOST OF THE WORK.

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THE NATIVES HAD UNUSUAL CUSTOMS. ONE OF THE MOST PECULIAR WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN. THE MOTHER WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GIVE BIRTH IN A VILLAGE, AND WOMEN FRIENDS AND RELATIVES BUILT HER A TINY SHELTER IN THE JUNGLE, UNTOUCHED BY MALE HANDS. FOR 14 DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH, THE FATHER WAS NOT PERMITTED TO SEE EITHER HIS WIFE OR THE CHILD.

FJ634ACW

BY MURLING SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 28-(DELAYEADL(AP)-THERE WERE NEW STORIES TODAY OF THE COURAGE OF OUR AIR MEN AND OF THEIR DEVOTION TO DUTY--STORIES OF HOW THE LATE MAJOR BEN MCCULLAR BROUGHT ABOUT THE DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE DESTROYER; OF HOW ONE FLYING FORTRESS CREW SPENT LONG HOURS KEEPING TAB ON AN ENEMY CONVOY IN THE HISMARCK SEA, FINALLY LEADING OUR BOMBERS TO THE TARGET WHICH WAS DESTROYED; OF HOW ANOTHER CREW FOUGHT OFF JAPANESE ZEROS TO SHADOW A SECOND CONVOY.

FOR THEIR HEROISM, LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL, OR THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL, TO MORE THAN TWO SCORE OFFICERS AND MEN.

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POSTHUMOUS AWARDS OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WERE MADE FOR MAJOR MCCULLAR OF COURTLAND, MISS. AND TO STAFF SGT.MICHAEL J.PAZ JR., OF OAK LANE, BRIDGEPORT, N.J.

THOSE DECORATED TODAY WITH THE AIR MEDAL INCLUDED: FIRST LIEUT. ARTHUR T.CURREN, 283 EAST 32D ST., PATERSON (CORRECT) N.J.; STAFF SGT.ROSS G.HARDIN, ROBINSON, ILL.; CORP.JENNINGS B. MESSER, 125 E.THIRD ST., WILLIAMSON, W.VA.

SECOND LIEUT.SAMUEL H.GREENBURG, JR., 2515 PARK AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; STAFF SGT.GEORGE W.THOMPSON, EAST BAY ST., BARNEGAT, N.J.; STAFF SGT.INGVAL O.TOFSON, WISCONSIN DELLS, WIS.

FIRST LIEUT.RAYMOND W.BALDWIN JR., 1101 FIRST AVE., WILLIAMS-PORT, PA.; FIRST LIEUT.JOHN A.ROBERTSON, 716 SIXTH AVE., AMES, IOWA; TECH.SGT.MILOS PAICH, 12 GRANT ST., WALL, PA.; STAFF SGT.REGINALD E.TATRO, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.; SGT.CHRIS B.COUSINO, 4023 WILLYS PARKWAY, TOLEDO, OHIO; SGT.STEWART D.NISBET, 35 MARTIN ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN.; SGT.STANLEY J.RUDEY, JR., SWANTON, OHIO; CORP.ARTHUR JINGOZIAN, 719 HARVARD ST., EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

FIRST LIEUT.DAVID A.ADAMS, 712 SOUTH MAIN ST., SOUTH BRENNER,

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(SIC) MAINE, FIRST LIEUT.RUFUS H.FAIRCHILD, 60 JEROME AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; MASTER SGT.CARMINE RACIOPPO, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; TECH SGT.JOSEPH DISILVIO, 296 MAVERICK ST., EAST BOSTON, MASS.; STAFF SGT.ROY E.BAKER, 606 RALEIGH ST., BLUEFIELD, WEST VA.; STAFF SGT.HENNING F. ELSASSER, 3823 FRANKLIN ST., OMAHA, NEB.; STAFF SGT.KENNETH O.F.ENGEL, 1458 LAFAYETTE, OTTAWA, ILL.; SGT.JOSEPH F. WILSON, 1422 SOUTH ALLISON, PHILADELPHIA.

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AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WERE CAPT.HARRY ... STALEY, 10 NORTH ST., GENESEO, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.HARVEY C.... BANCROFT, 420 PROSPECT ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y.; FIRST LIEUT. KENNETH W.BECKSTROM, VAUGHN, MONT.; FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT H. BUTLER, ST.PAULS, N.C.; STAFF SGT.GEORGE E.DIRR JR., 1445 NORTH WALLACE AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND STAFF SGT.EDWARD P.WELCOME, CANADA HILL, TURNERS FALLS, MASS., BOTH AWARDED SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF ADDITIONAL AIR MEDALS; CORP. CHARLES S.RESER, 4760 SOUTH WEST SECOND TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA.; FIRST LIEUT.JOSEPH C.WILFERT, CROWLEY, LA.; PFC OLIVER CSONTOS, (CORRECT) 900 SUMMIT AVE., BROWNX, N.Y.

THIS WAS THE SECOND AWARD OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR BANCROFT, BECKSTROM, BUTLER, MCCULLAR AND PAZ. IT WAS THE THIRD FOR STALEY.

THE CITATIONS FOR STALEY, BANCROFT, BECKSTROM, BUTLER, DIRR, WELCOME, RESER, MCCULLAR AND PAZ STATED THAT IN A FLIGHT OVER RABAUL HARBOR, NEW BRITAIN, IN OCTOBER, 1942, THEIR FLYING FORTRESS WAS ENGAGED IN A LOW-LEVEL ATTACK AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING. "THIS CREW SUCCESSFULLY BOMBED AN ENEMY DESTROYER FROM A LOW ALTITUDE AND THE WARSHIP WAS LEFT IN A SINKING CONDITION," THE STATEMENT SAID. THEN THE FLIERS WENT HIGHER AND MADE A BOMBING RUN IN FACE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEARCHLIGHTS, SCORING SEVERAL NEAR MISSES ON SHIPS IN THE HARBOR.

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STALEY'S THIRD CLUSTER WAS FOR A FLIGHT OVER FAISI IN THE SOLOMONS IN JANUARY; THE SAME FLIGHT IN WHICH WILFERT, CSONTOS, DIRR AND WELCOME PERFORMED AS HEROES. REACHING FAISI, STALEY SIGHTED TWO CARGO VESSELS AND A WARSHIP AND MADE A LOW LEVEL BOMBING ATTACK IN THE FACE OF INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. ONE DIRECT HIT EXPLODED INSIDE A CARGO BOAT, AND A SECOND FELL NEAR THE BOAT, THE CITATION SAID. "WHEN THIS CREW LEFT THE AREA THE DAMAGED VESSEL WAS SMOKING BADLY AND LATER RECONNAISSANCE REPORTED IT WAS SUNK. ON THE RETURN FLIGHT TO THE BASE THIS AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND A BLIND LANDING WAS MADE WITH LESS THAN A 15-MINUTE FUEL SUPPLY REMAINING IN THE TANKS."

GREENBURG, THOMPSON AND TOFSON WERE CITED FOR A MISSION OVER THE SEA OFF THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN IN MARCH. THEY WERE PATROLLING ENEMY SHIPPING LANES TO LOCATE A JAPANESE CONVOY. THEY HIT BAD WEATHER AS SOON AS THEY TOOK OFF, AND HAD TO FLY LOW. "THE ENEMY CONVOY WAS SIGHTED THROUGH A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 2,000 FEET," THE CITATION SAID, "AND THE ENEMY'S POSITION WAS RADIOED TO THE BASE. THIS CREW WAS INSTRUCTED TO SHADOW THE HOSTILE VESSELS UNTIL OUR BOMBERS COULD REACH THE TARGET AREA. WHEN THE FLYING FORTRESSES ARRIVED OVER THE CONVOY, THIS AIRCRAFT GUIDED THEM INTO A POSITION FOR THE BOMBING RUN, X X X THEN REMAINED X X X TO DRAW ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, IN ORDER THAT THE BOMBERS COULD

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REACH THE PROPER ALTITUDE WITHOUT OPPOSITION. THIS CREW REMAINED IN THE TARGET AREA FOR OVER TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS, CONTINUING THE RECONNAISSANCE WHICH CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEMY CONVOY."

CURREN, HARDIN AND MESSER FLEW IN A FORTRESS WHICH ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING NEAR KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, IN APRIL. THEY ENCOUNTERED ENEMY SEARCHLIGHTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT ON A LOW-LEVEL RECORED THREE DIRE

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RUN SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS AND ONE NEAR MISS ON A ENEMY WARSHIP, WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES AND EXPLODED. "WHEN LAST SEEN," THE CITATION SAID, "THE VESSEL WAS IN A SINKING CONDITION. THOUGH DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THIS AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY TO ITS HOME BASE.

BALDWIN, ROBERTSON, PAICH, TATRO, COUSINO, NISBET, RUDEY AND JINGOZIAN WERE CITED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT ON A MISSION OVER RABAUL IN JANUARY. THEY FLEW THROUGH VIOLENT THUNDERSTORMS IN A FORTRESS, AND IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, SCORED A DIRECT HIT AND A NEAR MISS ON A JAPANESE TRANSPORT. THEY LEFT THE SHIP BURNING AND LISTING BADLY THEN, HAVING SOME BOMBS LEFT, THEY MADE A RUN OVER ENEMY GROUND INSTALLATIONS AT VUNAKANAU AIRDROME, SCORING TWO HITS ON THE RUNWAY AND MAKING IT PARTIALLY UNSERVICEABLE.

CITATIONS ALSO TOLD THE STORY OF THE EXPLOITS OF ADAMS, FAIRCHILD, RACIOPPO, DISILVIO, BAKER, ELSASSER, ENGEL, AND WILSON.

THEIR FORTRESS WAS ENGAGED IN A SINGLE PLANE RECONNAISSANCE MISSION NORTH OF CAPE GLOUVESTER, NEW BRITAIN, LAST NOVEMBER, SHADOWING A CONVOY OF FOUR JAPANESE WARSHIPS. THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHICH MADE SIMULTANEOUS FRONTAL ATTACKS. "IN THE ENSUING ENGAGEMENT THE GUNNERS OF THIS CREW DESTROYED ONE ENEMY FIGHTER AND BADLY DAMAGED ANOTHER," THE CITATION SAID. "THOUGH THE AIRCRAFT WAS DAMAGED BY ENEMY CANNON AND MACHINE GUN FIRE, THIS CREW CONTINUED TO SHADOW THE HOSTILE CONVOY AND MAKE PERIODIC REPORTS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THE ENEMY'S POSITION UNTIL RELIEVED."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, JULY 2-(AP)- CORRESPONDENTS COVERING GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS USED APPROXIMATELY 26,000 WORDS TO TELL THE WORLD ABOUT THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC YESTERDAY.

THE REPORTERS SENT 373 MESSAGES OVERSEAS, A GREATER NUMBER THAN THAT USED TO DESCRIBE THE THRILLING BISMARCK SEA, BATTLE OF LAST MARCH IN WHICH A 22-SHIP JAPANESE CONVOY WAS DESTROYED BY AIR BOMBARDMENT. TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE OF THE MESSAGES WERE SENT IN THE 11-HOUR PERIOD BEGINNING AT 1 P.M. JULY 1 (AUSTRALIAN TIME).

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS PRINTED 28,770 WORDS ON THE NEW THRUST AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THIS WORDAGE WAS LESS THAN THAT USED IN PRESENTING THE NEWS OF THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE. HOWEVER, THERE WERE SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS WHO WERE ABLE TO GIVE EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT. THERE WERE CORRESPONDENTS, TOO, WITH THE ALLIED FORCES WHICH OCCUPIED THE TROBRIAND AND WOODLARK ISLANDS BUT THERE WAS NONE WITH THE FORCES AT NASSAU BAY.

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7 1005PPW.

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30.24——5597

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JULY 1-(AP)-THE BOYS WHO RUN THE RABAUL "MILK RUN" AND WHO RAN IT FOR THE UMPTEENTH TIME LAST NIGHT, HAVE A MYSTERY CONFRONTING THEM WHICH NONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO SOLVE -- THE MYSTERY OF WHO STARTED THE LARGE FIRES FOUND BLAZING IN THE DISPERSAL BAYS OF THE JAPANESE VUNAKANAU AIRDROME.

CORRESPONDENTS FIRST ASKED AN EXPLANATION OF CAPT.ARTHUR I.CURREN OF PATERSON,N.J., THE FLYING FORTRESS PILOT WHO FLEW TO NEW BRITAIN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND RETURNED TO NEW GUINEA AND WENT OUT AGAIN IN THE EVENING. BUT CURREN SAID HE HADN'T CARRIED ENOUGH BOMBS TO START ANY SIZABLE FIRE.

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THE BOYS THEN HUNTED UP LIEUT.JACK M.BERKOVITZ, LOS ANGELES, WHO HAD GONE OUT AHEAD. BOTH HE AND CO-PILOT CHARLES A.WALKER OF AUSTIN,TEX., SAID THEIR FRAGMENTATION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS HAD STARTED THREE FIRES, BUT THESE HAD APPEARED TO BE DYING OUT WHEN THEY LEFT THE TARGET AREA.

LIEUT.ALTON G.BOYD, HOUSTON,TEX., LIKEWISE OFFERED LITTLE HELP. HE LED THE LIBERATORS OVER VUNAKANAU. BOYD'S BOMBARDIER, SECOND LIEUT.JAMES W.SMITH, HAYES STORE,VA., WAS RIDING HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION.

"THE THING THAT PUZZLED US WAS THE LACK OF ACK ACK," BOYD CONTINUED. "ESPECIALLY SINCE THE GUY BEHIND US RAN INTO ENOUGH STUFF TO MAKE THE BIGGEST FOURTH OF JULY YOU EVER SAW."

THE PILOT WHO DREW ALL THAT FIRE WAS CAPT.HAROLD H.BRECKT, OKMULGEE,OKLA. BUT AS FAR AS COULD BE DETERMINED, EVEN I DISCLAIMED ANY CREDIT FOR THE CONFLAGRATION WHICH INTELLIGENCE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THE LARGEST EVER STARTED IN RABAUL.

FJC41ACW

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BY MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 1-(AP)-PATROL TORPEDO BOAT 99 PULLED AWAY FROM HER JUNGLE HIDEOUT, MOVED SLOWLY DOWN A SLUGGISH SALT WATER CREEK TO THE SEA. SHE WAS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE--JAP TROUBLE.

THAT SHE DIDN'T FIND IT WASN'T HER FAULT. SHE SAILD STRAIGHT INTO THE JAPANESE BACK YARD AT SALAMAUA AND LAE AS THOUGH DARING THE ENEMY TO COME OUT AND FIGHT.

"THERE MAY BE TROUBLE AND AGAIN THERE MAY NOT, BUT YOU'RE WELCOME TO COME ALONG," WAS LIEUTENANT JOHN S.BAYLIS' INVITATION FOR ME TO MAKE THE TRIP. "IT JUST DEPENDS ON HOW BADLY THE NIPS WANT TO TRY TO BREAK THROUGH THE BLOCKADE AROUND LAE AND SALAMAUA."

THE PT 99 IS A TRIM LITTLE CRAFT, EIGHTY FEET LONG, BUT SHE PACKS A MIGHTY WALLOP. SUBMARINES ARE HER MEAT, PROVIDED SHE CAN GET IN CLOSE ENOUGH TO DISCHARGE HER TORPEDOES BEFORE THE SUB CRASH DIVES.

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THERE WAS NO SIGN OF TENSENESS AS NIGHT CAME. THE MEN SAT AROUND TALKING AND LISTENING TO A SAN FRANCISCO NEWS BROADCAST. AT A SIGNAL FROM BAYLIS THEY WENT TO WORK, CAST OFF LINES WHICH TIED THE BOAT TO TREES ALONG THE WATER.

"IT'S GOING TO BE PLENTY LIGHT TONIGHT," SAID HUSKY JAMES RUSSELL, TORPEDOMAN FROM ST.PAUL PARK, MINN. HE POINTED TO A FULL MOON.

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THE BOAT ALREADY WAS UNDER WAY AS HE CRANKED THE TORPEDO TUBES TO POINT AWAY FROM THE BOAT AND INSERTED POWDER CHARGES WHICH WOULD SEND TORPEDOES--IF NEEDED--ON THEIR WAY.

QUARTERMASTER HARRY HAMILTON, 14316 IDA ROSE ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO; SEAMAN JOHN MCEVOY, 197 KENT, ALBANY, N.Y.; NILES PETERSON, FREMONT, NEB.; JAMES RORICK, KLEIN, MONT.; CLOYD MILES, IRVONA, PA., AND PAUL SARAFIN, PARK FALLS, WIS., CHECKED THEIR MACHINE GUNS AND CANNON.

JOHN STOCKMAN, HOUSTON, TEX., STOOD BY THE BIG ENGINES BELOW DECK AND EVEN THE BOAT'S COOK, ARTHUR NIELSEN, 9216 FOURTH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., WAS ON HAND TO HELP. THE BOAT WAS READY FOR COMBAT.

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FR934PCW

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BY HURLIN SPENCER

AN ADVANCED BASE SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 1-(AP)-A TORPEDO CRASHED INTO THE SIDE OF A JAPANESE SUBMARINE OFF THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA ONE MOONLIGHT NIGHT DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE SUBMARINE BROKE IN TWO AND SANK WITH ALL ABOARD.

AMERICAN PATROL TORPEDO BOATS HAD GONE INTO ACTION.

WORD OF THE SINKING OF THE SUBMARINE BY A SWIFT HARD-HITTING TORPEDO BOAT COMMANDED BY ENSIGN T.F.BRUNO OF PENSACOLA,FLA., WAS RELAYED JUBILANTLY BY WORD OF MOUTH ALL ALONG THE PAPUAN BATTLE-FRONT.

THE JAPANESE LEARNED OF THE PT BOAT'S ARRIVAL TOO. JAPANESE BARGES SEEKING TO RUN THE ALLIED AERIAL BLOCKADE UNDER COVER OF NIGHT, FOUND THE PTS IN THEIR MIDST, SLASHING AT THEM WITH MACHINE GUNS, CANNON AND DEPTH CHARGES.

A SMALL ENEMY FORCE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE FROM THE RELENTLESS ALLIED

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ARE UNABLE TO OPERATE.

ONE COMMANDER SUMMED UP THE WORK:

"THE WATER IS FULL OF REEFS AND IS VIRTUALLY UNCHARTED. THE ENEMY IS THE LEAST OF OUR WORRIES.

"MANY OF OUR BOYS ARE ONLY A YEAR OUT OF COLLEGE. SOME WERE LAWYERS. SOME WERE INSURANCE MEN. ONE WAS A JEWELRY SALESMAN. BUT THEY ALL HAVE THE RIGHT SPIRIT AND HAVE DONE A HELL OF A GOOD JOB."

NIGHT AFTER NIGHT THESE MEN GO OUT. THERE ARE ALSO ENSIGN ARCHIBALD PEABODY LAWRENCE, BOXFORD, MASS.; ENSIGN JAMES NICHOLSON, OAKLAND, CALIF.; ENSIGN JOHN BROMEY, 195 SYCAMORE ST., BELMONT, MASS.; ENSIGN HERBERT P. KNIGHT, WICHITA, KAS.; LIEUTENANT CURTIS C. WORLEY, GLENDALE, CALIF.; LIEUTENANT ROBERT LIVINGSTON CHILDS, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.; ENSIGN JOHN PEARCE, SUFFOLK, VA.; LIEUTENANT (JG) LOUIS TEBOW, 113 NORTH GARFIELD, PEORIA, ILL. (WIFE TAMAROA, ILL.).

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UNPUBLICIZED, THEIR FAMILIES NOT KNOWING WHERE THEY ARE. THESE ARE THE MEN WHO ARE KEEPING UP THE BLOCKADE, GOING OUT NIGHT AFTER NIGHT IN THEIR FRAIL TORPEDO PATROL BOATS LOOKING FOR A FIGHT.

AND MORE OFTEN THAN NOT THEY GET IT.

FJ657ACW

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30.24——5599

PUSH, MISTOOK ONE BOAT COMMANDED BY ENSIGN SKIP DEAN OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FOR THEIR OWN SUBMARINE AND TRIED TO GO ABOARD, ONLY TO BE CUT DOWN BY PISTOL AND MACHINE GUN FIRE.

TWO BOATS SKIPPERED BY LIEUTENANTS (JG) JOHN S.BAYLIS,JR., 154 WATCHUNG AVE., UPPER MONTCLAIR,N.J., AND RUSSELL HAMACHEK, MANITOWOC,WIS., DEALT ONE OF THE LAST BLOWS OF THE BISMARCK SEA ACTION. THEY FOUND A DAMAGED TROOPSHIP OF ABOUT 8,000 TONS AND SENT IT TO THE BOTTOM WITH THEIR TORPEDOES.

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THE PT BOATS ARE DEALING DEADLY BLOWS AT THE JAPANESE, BUT WORD THEY HAD GONE INTO ACTION WAS WITHHELD UNTIL IT HAD BEEN DETERMINED DEFINITELY THAT THE JAPANESE KNEW THE BOATS WERE HERE.

WHEN NIGHT CLOAKS THE PACIFIC IN DARKNESS, THEY SLIP FROM THEIR HIDE-OUTS LIKE BEASTS OF PREY GOING ON THE HUNT. PAINTED TO BLEND WITH THE JUNGLE BACKGROUND, THE PT'S BRAVE ENEMY WATERS WHERE JAGGED REEFS STAND AS A CONSTANT MENACE. NO BOAT HAS BEEN LOST THROUGH ENEMY ACTION, BUT THE INTREPID COMMANDERS HAVE FOUND REEFS AND FLOATING LOGS HARD ON THEIR FRAGILE CRAFT.

BAYLIS WENT OUT ONE NIGHT DURING THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE IN SEARCH FOR AN AMERICAN PILOT FORCED DOWN AT SEA. THE BOAT SKIMMED THE TOP OF THE WATER LEAVING A FOAMY WAKE BEHIND. THREE PROPELLERS CHURNED WATER AT THE STERN AS THE BOAT COVERED A WIDE AREA, STOPPING OCCASIONALLY WHILE THE CREW SHOUTED FOR THE PILOT.

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AT DAWN, THE BOAT GAVE UP THE UNSUCCESSFUL HUNT AND STARTED BACK TO ITS HIDEOUT, WHEN SUDDENLY, ON THE HORIZON, THE CREW SPOTTED A SUBMARINE SURROUNDED BY A NUMBER OF SMALL BOATS, BARGES AND RAFTS.

"IT WAS TOO LIGHT FOR A SURPRISE ATTACK," BAYLIS SAID. "BUT WE MOVED UP WITHIN 900 YARDS BEFORE FIRING THE FIRST FISH (TORPEDO). WE CUT LOOSE, TOO, WITH OUR GUNS AND PEPPERED THE CONNING TOWER, BUT THE SUB CRASH DIVED, LEAVING THE SURVIVORS OF THE BISMARCK SEA ACTION STILL IN THEIR BOATS AND BARGES.

"IT WAS A DIFFICULT THING TO DO BUT WE KNEW THE JAPANESE WOULD BE HARD TO ROOT OUT IF WE LET THEM ASHORE. SO ROUND AND ROUND WE WENT, MACHINE GUNNING JAPS. IN ONE PLACE WE FOUND QUITE A NUMBER TOGETHER AND DROPPED DEPTH CHARGES, BLOWING THE JAPS TO PIECES."

JAMES H.RUSSELL, ST.PAUL PARK,MINN., TORPEDOMAN SECOND CLASS, TOLD HOW THE PT CIRCLED ONE LIFE BOAT AND SAW THE BOTTOM FILLED WITH DEAD. THINKING THERE WERE NO LIVE JAPS THERE, THE PATROL CRAFT LEFT.

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"BUT AS WE TURNED TO GO OUR WAY, WE WERE AGAIN CLOSE TO THE LIFE BOAT AND I LEANED OVER FOR ONE MORE LOOK," RUSSELL SAID. "JUST THEN A JAP RAISED UP AND LOOKED ME SQUARE IN THE FACE. HE WAS AS SURPRISED AS I. WE FINISHED HIM WITH A TOMMY GUN."

ENSIGN BRUNO HAD LIEUT. (SG) D.F.BAUGHMAN OF WASHINGTON,D.C., AND ENSIGN ROBERT LYNCH, NEW YORK CITY, ABOARD THE NIGHT HE BAGGED THE FIRST SUBMARINE WITH A TORPEDO THAT BROKE IT IN TWO.

THE SUB WAS UNLOADING SUPPLIES FOR TROOPS NEAR THE KUMUSI RIVER.

ONE PT'S HAVE BEEN DEATH ON JAPANESE LANDING BARGES ALTHOUGH THE LATTER ARE HEAVILY ARMORED AND HAVE PUT MORE THAN ONE HOLE IN THE AMERICAN BOATS. MORE THAN 25 BARGES HAVE BEEN SUNK.

WHILE THE WORK OF THE PT'S ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA HASN'T BEEN SPECTACULAR, THEY HAVE BEEN DOING A HEROIC JOB, MAINTAINING THE BLOCKADE OF LAE AND SALAMAUA DURING THE NIGHT WHEN AIRPLANES

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FR934PCW

30.24——5601

BY.VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SIGN ON THE DOOR OF WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST ALL-ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SAYS:

"HANG YOUR RANK HERE--IT'S NO GOOD INSIDE."

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PERCHED ATOP A HILL AMID A BROAD EXPANSE OF TROPICAL SCENERY, WITH THE SEA IN THE BACKGROUND, THE CLUBHOUSE IS AN ATTRACTIVE STRUCTURE WHIH WOULD DO CREDIT TO EXPERT CARPENTERS.

IT WAS BUILT BY ENTERPRISING ENLISTED MEN AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF A FLYING FORTRESS UNIT, MANY OF WHOM FLEW ON BOMBING MISSIONS BY NIGHT, WORKED ON THE CLUB BY DAY. GROUND CREW MEMBERS TENDED THEIR B-17'S BY DAY AND TOOK UP HAMMER AND SAW IN THE EVENINGS.

MEMBERS SAID THERE WERE OTHER CLUBS IN THIS AREA FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR FOR ENLISTED MEN ONLY, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST NON-COMS AND ENLISTED MEN TOGETHER. OPENING CEREMONIES WERE HELD LAST NIGHT.

PRINCIPAL CREDIT FOR THE PROJECT WAS GIVEN TO SGT.HERBERT M.BILLINGTON OF PALATINE BRIDGE, N.Y., A GUNNER WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO A SYDNEY GIRL, DAUGHTER OF AN AUSTRALIAN ICE CREAM MAGNATE, RECENTLY WAS ANNOUNCED.

BILLINGTON WAS ELECTED CLUB VICE PRESIDENT. MASTER SGT.LYTON P. BACON OF PEMBROKE, GA., IS PRESIDENT. OTHER OFFICERS:

STAFF SGT.EDWARD W.HAGAR, (39 CHESTNUT AVE.) BOSTON, MASS., SECRETARY; STAFF SGT.FRANK S.MURRAY, (15 LEXINGTON ST.) LYNN, MASS., TREASURER; STAFF SGT.FRANK F.KRIVEC (NO ADDRESS), SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

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THE CLUB COMMITTEE INCLUDES TECH.SGT.NOEL E.GOMBERT, (214 E. UNION ST.) ALLENTOWN, PA.; STAFF SGT.REGINALD E.TATRO, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.; MASTER SGT.ROBERT D.HEWITT (701 N.FIFTH ST.) GRAND FORKS, N.D.; STAFF SGT.LONNIE E.MARTINE, (1608 FIFTH AVE.) BESSEMER, ALA.; SGT.DALE F.MILLER, (ROUTE 4) UPPER SANDUSKY, O.; AND SGT.CHARLES M.KELLY, SHERMAN STATION, ME.

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AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES, MUSIC WAS PROVIDED BY CPL.DONALD W. MILLER, GRAND ISLAND, N.Y., SGT.DOUGLAS AVEY, (189 17TH ST.) ATLANTA, GA., AND TECH.SGT.PAUL H.JONES, (916 HARRINGTON AVE.) NORFOLK, VA.

FB1116PCW

BY TOM YARBROUGH

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS,JULY 1-(AP)-THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE LANDING OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS MARKED THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFENSIVE PLAN SUPPORTED BY SUCH EXHAUSTIVE PREPARATION THAT IT COULDN'T VERY WELL FAIL.

IT IS THE FIRST OFFENSIVE MOVE IN THIS AREA SINCE THE RUSSELL ISLANDS WERE OCCUPIED IN FEBRUARY AFTER THE LONG BATTLE AT GUADAL-CANAL. MANY OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN WAITING IMPATIENTLY FOR THIS MOVE WHICH PUTS AMERICAN FORCES ABOUT 120 MILES FARTHER NORTHWEST UP THE SOLOMON ISLANDS LINE.

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'XSOUTH NPACIFIC HEADQUARTERS DECLINED TO AMPLIFY WASHINGT

BRIEF

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS DECLINED TO AMPLIFY WASHINGTON'S BRIEF COMMUNIQUE IMMEDIATELY. THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP IS IN EASY RANGE OF JAPANESE PLANES BASED AT BUIN, KAHILI, BUKA AND REKATA BAY IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, AND FIERCE, DETERMINED COUNTERACTION BY AIR CAN BE EXPECTED PROMPTLY.

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THE JAPANESE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE GROUND TROOPS IN THE NEW GEORGIAS, AND AMERICAN FORCES ASSIGNED TO THIS JOB WENT IN EXPECTING A FIGHT. THEY ALSO HAD A RIGHT TO EXPECT A STRONGER FOLLOW THROUGH THAN WAS DELIVERED AFTER THE FIRST LANDINGS AT GKADALCANAL AN

EXPECTING A FIGHT. THEY ALSO HAD A RIGHT TO EXPECT A STRONGER FOLLOW THROUGH THAN WAS DELIVERED AFTER THE FIRST LANDINGS AT GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI.

THE MAIN TARGET OF THE PRESENT THRUST PROBABLY WILL PROVE TO BE MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA PROPER. MUNDA IS THE SITE OF A JAPANESE AIRDROME WHICH HAS BEEN BOMBED FOR MONTHS PAST.

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HW519APW

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,JULY 1-(AP)-POWERFUL AMERICAN SEA AND AIR FORCES BEAT OFF JAPAN'S FIRST AERIAL COUNTERATTACK ON THE SOLOMONS PRONG OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC OFFENSIVE, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY, WHILE TROOPS ASHORE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND CAPTURED VIRU HARBOR, ONLY 30 NAUTICAL MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE ENEMY'S MUNDA AIR BASE.

AT LEAST 65 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN A VIOLENT ALL DAY

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30.24—5603

BATTLE OFF RENDOVA ISLAND TWO DAYS AGO WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIRST BEING DISCHARGED THERE IN A FLANKING MOVE ON MUNDA, FIVE MILES AWAY. THIS WAS MORE THAN HALF THE ESTIMATED TOTAL OF 110 ENEMY FIGHTERS, LEVEL BOMBERS, DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES, WHICH TOOK PART IN THE SUCCESSIVE ASSAULTS.

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A NAVY COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT 17 UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED MISSING AND THAT THE 7,712-TON TRANSPORT MCCAWLEY WAS DAMAGED IN THE AIR ATTACK AND LATER SUNK BY A JAPANESE SUBMARINE. THE TROOPS SHE CARRIED TO THE AREA ALREADY HAD BEEN PUT ASHORE, AND AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATED THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE IN THE SINKING.

IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA, WHERE GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS PERSONALLY DIRECTING OPERATIONS, THE WESTERN PRONG OF THE DRIVE AIMED AT THE BIG ENEMY BASE OF RABAUL APPARENTLY WAS CONTINUING TO DEVELOP IN THE DIRECTION OF SALAMAUA, JAPANESE OUTPOST PROTECTING THE FLANK OF RABAUL.

GENERALLY THE OVERALL PROGRESS OF THIS GREATEST OFFENSIVE OF THE PACIFIC WAR, UNDER THE OVER-ALL DIRECTION OF MACARTHUR, WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS GOING ALONG VERY WELL.

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SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SUMMED UP THE RESULTS OF TWO DAYS OF COORDINATED ATTACKS ON THE NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMONS FRONTS, 500 MILES APART, BY TELLING A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "REPORTS ARE INCOMPLETE BUT SATISFACTORY PROGRESS APPARENTLY ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE."

"OUR FORCES HAVE REACHED THE OUTER DEFENSES OF JAPAN," HE SAID, "AND STRONG ENEMY REACTION MAY BE EXPECTED." CLEARLY INDICATING THE SCOPE OF THE OPERATION AND THE GREAT STRIKING POWER OF THE UNITS INVOLVED, STIMSON SPOKE OF THE DRIVE AS A "COORDINATED ATTACK OF LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES." HE SAID IT WAS PLANNED IN WASHINGTON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

WHAT THE JAPANESE FLEET WOULD DO CONTINUED TO BE ONE OF THE MAJOR QUESTIONS OF SPECULATION IN WASHINGTON. IN VIEW OF WHAT STIMSON SAID, IT SEEMED POSSIBLE HE ANTICIPATED THAT THE ENEMY UNITS BASED AT TRUK, ABOUT 1,000 MILES NORTH OF RABAUL, MIGHT SOON BE THROWN INTO THE COMBAT.

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THE PURPOSE OF MACARTHUR'S TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA APPEARED TO BE TO KNOCK OUT SALAMAUA AND WIN CONTROL OF THE AIR FIELDS IN THAT VICINITY TO FACILITATE ATTACKS ON RABAUL. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE FORCES UNDER COMMAND OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM S.HALSEY,JR., IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, PRESUMABLY IS THE MUNDA AIRBASE AREA, INCLUDING NOT ONLY THE FIELDS ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND WHERE MUNDA IS SITUATED BUT ALSO THOSE ON NEARBY KOLOMBANGARA.

THE CAPTURE OF VIRU IS EXPECTED TO FACILITATE OPERATIONS AGAINST MUNDA CONSIDERABLY. VIRU HARBOR OFFERS THE ONLY SHELTER OR ANCHORAGE ALONG THAT ENTIRE SECTION OF THE NEW GEORGIA COAST.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUES SKETCHED IN SOME DETAILS OF THE INITIAL OPERATIONS WHICH WERE OMITTED FROM YESTERDAY'S BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ATTACK ON RENDOVA.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, SOLOMON ISLANDS TIME, AMERICAN AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS AND DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED THE AIR FIELD, SUPPLY CENTERS AND CAMP AREAS AT VILA, ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND. THIS SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A PRELIMINARY, SOFTENING UP RAID, AIMED AT NEUTRALIZING THE ENEMY'S VILA FORCES TEMPORARILY TO PREVENT THEM FROM RUSHING TO THE AID OF RENDOVA AND MUNDA.

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THEN ON WEDNESDAY ABOUT THE TIME THAT THE OPERATIONS OFF RENDOVA WERE WELL UNDERWAY, MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS TOGETHER WITH DAUNTLESSES AND AVENGERS ASSAULTED THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS AT MUNDA. THE ONLY RESULT REPORTED WAS THAT A LARGE FIRE WAS STARTED.

AROUND MID-MORNING WEDNESDAY, THE JAPANESE BEGAN THEIR ATTACK ON OUR SHIPS OFF RENDOVA. IN THESE THEY SEEM TO HAVE USED EVERY PLANE WHICH THEY COULD SPARE FROM THE DEFENSE OF OTHER POSITIONS. THROWN INTO THE ATTACKS WERE ZERO FIGHTERS, MITSUBISHI MEDIUM BOMBERS, AICHI DIVE BOMBERS, TORPEDO PLANES AND "VARIOUS OTHER TYPES." THE 65 PLANES SHOT DOWN WERE BAGGED PARTLY BY SHIPBOARD ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND PARTLY BY OUR FIGHTER PLANES. THE NUMBER DISTROYED MAY BE GREATER, FOR THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TABULATION OF 65 WAS BASED ON AN "INCOMPLETE REPORT."

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THE LOSS OF THE MCCAULEY WAS DESCRIBED BY THE NAVY IN THESE WORDS:

"THE TRANSPORT MCCAULEY WAS ATTACK AND DISABLED BY JAPANESE PLANES AFTER LANDING TROOPS ON RENDOVA. SUBSQUENTLY THE VESSEL WAS ATTACKED AND SUNK BY A JAPANESE SUBMARINE. REPORTS INDICATE THAT ALL PERSONNEL WERE REMOVED BEFORE THE VESSEL SANK AND THAT THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE."

SKIPPER OF THE TRANSPORT WAS COMMANDER ROBERT HENRY ROGERS, OF ARROCHAR, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, A 1923 GRADUATE OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

LT-MJ355PEW

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING NOTE MAY BE USED WITH THE EYEWITNESS DISPATCH FROM NEW GEORGIA BY HENRY KEYS OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS:

HENRY KEYS, AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH, HAS COVERED THE PACIFIC WAR FOR THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS FROM ITS FIRST WEEK.

BORN IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, IN 1910 OF BRITISH PARENTS, KEYS ENTERED NEWSPAPER WORK IN SYDNEY. SEEKING WIDE EXPERIENCE HE WENT TO SINGAPORE, WHERE HE WAS WORKING WHEN JAPAN ATTACKED. WHEN O.D. GALLAGHER, THE EXPRESS'S SINGAPORE CORRESPONDENT, WAS INCAPACITATED BY INJURIES RECEIVED IN THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLECRUISER REPULSE, KEYS REPLACED HIM.

SKETCH JUL -2 1943

KEYS COVERED THE LAST DAYS OF SINGAPORE, LEAVING JUST BEFORE THE CITY FELL. AFTER A BRIEF STAY IN AUSTRALIA HE WAS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA. LAST SUMMER HE WAS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND COVERED THE BATTLE FOR GUADALCANAL FROM ITS FIRST STAGES UNTIL THE LAST JAPANESE WAS EXPELLED.

SN717PEW

UNDATED RUHR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROBERT LEY, GERMAN LABOR FRONT MINISTER, WAS QUOTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST LAST (THURS) NIGHT AS SAYING THAT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY HAD DESTROYED 1,000,000 DWELLING ROOMS, BUT "THERE WILL NOT BE A SCARCITY OF DWELLING ROOMS IN GERMANY."

THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID LEY POINTED OUT THAT "GERMANY HAD 92,000,000 DWELLING ROOMS FOR 89,000,000 GERMANS ON HAND WHEN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR WAR STARTED."

JUL -2 1943

LEY TERMED INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGE IN THE RUHR AND RHINELAND AS "UNIMPORTANT." BECAUSE, HE SAID, "THE WHOLE OF EUROPE IS PRODUCING

JUL -2 1943

30.24——5605

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS."

TA1020PEW

UNDATED GERMAN-INVASION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A TRANSOCEAN COMMENTARY BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO LAST (THURS) NIGHT AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID GERMANY IS RESIGNED TO THE FACT THAT THE NEXT MAJOR MOVE BY THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BE AN ATTACK ON THE CONTINENT, BUT THAT MILITARY AND POLITICAL CIRCLES INSIDE THE REICH CLAIM THE POSSIBILITIES ARE LESS PROMISING THAN THEY WOULD APPEAR TO ALLIED LEADERS.

GERMAN EXPERTS, ACCORDING TO TRANSOCEAN, BELIEVE THE ALLIES HAVE, IN ALL, SEVEN POSSIBLE INVASION APPROACHES TO AXIS EUROPE BUT THAT IN THE GERMAN VIEW NONE OF THEM CAN SUCCEED.

AS LISTED BY TRANSOCEAN THEY ARE:

JUL -2 1943

1. THE LONG NORWEGIAN COAST.

2. THE SO-CALLED "WET TRIANGLE", BOUNDED BY THE SKAGERRACK, HELGOLAND AND THE EAST FRISIAN ISLANDS.

3. ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

4. NORTH AFRICA THROUGH FRANCE.

5. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN--POSSIBLY AT SEVERAL POINTS SIMULTANEOUSLY.

6. A NEW KIND OF GALLIPOLI ENTERPRISE.

7. ANY OF THE ABOVE APPROACHES COUPLED WITH A SIMULTANEOUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE FROM THE EAST.

JUL -2 1943

TA839PEW

FIRST LEAD UNDATED U-BOATS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HITLER'S HARASSED U-BOAT FLEETS, PUNISHED BY ALLIED PLANES AND SURFACE CRAFT RECENTLY AS NEVER BEFORE, WERE REPORTED IN OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS TODAY TO HAVE SUNK ONLY 20 BRITISH AND AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN TOTALING 107,000 TONS IN JUNE.

JUL -2 1943

IT WAS A FAR CRY FROM THE 138 (CORRECT) MERCHANT VESSELS AGGREGATING 851,000 TONS WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED AS SUBMARINE VICTIMS IN MARCH. AND EVEN THIS CLAIM OF 20 WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND--WHICH IN THE PAST HAS DEVOTED SPECIAL BULLETINS TO THE WORK OF THE UNDERSEA RAIDERS IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC--INCORPORATED THE JUNE REPORT IN ITS REGULAR COMMUNIQUE.

"THIRTY-ONE ENEMY MERCHANTMEN AGGREGATING 149,000 TONS, AS WELL AS THREE TRANSPORT LIGHTERS, WERE SUNK IN THE FIGHT AGAINST BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS DURING JUNE," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST AS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. "OF THE TOTAL, 107,000 TONS WERE SUNK BY OUR U-BOATS."

ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNIQUE, AS IF TO MAKE COMPARISON WITH PAST CLAIMS MORE DIFFICULT, DID NOT STATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SINKINGS ATTRIBUTED TO SUBMARINES, BROADCAST DISPATCHES OF DNB AND TRANSOCEAN SAID THE SCORE WAS TWENTY.

MALCOLM MACDONALD, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA, ANNOUNCED IN OTTAWA TUESDAY THAT AT LEAST 14 ENEMY SUBMARINES HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE PRECEDING TWO WEEKS AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT "MORE THAN 30 U-BOATS WERE CERTAINLY DESTROYED IN THE

JUL -2 1943

MONTH OF MAY."

"STAGGERED BY THESE DEADLY LOSSES," CHURCHILL SAID AT THE GUILD-HALL (CORRECT) IN LONDON, THE U-BOATS HAVE RECOILED TO LICK THEIR WOUNDS AND MOURN THEIR DEAD. NOW AS A RESULT OF THE MAY VICTORY (OVER ONE PROLONGED SUBMARINE ATTACK) AND MASSACRE OF U-BOATS WE HAVE HAD IN JUNE THE BEST MONTH WE HAVE EVER KNOWN IN THE WHOLE 46 MONTHS OF THE WAR."

JUL -2 1943

BOTH CARRIER AND LAND-BASED PLANES ARE COOPERATING WITH SURFACE SHIPS IN THE CURRENT FIGHT TO RID THE ATLANTIC OF SUBMARINES. DNB INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT LOSSES OF U-BOATS IN JUNE "DID NOT EXCEED THE NORMAL AVERAGE" AND SAID THEIR PRODUCTION HAD INCREASED.

IMPLYING THAT AT LEAST SOME OF THE PACKS HAD BEEN ORDERED FROM THE HIGH SEAS TO EUROPEAN COASTAL WATERS, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID AN IMPORTANT PART OF "THE MEASURES TAKEN BY GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS AGAINST THE WESTERN POWERS' EXPECTED OPERATIONS"--ONE WAY OF REFERRING TO INVASION--WOULD BE ASSIGNED TO SUBMARINES.

THE TONNAGE CLAIMED FOR JUNE WAS LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE MAY FIGURE, WHICH WAS THE LOWEST PREVIOUS TOTAL THIS YEAR.

PREVIOUS MONTHLY CLAIMS OF TONNAGES SUNK WERE: JANUARY, 408,000; FEBRUARY, 545,000; MARCH, 851,000; AND APRIL 415,000.

DNB SAID THAT, IN ADDITION TO 20 MERCHANTMEN SUNK IN JUNE, ONE BRITISH CRUISER, ONE DESTROYER, AND THREE SAILING VESSELS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

JUL -2 1943

SHORTLY BEFORE THE JUNE FIGURES WERE ANNOUNCED, THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED NORWEGIAN RADIO EASED THE BLOW BY SAYING THE DECLINE IN THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN WAS "THE RESULT OF ARRANGEMENTS BY GERMAN LEADERS TO MEET FUTURE OPERATIONS BY THE WESTERN POWERS. ANOTHER REASON IS THE U-BOATS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN TO BE EQUIPPED WITH NEW WEAPONS OF ATTACK."

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ALLIED MERCHANT LOSSES IN JUNE FROM ALL CAUSES--SUBMARINES, AIRCRAFT, SURFACE ACTION AND MINES--WERE 31 SHIPS TOTALING 149,000 TONS. FIFTY-ONE ADDITIONAL VESSELS TOTALING 250,000 TONS WERE DECLARED HEAVILY DAMAGED.

JUL -2 1943

N844AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PR. LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT THAT THE GERMAN TENNIS CHAMPION, KONRAD EPPLER OF BERLIN DIED UNEXPECTEDLY OF A HEART STROKE.

THE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID EPPLER PARTICIPATED IN THE POLISH AND FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AS A CHIEF LANCE CORPORAL. HE WON THE GERMAN SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP LAST YEAR.

TA1218AEW

NEW YORK, JULY 1- (AP)- MARTINIQUE'S HIGH COMMISSIONER, ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE INVITED THE UNITED STATES TO NAME AN ENVOY "TO FIX TERMS FOR A CHANGE OF FREN[redacted] AUTHORITY" ON THE ISLAND, A STEP WHICH MAY ALIGN THE [redacted] WITH THE ALLIES.

ROBERT, WHO SERVED BY APPOINTMENT FROM VICHY AND

JUL -2 1943.

30.24—5607

DECLINED TO SIDE WITH EITHER GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE OR GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, REMAINED SILENT WHEN THE FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION WAS EFFECTED IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE MARTINIQUE RADIO ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER, IN A BROADCAST [redacted] RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THAT HE HAD ADDRESSED A "COMMUNIQUE TO THE POPULATION" TELLING THEM THAT "TO AVOID BLOODSHED" HE HAD ADDRESSED A CONDITIONAL REQUEST TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A DICKER.

THE CONDITIONS, THE BROADCAST DECLARED, WERE RENEWING THE GUARANTEE X TO MAINTAIN FRENCH SOVEREIGNTY IN THESE ISLANDS, AND OF THE NON-INTERVENTION OF AMERICAN FORCES X X X. THE OTHER ISLAND IN HIS DOMAIN IS GUADELOUPE.

IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE 10TH NAVAL DISTRICT WHICH HAS BEEN HANDLING UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH MARTINIQUE, DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ROBERT MESSAGE AND SAID THE BROADCAST HAD NOT BEEN HEARD.)

CLASHES BETWEEN PRO-ALLIED SYMPATHIZERS AND VICHYITES RECENTLY HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM MARTINIQUE AND IN WASHINGTON

JUL -2 1943

THE REFERENCE TO AVOIDING BLOODSHED WAS SEIZED ON AS AN INDICATION ADMIRAL ROBERT WAS READY TO STEP OUT RATHER THAN FIGHT A POPULAR UPRISING.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITHHELD COMMENT LAST NIGHT.

JUL -2 1943

FIGHTING FRENCH HEADQUARTERS SAID THE STORIES OF THE FIGHTING INDICATED THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF ANTI-ROBERT SENTIMENT IN THE ARMY, BUT NOT SO MUCH IN THE NAVY.

THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION OF GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, IN WASHINGTON, HAD NO COMMENT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH CUT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE ISLAND APRIL 30, HAS TAKEN THE ATTITUDE IT WOULD NO DEAL WITH ANY FRENCH OFFICIAL SUBSERVIENT TO THE AXIS-DOMINATED VICHY GOVERNMENT, AND IT WAS NOT CONSIDERED LIKELY IN WASHINGTON THAT THE ADMIRAL'S REQUEST

JUL -2 1943

FOR AN ENVOY WOULD BE GRANTED IF, BY THE DOUBLE CONDITIONS HE IMPOSED HE INSISTED ON BARGAINING IN HIS [redacted] OLD CAPACITY OF "ULTIMATE FRENCH AUTHORITY IN THE CARIBBEAN."

JUL -2 1943

LAST APRIL 16 ADMIRAL ROBERT WROTE JOSEPH E. DYNAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT SAN [redacted] JUAN, THAT HE WOULD BRING HIS ISLANDS INTO THE ALLIED FOLD IF IT WOULD "NOT MEAN THE NECESSITY OF REBELLION AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT" AND THAT THERE BE A UNIFIED FRENCH MOVEMENT "UNDER ONE SINGLE AUTHORITY VESTED WITH SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" WHICH HE COULD JOIN

MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE LIE IN THE GATEWAY FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE CARIBBEAN AND THEIR STRATEGIC VALUE TO ANY ENEMY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS IMMENSE.

JUL -2 1943

BUT SINCE APRIL 30 THE U.S. NAVY HAS BEEN KEEPING AN EYE ON THE ANTILLES, AND THE U.S. BASES ON PUERTO RICO COMPLETE AN ALLIED ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE THE ISLANDS. LYING BETWEEN GUADELOUPE, TO THE NORTH, AND MARTINIQUE IS THE BRITISH ISLAND OF DOMINICA. SOUTH OF MARTINIQUE THE BRITISH ISLAND OF SANTA LUCIA [redacted] FURNISHES ANOTHER FLANKING OUTPOST.

JUL -2 1943

AIG FS 310A

TOKYO ADD XV MONITORS

THE "REGIONAL BLOC" SYSTEM WAS TERMED "AN EPOCH-MAKING RENOVATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION" BY THE TOKYO RADIO WHICH [redacted] SAID THE GOVERNMENT HOPED TO "ACHIEVE GREATER SPEED AND EFFICIENCY BOTH IN ITS DOMESTIC AND WARTIME POLICIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND PLANS CALLING FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL GOODS."

IN THIS TIGHTENING OF JAPANESE INTERNAL RULE, JAPANESE HOME MINISTER ANDO WAS [redacted] SAID TO HAVE "DECIDED TO ENGAGE [redacted] OUTSTANDING PERSONS IN POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES," AND THE [redacted] OWI POINTED OUT THAT THE LIST OF REGIONAL HEADS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE MEMBERS OF TOJO'S CIRCLE AND CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

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30.24—5609

SHIGEO ODACHI, FORMER MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR AND MA OR OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED SINGAPORE, WAS NAMED TO RULE THE "METROPOLIS OF TOKYO, ONE OF THE NEW ~~REICHS~~ LOCS WHICH IS] ~~REICHSGAU~~/COMPOSED OF THE OLD UNITS OF TOKYO PREFECTURE AND TOKYO CITY, THE JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID.

UNDATED BELGIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUL -2 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS, SAID TODAY THAT ALL BELGIAN MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 50 AND ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 18 AND 35 WOULD BE CALLED UP FOR LABOR SERVICE EITHER IN BELGIUM OR GERMANY UNDER THE TERMS OF AN ORDER ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NAZI FORCES OCCUPYING BELGIUM.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DISPATCH SAID ALSO THAT IN THE FUTURE NO BELGIAN STUDENTS WOULD BE ADMITTTED TO UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER PLACES OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNLESS THEY HAD SERVED AT LEAST ONE YEAR IN THE VOLUNTARY LABOR SERVICE ORGANIZATION.

FH1102AEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WHILE WASHINGTON IS SILENT REGARDING THE SCOPE OF THE NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC, THE IMPORTANT FACT REMAINS THAT WE RETAIN THE INITIATIVE AND ARE ON THE MOVE. JUL -2 1943

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX SUMMED THE THING UP SUCCINCTLY IN HIS SPEECH IN LOS ANGELES YESTERDAY WHEN HE SAID THAT POWER TO DECIDE WHERE THE NEXT BLOW WILL BE STRUCK IN THE PACIFIC "NOW RESTS WITH OUR SIDE, AND IT WILL CONTINUE TO REST WITH US FOR THE DURATION."

WE SHALL DO WELL NOT TO RUSH TO THE IMMEDIATE CONCLUSION THAT THE OPERATIONS ALREADY CARRIED OUT REPRESENT THE BEGINNING OF A WHOLESALE OFFENSIVE, HOWEVER, IT ALREADY APPEARS TO BE MORE THAN A MINOR OPERATION. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH WE INTENDED TO DO A HOP-SKIP-AND-JUMP WESTWARD THROUGH THE ISLANDS, AND TWO LOGICAL OBJECTIVES, AMONG NUMEROUS POINTS WHICH MIGHT BE OCCUPIED, ARE THE BIG JAP BASES IN NEW BRITAIN AND NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA. JUL -2 1943

THE PROSPECTS ARE FASCINATING, AND IF THINGS GO WELL THE DRIVE MIGHT SWELL INTO A VERY BIG OPERATION.

MEANWHILE, BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT THAT IT'S PROBABLE THERE "WILL BE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ELSEWHERE BEFORE THE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL" INVITES US TO THE PLEASURABLE ANTICIPATION THAT THE ALREADY FAST-MOVING ALLIED WAR MACHINE MAY HIT HIGH-GEAR IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER SOON.

MR.CHURCHILL PURPOSELY LEAVES CONSIDERABLE TO THE IMAGINATION. HOWEVER, IF HIS DECLARATION THAT THERE WILL BE HEAVY FIGHTING NOT ONLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BUT "ELSEWHERE" MEANS ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE, THEN HE MAY BE TALKING ABOUT A GENERAL ONSLAUGHT ON HITLER, THAT IS, INVASIONS FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS.

SHOULD THIS MEAN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE IT CERTAINLY WOULD BE A HAPPY ANSWER FOR RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO STALIN, WHO IS PLEADING FOR THAT SECOND FRONT RIGHT NOW, AT WHAT HE REGARDS AS THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT. INDICATIONS ARE THAT HE HIMSELF IS ALL SET FOR A VIOLENT BLOW AT THE BOCHE IN CONJUNCTION WITH A MAJOR ANGLO-AMERICAN ONSLAUGHT.

JUL -2 1943

OF COURSE THE TIME ELEMENT IS A BIG FACTOR. IF A GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALL HIGHEST COULD BE GOT UNDER WAY WELL BEFORE WINTER ARRIVES TO HAMPER FIGHTING WITH BAD WEATHER, THERE'S NO TELLING HOW FAR THE ALLIES MIGHT PUSH THE NAZI CHIEF BY THE END OF THE YEAR. IT MIGHT BE A VERY LONG WAY.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE COLORFUL BRITISH SKIPPER TOSSES IN OUR DIRECTION THE PHRASE "BEFORE THE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL." WELL, THAT GIVES US A FAIR AMOUNT OF LEEWAY FOR SPECULATION. THE EXPERTS TELL US THAT ASTRONOMICALLY THE AUTUMN BEGINS SEPTEMBER 22 AND ENDS ABOUT DECEMBER 21. HOWEVER, THE POPULAR CONCEPTION OF THE FALL IS RATHER DIFFERENT.

JUL -2 1943

IN THE UNITED STATES WE GENERALLY LOOK ON SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER AS AUTUMN. BUT IN ENGLAND MANY PEOPLE THINK OF IT IN TERMS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. YOUR GUESS IS AS GOOD AS MINE AS TO JUST WHAT CHURCHILL MEANS BY "AUTUMN." STILL, WHATEVER PERIOD HE HAS IN MIND, IF AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA CAN HIT HITLER FROM ALL SIDES BEFORE WINTER IS TOO CLOSE, IT MIGHT GIVE WONDERFUL RESULTS.

WE ARE ASSURED THAT PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR NAVIES WILL INCREASE THEIR TERRIFIC BLASTING OF WESTERN EUROPE UNTIL "THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR MILITARY TARGET IN GERMANY THAT WILL NOT RECEIVE AS WE DEEM NECESSARY THE UTMOST APPLICATION OF THE EXTERMINATING FORCE." EVERY DAY THAT THIS HAMMERING CONTINUES, DER [illegible]'S KNEES SAG SO MUCH THE MORE.

INTO THIS GENERAL PICTURE--WHICH THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CERTAINLY DOESN'T VIEW THROUGH DARK GLASSES--FITS PERFECTLY HIS STATEMENT THAT JUNE IS "THE BEST MONTH WE HAVE EVER KNOWN IN THE WAR" FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY SUBMARINES. THE ALLIES ARE REGAINING THE MASTERY OF THE SEAS, AND OUR SHIPS ARE CRISS-CROSSING THE OCEANS WITH THE CARGOES UPON WHICH THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE AND THE COMING LAND INVASIONS DEPEND.

JUL -2 1943

THUS AS HITLER'S RESOURCES ARE BEING SWALLOWED UP IN THE DELUGE OF BOMBS, THE ALLIED STRIKING-POWER IS INCREASING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS. THAT COMBINATION OF FACTS SPELLS THE VICTORY WHICH IS NOW ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

I DON'T TAKE CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT AS MEANING THAT WE MUST WAIT UNTIL AUTUMN TO WITNESS HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. AS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT IN THIS COLUMN, AS THINGS NOW STAND WE MAY GET AN INVASION OF SICILY AND PERHAPS SARDINIA AT ANY TIME.

N858AEW

BLANK

JUL -2 1943

30.24—5611

AUSTRALIANS FIGHT WAY TO NEW GUINEA COAST TO JOIN AMERICAN FORCES BELOW SALAMAUA; MUNDA IS SHELLED AGAIN; NEAR-BY BASES BOMBED

TWO FORCES UNITE IN COMPACT FRONT BELOW SALAMAUA

Australians Drive 12 Miles from Inland Position to Coast.

JUL -3 1943

JOIN U.S. LANDING PARTY

Great Air Battles Rage Over Central Solomons Area.

22 JAPS SHOT DOWN

Big Allied Bombers Continue to Pound Airdromes at Rabaul.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, July 3—(AP) Matching successes already scored in the central Solomons, the Allies have made progress on the Salamaua, New Guinea, battle-front of the Pacific offensive by a junction of inland forces with the beachhead achieved at Nassau bay, the High Command announced today.

Australian jungle troops which for long have been at Mubo, 12 miles south and inland from Salamaua, have fought their way to Nassau bay 12 miles down the coast where Americans landed Wednesday, the noon communique reported.

Front Strengthened

This juncture made a more compact front against Salamaua whose capture would afford the Allies a base in the Huon gulf of northeastern New Guinea within fighter plane range of Japanese-held New Britain.

The Japanese, who had been caught completely by surprise in the New Guinea landing, sent its air force to bomb the American beach head.

"Elements of our ground forces moving overland from Mubo captured and consolidated the area at the mouth of the south arm of Bitoi river, effecting contact with our forces at Nassau bay," the communique said.

10 Planes Raid Allies

"Ten enemy planes raided the area."

On the central Solomons front, 22 Japanese planes were reported downed.

These reports did not make clear whether the 22 were a part of the 123 previously listed as downed or an addition to that total. But the latest advices did make clear that present action in the central Solomons is concentrated in a battle for control of the air.

Pinning down Japanese planes at the base which could best serve the enemy to parry the Allied blows, big four-engined bombers struck for the third straight day at Rabaul, New Britain.

They sent 33 tons of bombs down on Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes.

Many fires and explosions resulted and five searchlights were put out of action in the night raid.

The night before 22 tons were dropped on three Raboul airdromes and in the first raid, timed with the opening of the Pacific offensive, 23 tons were loosed on that big air and shipping fortress.

All Planes Return

Warding off night fighters, all our planes returned.

The Allied air arm continued to strike widespread blows in direct support of ground actions. Mitchell medium bombers attacked Japanese installations in the vicinity of Salamaua, causing explosions and fires and silencing anti-aircraft positions.

On the ground, sharp clashes of patrols were reported at Bobdubi, a jungle outpost only five miles from the air base of Salamaua.

Solomons Situation Unchanged

In the central Solomons, where the Allies have captured Rendova island and Viru harbor on New Georgia to menace the enemy air base of Munda, "the ground situation is unchanged," the communique said.

"Our fighters intercepted a group of enemy planes over Rendova island, shot down 14 fighters and eight dive bombers. We lost eight planes but three pilots are safe."

(It previously had been announced that in the downing of 123 planes, the Allies had lost 25 planes but that 10 pilots were saved.

"At Bairoko anchorage north of Munda, medium bombers with a fighter escort attacked and sank an enemy cargo vessel of about 1,500 tons," the communique added.

In the Arafura sea, between Australia and New Guinea, mention was made of an Allied convoy.

A two-engined bomber on escort patrol with the convoy shot down one of two Japanese float planes. Other enemy aircraft attempting to attack were reported driven off by the fighter cover.

JUL -3 1943

And One Transport

[*By the Associated Press*]

South Pacific Headquarters, July 2—Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters announced today that 123 Japanese planes were shot down over the New Georgia Islands Wednesday and yesterday, against American losses of twenty-five planes and fifteen pilots.

A total of 101 enemy planes were knocked out of the sky Wednesday, the day our forces landed in the central Solomons, and seventeen American planes were destroyed but seven of their pilots were saved.

The next day the Japanese lost an additional twenty-two aircraft. American losses in the continuing air battle were eight planes, the pilots of three of which landed safely.

On the first day of the invasion, the enemy divided his attacks between ship and land targets. Land positions only were raided yesterday.

Action Like Guadalcanal

Army, navy and marine pilots thus practically repeated their remarkable performance over Guadalcanal two weeks before when the score was ninety-four Japanese planes destroyed to six American lost.

Well to the north, navy surface units were reported active against Japanese positions on the approaches to Bougainville island, heart of the enemy's strength in the Solomons.

Purpose Still Undisclosed

Whether this action was intended only as a diversion, a hit-and-run raid such as United States warships have made on several occasions in these waters, or whether it represented the beginning of an expanded operation was not immediately apparent.

(In Washington the navy said today that American dive bombers had assaulted Japanese defense positions in the Munda area of the Central Solomons, as the twin-pronged offensive in the Solomons and in the New Guinea areas continued.)

Only One Ship Lost

The navy transport McCawley, which sank without loss of a single man after an aerial attack on the first day of the Rendova landings, was the only American ship lost in the operation, Halsey's report said. The McCawley was known widely as the flagship of the original Guadalcanal invasion transport fleet last August.

Headquarters also disclosed that the occupation by marines of Viru harbor of the main island of New Georgia (announced previously by General MacArthur) was achieved after the American forces had fought their way through a jungle against "medium" Japanese opposition.

Landed Several Days Ago

Those marines, headquarters said, were landed as an advance element several days before the main push.

Land action by the Americans on Rendova was reported today to have consisted mainly of mopping up operations.

The invaders were said so far to have encountered nothing stronger than patrols in the way of ground opposition, and the enemy's efforts to counter the landings were limited largely to air attacks on the American troops and their invasion craft.

Japs Press Air Attacks

These were continuing despite the heavy losses sustained by the Japanese in the first big air battle which followed shortly after transports unloaded United States Army soldiers and marines on Rendova Wednesday morning.

The entire American operation was described officially today as "successful and proceeding according to plan," the announcement adding:

"Our forces are well established."

The Americans were said to have made as nearly perfect landings as could be hoped for at several points on Rendova. The island is separated from the Japanese airbase at Munda on New Georgia proper by about seven miles of water.

Gains Are Consolidated

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 2 (AP)—Artillery shelling of the big Japanese air base at Munda, in the central Solomons, destruction of 101 enemy planes and the consolidation everywhere along a 700-mile front of Allied gains under a canopy of bombers and fighters were announced today as successes in the as-yet-young Pacific offensive.

(This report did not include planes destroyed in action yesterday, as reported in Admiral Halsey's announcement.)

Munda Under Fire In Two Hours

Today's communique disclosed that the United States forces which landed Wednesday on Rendova Island had destroyed the small Japanese garrison there by midday and within two hours after debarking from barges were firing shore batteries at the Munda air base five miles away.

In heavy support of the Solomons operations, Allied naval units and planes blasted the enemy air bases at Vila and Munda while other surface craft moved even further up the Solomons chain to hit the Japanese in the Balance-Faisi area.

Thirty Miles Across Straits

(Faisi is a settlement in the Shortland islands some thirty miles southeast across Bougainville strait from the major Japanese base of Buin on the southern tip of Bougainville Island. Available maps do not show Balance, but it may be presumed to be in the same neighborhood.)

A spokesman for General MacArthur said tonight that there was nothing further to report from either the New Guinea or the Solomons fronts. From that statement it was assumed here that all operations were proceeding satisfactorily and according to plan.

Jap Air Attack Is Heavy

The Japanese attested concern for this new menace posed not only at Munda but at air bases in the northern Solomons and at Rabaul, New Britain, by pouring medium bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters at the landing parties and at Allied shipping.

Allied casualties to date in the Solomons operations were said by a spokesman for General MacArthur to be light.

Rabaul Area Bombed

Continuously striving to pin to the ground the enemy's potent air strength at Rabaul, New Britain, Allied Liberators yesterday dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on its three airdromes.

The role of the Allied fighter plane seems destined to become greater as the offensive grows. From the Trobriands, fighters can give bombers protection over the southern half of New Britain which includes the enemy air base at Gasmata. From Rendova, fighter, could range to the northern half of New Britain which includes Rabaul.

U. S. Mops Up Rendova

South Pacific Headquarters, July 2 (A. P.).—American troops which landed successfully on Rendova Island off New Georgia in the central Solomons were engaged today in mopping up the remnants of Jap resistance,

U.S. Losses Total Only 25 Planes, 15 Pilots

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South Pacific Headquarters announced.

The invaders on Rendova were said so far to have encountered nothing stronger than patrols in the way of ground opposition, and the enemy's efforts to counter the landings were limited largely to air attacks on the American troops and their invasion craft. These were continuing despite the heavy losses sustained by the Japanese in the first big air battle which followed shortly after transports unloaded United States Army soldiers and Marines on Rendova Wednesday morning.

The entire American operation was described officially today as "successful and proceeding according to plan." "Our forces are well established," the announcement added.

Salamaua Ack-Ack Tame After 'Soupy' Flying

JUL -3 1943

By William Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 1 (Delayed)—In prompt and effective harassment of Japanese concentrations at Salamaua, strong formations of Mitchell bombers were sent out on bombing missions this morning and again this afternoon.

They set out a little more than twenty-four hours after United States troops landed at Nassau Bay, only twelve miles below the enemy strongpoint.

It was a successful mission in that the pilots—including Flight Leaders Robert Judd, Jefferson, Iowa; Lee Kizzire, Greybull, Wyo., and Milford Maggee, Topeka, Kan.—noted all bombs dropping within the target area.

All Planes Reach Target

The weather was sufficiently clear over the Owen Stanley mountain range to permit all planes to reach the target area.

For Kizzire, with the build of a fullback, and for a number of others it was the first combat mission. The men sat in their tent after the raid discussing their first taste of enemy aircraft fire—thinking, as usual with men on their first mission, more of the ack-ack than the manner in which their bombs were released.

Besides the flight leaders, members of raiding group included Lieuts. Edgar R. Cavin, New York city, wingman in Kizzire's flight; Howard H. Brigham, Springfield, Mass., "Kizzy's" copilot; B. Joe Carroll, Dallas, Texas, and Edroy C. From, Kenyon, Minn., bombardier.

"Small-Caliber Stuff"

Brigham, commenting on his first mission over Japanese anti-aircraft fire, said:

"It didn't seem to me they were shooting at us at all."

"Maybe you didn't see them," said Maggee, "but they were pegged right on your tail. It must have been small-caliber stuff, though, because the shells were bursting right under my wings and it didn't bother the plane at all."

"We figured out ahead of time," said From, "that they'd probably start tracking on Judd's flight and start shooting on Kizzy's, and start hitting us on Maggee's. That's just about the way it worked, except for that last part—they didn't hit anybody."

Lights A Cigarette

"I think my copilot was the only guy on the mission who was excited," Cavin remarked.

"Excited?" Brigham exclaimed. "Who? Why, brother, I lighted a cigarette for Kizzy while we were going over the target, and I was so damned nervous I almost stuck the lighted end in his mouth!"

Kizzire asked, "When did you open your bomb-bay doors, Josie?"

And Carrol countered, "Didn't you know when they were open?"

Like Nose Blown Off

"Well, I guess I did," the flight leader agreed, "because it seemed like the whole nose of the plane had been blown off and the wind was whistling and howling something awful."

Judd—the flyers call him "Redbird"—had been sitting by quietly. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"Say, I'd rather fly another mission through that ack-ack, dropping bombs, than fight my way through that soupy weather that kept us from the target yesterday. And that jungle country—I'd like to see a bit more of that if I could do it without crashing."

Says He Saw Fish

"Yeh, that looked pretty good," mused Cavin. "Waterfalls, green hills and streams—boy, I saw one stream there, I swear, you could see fish jumping out of the water."

The boys had been sitting quietly in comfortable easy chairs built by Lieut. Roy (Rusty) Turk, of Cleveland, who also had built a card table and a handsome desk which he described as of the "early New Guinea period."

Suddenly there was a rush toward a corner of the tent as if a raid alert had sounded. It turned out, however, they were fighting for the choicest bananas which had been ripening on a stem.

Leaves It To Wife

While munching the bananas they began kidding Kizzy.

"If it turns out that it was born today are you going to call it Salamaua?" asked Brigham, then turning to the others, grinned: "Kizzy's sweating out a son or a daughter back home."

"I guess," Kizzy pondered, "that I'll let the wife name it. But gosh, I hope it isn't two or three months before I hear about it!"

Aussies Push Guinea Drive To Join Yanks

JUL -3 1943

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 1 (Delayed)—In a smooth piece of cooperation by Allied ground forces, typical of the way all forces dovetailed on the latest Southwest Pacific operations, the Australians now are driving toward Nassaua Bay, where American troops established a beachhead in a hazardous landing yesterday.

(An allied communique on July 2 reported that Australian patrols twelve miles south of Japanese-held Salamaua in the inland Muba area had killed twenty-six of the enemy and wounded many others. The Americans at Nassaua Bay were twelve miles down the coast, south of Salamaua, and the Australians were seeking a junction with the Americans.)

Amphibious Operation

The American troops landed in an amphibious operation springing from an advanced coastal base established in the period since the conclusion of the major Buna-Gona campaign six months ago.

The operation was executed under the cover of the blackness of a tropical night shortly after midnight. It required skillful navigation of landing craft and some boats had trouble withdrawing after putting troops ashore.

Troops Fan Out

After landing, the Americans promptly fanned out with one contingent circling back against the enemy on the point at the end of the bay's southern arm.

For the present it is still a limited operation. The latest unofficial estimates give the Japanese a strong force in the Lae-Salamaua area—but one which is steadily shrinking in area.

The United States forces have been working up the coast in the direction of Salamaua by stages. The latest operation, while on a relatively minor scale, represents the longest single step forward toward the eventual elimination of the enemy's holdings since the end of the Buna campaign.

U. S. Rushed Rendova Beaches

Planes Provided Umbrella for Landing—Troops Wore Camouflage Suits.

By J. NORMAN LODGE.

With United States Invasion Forces in the New Georgia Islands, June 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Combined Army, Navy and Marine forces today swarmed into Rendova Island in the greatest American offensive yet undertaken in the South Pacific.

A multitude of all types of planes provided an umbrella for the activities of the amphibious forces, which rushed various beachheads and immediately began pushing the Japanese northward.

The invasion began at dawn with simultaneous landings on Rendova Island, from which the Japanese airfield at Munda on nearby New Georgia Island will be stormed.

Thousands of young and well-trained Americans took on the job of wresting valuable airfields from the Japanese and of driving them toward Bougainville Island and eventually out of the Solomons altogether.

Clad in spotty jungle suits and equipped as well as any military men in the world, the invaders planned to war from their various Rendova landing places toward Munda, where a huge landing field awaits the successful termination of the large-scale offensive. This landing field the enemy has been unable to use for some time because of constant night and day attack by our large bombers.

UNIFIED COMMAND IN SOUTH PACIFIC HINTS VAST ATTACK

JUL -3 1943

Designation of Single Leader Follows Pattern Set in North Africa.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP) Only preliminary phases of the offensive launched against the Japanese are yet discernible, but the fact that American-Australian ground, air, and sea forces involved have been merged under supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur testifies that major strategic objectives are aimed at.

Those objectives were set at the recent joint British-American staff conferences in Washington. The decision to establish a single command, paralleling that of General Dwight D. Eisenhower in north and west Africa, also was taken at that time. It placed Admiral William F. Halsey's forces of the south Pacific command as fully under Gen. MacArthur's orders as necessary for coordinated action, just as British fleet elements in the western Mediterranean have been under General Eisenhower's command and still are for impending trans-Mediterranean attacks from French Africa.

First Used in Africa

The North African campaign was the first Allied example of completely unified command in this war. It violated British service traditions; but its success in Tunisia made it the pattern for what now has been established in the southsouthwestern Pacific under Gen. MacArthur. The same pattern unquestionably is in prospect for India-Burma operations to come.

Informed naval opinion in Washington credits Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, British naval commander in the Mediterranean, with a major share in the success of the North African campaign for his prompt and whole-hearted acceptance of the single command idea. There was no precedent for it in British navy annals but Admiral Cunningham waved aside traditionalist objections and worked hand-in-glove under Gen. Eisenhower to achieve the desired results.

The same cooperation on the part of Admiral Halsey under MacArthur's general direction of the opening aggressive campaign against the Japanese is not only expected in Washington but already clearly indicated from the scene of action. As far as the fight has yet gone, it demonstrates anew in the opinion of highest ranking military and naval authorities here the value of the single command technique at the front to carry out strategic directives.

SOLOMONS ATTACK MINIMIZED BY AXIS

Tokyo Dispatch Broadcast by Berlin Says We Seek Unoccupied or Weak Islands

KEY ONES 'IMPREGNABLE'

Japanese Assert They Sank 6 Warships and 3 Transports and Downed 77 Planes

Axis broadcasts, perhaps intended to cushion an announcement of the loss of further southwest Pacific territory by the Japanese, sought yesterday to minimize the importance of the United States offensive in the New Guinea-Solomons area.

A Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by The Associated Press declared the Americans "are compelled to employ shipping space to an extent absolutely out of proportion to the military value of landings on relatively unimportant islands."

Japanese military circles were said to regard the new operations with "remarkable calmness."

"The opinion prevails here that the Americans, as a result of decisions made at Washington in May, obviously now are attempting to establish strongholds on unoccupied islands or attacking, one after another, the islands occupied by weak forces," it was said.

The dispatch implied that no key positions were immediately involved, stating that Maj. Gen. Nakao Yahagi, imperial headquarters press chief, reported recently that all strategic spots "had been strongly fortified by the Japanese and that they were made practically impregnable."

Japanese imperial headquarters asserted today their forces sank six Allied warships and three transports, damaged five other vessels and shot down seventy-seven planes in the Rendova Island area in the Solomons Wednesday and Thursday during the successful American landings there.

These claims, characteristic of

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the reports of great successes the Japanese frequently issue for propaganda purposes, were at great variance with acknowledged Allied losses.

A communiqué broadcast from Tokyo and recorded by The Associated Press declared the vessels sent to the bottom included a "B class" cruiser, four large destroyers and one smaller destroyer.

Vessels reported damaged were another cruiser, a destroyer and three transports.

The communiqué acknowledged that thirty-one Japanese planes had not returned to base.

A Berlin broadcast said the six vessels listed as sunk were sent down "in battle in the central Solomons area."

The Tokyo radio asserted that Japanese naval forces had sunk 382 Allied ships since the beginning of the war in the south Pacific and that eighty-one cruisers and eighty-six destroyers had been sunk or damaged by air attack.

To these assertions, fantasti when compared with acknowledged Allied losses, the broadcas added the claim that Japanes planes had destroyed 2,517 Allie aircraft in the south Pacific in the last twelve months, shooting down 2,234 in air combat and wrecking 283 on the ground.

the fact that he was in Singapore until just before that city fell, escaping at the last moment to Australia.]

The Rendova plantation where the landing was made is a mere seven and a half miles from Munda.

In the black days of the battle for Guadalcanal the Japanese sent out five or six transports to a point twelve miles from Henderson Field. They lost the lot and most of their equipment to our planes.

We, on the other hand, got every man, every scrap of material ashore (on Rendova) before the Japanese were able to make even a semblance of attack—a torpedo bomber assault on our way back to base.

The primary mission was accomplished with the loss of only one transport—the McCawley.

There was a thrilling moment as the first of the troops hurtled ashore through the boiling surf. Over the battle circuit loudspeaker on the bridge of the destroyer on which I was the only British correspondent watching every phase of the action, came the announcement: "We are landing under machine-gun fire."

A few minutes later through the drizzling rain came the stuttering chatter of machine guns. Another few minutes and all was silence again. Thirty-five Japanese had been killed in less time than it takes to tell, while still another machine-gun position was found perfectly intact on the beach.

It was obvious its Japanese crew had hightailed it through the cocoanut groves into the dense jungle blanketing Rendova Mountain which almost crowds the plantation into the sea. The American Army showed its mettle at once. Within a short time of establishing the beachhead engineers could be see preparing positions for the big g as which are now believed to be shelling Munda in preparation for the next necessary move—a strong land attack against this Japanese airfield.

The attack against Munda is evidence that we are continuing the island-to-island warfare, tedious and disappointing as it may be to contemplate. But Rabaul, key to the whole Japanese defensive arc, can be captured only after seizure of the outlying air bases which the Japanese have established.

Apart from Munda and Vila there are five more of these in the Solomons chain and also Buka, Kieta, Kahiki, Ballale and the relatively unsuccessful seaplane base at Rekata Bay. So much land-based air power in the closed waters of the northern Solomons and the New Georgia-New Britain area rendered the amphibious invasion of Rabaul a far too costly undertaking.

Naval excursions, such as the bombardments of the northern Solomons area in the past, had to be hit and run and were made at night. When we succeed in wresting Munda and Vila from the Japanese, however, a way may be open to Bougainville and Rabaul and the beginning of the Japanese end.

Observer Says Yankee Audacity Won the Day in Rendova Attack

JUL -3 1943

By Henry Keys
"The London Daily Express"
War Correspondent

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AN ALLIED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, July 2.—Fifteen months ago I was chased out of the Orient by the Japanese. Today I am on my way back, traveling with the Americans in the South Pacific.

Only yesterday I returned from Munda, where once again I saw and admired Yankee audacity and courage in tackling and beating the Japanese at his own game.

[The correspondent was aboard an American destroyer which took part in the assault on Rendova. After witnessing the first stages of the operation he returned to base to file his eyewitness story. When he writes of being chased out by the Japanese he refers to

Japs Claim 9 Allied Ships

New York, July 2 — Japanese imperial headquarters asserted today their forces sank six Allied warships and three transports, damaged five other vessels and shot down seventy-seven planes in the Rendova Island area in the Solomons on Wednesday and Thursday during the successful American landings there.

These claims, characteristic of the reports of great successes the Japanese frequently issue for propaganda purposes, were at great variance with acknowledged Allied losses.

Five Destroyers Claimed

A communique broadcast from Tokyo and recorded here by the Associated Press declared the vessels sent to the bottom included a "B class" cruiser, four large destroyers and one smaller destroyer.

Vessels reported damaged were another cruiser, a destroyer and three transports.

The communique acknowledged that thirty-one Japanese planes had not returned to base.

A Berlin broadcast said the six vessels listed as sunk were sent down "in battle in the Central Solomons area."

Enemy Report

The enemy frequently disseminates false reports in an attempt to induce replies that will be of benefit to it. The enemy's report is without corroboration.

London, July 2 (A. P.).—The Tokio radio, which frequently broadcasts fantastic reports of Japanese successes, asserted today that Japanese naval forces had sunk 382 Allied ships since the beginning of operations in the South Pacific and that eighty-one cruisers and eighty-six destroyers had been sunk or damaged by air attack.

To these assertions, wholly at variance with acknowledged Allied losses, the broadcast added the claim that Japanese planes had destroyed 2,517 Allied aircraft in the South Pacific in the last twelve months, shooting down 2,234 in air combat and wrecking 283 on the ground.

The broadcast was heard by the Associated Press.

Foe Forecasts Naval Battle

LONDON, July 3 (Saturday) (AP).—The German-controlled Vichy radio quoted a spokesman at Japanese Far Eastern headquarters early today as saying that Allied forces had gained "initial successes" in the South Pacific fighting but that a major naval battle was expected soon.

AIR MEDALS GO TO 40 HEROES

JUL -3 1943

Local Flyers Honored for Southwest Pacific Feats.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—There were new stories today of the courage of our air men and of their devotion to duty—stories of how the late Major Ben McCullar brought about the destruction of a Japanese destroyer; of how one Flying Fortress crew spent long hours keeping tab on an enemy convoy in the Bismarck Sea, finally leading our bombers to the target which was destroyed; of how another crew fought off Japanese Zeros to shadow a second convoy.

For their heroism, Lieut-Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, awarded the air medal, or the oak leaf cluster in lieu of a second air medal, to more than two score officers and men.

Posthumous award of the oak leaf cluster was made to Staff Sergt. Michael J. Paz Jr. of Oak Lane, Bridgeport, N. J.

Those decorated today with the air medal included: First Lieut. Arthur T. Curren, Paterson, N. J.; Staff Sergt. George W. Thompson, Barnegat, N. J.; Sergt. Stewart D. Nisbet, West Haven, Conn.; First Lieut. Rufus H. Fairchild, 14 Glen Eagles Drive, Larchmont, N. Y., and Master Sergt. Carmine Racioppo, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx Man Honored.

Among those receiving the oak leaf cluster were Capt. Harry A. Staley Geneseo N. Y.; Staff Sergt. Harvey C. Bancroft, Watertown, N. Y., Private, First Class, Oliver Csontos, 900 Summit avenue, Bronx, New York city.

This was the second award of the oak leaf cluster for Sergt. Bancroft. It was the third for Capt. Staley.

The citations for Capt. Staley and Sergt. Bancroit stated that in a flight over Rabaul Harbor, New Britain, in October, 1942, their Flying Fortress was engaged in a low-level attack against Japanese shipping. "This crew successfully bombed an enemy destroyer from a low altitude and the warship was left in a sinking condition," the statement said. Then the flyers went higher and made a bombing run in face of anti-aircraft and searchlights, scoring several near misses on ships in the harbor.

Capt. Staley's third cluster was for a flight over Faisi in the Solomons in January. Reaching Faisi, Capt. Staley sighted two cargo vessels and a warship and made a low level bombing attack in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire. One direct hit exploded inside the cargo boat, and a second fell near the boat, the citation said, adding: "When this crew left the area the damaged vessel was smoking badly and later reconnaissance reported it was sunk. On the return flight to the base this aircraft encountered unfavorable weather and a blind landing was made with less than a 15-minute fuel supply remaining in the tanks."

BOMBERS ATTACK FRENCH RAIL LINES

JUL -3 1943

Tracks, Engine Sheds, Junctions Blasted by R.A.F. Squadrons.

LONDON, July 2 — (AP) Royal Air force bombers and fighters again ripped into enemy railway supply and communications targets in France and the low countries today and observers reported seeing another strong force of British planes, apparently including bombers, heading across the channel early tonight.

The Air ministry news service said R.A.F. Typhoons hit an oil storage tank near Ijmuiden in Holland and the "pilots saw flames shoot to a height of 100 feet.

Rail Lines Attacked

Boston bombers attacked rail way tracks, engine sheds and rail junctions at Ghent and Courtrai in Belgium and at Lille in FrFance.

An earlier Air ministry announcement disclosed that U. S. Thunderbolts and R.A.F. Spitfires destroyed eight enemy fighters in separate sweeps over France and the low countries late yesterday.

U. S. headquarters said the Thunderbolt squadrons ran into about 30 Focke-Wulf 190s south of Rotterdam and shot down four, probably destroyed another and damaged five with the loss of only one plane.

The Spitfires downed four planes over northern France. Four British planes were lost in this sweep and an earlier attack by fighter-escorted Typhoon bombers on an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. Three merchant ships and four mine sweepers were reported damaged by the convoy attackers.

R. A. F. BOMBERS HIT FRENCH RAIL LINES

London, July 2 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Boston bombers blasted three railway targets in France and the Low Countries today while Typhoon fighters struck at locomotives in continued harassing attacks on Nazi communications, the Air Ministry News Service announced.

Typhoons also were reported to have fired an oil storage tank near Ijmuiden, the Netherlands, which sent up 100-foot flames.

The Bostons struck at targets at Ghent in Belgium and at Lille and Coutrai in France, bombing railway tracks, engine sheds and rail junctions, the announcement said.

Early tonight a strong force of British planes, believed to include bombers, swept across the channel in the direction of France, observers on the southeast coast reported.

The Air Ministry announced today that eight enemy fighters were destroyed by Royal Air Force Spitfires and United States Army Thunderbolts in separate sweeps over northern France and the Low Countries late yesterday.

A subsequent announcement from United States headquarters said that squadrons of American Thunderbolts ran into about thirty Focke-Wulf 190 fighters south of Rotterdam late yesterday, shot down four, probably destroyed another and damaged five more with the loss of only one plane.

Fighter pilots credited with shooting down one enemy plane each were Major Eugene P. Roberts, Casper, Wyo.; Capt. Harold E. Stump, Cody, Wyo.; Second Lieut. James F. Byers, Detroit, Mich., and Second Lieut. William H. Madole, Stamps, Ark.

The British lost four aircraft in th fighter sweep and an attack yesterday morning by fighter-escorted Typhoon bombers on an enemy convoy off the Dutch Coast. Three merchant vessels and four mine sweepers were said to have been damaged.

A German broadcast asserted six fighters and two bombers were shot down in the convoy attack.

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Nazi Production Whipped, On Downgrade, British Say

JUL -3 1943

By R. E. Bunnelle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

London, July 2 — Strained by nearly four years of total war and hammered day and night by Allied air power, German industry has lost the production race essential to victory, although Germany still has plenty of fight left, reliable British and foreign sources indicated today.

Figures gathered by these sources suggest that Germany has positively passed her peak as a warmaking power and now is on the downgrade because of a production decline. More conclusive evidence of this will appear within the year, it was said.

Steel Production Off

A steady fall in steel production, a narrow margin of oil reserves, an inability to replace vital railway equipment, reduction in tank and plane production and other important symptoms of industrial deterioration appeared in the available figures, the sources said.

Steel production, which was at an annual rate of approximately 25,000,000 tons in January, 1942, fell to 92.5 per cent. of that peak by the first of this year and was down to 89.5 per cent. in May, according to the figures here.

Tied in with reported electric power difficulties, which were magnified by the RAF's destruction of the Moehne and Eder dams, was an oil shortage.

Oil Reserves Low

The best sources estimate that Germany normally needs 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons of oil yearly, and Italy 2,500,000, while a comparative lull in fighting exists.

Germany's present oil reserve is estimated at 3,000,000 tons and the British and foreign sources emphasized that is all she is likely to have to counter a prospective Allied invasion.

Heavy Power Output

According to the best information, the Reich gets around 5,000,000 tons of natural oil yearly from the Rumanian fields and between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons from synthetic plants.

But one of the catches in production of synthetic gasoline, the sources here said, is that the present output requires at least 15,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of Germany's available 80,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power..

Locomotives A Weak Spot

Locomotives are another weak spot in Nazi war production. Simplified utility models are being turned out at about 300 monthly, but normal wear is estimated to force discard of between 150 and 200 monthly, and in May alone the RAF shot up or destroyed some 150.

Plane production is reported to have dropped sharply this year. Up to last year it was estimated that the output was 2,500 to 3,000 monthly, half of them bombers. Now, according to the best information, the monthly output ranges between 1,700 to 2,100, of which two-thirds are fighters for defense. Italian production also is said to have fallen—from 1,200 monthly last year to 600 or 700 now.

The sources said also it appeared that the Reich is turning out between 600 and 1,000 tanks monthly, compared with a much higher production a year ago.

U-Boat Only Bright Picture

Only in submarine production is Germany on the upgrade, these sources said. Between twenty-five and twenty-nine are being launched each month, compared with sixteen to nineteen a year ago.

From foreign contacts, quoted by a foreign diplomatic source, came the following additional reports of Germany's shortages:

The Germans have ordered armored divisions moved by rail henceforth instead of motor transport to save oil, rubber and motors.

Horses Requisitioned

During the past three weeks the Nazis have requisitioned all horses in Norway and Holland.

The age limit for the registration of women is to be extended in September from 45 to 60 years, and 15 and 16 year olds of the Hitler youth groups now are being sent to any area needed.

Four submarines completed last month were delayed in launching because they had to wait for completion of motors.

Women Manning Ships

Artillery regiments inside the Reich were ordered to reduce the number of guns by fifty per cent. and heavy guns of the unfinished aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin were dismantled and sent to Oslo, Norway, for coastal defense.

Thirty per cent. of the crews of German merchant ships now plying the North Sea are women.

June R.A.F.'s Top Month Since Big Air Attack Began

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15,000 Tons of Bombs Delivered to Axis, Mostly on Germany.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—(AP) British-based planes of the R.A.F. unloaded 15,000 tons of bombs on Europe—principally on Germany—during June to make it the top month of the aerial war, the Air ministry announced today. Ten thousand tons were dropped in seven assaults on the Ruhr alone.

Capt. Harold H. Balfour, undersecretary of state for air, said yesterday that 37,500 tons of explosives had been dumped on Germany in the past three months.

335 Planes Lost

June operations of the aerial offensive, including almost continual attacks on the enemy's transport and air bases in occupied Europe, cost the R.A.F. 335 planes, mostly heavy bombers.

The R.A.F. destroyed 108 German planes over Britain and northern Europe. The Middle East command lost five planes while destroying 62. In the African theater, Allied planes destroyed 264 enemy planes at a cost of 64.

The attack on the Ruhr reached fiery heights in June with heavy raids successively on Duesseldorf June 11, Bochum June 12, Oberhausen June 14, Krefeld June 21, Mulheim June 22, Wuppertal June 24 and Gelsenkirchen and Bochum June 25. The Air ministry assessed these blows in a quotation from "a person prominent in the newspaper world in a neutral country."

Fall in Morale

"All of my sources of information report there has been a catastrophic fall in morale and conditions since the spring of this year," the source was quoted as saying.

"The gravest problem of all is the question of the bombed-out population of the big cities. It is becoming increasingly impossible for the authorities to deal with this and if the bombing should continue as at present Germany will face to face with a really grave crisis on this score alone."

The Air ministry also said that "utter fatigue prevalent among the population of the German capital is apparent" as the result of frequent attacks by a small number of Mosquitoes against Berlin.

As compared with the R.A.F.'s record month against the enemy, there was a drop of 40 per cent in the number of enemy sorties against Britain, the Air ministry said. Bombs were dropped on 11 nights and six days.

Although Essen was not attacked during June, the month's survey spoke of new evidence of damage to the seat of the great Krupps armament works.

100,000 Homeless

As the result of two attacks in May, the latest May 27, "100,000 people in Essen had no roof over their heads," the survey said, and "the attitude of the workers added to the difficulties arising from the actual damage at the plant had made it difficult to restart the works."

It added that undamaged machinery had been sent from the Krupps works to Luxembourg and to Mulhouse in France and that 3,500 workers had arrived in Alsace.

As a result of the unrelenting aerial attack on transport in Europe, the Air ministry said traffic of Rhine barges from the Ruhr to Basel stopped "completely at the end of last month."

It estimated that recent bomber attacks reduced the coal traffic to Italy "by one-third."

OVER EUROPE

Year.	Axis.	RAF.
1939	40	32
1940	1,016	759

UNIFORM CHANGES MODIFIED BY NAVY

It Eases Shift to Gray Shirts and Work Garb for Officers, Making Them Optional

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 2 — The Navy Department "retreated" tonight on its recently announced regulations requiring changes in gold stripes, gold braid and the color of shirts worn by naval officers.

Unofficial protests had risen from officers after the Navy announced on Saturday that a number of uniform changes were to become mandatory after Oct. 1.

These changes included the wearing of gray shirts, instead of white, with blue service uniforms; the wearing of half-stripes, instead of stripes extending all the way around the sleeve, on blue service uniforms (although full stripes were required with dress blues);

Axis Losses Put at 18,031 Planes In Allied Toll Up to End of June

Russian, Some Naval and French Claims, Not Included, Send Score Much Higher— Cost to Allies Exceeds 9,900

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LONDON, July 2 (AP)—United States and British Air Forces and Allied anti-aircraft units destroyed a known total of 18,031 German, Italian and Japanese planes from the start of the war to the end of June, a compilation from communiqués disclosed tonight.

Thousands more Axis planes were destroyed by the Russians, an additional 985 by the Royal Navy, and others by United States Navy guns and planes in the first month of the Pacific war that were not included in the total, and by the French Air Force before the collapse of France. Accurate records of these tolls are not available.

Known United States and British losses are 9,906 planes, but this total does not include United States losses in the Pacific and in Burma.

The losses by zones follow:

OVER GREAT BRITAIN

Year.	Axis.	RAF.
1939	23	0
1940	3,038	947
1941	631	40
1942	296	10
1943	213	3
Totals	4,201	900

NAZIS STILL SURE ALLIED INVASION WILL COME TODAY

Attack Is Matter of Hours, Perhaps Minutes, Says Paris Radio

LONDON, Saturday, July 3—(AP) German propaganda resumed this morning its predictions that an Allied invasion of the continent would begin today, with the Nazi-controlled Paris radio broadcasting that it was so sure the blow was going to fall it had sent reporters to the French coast.

"It is no longer a question of days," the Paris station declared early this morning. "It is a matter of a few hours and perhaps only a few minutes."

This was a turnabout from yesterday. At that time Paris had abandoned its "July 3" refrain, saying, however, that heavy fighting would come "while the trees are still green."

This, the broadcast added, was far more likely than action merely "before the leaves of autumn fall," as Prime Minister Churchill declared in his Guildhall speech in midweek.

Germany Not Afraid

"Not only is Germany not afraid of the offensive against her," said the Paris commentator, "but she is even looking forward to it because this will indeed be the best means of proving to her enemies the futility of their efforts and of inflicting on them a setback or series of setbacks which will discourage them for good."

The Rome radio for its part continued the effort to harden Italian morale. In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press a Fascist military commentator declared that if Italy surrendered "she would have to join in the fight against her former ally. So for war, war again would be substituted. No thanks, gentlemen."

Air Headquarters Shifted

From a foreign source in London came the report that the German command had moved its air force headquarters in Italy from Rome to Milan. The same informant asserted also that the Nazi fliers were complaining of being forced to use inexperienced and careless Italian ground personnel with many resultant operational accidents.

The Nazis paid more attention to their own bomb troubles than to the worries of their menaced Italian allies.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels, in an article in Das Reich which was broadcast by the German

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agency DNB, alleged:

"In these bombed regions every child knows that the enemy air command mainly attempts to hit the centers of cities because there most victims will be made."

Germans Drop July 3 Chant

London, July 2 (AP)—The Paris radio, which has been drumming at the theme that July 3 would mark the Allied invasion of Europe, dropped mention of the date today.

It insisted, however, that heavy fighting was more likely to come "while the trees are still green" than "before the leaves of autumn fall," as Prime Minister Churchill said.

The Paris broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

MORE CANADIANS ARRIVE

LONDON, July 2—(AP) Another large contingent of Canadian air force personnel, including a group of Canadian WAAFS, arrived recently at a British port, it was disclosed tonight.

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Large Contingents Of Troops Get Across

London, July 2 (A. P.).—Large contingents of American and Canadian troops have been convoyed to Britain during the last two months without loss, a reliable spokesman said today.

The exact number of the reinforcements was not disclosed, but an unofficial British military statement said their strength exceeded the highest hopes.

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The German news agency DNB declared today in a Berlin broadcast heard by the Ministry of Information that the Axis had sunk nineteen Allied transports, totaling 156,000 tons, in the Mediterranean during June.

One Allied cruiser and one submarine also were reported sunk.

This report, for which there was no Allied confirmation, listed an additional forty transports, three cruisers, one destroyer, one torpedo boat and sixteen other naval vessels as badly damaged. DNB declared further that 386 Allied planes had been shot down in the Mediterranean area during the month, and that twenty attacks had been made on Allied ports there.

MUTINY OF ITALIANS REPORTED BY RUSSIA

LONDON, Saturday, July 3—(AP) A mutiny aboard Italian warships, quelled only by Fascist militia, was reported today in a Tass dispatch from Geneva broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

The dispatch said the crews of warships anchored at Brindisi in southern Italy refused to obey an order to sail south on a "special mission." Leaders were reported executed and a naval commission set up to purge the crews.

23 Swedish Ships Listed as Sunk

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The Rome radio, quoting dispatches from Stockholm, reported today that twenty-three Swedish merchant ships totaling 69,000 tons had been sunk during the first six months of 1943 with a loss of 156 men. The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said that since the beginning of the war Sweden had lost more than 500,000 tons of shipping and 1,174 merchant seamen.

Red Guerrilla Toll Given

London, July 2 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted the Soviet army organ, *Red Star*, today as saying that Russian guerrillas had killed more than 31,000 Germans in the last five months.

In the same period, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Soviet radio monitor, the guerrillas have derailed 238 German trains and smashed 222 locomotives and 1,809 boxcars.

Dean Inge Says Allies May Regret Air Raids

London, July 2 (A. P.).—The Rev. William Ralph Inge, former dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, says he believes the Allies will be very sorry after the war that they bombed the beautiful cities of Cologne, Lubeck, Genoa, Naples and others in Germany and Italy.

Dean Inge wrote in the Church of England newspaper: "When I think of the ruined cathedrals of Lubeck and Mainz, of the Church of St. Gereon at Cologne, of the house of the painter Durer, of the beautiful patrician mansions in the Hanseatic towns of Genoa, Naples and Palermo, I believe when the war is over we shall be very sorry for what we have done."

TRANSFER OF TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST BARED

LONDON, July 2.—(AP) The first authentic intimation that at least some of Britain's army in Iran had moved into Tunisia, 2,500 miles across the sands of the Middle East, was given today in a letter published by The Daily Telegraph.

The letter described a move of the Royal Fusiliers, a London battalion, and was accompanied by an editor's note that "many such letters have been reaching friends from the men of various units." The note added that "this is the first public reference to the journey which has been permitted by the censorship in this country."

General Mohr Urges Draft Of Guards

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London, July 2 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Dwight H. Mohr, of the Maryland State Guard, said today the United States should draft for part-time State Guard duty all men exempt from military service because of dependents, health or essential war work.

Mohr, who has just completed an inspection of the British Home Guard, told a press conference that the State Guard program in the United States "never will amount to much" until it is made compulsory and placed under the War Department.

Such a force, Mohr declared, could safeguard the domestic security of the United States "more than adequately," and relieve thousands of regular troops for overseas service.

Mohr previously has declared he would recommend that United States State Guards be taken over by the War Department and that compulsory limited training be adopted.

Archbishop Spellman Reaches Madagascar

London, July 2 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio reported today that Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, who has been visiting American troops overseas, had arrived by air at the Island of Madagascar, off the African east coast.

Archbishop Spellman announced in Cairo on June 5 that he was setting out on a new journey which would take him to Madagascar and numerous points in Africa before continuing on to India and China. He was last reported in Uganda on June 18.

ALLIES TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE HOLIDAY

LONDON, July 2—(AP) The Allies will join American soldiers in Great Britain in celebrating the Fourth of July not only as the American Independence day but also as the occasion for marking the interdependence among the United Nations.

Since the holiday falls on Sunday, religious rites will have an important place in the celebrations, most of which will be held on that day so as not to interfere with army routine.

On Monday, an American flag will be raised by a United States Army color guard atop the Reuters Press association building in Fleet street. The London bureau of the Associated Press has offices in this building and the flag was presented to Reuters by the Associated Press in exchange for a Union Jack.

NEW EIRE VOTE HINTED

Premier de Valera May Appeal to People for True Majority

Dublin, July 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Emon de Valera, whose Fianna Fail party lost its eleven-year-old working majority in the Eire Parliament in the June election, hinted today he would call for another vote, probably in the fall.

Asserting that his Government found itself in a strange position, with no assurance that at any particular time its measures would go through, the New York-born Premier said "the question is whether there is any solution other than a solution by the people themselves."

"I do not see it," he added. "I feel satisfied that if it is to be a good government, the people again have to be appealed to. They know the result of their voting. They see the position. It can be put up to them to remedy it."

The Fianna Fail, as a result of the latest balloting, has sixty-six seats in the Dail compared to seventy-one held by the other parties. The majority of the opposition seats are held by William T. Cosgrove's Fine Gael.

Lower Morale Laid To Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 2—The Swiss weekly newspaper *Weltwoche* declared today the destructive bombing of the German Ruhr has had serious psychological effects, especially among miners in the valley.

The newspaper said the Ruhr miner considers himself in danger of losing everything and asks "What good is it to a worker to win the war if thereby he loses the means of livelihood" through destruction?

Transmitted To Soldiers

"Because of this feeling, the British terror raids, as we learn from the Reich, awaken more and more a feeling of gloomy desperation and resignation which extends itself to relatives at the front of the people concerned," the article added.

"The destruction in the Ruhr area, from which Germany obtains about a third of her production of steel and iron, will have a corresponding weakening of the German army, which can in no way be compensated for by moving industry."

Brussels View Similar

An issue of the *Bruessler Zeitung* which has just reached here from Brussels spoke in similar vein. This Nazi-controlled German-language newspaper, frequently an accurate barometer of German home and front feeling, declared the month of June had cut deep into German morale.

Later an unconfirmed report circulated in diplomatic circles here said that the *Zeitung* editor had been arrested.

Stockholm, July 2 (A. P.).—R. A. F. heavy bombers, in blasting slices at Duisburg May 12 and at Oberhausen June 14, paralyzed traffic on the Rhine-Herne Canal, eyewitness reports from Germany declared today.

Herne, a town in Westphalia, is situated about twenty-two miles northwest of Duisburg, which is at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr.

Witnesses said that a great many barges, used mainly in transporting coal from the Ruhr to Rotterdam, either were trapped between those points by the attacks or smashed by explosives.

This would place an additional load on the already struggling German railway system which has been diverting to inland waterways as much freight as possible.

5,000 Reported Killed.

The eyewitnesses said that the force of the blasts delivered by the R. A. F. in the raid on Barmen May 29, was beyond their "dreams." The police officially estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 were killed and 20,000 injured, in that bombing, they declared, mainly because residents did not have time to reach shelters. Some 130,000 families were reported bombed out over an area of seven square miles and Barmen was said to have been leveled.

For Shaking Knees—

Stockholm, July 2 (AP)—The Germans were given a new set of wartime rules to observe today.

Noting that the relentless pounding of American and British bombing raids is reducing the physical and psychological resistance of civilians, the Nazi health office has issued a brochure advising them what to do when "your knees weaken and your heart beats painfully against your breast with explosive force or jumps into your mouth."

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Dispatches on the brochure were received here today from Berlin.

It is necesary to call on "one's positive, reserve strength" during a raid in order to avoid losing one's head and becoming panicky, Dr. Schenk, of the Health Office said. He described these reserves as "unbending hardness, fanaticism and glowing hate."

Finnish Friends of U. S. Organize

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 2 (AP)—A Finnish-American union has been organized dedicated to the promotion of better relations between the two countries, Helsinki dispatches said today. Eljas Erkko, editor of the newspaper Helsingin Sanomat, was said to be chairman. Other leaders were reported to be E. Hiitonen, attorney and diplomat; Dr. C. O. Frietsch, first vice chairman of the Finnish Parliament, and Uuno Hannula, a member of Parliament and former Minister of Education.

NAZIS WARN NORSE

Stockholm, July 2 (A. P.).—German troops in Norway are conducting extensive anti-invasion exercises and have issued detailed instructions to the Norwegians on what they must do in the event of invasion, reports reaching here from Oslo said.

Norwegians were warned to obey the instructions under penalty of death, the report said.

Germans Disclose Retreat On Front West of Moscow

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Reds Report Infantry Charges Seizing Nazi Trenches.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—(AP) The German radio acknowledged last night that Nazi troops had "fallen back to strongly fortified new positions" near Dorogobuzh, on the Moscow front about 50 miles northeast of Smolensk—an area where the German High Command itself earlier had reported repeated Soviet attacks although claiming that all had been repelled at that time. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

This flareup of fighting on one of the most critical sectors in Ruesia was not specifically mentioned early this morning in the Russian mid-night communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Nazi Trenches Taken

It told, however, of Soviet infantry charges which occupied German trenches in one sector of the "western front"—the Russian term for the Moscow front.

Reinforced German troops launched fierce counterattacks in that sector but all of these were repulsed by artillery, mortar and rifle fire which killed 600 officers and men, the bulletin said. The Soviets were said to have taken some prisoners and a quantity of materiel.

In the Caucasus the Germans broadcast a report of increased fighting, and said that one Soviet contingent had attacked their bridgehead there after making "a landing near Novorossick," the Black sea naval base. The Germans declared this attack had been "finally repulsed" after a fierce fight.

The Russian communique made no mention of the Caucasus, but earlier Moscow dispatches told of Soviet bomber attacks on the German-occupied ports of Kerch and Senaya in the Kerch strait area.

A Tass dispatch said the bombers sank several ships in the harbors at Kerch, Senaya and Taman with direct hits and inflicted serious damage on others in attacks carried out Wednesday night.

The planes, all of which returned safely, also dropped bombs on enemy troop concentrations and supply depots at all three points, causing explosions and large fires, the dispatch said.

These two ports, and Taman, which has ben attacked also for two straight nights by the Red air force, are vital German supply bases on the reinforcement route from the Crimea to the Caucasus.

Soviet Flyers Pound 2 Nazi Crimean Ports

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Moscow, July 2—Attention swung again today to the extreme southern end of the vast Russian front with Soviet disclosure that long-range bombers had attacked the German-occupied ports of Kerch and Senaya, both on the shores of the Crimea opposite the Nazi bridgehead on the Taman Peninsula.

Observers here attached considerable significance to this sudden shifting of the Red air force.

Interpreted Variously

Kerch and Senaya, on the west side of Kerch Strait, and Port Taman on the opposite shore serve as bases to feed supplies to the German troops on the Taman Peninsula and the Kuban area.

The Russians announced two days ago their aircraft had bombed Port Taman two nights running.

This concentrated aerial action was variously interpreted by military sources here as heralding either renewed German or Soviet land operations. Some sources were of the opinion the Nazis might be trying to rush in reinforcements. Others thought it might forecast a Soviet drive to blast the Germans from their last Caucasus foothold.

(The Soviet midday communique, as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said a large number of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on shipping in Kerch harbor and on enemy supply dumps.)

Despite these activities in the south, military observers still expect the main German blow to fall in the Orel-Voronezh district of the central front, with the object of enveloping Moscow.

Russian newspaper readers were told today about Allied progress in reducing the power of Italy.

A *Red Star* dispatch said British submarines, cooperating with planes and surface vessels, have virtually surrounded Sardinia and Sicily, cutting off their communications with the mainland.

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KERCH BOMBED BY RUSSIANS

Last Nazi Hold Threatened in the Caucasus.

London, July 2 (A. P.).—Russian bombers, continuing their heavy attack on the German brideghead on the Taman Peninsula, blasted the town of Senaya last night and reached across Kerch Strait to hammer the port of Kerch on the eastern tip of the Crimea, the Soviet midday communique announced today.

A large number of high explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on shipping in Kerch harbor and on enemy supply dumps, said the bulletin, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet Monitor here.

All the raiders were said to have returned safely.

The raids coincided with German reports of increased Russian activity opposite their lines on the Taman Peninsula, which some observers interpreted as an indication that the Red Army might be about to break the four-month lull on the eastern front with a determined effort to drive the Nazis from their last foothold in the Caucasus.

Smolensk Trenches Raided.

On the Smolensk front west of Moscow, the bulletin said, Red Army scouts raided German trenches, inflicted casualties and returned to their lines.

On the Kalinin front, a company of enemy infantry was reported repulsed in an attack on Russian outposts, losing some thirty men. This apparently was in the same general area where the midnight communique reported the Russians had captured a height of strategic importance and held it against twenty-three counterattacks which cost the Germans 600 men.

Skirmishes and activity by Russian snipers was reported in the Belgorod sector northeast of Kharkov and in the Sevsk area.

The Moscow radio quoted the Soviet Army organ, Red Star, as saying that Russian guerrillas had killed more than 31,000 Germans in the last five months. In the same period, said the broadcast, the guerrillas have derailed 238 German trains and smashed 222 locomotives and 1,809 box cars.

(The German communique said Red Army forces attacked both in the Kuban area and in the Dorogobuzh section of the Smolensk front, but were repelled.

350 Pillboxes Claimed

(Soviet guerrillas operating behind the Nazi central front lines drew punitive action from German Elite Guards and police, supported by army and air force formations, the communique said.

(Some "350 enemy pillboxes were blown up and 194 fortified partisan camps were taken from the enemy," the high command declared. "The partisans lost numerous dead and large amounts of arms and war material.")

Russian dispatches said partisan forces in the German rear continued effective warfare. Reports from the Ukraine said the Germans had been forced to organize defenses of occupied cities as deep in the rear as Zhitomir, 400 miles from the front.

Moto Trouble Forces Rickenbacker's Return

Moscow, July 2 (A. P.).—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker was forced to return to Moscow today when his plane developed engine trouble on the first leg of his trip back to the United States.

ATLANTIC BATTLE REPORTED

LISBON, July 2.—(AP) A violent air and naval battle off the coast of Portugal last night was reported today by fishermen, who said they watched the fighting for three hours while searchlights swept the sky.

GREEK SHIP ROUTE BLOCKED BY R.A.F.

Vessel Sunk in Channel, Forcing Axis to Use Perilous Outside Passage.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 2—(AP) The Strait of Levkas off the west coast of Greece was left blocked today, thus forcing Axis coastwise shipping to skirt the island and expose itself to Allied submarines and warplanes patrolling the Adriatic waters, after an R.A.F. attack had caused an enemy transport to capsize at the entrance.

This was accomplished yesterday by planes of the Middle East command while across the Mediterranean U. S. airmen flying British Spitfires from the Northwest African Air force added four more victims to their impressive string—three Focke Wulfe 190's and one Messerschmidt 109 shot down in attempting to raid the North African coast.

Two Schooners Sunk

British coastal command planes also shot up and left sinking two Axis schooners.

This in turn followed an attack of Wednesday night by R.A.F. Wellingtons on Cagliari, the main Sardinian port, in which its barracks and railway facilities were set afire.

No Allied plane was lost.

During the day, it was announced that Brig.-Gen. A. C. Strickland, U.S.A., a veteran army flier, had been garrison commander and military governor of the island of Pantelleria, which surrendered June 11.

An R.A.F. wing commander, J. D. Bisdee, holds a similar command at Lampedusa, which gave in on June 12.

Allied Airmen Pound Axis Shipping

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 2—Allied airmen shot down four German fighters and slashed again at Axis Mediterranean shipping yesterday in the wake of a fire-setting attack upon barracks and railway facilities of Cagliari, Sardinia's major port, it was announced today.

(The Italian communique said that Palermo, the Sicilian capital, was attacked again last night, and that the royal palace was "among the numerous buildings damaged." Catania, Sicily, also was raided, it said.

(A DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin reported that United States airmen "carried out a bombing raid against a bathing resort situated near Athens yesterday in full daylight" and that thirty-eight persons were killed and sixty injured. Allied communiques did not touch upon such an action.)

Routine Sweeps

Spitfire pilots of the United States AAF shot down the four German fighters—one Messerschmitt 109 and three Focke Wulf 190s—off the North African coast. Routine sweeps and patrols were maintained from northwest African bases. Malta-based fighter-bombers attacked the Biscari airdrome in Sicily, a Valletta communique said.

RAF planes of the Middle East Command again bombed a medium-sized Axis transport which was found listing heavily to port and blocking the Levkas channel entrance as a result of previous direct hits and shot up an enemy schooner off the west coast of Greece yesterday, a Cairo communique announced.

Successful attacks on two enemy schooners by British coastal planes of the Northwest African Command Wednesday were officially announced here. One was an 800-ton, two-masted vessel. The other was not described. Both were said to have been left sinking.

Troops' Quarters Target

Wellington bombers, which have pounded away night after night for many weeks at vital ports in Sicily, Sardinia and southern Italy, concentrated upon troops quarters and the railway station of Cagliari Wednesday night.

Many bomb bursts were seen in the target area, one of the several fires observed was started by a two-ton blockbuster which fell near the railway station.

All operations of the Northwest Africa, Middle East and Malta commands were reported carried out without the loss of a plane.

Yesterday's Italian communique acknowledged that fires were started in Cagliari the Sardinian capital, and several buildings in the central area of the town were said to have collapsed.

[A Berlin broadcast of a Rome dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, reported meanwhile that the heavy Allied daylight attack on Palermo on Wednesday had destroyed two churches and other buildings. "The heart of the city was particularly damaged," the broadcast added.]

The raid on Palermo, Sicilian capital, located on the northern coast, was timed with assaults on four airfields on Sicily. Returning airmen described Palermo as about finished.

The Italian High Command said that Palermo was raided again last night and that among the numerous buildings damaged was the Royal Palace.

Wednesday's raids by Allied squadrons were reported by the Italian communique to have killed 64 persons and injured 286 in Palermo and to have killed 10 and injured 36 along the Messina narrows and the Calabrian coast.

The British said they raided Biscari airdrome, Sicily, yesterday.

U.S. Air Officer Made Chief Of Pantelleria

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 2—Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland, veteran United States Army airman, has been appointed garrison commander and military governor of Pantelleria, the island which surrendered [illegible] under the Allied aerial offens

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it was announced today.

Wing Commander J. D. Bisdee, of the RAF, occupied a similar post at Lampedusa, which capitulated the day after Pantelleria fell.

Appointment of the air officers to command the strategic isles guarding the Sicilian straits underlined the importance of the two bases to the Allies in the continuing air war in the Mediterranean.

WOMAN ARMY DOCTOR

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 2 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Margaret Janeway was discharged from the Waacs yesterday and became a major in the Army Medical Corps—the first woman to become an Army doctor in the North African theater and the second in the entire United States Army.

Her transfer gratified her long-standing ambition. She had practiced extensively in New York city at the Lenox Hill and St. Luke's hospitals.

Major Janeway's grandfather, Col. John H. Janeway, was an Army surgeon in the civil war and she always wanted to follow his career.

Catroux Off to Syria To Run Moslem Affairs

Algiers, July 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Georges Catroux, Governor-General of Algiers, left today for Syria to attend to his duties as Commissioner for the Co-ordination of Moslem Affairs. He expected to remain there a week.

Giraud Reorganizes "Cabinet"

ALGIERS, July 2 (AP)—General Giraud, just prior to his departure for Washington, reorganized his "private cabinet," it was announced officially today.

[The wording of this dispatch suggested that General Giraud might already be en route to the United States.]

Gen. René Chambe, his former Minister of Information, was appointed chief of the military cabinet, replacing Col. François de Linares, "who was called to other duties." Guillaume Georges-Picot was appointed chief of the Civilian Cabinet.

General Chambe, a veteran of the French Air Force since 1914, escaped from his homeland to join General Giraud last spring. M. Picot, 44-year-old career diplomat, had served in Moscow, Chungking and Washington, coming from the United States to North Africa after the Allied landings to become General Giraud's assistant secretary for foreign relations.

French Fears Expressed

By Relman Morin
Associated Press Correspondent

Algiers, July 2—The newspaper *Echo d'Alger* published today what it described as a joint resolution signed by ten French political groups expressing "uneasiness caused by anything that might constitute limitation of national sovereignty."

Observers said they believed the resolution referred to the American and British role in retaining Gen. Henri Giraud as commander in chief of French forces in North Africa.

While this action was not directly designated as the reason for the resolution, the document dealt generally with the question of reorganizing the French army and deplored any "threat to the principle of equality between the Allies."

Speculation Stirred

Prime Minister Churchill's statement in Commons yesterday that the United States and Great Britain had asked assurances from both General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle respecting the French army stirred speculation among the French here.

Signers of today's resolution proclaimed full agreement with de Gaulle regarding the necessity for reorganizing the French army. Among the groups signing the statement were members of parties and organizations known to be de Gaullist supporters.

Equality Is Urged

"They (the signers) express the uneasiness which has been caused among the population by anything that might constitute limitation of national sovereignty or a threat to the principle of equality between the Allies," the resolution said.

"They proclaim their full agreement with General de Gaulle on the urgent necessity of revamping the army of Africa into a modern army animated by a new spirit, in the service of the nation.

Loyalty Reaffirmed

"They reaffirm their loyalty to the democratic principle and their desire to restore a republican regime. They ardently wish that in the interests of the common war effort the relations of the new France and of her Allies will be established on a basis conforming with the aspirations of the French nation, united for freedom and the triumph of democratic ideals."

Some observers were inclined to regard the statement as a political maneuver by the de Gaullists. At the same time they said that the American and British action has caused widespread anxiety in French circles.

Declines To Comment

General de Gaulle declined to comment on Churchill's statement and Algiers newspapers did not publish the fact of Allied intervention in the French quarrel.

Intimates of de Gaulle said his insistence upon removing some French military leaders was based on two contentions, first, that many are too old to organize and direct a modern army and, second, that others are known Vichyites.

JAP SHIPPING BOMBED

New Delhi, July 2 (A. P.).—Mitchell bombers of the United States 10th Air Force dropped more than nine tons of explosives on Japanese shipping in the Irrawaddy river near Mandalay yesterday, an American communique announced today.

"Bombs were seen to straddle several boats and near hits were reported on others," the bulletin said. "All the aircraft and crews returned."

Royal Air Force bombers raided Japanese storehouses and encampments at Akyab in western Burma yesterday, while fighters shot up shipping along the coast and ranged inland to attack highway, rail and river transport, a British communique announced.

More than twenty sampans were sunk or damaged off the Arakan coast, the bulletin said. Attacks on shipping on the Irrawaddy River were said to have resulted in damage to two steamers, two barges and some sampans, while about 165 railway trucks were shot up along the shores.

No planes were lost in the forays, the British communique said.

Fresh Action Breaks Out Near Hangchow

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, July 2—The Japanese lost a total of 55,870 men in heavy fighting along the upper Yangtze river between May 4 and June 30, a Chinese army spokesman declared today.

At the same time he reported a fresh outbreak of action near Hangchow, Japanese-occupied capital of Chekiang province about one hundred miles southwest of Shanghai. Chinese guerrillas, the spokesman said, captured the town of Tama, about twenty miles northeast of Hangchow, during the fighting.

War Material Taken

The spokesman said the Chinese had taken but forty-eight prisoners in the Yangtze battle, but had captured considerable war material, including 646 rifles, 30 machine guns, 10 trench mortars and more than 300 horses. Three Japanese planes were shot down and ten river craft sunk, he said.

Thirty thousand of the Japanese casualties were inflicted prior to May 30, the spokesman declared.

He admitted the possibility that the Japanese might attempt a comeback on the Yangtze front, but said that at the moment the whole position on the front west of the Japanese base at Yochow had "reverted to normal," except for a few towns still in enemy hands.

Troops Make Contact

Japanese reinforcements have made contact with the besieged garrison of Owchihkow despite Chinese resistance and severe fighting rages on the outskirts, a high command communique said today.

Chinese troops have been seeking for several days to oust the enemy from Owchihkow, which lies near the south bank of the Yangtze, forty miles south of Shasi.

The communique quoted two prisoners as saying that recent Allied successes had caused alarm and pessimism among Japanese officers and men.

ASSERTS JAPS PLAN TO ATTACK SIBERIA

Chungking, July 2 (A. P.).—The Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao declared today the Japanese have been pushing troops to Manchuria and said it is plain as day the enemy is preparing to attack Siberia.

Three Army commanders have recently been transferred to that area from the Pacific, the newspaper added. It also coupled a special Japanese military conference, which it said was now in session in Korea, with the Manchuria preparations.

Ta Kung Pao joined in unanimous press rejoicing over the new American drive in the Southwest Pacific and Prime Minister Churchill's avowal of Britain's determination to make Japan submit or bite the dust.

"Today," it said, "the Allied strategy to all appearances has changed. There seems no longer any insistence on Europe first and the prospect of a long drawn out war is now out of the question."

The Army mouthpiece Sao Tang Pao also welcomed the latest developments, but at the same time appealed for more planes for China.

The official Central Daily News expressed "great joy" over the recent developments and declared the Allies finally are paying equal attention to the West and East.

Aussies And Lend-Lease

Canberra, Australia, July 2 (AP)—Premier John Curtin stated today that Australia is receiving lend-lease benefits from the United States two or three times greater than Australia is able to give, but each country is contributing its utmost to the United Nations cause.

He said that recent reports suggesting that Australia's reciprocal aid to United States forces now exceeded the lend-lease aid received from the United States gave a completely false impression.

He added that there was no adequate measuring stick with which to compare each country's contribution and that it would be contrary to the whole spirit of lend-lease that money value comparisons be made.

Statement by Hoover

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 2 (AP).—Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover announced today that he would confer tomorrow with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner at Martinique, who has asked for an emissary to arrange a change in the island's government.

More Italians Drafted for Labor

Italian men and women of the classes of 1922 to 1925 have been ordered inducted into the civilian labor service, the Berlin radio said yesterday in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press. Presumably the men affected are those exempt from military service for physical reasons.

What's Behind The War News

BY GLENN BABB

This is the day the Axis soothsayers had set for the Allied invasion of Europe—although last night they were less positive about it than a week ago. However, its arrival with the blow still withheld—if it is withheld—will bring no comfort to those who live in dread of it, especially the tormented people of Italy.

There is ample evidence that in that unhappy land the tension is near the breaking point; where anything, including the calamity of hostile invasion, would be welcomed as relief from the awful suspense. So well has the Allied war of nerves done its work.

The plain fact is that the Allies now are in a position to deliver at any time their opening attack on the European fortress, or at least so nearly ready that the enemy must be prepared with every dawn to meet it. Each day that passes without it is borrowed time for Hitlerian Europe.

Meanwhile the evidence piles up that Mussolini and his lieutenants feel compelled to attempt to answer questions rising insistently in Italian hearts and doubtless heard on Italian lips. There can be no doubt that the dread situation in which they find their country has caused many Italians to ask why they should not throw themselves on what Winston Churchill calls the "justice and mercy" of the United Nations.

The replies offered are illuminating. Virginio Gayda, chief newspaper spokesman of the Fascist regime, assured his compatriots that "a separate peace x x x would never succeed, would in no way free the Italians from the war." It would, he said, merely make Italy a battleground for the remaining belligerents.

A Rome radio commentator carried it a bit further. If Italy yielded now "she would have to join in the fight against her former ally" — Germany. "So for war another war would be substituted. No thanks, gentlemen." Doubtless he had the tragic example of France in mind.

Lavoro Fascista made the appeal to honor. "No one would have respect for the people of a nation which surrendered without combat," it said.

These are selected from many. They all go to show the questions uppermost in millions of Italian minds: Why can't we get out of this war? What is there left to fight for?

This is easy to understand when the outlook which confronts Italians is considered. The Mediterranean, which was to have been their sea, has become the highway of menace. Great hostile armies are gathered on the opposite shore, preparing, training, perhaps even now embarking for the assault on Italian soil. Italians follow their radio's accounts of the thousands of landing barges assembling in Mediterranean ports, of great convoys and war fleets passing through the Strait of Gibraltar. And if they were able to forget for a moment these unforeseen portents there are the devastating Allied air fleets that blast their cities by day and night.

That punishment from the air has reached a new pitch of intensity this week, with most of it centered on Sicily. Early in the week the drubbings given that island's chief cities, Messina and Palermo, and a long list of air fields were so heavy as to hint that the last stage of softening up process had been entered. Thursday Sicily enjoyed a lull while the scourge was shifted to her sister island of Sardinia.

But this brings no comfort. Probably it is only to permit preparation for the final, furious air campaign to smooth the way for the landing barges. At least the Italians are sure that the invasion will come long before the time limit indicated by Winston Churchill Wednesday, "before the leaves of autumn fall."

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OPA FOOD PROGRAM SALVAGED BY F.D.R. TO BAR INFLATION

House Vote of 228 to 154 Upholds President's Decision.

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ROLLBACK WINS FAVOR

Senator Taft Announces Support for Payments to Hold Prices.

WASHINGTON, July 2 — (AP) A Presidential veto, sustained by the House, today saved the Administration's food subsidy program from a congressional death sentence.

Declaring that it was "an inflation bill, a high-cost-of-living bill, a food shortage bill," President Roosevelt sent back to the Capitol with his disapproval the measure Congress passed last Wednesday prohibiting use of subsidies to push down retail food prices.

Vote is 228 to 154

Promptly, the bill died when its advocates in the House failed to muster the necessary two-thirds to over-ride the veto. The vote was: 228 in favor of over-riding and 154 against.

The original House vote approving the bill was 160 to 32.

Since the subsidy ban was part of legislation extending the life of the Commodity Credit corporation for two years from midnight June 30, that agency technically was out of existence.

Administration leaders in Congress set the machinery in motion, however, to rush through a simple resolution continuing the life of CCC. Mr. Roosevelt had asked that this be done pending later consideration of more permanent legislation.

CCC Gets Emergency Funds

This resolution, drafted by the House Banking committee, extended the CCC to Jan. 1, 1944, and authorized a $350,000,000 increase in its borrowing powers. It was passed by the House on a voice vote and sent on to the Senate for probable action tomorrow.

The veto message minced no words in declaring the anti-subsidy bill was a long step forward on the high road to inflation.

In vigorous language, Mr. Roosevelt told the legislators that the measure would shackle his hands and "make it impossible for us to stop the rising cost of living."

He warned them, too, that he could not accept responsibility for holding the line against wage inflation if the legislation was approved over his veto, and made this plea for acceptance of his leadership:

"In this task of saving our free economy, Congress and the executive must work together, as a team."

Swing to Subsidies

Even before the veto, there had been indications among some legislators of a disposition to modify the stand represented by original passage of the measure last Wednesday.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) announced he favored sufficient subsidy payments to continue the present "roll back" in prices of meat, butter and coffee, and several lawmakers privately said they would support this proposal. This program is estimated to cost $450,000,000 a year.

Another farm-food measure, also opposed by Mr. Roosevelt, advanced a step in the legislative process during the day. The House Agriculture committee reported favorably a measure to put all food problems under one man who would also have the food pricing powers of the Office of Price Administration.

"We are convinced," the committee's report said, "that the chief reason for this food crisis is the confusion and chaos resulting from the fact that a multiplicity of agencies are attempting to deal with food production and distribution."

The ban on subsidies was incorporated in a measure extending the life of the Commodity Credit corporation for two years and adding $750,000,000 to its present $2,650,000,000 lending powers.

Fears Inflation

In his 3,000-word veto message, Mr. Roosevelt said the agency had an essential function to perform in the war food production program and must be continued. But the bill, he declared, would not only invite inflation but would "hamstring" the CCC.

Some of the restrictions it proposed to place on the CCC, he said, were in language so obscure that it could not be translated into "common sense English" and would raise serious problems of administration all of which he would not point out lest his message "become as complicated and confused as the language of the bill itself."

But whatever way these sections should be interpreted, he said, the measure would have "a devastating effect upon our economy and our war effort." He continued:

"1. This bill blacks out the program to reduce the cost of living. In other words, it completely outlaws the recent reductions in the price of meat and butter which we instituted in order to help get the cost of living back down from the height to which it has risen in recent months.

Would Increase Prices

"By this measure, the Congress will compel every housewife to pay five cents a pound more for every piece of butter that goes on her table, and to pay higher prices for every pork chop, every ounce of beef, every slice of ham or bacon which goes to feed her family.

"2. This measure will make it virtually impossible to institute any additional measures to reduce the cost of living or even to hold the line.

"3. The bill denies to the executive any power to purchase farm products for resale at a loss or to make incentive payments to obtain increased production of foodstuffs without the approval of the Congress."

On that latter point, he observed that food is as vital as any other war material and said that there would not be time to submit each specific food program to Congress.

"Crops will not wait for congressional debate," he commented.

Group Strife Looms

Along with its inflationary dangers, he said, the measure would "set the soldier, the worker and the unorganized consumer at war with the farmer."

In addition to his specific objections to the bill, the President set forth many general observations on the anti-inflation program and economic outlook. Among them were:

1. All prices and all wages cannot be rigidly frozen.

2. "I do not think that a reduction of all living costs or wage increase to the September (1942) level (as directed by the stabilization act) is practicable. We must all be prepared in total war to accept a substantial cut in our accustomed standards of living."

3. "We cannot hope in a period of total war to increase the supply of all necessities sufficiently to relieve the price situation."

4. Subsidies alone will not achieve stabilization but must be accompanied by "firm price and wage policies, adequate fiscal measures, and positive programs to assure that adequate supplies of essentials at legitimate prices will be available in the legitimate markets."

5. Subsidies "to hold down living costs and at the same time protect the farmer should be applied only in strictly limited and clearly defined circumstances."

Many with Low Incomes

Mr. Roosevelt said it was "too easy" to assume that all consumers have "surplus purchasing power," but that there were four million wage earners getting less than 40 cents an hour and millions of others getting little more than that.

Such an assumption, he added, ignores "the millions of salaried, white-collar workers — the school teachers, the clergymen, the state, county and city officials, the policemen, the firemen, the clerks—whose salaries have remained low, but whose living standards are being cruelly and inequitably slashed by higher food prices."

"It equally ignores," he went on, "others on fixed incomes—the dependent mother of the soldier boy with her scant $37 per month, the widow living off the proceeds of her husband's insurance policy, and the old age pensioner.

"These millions are entitled to be protected against skyrocketing food costs. It is my duty to guard them against the ravages of inflation — and I shall guard them unless the Congress shackles my hands.

"These unorganized millions must not become the forgotten men and women of our war economy."

He advanced the argument that subsidies, if they held down living costs and consequently permitted wages to be held down, would save the government money.

"If a 10 per cent overall increase in wages should occur as a consequence of our failure to stabilize living costs," he said, "that added cost of labor alone would cause an increase of not less than 4 1-2 per cent in the general level of prices. That would increase our annual war costs approximately 4 1-2 billion dollars for we are spending 100 billions per annum for war."

President Says Bill Is Inflationary and Will Increase Living Costs.

Text of the Veto Message

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Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The text of President Roosevelt's veto of the CCC-subsidies bill today was as follows:

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HR-2889, to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, is before me. This measure will become law only over my strenuous objection and protest. The Congress is aware of my deep interest in the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was created by me under Executive order issued October 16, 1933, to meet a grave and critical emergency. It has proved to be useful not only in an emergency but under other conditions. It has an essential function to perform in our war food production program. It should and must be continued.

But this is not a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is a bill to hamstring the Commodity Credit Corporation. It places new and unwarranted restrictions on the use of its funds and on the powers heretofore given to the administration to stabilize the cost of living. These restrictions would prevent our giving to farmers the assistance they need in carrying out our new food production programs, so essential to feed our citizens and our soldiers. They would make it impossible to stop the rising cost of living.

Calls It Inflation Bill.

As the measure now stands, this is an inflation bill, a high cost of living bill, a food shortage bill.

There is, for instance, a provision in Section 6 (A) which prohibits the establishment of a maximum price for any raw or processed agricultural commodity which will reflect to the producers thereof a price less than the support price heretofore or hereafter announced by the War Food Administrator, or less than the higher of the maximum prices provided in Section 3 of the act of October 2, 1942.

I have tried to analyze this section and to translate it into common sense English. Frankly I do not know what it means.

If the provision merely means that if the support price is higher than the maximum price established under the act of October 2, 1942, the commodity must be purchased from the producer at the support price or the farmer must be paid the difference between the support price and the maximum price, the provision would serve no purpose. That is now, as I understand it, the law.

If, on the other hand, despite language which looks the other way, the provision were construed to mean that the maximum price must be fixed so as to yield to the producer the support price without the payment of any subsidy, the provision would require the immediate upward adjustments in the ceiling prices for many basic food products.

Prices for dry edible beans, cheese, canned vegetables, sugar and, in some markets, fluid milk would immediately go up because the support prices for these products are higher than their present ceiling prices.

Would Boost Living Cost.

If the provision were so construed it would not only immediately increase the cost of living, but it would make it impossible for us to adopt support programs needed to increase production without causing a still further rise in the cost of living. Undoubtedly if we must in each case weigh the advantages of a support program against the disadvantages of an increase in the cost of living, many support programs which might otherwise be adopted will be rejected, and other support programs, although finally adopted, will inevitably be delayed.

Prohibits Subsidies.

Section six (B) of the bill prohibits, with specified exceptions, the making of any subsidy or other payment other than those which have accrued prior to August 1, 1943, if such a payment is designed either (1) to reduce or roll back maximum and support prices or (2) as a substitute for increasing maximum prices or support prices, unless such payments are specificallly authorized by the Congress. The specified exceptions are rigidly limited. Subsidies or other payments can be made until the end of the current crop year on any agricultural commodity other than milk or livestock if, prior to June 15, 1943, the Government was committed to make them. Wheat can be sold for feeding purposes at not less than the parity price for corn. Maximum and support prices of domestic fats and oils and oil seeds can be adjusted as necessary to assure adequate production.

Section 7 seeks to subject to the War Food Administration's control all the powers given under Section 2 (E) of the emergency price control act in respect to the purchase, sale storage and use of foods. I am sure that the War Food Administration is amply capable of handling such a task. But even its hands are shackled by the imposition of rigid restrictions which were included neither in the original price control act nor in the act of October 2, 1942.

Section 7 provides that purchases can be made only at prices which reflect to the farmer not less than the maximum price provided in the act of October 2, 1942, or the announced support price, whichever is the higher. No purchases can be made for the purpose of reducing any maximum price. No purchases can be made for the purpose of resale at a loss unless made under a program announced prior to July 1, 1943. Even under pre-existing commitments, the Government is not authorized to make purchases which will involve losses in excess of $150,000,000. It apparently prohibits any purchase and sale program involving any loss for the 1944 crop. Commodities purchased are not to be sold for less than the maximum price limitations provided in the act of October 2, 1942 or contrary to Section 2 (F) the price control act. It is far from clear that this last restriction does not nullify the exception in Section 6 permitting wheat to be sold for feed at the corn parity price.

Restrictions Not Clear.

It is not clear whether the restrictions in Sections 6 and 7 are cumulative or whether the Congress wished to draw a distinction between direct subsidies and trading losses resulting from the purchase and resale of foods.

Reputable lawyers could, I am advised, argue that Section 6 completely nullifies Section 7. If I should agree, then the bill would be even more inflationary. If I should take the contrary view, I may be sure that I will be accused of misconstruing the law.

Many other serious complications and difficulties in administering and construing the bill have been brought to my attention. But if I attempted to deal with all of them here, my message would become as complicated and confused as the language of the bill itself.

When farm prices were low, in time of peace, no one in either branch of Government ever suggested that the Commodity Credit Corporation should be forbidden to take losses in its operations. Now, in the critical emergency of war, it is proposed to tie the corporation's hands in ways undreamed of in less strenuous days.

No matter how this measure is interpreted, it will have a devastating effect upon our economy and our war effort about which I believe the Congress and the American people ought clearly to be warned.

Raises Living Cost.

1. This bill blacks out the program to reduce the cost of living. In other words, it completely outlaws the recent reductions in the price of meat and butter which we instituted in order to help get the cost of living back down from the height to which it has risen in recent months.

By this measure, the Congress will compel every housewife to pay 5 cents a pound more for every piece of butter that goes on her table, and to pay higher prices for every pork chop, every ounce of beef, every slice of ham or bacon which goes to feed her family.

2. This measure will make it virtually impossible to institute any ad-

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ditional measures to reduce the cost of living or even to hold the line.

3. The bill denies to the Executive any power to purchase farm products for resale at a loss or to make incentive payments to obtain increased production of foodstuffs without the approval of the Congress. I do not believe that the Congress has had an opportunity to know or to consider how seriously it may cripple our entire food program.

It is proper for the Congress to set the limits within which our food programs must operate and the principles to which they must conform. But there is not time to submit each specific food program for congressional approval. Crops will not wait for congressional debate. To require specific approval of each specific program is in effect a prohibition.

Stops Incentive Payments.

In order to obtain a greater production of important war foods it may be necessary to establish special incentives for our farmers. We are asking our agricultural producers to change their farming methods and to grow new crops to which they are unaccustomed and which we need greatly in place of the old crops to which they are accustomed and which we may not need so greatly. It may often be difficult for the War Food Administrator to decide just how great an incentive is required for this purpose. This bill does not prevent the continued use of generous incentive payments to obtain strategic war materials other than food. Yet food is as important as any other strategic war material.

This measure, however, would mean that every additional dollar paid to the farmer to get the extra war crops we need to feed our soldiers abroad would reduce the purchasing power of the limited allowances of their wives and children at home.

Such a restrictive measure would serve only to set the soldier, the worker, and the unorganized consumer at war with the farmer.

The original price control act gave the Government certain powers to regulate prices. In the summer of last year I informed the Congress that the administration could not control the cost of living and prevent inflation unless it was given more adequate power to stabilize wages and food prices. Thereafter the Congress passed the act of October 2, 1942, which authorized me to stabilize prices, wages and salaries affecting the cost of living so far as practicable on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942.

Nullifies Present Law.

The measure now before me virtually nullifies the act of October 2, 1942. This Government cannot effectively stabilize the cost of living if it cannot stabilize the cost of necessary food. As a matter of fact, this measure even takes from the Government powers which it was given under the first price control act.

As the danger of inflation grows, the Congress would, by this bill, put new shackles on those whose duty it is to fight inflation. The fight against inflation cannot be won that way.

To get our economy to work I realize that we cannot rigidly freeze all prices or all wages. In some cases we must pay higher prices to producers to get the extra war production which we need because that extra production costs more to produce. We must likewise put more money in the worker's pay envelope when he works longer hours or when he does more skilled or efficient work, or when his pay is insufficient to keep him on a decent subsistence level. But with a well-balanced combination of measures we must keep wage rates and consumers' food prices from rising if we wish to hold down living costs.

Our wage stabilization program is and must be dependent on the stabilization of the cost of living. This is expressly recognized in the act of October 2, 1942. The Little Steel formula was based on the fact that there had been a rise of approximately 15 per cent in the cost of living between January, 1941 and May, 1942, for which rise workers could be compensated by wage increases.

The cost of living is now about 8 per cent above the level of May, 1942, and about 6 per cent above last September. There has been an increase in the average worker's weekly pay check since September. This increase has come primarily through longer hours and through the shift of workers in war industries from lower-paid civilian occupations, although increases in wage rates to correct inequities have played a part. But there are many workers who have enjoyed no increase in earnings.

Many Low Wage aErners.

It is too easy to act on the assumption that all consumers have surplus purchasing power, and that the high earnings of some workers in munitions plants are enjoyed by every worker's family. This easy assumption overlooks the 4,000,0000 wage workers still earning less than 40 cents per hour, and millions of others whose incomes are almost as low. It ignores the fact that more than four million families have not had an increase of more than 5 per cent in their income during the last eighteen months. It further ignores the millions of salaried, white-collar workers—the school teachers, the clergymen, the State, county and city officials, the policemen, the firemen, the clerks—whose salaries have remained low, but whose living standards are being cruelly and inequitably slashed by higher food prices. It equally ignores others on fixed incomes—the dependent mother of the soldier boy with her scant $37 per month, the widow living off the proceeds of her husband's insurance policy, and the old age pensioner.

These millions are entitled to be protected against skyrocketing food costs. It is my duty to guard them against the ravages of inflation—and I shall guard them unless the Congress shackles my hand.

These unorganized millions must not become the forgotten men and women of our war economy.

Inflationary Spiral.

The plea has been urged on behalf of industrial workers that if the cost of living is not cut to September, or even to May, 1942, levels, wage rates should be raised to compensate. But to raise wages because living costs have risen will be at best only a temporary solution. Raising wage rates increases the cost of production, both of war goods and of the goods whose prices make up the cost of living.

It also increases consumers' spending power. The combined effect of increased spending power and increased production cost is inevitably a further rise in the cost of living; and at the same time the money cost of the war increases. In short, to give people more money because prices are rising does not cure the evil, but makes it worse. This is precisely what is meant by the "inflationary spiral."

To prevent this spiral of rising costs and prices we must hold firm to the stabilization of wage rates. But to do this, we must assure workers that they can get a fair share of available goods on legitimate markets, and at prices "so far as practicable on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15," as prescribed by the act of October 2.

Whatever theoretical choices may conceivably be open to us, practically we will have only two. We must keep the cost of living more nearly in line with the level prescribed in the law or we will not be able to hold the wage line or protect the millions of men and women living on low salaries and small fixed incomes. If wages rise, the cost of living will not stand where it is. It will go up and the inflationary spiral will gain strength.

I do not think that a reduction of all living costs or wage increases to the September level is practicable. We all must be prepared in total war to accept a substantial cut in our accustomed standards of living. But we must definitely stop the rising trend of living and push back the price to consumers of important key commodities in the family market basket.

Necessities of Life.

When I talk of important key commodities I do not mean fur coats, or tailored suits or caviar. I mean the necessities of life, things like bread, milk, butter, sugar, coffee, ordinary meats, fats and canned foods, things that plain working folk must have. We must not only keep the price of these necessities down, but we must increase, when we can, the supply which helps relieve the pressures for higher prices and helps reduce the temptations of the black markets. With the improvement in the war against the submarine we may even be able soon to remove sugar and possibly later coffee from the ration list. But we cannot hope in a period of total war to increase the supply of all necessities sufficiently to relieve the price situation.

To reduce the price of key necessities or even to hold some of them at present levels, we either will have to reduce producers' prices and distributors' margins or we will have to use subsidies.

That does not mean that we can achieve stabilization by subsidies alone, without firm price and wage policies, adequate fiscal measures, and positive programs to assure that adequate supplies of essentials at legitimate prices will be available in the legitimate markets.

Subsidies a Key Weapon.

But the experience of other countries like Canada and England does demonstrate that limited subsidies can and must be effectively used as a key weapon to control inflation.

The alternative to such action would be more costly to the Treasury and to the people. If we do not take the course of action I have suggested, we shall be charged with having failed to stabilize the cost of living, as the act of October 2, 1942, directed us to do, and there will be increasing demands from the workers of the nation for a drastic modification of the Little Steel formula.

If a 10 per cent overall increase in wages should occur as a consequence of our failure to stabilize living costs, that added cost of labor alone would cause an increase of not less than 4½ per cent in the general level of prices. That would increase our annual war costs approximately 4½ billion dollars. For we are spending 100 billions per annum for war and every rise of one per cent in the prices the Government pays, adds approximately one billion to the Government's war expenditures. I say approximately because some of the expenditures would not automatically be increased. A 10 per cent wage increase would, moreover, increase the cost of living by at least 4½ per cent and would cost consumers at least 4 billion dollars a year.

And, what is more, if we should have to abandon the hold-the-line order and to allow wages to rise we would have no assurance that we would be able to hold living costs stable even at a higher level. Rising costs would continue to press against the price and wage levels and these would be forced higher still. Rising wages would add to the excess purchasing power, and an enlarged inflationary gap would make the fiscal task of absorbing excess purchasing power by higher taxes and enforced savings unmanageable. Those with meager wages and small fixed incomes would be ground below the margin of fair subsistence.

Warns of Inflation Perils.

I need not tell the Congress the devastation which will be wrought far and wide, on the farmer, the worker, and the business man, if the fires of inflation ever get out of control. The farmers will never forget the deflation following the last war and the sufferings they then endured.

To protect the farmer it is not necessary to oppress the consumer. The way to protect the farmer is to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay the farmer what he should get for his products and to sell those products at a loss if need be to keep the cost of living down. That may be a subsidy, but that is the only way to avoid inflation which will be ruinous to farmer and consumer alike. If we prohibit subsidies and allow the cost of living to rise, as this bill does, whatever support prices we make to the farmer will be nullified by the inflation of all prices and all costs.

I have just been informed that the preliminary figures indicate that between May 15 and June 15 there was a decrease of 1 per cent in food prices. This is the first decline in the food price index in more than a year. This bill would wipe out that decline and start anew a rise in the cost of living. I cannot by signing it share the responsibility for that rise and its disastrous consequences.

Must Meet Emergencies.

Those in command of our war economy, like those in command of our armies, must be endowed with adequate authority to meet emergency situations as they arise.

Subsidies to help hold down living costs and at the same time protect the farmer should be applied only in strictly limited and clearly defined circumstances. Such subsidies should be confined to goods essential to the maintenance of a reasonable wartime standard of living for the people. Wherever the grant of subsidies at flat rates would involve gross windfall profits for low-cost producers, processors or distributors, they should be granted on a differential basis to cover the special burdens of small business and high-cost producers.

I do not intend to permit farm prices and farm incomes to be depressed. Today the aggregate net income of farmers like that of the workers is larger than ever before. As a result of my recommendation of September 7, 1942, that a floor be established for farm prices, Congress, by the act of October 2, 1942, guaranteed to farmers 90 per cent of parity on most farm products during the war and for at least two crop years thereafter—a guaranty given to no other group. If further payments to farmers are necessary to enable them to make the added outlays required to increase the production of war crops, these payments should and will be made.

But unless the Congress leaves with the Executive branch the means of seeing to it that further increases in producers' prices do not increase the cost of living, the Executive branch cannot accept responsibility for holding the wage line or for stopping the inflationary spiral.

Must Work Together.

If I am to hold the line, my hands must be left reasonably free to hold it even-handedly.

In this task of saving our free economy, Congress and the Executive must work together, as a team. H. R. 2869 marks a definite retreat from economic stability toward uncontrolled inflation. That retreat cannot be made with my approval.

I sincerely hope that if the Congress cannot agree before its recess on legislation which will remove the serious defects in this bill, it will pass a joint resolution continuing the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and providing the increase in borrowing power until the Congress has time to agree upon an appropriate measure. The officials of the Executive departments will welcome an opportunity to furnish information and be of assistance.

I return the bill without my signature.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
July 2, 1943.

U.S. ADMIRAL TO GO TO FRENCH ISLAND

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Martinique's Future to Be Discussed at Conference with Colonial Governor.

WASHINGTON, July 2. — (AP) A new deal on Martinique, long a troublespot in the Caribbean, seemed imminent tonight as the Navy announced that Vice Admiral John H. Hoover would talk with Admiral Georges Robert, French high commissioner, about the latter's offer to arrange terms for a "change of French authority" in the island colony which Admiral Robert has been administering.

Britain's interest in a clarification of the long standing Martinique tangle was indicated when Ambassador Lord Halifax called on Secretary of State Hull late tonight to discuss the situation. This was in line with the close Anglo-American cooperation already evidenced in the North African situation arising out of rivalry between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud.

Committee to Act

Both de Gaulle and Giraudists headquarters previously had made known their choice of a successor to Admiral Robert—should withdraw to make room for a regime willing to collaborate with the Allies—would be left to the newly organized French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers.

It will not be the first time Admiral Hoover has been delegated to talk things over with Admiral Robert. President Roosevelt sent him to Martinique in May, 1942, to seek an agreement with respect to problems arising out of the pro-Axis policies of Vichy Premier Pierre Laval. At that time the United States still maintained diplomatic relations with the Vichy government.

The result of Admiral Hoover's 1942 mission was an agreement under which French warships at Martinique were "immobilized" and the United States, in return, continued to recognize Admiral Robert as the "ultimate governing authority of French Caribbean possessions."

When, however, Vichy broke relations with the United States last November and Admiral Robert nevertheless continued to regard himself as responsible to the Vichy government, the State department ordered food shipments to Martinique suspended and later, last April, withdrew the American consul general from Martinique and informed Admiral Robert that the United States no longer could recognize a French official subservient to the Vichy regime.

Food Czar Bill Pressed In House

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 2—Saying that a disastrous food situation now confronts "the country and the war effort," the House Agriculture Committee today asked quick consideration of a measure to put all food problems under one man.

It submitted a report to the House saying:

"We are convinced that the chief cause of the food crisis is ... a multiplicity ... attempting to deal with ... production and distribution.

Delay In Policies

"Lack of coordination, delay in

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formulating policies, and failure to consult men experienced in food problems appear to your committee to be important factors in bringing about the disastrous situation now confronting the country and our war effort."

The committee approved the "food czar" bill last week before Chester C. Davis resigned as War Food Administrator, and some members of the farm bloc had indicated waning enthusiasm for the centralized control because of the resignation. Nevertheless, the committee asked for immediate consideration of the measure.

Jones Former Chairman

Marvin Jones, a former chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, succeeded Davis as Food Administrator in charge of food production and distribution.

The committee measure would take from the Office of Price Administration the powers for pricing and rationing food and place them in the hands of the War Food Administrator, giving the administrator absolute authority over the nation's bread basket.

JESSE JONES SAYS HE'S FOR FEUD INQUIRY

JUL -3 1943

Tells House Committee He Welcomes Investigation of Row With Wallace.

QUERIED ON SHIPSHAW LOAN

Declares Examination Will Prove 99.9 Per Cent of Allegations Are False.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, told the House Rules Committee today that he would welcome a congressional investigation of the feud between him and Vice-President Wallace over stock-piling war materials.

Mr. Jones was asked by Representative Fish (R.-N. Y.) how he felt about an inquiry into the charges and counter-charges which he and Mr. Wallace have made.

"I have said on two occasions," he replied, "that I welcome such an investigation, and that is my statement to this committee."

The Rules Committee has before it a resolution sponsored by Representative Wigglesworth (R.-Mass.) calling for a congressional investigation of the bitter quarrel within President Roosevelt's official family. Mr. Wallace set off the fireworks this week when he accused Mr. Jones, as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of "obstructionist tactics" toward the acquisition of vital war materials by the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Mr. Wallace.

Called Charge Dastardly.

Mr. Jones retorted that "the dastardly charge" was untrue.

The two men were called together by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization chief, whose job is to achieve unity on the home front, but he failed to alleviate their differences.

Queried on Shipshaw Loan.

Mr. Jones was questioned briefly about the quarrel when he appeared before the Rules Committee on another matter.

He told the committee that an investigation of United States aid in the development of the Canadian Shipshaw power and aluminum project would "disprove 99.9 per cent of the charges and innuendoes" concerning the deal.

The investigation of the Shipshaw development, under which Metal Reserves, an RFC agency, lent the Aluminum Company of Canada $68,500,000 for the project, has been sought by Representative Coffee (R.-Wash.), who said he wanted to know why the money was lent interest-free "when a vast number of power projects in the United States were denied priorities."

Would Clarify Details.

After saying that an inquiry would disprove the charges concerning the loan but that he would not resent the inquiry, Mr. Jones volunteered to answer any questions members of the committee might ask, and offered to prepare a chronological statement on every step of aluminum procurement.

Representative Clark (D.-N. C.) said that members of the committee had heard Mr. Coffee's side of the story, and now wanted to hear the other side, and then asked Mr. Jones whether he thought the inquiry would serve any useful purpose.

"None," responded Mr. Jones, "except to clarify details."

Swinging back in his swivel chair, the white-haired Texan told the committee that the arrangements were made after he had received a request from the War Production Board to buy a certain amount of aluminum from the Aluminum Company of Canada. He said that he had informed President Roosevelt by letter of the arrangements which were made for the purchase, and then began a detailed discussion of the details of those arrangements.

SENATE CONCURS IN DISMISSAL OF THREE EMPLOYES

Men Accused of Subversive Activities to Be Dropped November 15.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP) The Senate, after long opposition, gave in today and accepted House legislation to remove from the Federal payroll three employes accused of affiliation with subversive organizations.

Secretary of Interior Ickes immediately issued a statement protesting that "witchhunters" had sent the American Constitution and standards of fair play into "eclipse."

The three men are Robert Morss Lovett, government secretary for the Virgin islands; and Goodwin Watson, and William E. Dodd, Jr., employes of the Federal Communications commission. A House Appropriations sub-committee made the accusations against them.

Lose Jobs Nov. 15

Under the legislation, attached to a deficiency appropriations bill the three must be dropped Nov. 15 unless President Roosevelt renominates them and they are confirmed by the Senate.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) led the fight for the legislation, saying an investigation by the subcommittte had convinced the House the three men "had Communistic principles."

Dodd, he said, once held a cocktail party in New York that Communists attended and "the Communist party paid for."

"Dr. Lovett," Senator McKellar added, "belonged to so many Communist and Communist-front organizations he couldn't count them all. If there were any he didn't belong to it was by accident."

Opposes Bill

Senator Clark (D., Mo.), opposing the legislation, declared "There is no evidence to justify us in overriding the Constitution," and added:

"It doesn't seem to me to be fair to say a man (Dodd) was devoted to subversion because he gave a cocktail party for Harry Bridges. I think Harry Bridges should be deported, but I can't say it is a crime for some one to hold a contrary view."

Also fighting the legislation Senator Tobey (R., N. H.) said that in defending the Soviet Union back in 1935, "Dr. Lovett saw coming events cast their shadows before them," and adding "our entire country is extolling the Soviet Union today."

"It's a free country," Senator Tobey continued. "He followed his conscience and his heart."

SENATORS PRESS FOR DECISION ON POST-WAR PLANS

JUL -3 1943

Vandenberg, White Offer Proposal for Cooperation with Other Nations.

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) American cooperation with other nations to prevent future aggression "by any necessary means" is proposed by two Senate Republicans today as three other senators served notice that they would demand a vote by mid-October on the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution to preserve post-war peace, by force if necessary.

Senators Vandenberg (R-Mich) and White (R-Me), members of a Foreign Relations sub-committee considering several similar proposals, introduced a resolution that would put the 78th Congress on record as favoring:

Post-War Program Offered

"The participation by the United States in post-war cooperation between sovereign nations to prevent, by any necessary means, the recurrence of military aggression and to establish permanent peace with justice in a free world."

The resolution proposed present examination of these aims, so far as is consistent with the war effort, "and their ultimate achievement by due congressional process and with faithful recognition of American responsibilities and American interests."

Significance was attached to Senator Vandenberg's co-authorship of the proposal, since he was classed among the "non-interventionists" of the Senate who opposed repeal of the arms embargo and fought enactment of Lend-Lease before this country was plunged into war at Pearl Harbor.

U. S. Free to Act

Senator Vandenberg told reporters a great deal of work had gone into the framing of the resolution with the obvious purposes of preparing a proposed commitment that would leave this country free to act in the way it thinks best after the war, would preserve the Senate's constitutional right to ratify treaties and would not be interpreted as inviting the formation of an international super-government.

He interpreted the phrase "by any necessary means" as leaving the way open for establishment of an organization to preserve the peace—through a world police force, economic sanctions, a world court, or an association of nations—as post-war circumstances might demand.

Shortly after Senator Vandenberg and Senator White had offered their resolution, Senators Ball (R-Minn), Burton (R-Ohio) and Hill (D-Ala) served notice in the Senate they intend to attempt to force action a month after Congress reconvenes from a summer recess on their proposal. This resolution would urge this government to take the initiative in organizing the United Nations for immediate cooperation on military, economic and political problems and post-war collaboration to preserve the peace, by force is necessary.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee told reporters the Vandenberg-White resolution would be given consideration along with pending proposals. He said the sub-committee had every intention of acting on a post-war proposal of some nature shortly after Congress reconvenes.

SAYS JAPANESE GOT 'CONFIDENTIAL' DATA

Soldier Tells Dies Inquiry of Releases to Citizens League

JUL -3 1943

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Tooru Kanazawa, an American of Japanese parentage and a private in the United States Army, told the Dies Committee today that the War Relocation Authority passed confidential documents concerning its plans to the Japanese-American Citizens League in this country.

Mr. Kanazawa testified that as an officer of the league he had obtained from Dillion S. Myer, director of the WRA, "confidential" releases of the agency's plans for dealing with the Japanese in the West. His testimony was supported by his wife, a Caucasian born in Kentucky, who said she had told him that releasing the information was "not a good idea."

Robert Stripling, committee investigator, read into the record excerpts from a report dated Sept. 19, 1942, and said to have been written by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the league, to its headquarters in Salt Lake City. He quoted from it as follows:

"Myer said that he and his staff deal with us on the same basis of confidence and mutual trust as they do among themselves. Up to now I have been permitted to sit down and discuss every major policy before it is finally passed on. The WRA desires to continue this fine relationship as long as we sincerely try to cooperate with them on the improvement of conditions."

Record Army Fund Bill Signed By Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

JUL -3 1943

Washington, July 2—The $71,500,000,000 "decisive war bill" was signed into law today by President Roosevelt, giving the War Department three times as much money to spend toward victory in the next twelve months as the entire cost of the first World War to the nation.

More than $50,000,000,000 is provided in the vast measure for army aviation, including purchase of 99,740 planes.

Congress gave it enthusiastic indorsement as a "win-the-war" bill, but Senator Byrd (D., Va.) served notice that his Economy Committee means to look out against any waste of the money.

Byrd declared the group intends to probe the records of $330,000,000,000 in army and navy appropriations with the idea of putting the brakes on further bills such as the War Department measure.

Reports Huge Surplus

"There are unexplained balances for war expenditures of $203,000,000,000," Byrd said, "and we want to find out why it is necessary to keep making such large additional appropriations.

His view was shared by Senator George (D., Ga.), who said he felt the time had come for Congress to look thoroughly into all proposed military expenditures.

Wants No Waste

"Again and again Congress has made appropriations almost without inquiry or investigation of the funds requested for the army and navy," George said. "Naturally, Congress is going to provide every penny needed for the legitimate prosecution of the war, but taxpayers are entitled to know there is no extravagance or waste in the handling of these funds.

Broad Basis Suggested

George and Byrd agreed that such an inquiry would have to be made, and could be made, without revealing any military secrets. They proposed that the Byrd committee base its inquiry on the broad financial outline of expenditures, rather than delve into details of

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certain projects as has the Truman War Investigating Committee.

Chairman Truman (D., Mo.) of the latter group told the Senate this week that he believed a continuous check, such as proposed by the Byrd committee, should be kept on military appropriations, asserting that the army and navy "know how to waste money better than any organizations I have ever had anything to do with."

WACS WILL BECOME MEMBERS OF ARMY

Roosevelt Signs Bill Making Auxiliary a Part of Armed Force.

JUL -3 1943

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) The Army of the United States acquired some 65,000 readymade members today, all of them women, when President Roosevelt signed a measure transforming the WAACS from an auxiliary unit into the WACS, or Women's Army Corps.

Signing of Army enlistment papers is all that remains to make each former WAAC a member of the real Army.

Because WAAC members volunteered for auxiliary service, the bill provides that they are free to refuse enlistment in the Army and could have automatic discharge.

"The great majority of our women are eager to enlist as soon as they can secure blanks," said Second Officer Faith Conklin, commanding the 50th WAAC post headquarters company.

They're in the Army now and, like Army men, are eligible for service life insurance, death and disability benefits, franking privileges and flying and overseas pay.

Provision is made for dependency allowance when proof of dependency is shown.

The current enlistment age range of 20 to 45 was expanded to 50 years.

In addition, the President was empowered to raise the present authorized corps strength of 150,000 whenever he deems it necessary. Last May 13 Secretary of War Stimson said the Army needs "500,000 more WAACS and I sincerely hope we will get them."

The new law specifies that the corps is not to enlist nurses or physicians.

The Women's Army corps is the second women's unit to become a component part of the Army of the United States. Heretofore the Army Nurse corps was the only one.

Ranks and ratings of WAACS under their original organization and the equivalent Army titles that will become effective under the new legislation are:

Director, colonel; field director, major; first officer, captain; second officer, first lieutenant; third officer, second lieutenant; first leader, master sergeant; leader, sergeant; junior leader, corporal; auxiliary first class, private first class; and auxiliary, private.

PLAN TO DEFER FATHERS GAINS SENATE BACKING

JUL -3 1943

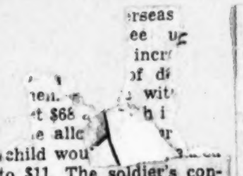
Military Committee Returns Favorable Report on Wheeler's Proposal.

WASHINGTON, July 2. — (AP) Senator Wheeler's long-pending bill to defer fathers from the draft was finally reported favorably today by the Senate Military committee, by a vote of 11 to 5.

The Montana Democrat, who has declared repeatedly that there are enough single men and childless married men to fill the army ranks "without tearing up families," announced he would press for congressional action immediately after the projected summer recess.

Inasmuch as the committee amended his bill to make the deferments effective only until next Jan. 1, he could hope to achieve only a few months deferment for the fathers unless the act later were extended. However, he expressed the hope that meanwhile it would lessen the number of conflicting statements and directives issued by Selective Service.

Senator Wheeler recently told the Senate that if not another man were inducted into the army, there still would be more than 1,700,000 soldiers left in this country by the army's own account of prospective



...10 to $11. The soldier's con... would remain the same, a month, and there would be increase in the $50 total ...ived by childless wives.

The bill made other changes, roadening the list of eligibles to include the highest ranking noncoms. Under present law the grants go only to dependents of the four lowest grades, which in the army, means up to and including line sergeants.

A new class would be established for parents chiefly dependent for their living on a son in the service. One such parent would be eligible to receive $50 monthly. If both were living and dependent, they would get a total of $68.

After Oct. 1, the government would undertake to pay the full first month's allowance, with no contribution from the soldier or sailor until the second month. This provision, not retroactive, would not afect men who already had made allotments of their pay for the support of relatives.

NAVY TO INCREASE PERSONNEL IN 1944

Will Add 500,000 Men While Army's Size Remains Level.

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) The Navy will increase in size by nearly 500,000 in the first six months of next year, while there will be no appreciable change in Army's size during that period, War Manpower commission officials revealed today.

The expansion will be necessary to man the growing fleet and provide a corresponding increase in supporting personnel on shore, it was explained by Frank Sparks, head of the WMC's labor utilization bureau.

The total strength of the armed forces is now 9,300,000 and it has been estimated that this figure will increase to 10,800,000 by the end of this year.

The further increase in Navy personnel will bring the total of the armed forces to 11,300,000 by July 1944.

Mr. Sparks cautioned that the 2,000,000 increase in the total fighting forces (from 9,300,000 to 11,300,000) merely reflected growth and did not mean that only that number would be drafted, since it did not take into consideration replacement for casualties or normal attrition.

On the other hand, he noted that the totals include an unstated but large number of women who will go into the WACS, WAVES, SPARS and Marines, reducing in proportion the number of men who will have to be drafted.

The WMC's figures were not itemized by services, but Army officials have said they expected the Army's size to remain constant after reaching 8,230,000 by the end of this year, including enlisted men, officers and WACS.

This indicated that unless the combined Marine and Coast Guard strength is increased above the 700,000 figure last given, the Navy's size will go from about 1,900,000 by the end of this year to nearly 2,400,000 by next July.

The Army always has obtained by far the greatest proportion of men inducted under Selective Service each month, but the Navy's proportion of inductees has increased lately as the fleet has lifted its requirements.

MARINE WINS STAR

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox has awarded the Silver Star medal to Marine Corporal Arthur J. J. Dimick, 24 years old, son of Mrs. Anna Marie Dimick, 1047 Main street, North Hackensack, N. J.

Corporal Dimick was cited for aiding in the capture of a 37-mm. Japanese gun during the battle for Guadalcanal. The advance of his company held up by close-range fire, Corporal Dimick and two other Marines rushed forward under fire, killed the gun crew and put the weapon out of action.

He enlisted December 14, 1941, at Cleveland, while living at suburban Lakewood. The citation follows:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while a member of the First Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on November 3, 1942. During our assault on hostile positions at Guadalcanal, Corporal Dimick, when the advance of his company was held up by close-range fire, rushed forward with two other Marines to capture a 37-mm. gun. Under tremendous hostile shelling, he succeeded in destroying the gun crew and putting the weapon out of action, thereby permitting the remainder of his company to complete its objective without undue losses. His heroic conduct, maintained at great risk in the face of grave danger, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

FOUR MORE OF NAVY DEAD

Rochester Officer Is Included in the Latest Casualty List

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Navy listed today fifteen casualties, including four dead and eleven missing. In addition, the status of three others was changed from missing to dead.

This brings to 27,006 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,158 dead, 4,733 wounded, 10,522 missing and 3,593 prisoners.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and noncommissioned personnel, unless otherwise specified) included the following:

DEAD

New York

FERRANTE, CASEY CARL, lieutenant; parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Ferrante, Rochester.

MISSING

ENCINAS, ANTHONY; father, Secundino Encinas, Schenectady.

an arm or a leg or both legs in battle.

He has a message he conveys with a grin or a carelessly lit cigarette. It's a public message to his relatives, friends and the country at large. It goes something like this:

"Don't feel sorry for me. I'm doing fine. The medics are fixing me up a swell new limb. I'm no hero. I know a lot of guys who weren't as lucky."

This is Joe talking. This is Staff Sergeant Cleo Roberts, 27, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who lost a leg at Maknassy in March:

"We were advancing. We were due to attack a hill at 11:50 p. m. We went through a mine field at the foot of the hill. We had to withdraw. I stepped on a mine. I was wounded in the right foot at 4:45 a. m. I tried to move back and I couldn't.

"I lay there all through the next day and most of the next night. The medics kept trying to get out to me and they couldn't the firing was so heavy. I thought it was all up then. That's right, I thought I was going to die. I just laid there and waited and after a while they got out to me and took me back."

Anthony Frigulti, 27, of Visalia, Calif., a tank driver, was wounded on the beach at Casablanca Nov. 8. He crawled into some woods and lay there for a day and a half before he was found.

Aided by Navy Doctor

"It was a naval doctor who fixed me up," he said. "He was a swell guy.

The wounded have a hero. He's the medic—the man in white. The medic was at the field hospital, aiding Joe under fire. The medics at Halloran have given Joe faith in a future. They've patched him up so that he can either return to army life or start again as a civilian.

Joe is being helped to get his new start at the hospital with work in crafts under the direction of Red Cross volunteers. At his disposal are shops in woodworking, metal craft, pottery, weaving, mask moulding. Or he can paint, listen to music or read in a large library.

Each ward has a game room where he can play table tennis, shoot pool and play other games.

Grateful as all the wounded are to the many persons and organizations who have aided them, the medic still remains the hero.

As Warren Roberts, 21, of Superior, Wis., who was wounded while advancing at Maknassy March 25, said when he quit a game of pool in a sunlit game room:

"The medics are as good in the field as they are here at the hospital—and that's plenty good. They're always right behind you."

HALSEY'S CALL REVEALED

Admiral Urged MacArthur to Batter Foe Last November

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The dramatic message by which Admiral William F. Halsey called on Gen. Douglas MacArthur to send bombers to help finish off a battered Japanese fleet in the Solomons Islands last November was revealed today by James V. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy.

Immediately after the sea battle of Guadalcanal, Mr. Forrestal said, Admiral Halsey, commander in the south Pacific, sent this message to General MacArthur, commander in the adjoining Australian area:

"There should be many cripples at Buin-Faisi tonight. They should be easy targets. Hit 'em hard."

Buin and Faisi are Japanese bases on Bougainville Island in the northwestern Solomons, more than 300 miles from Guadalcanal.

Mr. Forrestal spoke here at a celebration marking the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Naval Research Laboratory.

U.S. Wounded Return from Front, Call Medical Men Real Heroes

NEW YORK, July 2. — (AP) Here comes Joe.

He's the kid who fixed your car and sowed your wheat last year, the kid they said didn't want to study war.

He's home now—hundreds of him—home from the war. He lies in a bed or hobbles on crutches about the quiet wards of Halloran general hospital, an Army hospital for wounded men set in the green highlands of Staten Island.

Wounded in Battle

What some would term the worst has happened to Joe. He has lost

MAY END SUGAR, COFFEE RATIONS

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt foresaw today the possibility of lifting rationing restrictions on sugar and coffee.

In his message to Congress vetoing the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, he said:

"With the improvement in the war against the submarine we may even be able soon to remove sugar and possibly later coffee from the ration list."

JUL -3 1943

Nehru's Two Nieces To Enter Wellesley

Wellesley, Mass., July 2 (A. P.)—The Misses Chandralehka and Nayantara Pandit of Allahabad, India, nieces of Jawaharlal Nehru, have arrived in this country to study at Wellesley College, the college announced today. The girls were entertained in Los Angeles by the brother of Mrs. John Gunther, wife of the author. Within the next few days they will go to Mrs. Gunther's home in Amagansett, L. I., and will remain there until the opening of the college on August 25.

Miss Chandralehka, 19 years old, and Miss Nayantara, 16, were educated at the Woodstock High School, Allahabad, run by the American Presbyterian Mission. The elder will enter as a member of the junior class and the younger as a freshman.

Short Haven In U. S. Given Couple Without Country

JUL 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, July 2—A man and wife without a country found a few days' sanctuary here today.

A temporary order signed by United States District Court Judge J. Cullen Ganey postponed the deportation of French-born Camilo Chauvet, 54, and his wife, Eulalie, who already were aboard a ship leaving today for Portugal.

Unwanted There, He Says

And Portugal, said Chauvet, who formerly was a chef for wealthy families in the United States and Mexico, is one of the several countries that does not want them.

He gave this account of their plight:

He and his wife came to this country from France to get some securities they had bought with their life's savings. They came on Mexican passports, having been naturalized in that country.

Ruling In Baltimore

But while they were in Baltimore the Mexican consul ruled that their passports were invalid because they had not lived in Mexico for eight years.

United States Immigration officials, after a hearing, ordered them deported. The only port they could reach was Lisbon, Portugal. And the Portuguese consul said they would not be permitted to land there.

Judge Ganey said he would consider granting a permanent stay of deportation proceedings at a hearing next Thursday.

DAVIS TO AID JONES

Charlotte, N. C., July 2 (A. P.).—Chester C. Davis, who quit Monday as Food Administrator after ninety days in that office, said today that he had pledged his aid to Marvin Jones, his successor, and that he was not disposed to quarrel with the President.

He said, "The President has a tremendous lot on his hands already and I certainly would not wish to add the least bit to his present burdens. I want to do everything I can to help."

Mr. Davis wrote the President on June 16 that he had decided to resign because he found himself to be lacking in authority to carry out programs for which he was held responsible.

Mr. Davis declined to amplify his statement of last Monday in Washington that during his ninety-day tenure as Food Administrator he had been "unable to get at the nerve center where food policies were made."

ESCAPE FROM ROPE ELATES STEPHAN

Milan, Mich., July 2 (A. P.).—Plucked from the shadow of the gallows seven hours before he was to have been hanged as a traitor, German-born Max Stephan kissed the hands of his lawyer and jailer, wept and shouted for joy until he collapsed—and today looked forward to some future presidential commutation restoring his freedom.

President Roosevelt commuted to a life term the death sentence which had been pronounced upon the one-time German Army sergeant. The order declared "the President hopes that no one of his successors will commute that sentence."

James E. McCabe, one of Stephan's attorneys, said he expected no further plea for clemency to be made for his client while the nation is at war, but that the return of peace would bring a different story.

The White House statement said President Roosevelt considered Stephan's crime of harboring and assisting an escaped German prisoner of war was less serious than the crime for which six Nazi saboteurs paid with their lives. Stephan's crime, he said, "bore something of a parallel to murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first degree."

Attorney Nicholas Salowich, chief defense counsel, gave much of the credit for the commutation to Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and to Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

"The Chief Justice assured us in Washington that we should not give up—that this was no heinous crime," Mr. Salowich said. "Justice Murphy was of inestimable aid."

SHIPS AND PLANES GOING TO PACIFIC, KNOX DISCLOSES

JUL -3 1943

U. S. Exerting Major Effort Against Japs, Says Navy Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2—(AP) Secretary of Navy Frank Knox said today "much more" in ships, planes and submarines "is now on the way to the Pacific" to intensify the increasing battle against the Japanese.

"We are exerting a major effort in the Pacific, and this effort will be increased and intensified as times goes on," he said in an address at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

"It is certainly true there have been occasions when we have lacked the men and the material that we felt we needed. There were times in the past when we simply did not have available the men, the ships and the planes that we wanted to send to the Pacific area. But the day of shortages is nearing an end."

Receiving More Planes

The Navy secretary, here on a tour of west coast war plants and military installations, said that during June, the Navy accepted combat planes at the rate of approximately 20,000 a year. This figure, as good as it is, he said, may be expected to go still higher in next six months.

Secretary Knox said it would be "fatal to accept our accomplishments of the past year with satisfaction." For on the day our progress is equal to our desires, "on that day we will begin to lose the war."

Yet, he said, in the first half of 1943 there is much to enter on the profit side of the ledger:

No Longer On Defensive

In the Pacific, we are no longer on the defensive—at sea, "we are offering battle more often than we can find takers."

In the Aleutians theater, on the island of Attu, "we have given the Japanese enemy a blow which he will not soon forget—and he may expect more of the same."

In the Atlantic, the Axis forces failed completely in their effort to disrupt Allied communication and supply lines which aided in the invasion and liberation of Africa.

In the Mediterranean, Italy has surrendered a number of vital outpost islands.

And in all western Europe and parts of Scandinavia, "Hitler and Mussolini frantically prepare for the awful hour of invasion, already threatened by ever growing signs of devastation from the skies."

"Those who persist hereafter in saying that we are making only half-hearted efforts in the Pacific completely disregard the fact that during the past twelve months, the air, surface and undersea naval action between United Nations' forces and the Japanese have been the most intensive in all the history of naval warfare. In almost every encounter, our forces have had to face superior odds—and in no encounter have our forces failed to add new glory to the gallant traditions of the United States naval service."

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JUL -3 1943

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ADD London - Russian ... the Caucasus

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE FIGHTING NEAR NOVOROSSISK OCCURRED THURSDAY, AND DECLARED THAT AXIS TROOPS ALSO HAD CHECKED SEVERAL RUSSIAN ATTACKS NEAR THE KUBAN ESTUARY ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE NARROW CAUCASIAN STRIP STILL HELD BY THEM.

BERLIN SAID THE RUSSIANS LAUNCHED A STRONG ATTACK IN THE OREL SECTOR, WHERE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING DEVELOPED, BUT THIS ALSO WAS REPORTED REPELLED ALONG WITH A MINOR SOVIET ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE DONETS RIVER.

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THE MIDNIGHT MOSCOW BULLETIN SAID SOVIET UNITS IN THE BELGOROD AREA DESTROYED FIVE GERMAN FIRING POSITIONS, DEMOLISHED TWO BLOCK-HOUSES AND WIPED OUT ABOUT A PLATOON OF ENEMY TROOPS. TWO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BROUGHT DOWN A GERMAN JUNKERS 88 PLANE WITH MACHINEGUN AND AUTOMATIC RIFLE FIRE.

SOUTH OF BALAKLEYA, RUSSIAN GUNNERS DESTROYED A TANK, 13 TRUCKS AND ABOUT 20 SUPPLY CARTS.

ON THE KARELIAN FRONT ABOVE LENINGRAD, ONE SOVIET DETACHMENT AMBUSHED AND WIPED OUT A GROUP OF 40 GERMANS AND IN ANOTHER AREA A RUSSIAN UNIT BROKE INTO ENEMY TRENCHES AND KILLED 20 FINNISH SOLDIERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

Insert London - Inge - ... Germany & Italy

"IF BOMBING OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN TOWNS IS A MILITARY NECESSITY I SUPPOSE THERE IS NO MORE TO BE SAID," DEAN INGE WROTE IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND NEWSPAPER.

ADD London - ... Fourth Par.

A CHOIR OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WILL BROADCAST HYMNS TO ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA SUNDAY.

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THREE INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTS ARE PLANNED AND LIEUT.GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDING U.S. GENERAL OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER FORCES IN EUROPE WILL SPEAK DURING THE ARMY HOUR.

FIRST LEAD TROOPS

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-THE LARGEST DRAFT OF ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE PERSONNEL EVER TO BE DISPATCHED OVERSEAS LANDED AT A BRITISH PORT RECENTLY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE PERSONNEL, WHICH MADE AN UNEVENTFUL CROSSING, INCLUDED A GROUP OF CANADIAN WAAFS. PILOTS, NAVIGATORS, BOMBARDIERS AND GUNNERS PREDOMINATED, BUT THE FORCE ALSO INCLUDED A LARGE NUMBER OF GROUND AND ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL.

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RED-HAIRED JOE KRAKAUSKAS OF HAMILTON, ONT., FORMER AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHER WITH THE CLEVELAND INDIANS AND THE WASHINGTON SENATORS AND NOW A RADIO MECHANIC, WAS IN THE GROUP.

"WHERE DO THEY PLAY BALL, AND I DON'T MEAN SOFTBALL, IN THIS COUNTRY?" HE ASKED.

BY JAMES F. ING

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 1-(AP)-HE'S BEEN ALONG ON FIVE MAJOR AMERICAN BOMBING MISSIONS, ONCE ON A HAIR-RAISER OVER THE RUHR, AND NOW HE'S SOMEWHAT FLAK-HAPPY, ALBEIT OPENLY PROUD.

HIS NAME IS "MISTER." HE IS A CHOW. WHEN HE WAS A TINY NEW-BORN CHOW THREE YEARS AGO HE FELL TO THE OWNERSHIP OF ONE SERGEANT HAROLD ROGERS OF MIAMI, OKLA., A FLYING FORTRESS TAILGUNNER NOW.

"MISTER" ACCOMPANIED HIS MASTER ALL THROUGH AIR TRAINING AND ON

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FIVE OF HIS EIGHT RAIDS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

THE DOG HAD TO PASS UP THE OTHER THREE BECAUSE HE HAD A MISERY DIAGNOSED AS RHEUMATISM WHICH NECESSITATED HIS LAYING UP AT A REST HOME ON THE THAMES.

WHEREIN, IT APPEARS, RHEUMATISM PAID OFF. ON ONE OF THE RAIDS "MISTER" COULD NOT ATTEND--OVER LE MANS ON JUNE 29--THE SPOT HE USUALLY OCCUPIES IN THE FORTRESS WAS RINGED WITH MACHINE GUN BULLETS. IF HE'D BEEN THERE HIS CHANCES OF COMING BACK ALIVE WOULD HAVE BEEN SMALLER THAN HE IS.

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ON RAID DAYS, "MISTER" GOES TO BRIEFING WITH THE FELLOWS AND WHEN IT COMES TIME TO LOAD UP HE STREAKS FOR HIS SHIP--ALWAYS FIRST TO BOARD.

ROGERS DESIGNED A SPECIAL OXYGEN MASK FOR HIM AND ON FLIGHTS HE WEARS IT ALONG WITH HIS FLYING UNIFORM--THE COVERING FOR THE SHIP'S BOMBSIGHT.

FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW LIVE IN A BARRACKS WITH ROGERS AND "MISTER," AND WHEN THE MEN GO OUT SOMETIMES THEY LEAVE THE CHOW BEHIND TO SEE THAT THE MADE-UP BEDS DO NOT BECOME UNMADE, ETC.

YOU CAN ENTER THE BARRACKS AND DO ANYTHING WITH THE 14 OTHER BEDS BUT IF YOU TOUCH ANY OF THE BEDS OF HIS FELLOW CREW-MEMBERS YOUR LEG IS LIKELY TO BECOME CHOW FOR THE CHOW.

ROGERS, A HOLLYWOOD STUNT MAN BEFORE HE ENTERED THE SERVICE, SAYS THAT "MISTER" CAN ONLY ACCOMPANY HIM ON SHORT RAIDS IN THE FUTURE.

ALTHOUGH THE DOG ALREADY HAS BEEN ALONG ON MISSIONS OVER NORTHWEST GERMANY AND ST.NAZAIRE, ROGERS MAINTAINS THAT THAT'S TOO LONG FOR A DOG TO STAY ON OXYGEN.

THE SERGEANT SAYS "MISTER" HAS THE BEST YEARS OF HIS LIFE AHEAD OF HIM AND HE WANTS TO BE CAREFUL.

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-GEN.JONKHEER WILLEM ROELL, 69, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS GROUND FORCES, WAS ONE OF A "FAIRLY LARGE NUMBER" OF DUTCHMEN SENTENCED TO DEATH AFTER A HEARING BY THE GERMANS, RADIO ORANGE SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST.

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THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY ANETA AGENCY, SAID THAT THE HEARING CONSISTED OF EVIDENCE TAKEN IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP, AND AMONG THE PRISONERS WERE A NUMBER OF DUTCH ARMY OFFICERS, SOME OF THEM BROUGHT FROM A WAR PRISON CAMP IN POLAND.

GEN.ROELL WAS ARRESTED OCT. 7, 1940, AND TAKEN TO GERMANY FOR INTERNMENT IN REPRISAL FOR THE INTERNMENT OF GERMANS IN DUTCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

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ITALIAN

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 2-(AP)-FASCIST PROPAGANDISTS, TAKING A NEW TACK IN THEIR CAMPAIGN TO BOLSTER THE ITALIAN WILL TO FIGHT, WERE BUISLY ENGAGED TODAY IN DEVELOPING THE THESIS THAT ITALY HAS NOTHING TO GAIN BY A SEPARATE PEACE AND HER ONLY COURSE IS TO RESIST TO THE END.

NO LESS AN AUTHORITY THAN VIRGINIO GAYDA, ITALY'S BEST KNOWN JOURNALIST AND A FASCIST PARTY SPOKESMAN, HAMMERED HOME THIS IDEA IN AN ARTICLE IN THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA WHICH APPARENTLY REFLECTED CONCERN OVER ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO CONVINCE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THEY

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WOULD DO WELL TO GET OUT OF THE WAR NOW.

"AN EVENTUAL EXIT OF ITALY FROM THE WAR--THAT IS, THE CONCLUSION OF A SEPARATE PEACE, WHICH WOULD NEVER SUCCEED--WOULD IN NO WAY FREE THE ITALIANS FROM THE WAR, ITS TRAGEDY AND DESTRUCTION," GAYDA WROTE.

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WHILE MAKING NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO GERMANY, GAYDA ALLUDED TO HER INDIRECTLY IN ELABORATING THIS POINT WHEN HE DECLARED THAT IN THE EVENT ITALY MADE A SEPARATE PEACE THE REMAINING BELLIGERENTS WOULD MAKE ITALY A BATTLEGROUND.

GAYDA'S ARTICLE WAS A STRAIGHTFORWARD EXPOSITION OF THE THEME WHICH THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS BEEN HARPING ON DAILY--THAT NO MATTER WHAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WISH THEY HAVE NO RECOURSE BUT TO FIGHT AND THAT THEIR ONLY HOPE IS TO STRING ALONG WITH FASCISM.

LAVORO FASCISTA ECHOED THE THEME DEVELOPED BY GAYDA, DECLARING THAT "NO ONE WOULD HAVE RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE OF A NATION WHICH SURRENDERED WITHOUT COMBAT" AND ASSERTING THAT IT IS "THE LAW OF HONOR OF EVERY SOLDIER AND EVERY ARMY TO FIGHT TO THE END."

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE FASCIST PRESS CONTINUED TO TRUMPET WARNINGS THAT INVASION IS IMMINENT, ARGUING THAT ITALY AND HER ADJACENT ISLANDS ARE LOGICAL OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLIED ARMIES NOW POISED IN NORTH AFRICA

"FROM WHATEVER SIDE THE PROBLEM IS VIEWED, THE ENEMY MUST FIRST--UNDER ANY CONDITIONS--ATTACK ITALY, AND PARTICULARLY HER OUTLYING ISLANDS," ONE WRITER DECLARED.

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POPOLO DI ROMA SAID THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WERE "IMPATIENTLY AWAITING THE FIRST ENEMY LANDING ATTEMPT," ADDING THAT "LESS DEPENDS ON THE FIRST ACTION THAN ON THE VARIOUS ACTIONS WHICH WILL FOLLOW THE LANDINGS."

ADD Dublin

DE VALERA TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE MEMBERSHIP OF HIS NEW CABINET IN WHICH HE AGAIN HOLDS THE POSTS OF PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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IT IS COMPOSED OF HIS FORMER CABINET MEMBERS WITH THE ADDITION OF SEAN MOYLAN IN THE NEW POSITION OF MINISTER OF LANDS.

ADD Stockholm

THE REPORTS SAID FIREMEN HAD TO STRUGGLE TO COPE WITH WHAT ONE SOURCE DESCRIBED AS A NEW TYPE OF INCENDIARY BOMB WHICH THE GERMANS CALLED A "GUMMI SCHLANGE" (RUBBER SNAKE) BECAUSE IT WIGGLED AS IT DESCENDED.

THE RAID LEFT BARMEN WITHOUT WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, TELEPHONE SERVICE OR STREET CARS, THE WITNESS SAID, ADDING THAT THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION WAS SMASHED, POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN HALL GUTTED AND THE SUSPENSION RAILWAY THROUGH WUPPERTAL, OF WHICH BARMEN IS A PART, DESTROYED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

ONE SOURCE SAID HE BELIEVED THE RAF ELIMINATED BARMEN AS AN IMPORTANT WAR PRODUCTION CENTER BECAUSE SO MANY FACTORIES WERE DESTROYED AND THE CITY WAS SO DEVASTATED THAT PLANTS STILL INTACT WOULD BE TOO HANDICAPPED TO OPERATE EFFECTIVELY. HE SAID "THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF REBUILDING BARMEN."

THE EYEWITNESS, WHO ALSO TRAVELED THROUGH KREFELD, CLAIMED THAT AT LEAST FIVE-SIXTHS OF THAT CITY WAS LAID IN RUINS.

HE SAID THAT HE SAW A GRAND SCALE EVACUATION IN THE RUHR.

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stockholm, july 2-(ap)-To strengthen their hand against saboteurs, the danish parliament today approved a proposal giving the police weapons confiscated since April, 1940, and allowing them to use squad cars.

but the lawmakers rejected overwhelmingly -- 93 votes to two -- a request by the only two danish nazi members for an interpolation on measures being taken to halt sabotage.

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the action was taken not long after a big lumber yard outside of Copenhagen was burned to the ground earlier today. The blaze, which followed several explosions, could be seen ~~inxfunenx~~ 20 miles away.

CAIRO, JULY 2-(AP)-RAF PLANES HEAVILY DAMAGED A MEDIUM-SIZED ENEMY TRANSPORT VESSEL IN LEVKAS CHANNEL OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE YESTERDAY AND SHOT UP A SCHOONER IN THE SAME AREA, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TRANSPORT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ATTACKED ON JUNE 27 AND WAS LEFT AT THAT TIME LISTING HEAVILY AND BLOCKING THE CHANNEL, THE BULLETIN SAID. FURTHER HITS WERE SCORED ON HER YESTERDAY.

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ALL PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE OPERATIONS.

BY GEORGE TUCKER

CAIRO, JULY 2-(AP)-A FEDERATED EUROPE WITH POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA OCCUPYING DOMINANT POSITIONS IN A CENTRAL BLOC AND CLOSELY ALLIED ECONOMICALLY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA IS THE FRAMEWORK UPON WHICH THE FUTURE PEACE CAN BEST BE BASED, GEN.WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PRIME MINISTER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, SAID TODAY.

SIKORSKI TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE DIDN'T BELIEVE THAT PEACE COULD BE MAINTAINED AFTER VICTORY UNLESS THE PROBLEM OF EAST PRUSSIA WAS SETTLED ONCE AND FOR ALL. HE SAID THAT IF EAST PRUSSIA REMAINED POISED LIKE A DAGGER AT POLAND'S SIDE, NO PEACE WAS POSSIBLE.

ONE ANSWER AS TO HOW TO SECURE SAFETY FOR THE SMALLER NATIONS WAS AN INTERNATIONAL AIR FORCE TO BE MANNED BY PLANES AND PILOTS OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, HE DECLARED, ADDING THAT HE BELIEVES THE SMALL NATIONS SHOULD MAINTAINLC WN ARMI

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SMALL NATIONS SHOULD MAINTAIN THEIR OWN ARMIES BUT SHOULD ACT IN CONCERT UNDER A CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

"SUCH A FEDERATION WOULD ACT AS A CHECK AGAINST AGGRESSION AND ENABLE THE COMBINED FORCE AND RESOURCES OF ALL PEACEFUL PEOPLES TO MOVE AT ONCE AGAINST ANY AGGRESSORS BREAKING THE PEACE," HE ADDED.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID AGAIN THAT POLISH FORCES ARE READY TO TAKE THE FIELD AND WOULD PLAY A STRONG PART IN COMING OPERATIONS. BUT HE WARNED THAT THE GERMANS WOULD FIGHT
FIERCELY DEFENDING THEIR OWN SOIL AND THAT THE WAY TO VICTORY LAY THROUGH AN ORDEAL OF BLOOD.

ON THE DELICATE QUESTION OF POLISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, SIKORSKI

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SAID POLAND WOULD NEVER DO ANYTHING OR TAKE ANY STAND THAT MIGHT JEOPARDIZE FUTURE GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS, AND THAT POLAND WAS ANXIOUS TO ARRIVE AT A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. HE SAID HE FELT CERTAIN THAT AN UNDERSTANDING COULD BE REACHED.

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ADD Allied Base in So. Pacific — Keys expurtus

PLANS FOR THE SEIZURE OF NEW GEORGIA GROUP HAD BEEN IN PREPARATION MANY MONTHS. INTENSIVE PREPARATION BY THE ENEMY HAS BEEN MATCHED WITH EVEN GREATER PREPARATION. IT HAS DEMANDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAND BASES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA SO THAT ALL THE EGGS SHOULD NOT BE IN ONE BASKET AND THE VAST RESERVES OF MEN AND MATERIALS COULD BE AVAILABLE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE. LONG LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES, TOO FEW SHIPS AND THE CRUDEST POSSIBLE UNLOADING FACILITIES HAVE FORCED US TO TAKE THE TIME TO ALLOW THE ENEMY TO DIG IN.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE THE ENORMOUS JOB THAT HAS BEEN DONE. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONVEY THE PICTURE OF THE PAINSTAKING LABOR INVOLVED IN MAPPING THE ISLANDS, CHARTING THE TREACHEROUS CORAL SEAS, PLANNING AND BUILDING OF ROADS, AIRFIELDS, CAMPS AND HOSPITALS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETAIL THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLYING PLANES, BOMBS, GASOLINE, GUNS, AMMUNITION, JEEPS, TRUCKS, GIANT BULLDOZERS AND THE MILLION AND ONE OTHER THINGS; OF TRANSPORTING PERSONNEL AND FEEDING AND LOOKING TO THE CREATURE COMFORT OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN ON DOZENS OF ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

BUT THE EVIDENCE THAT ALL THESE THINGS HAVE BEEN DONE AND WELL DONE IS PROVIDED BY THIS OFFENSIVE, FOR PRIMARILY IT IS A BATTLE OF SUPPLY ALL OVER AGAIN.

THE LAST THREE WEEKS HAVE BEEN THE BUSIEST FOR THE COMMANDERS OF THE OPERATION BUT THEIR WORK HAS PROVED THE BRILLIANCE OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP, ITS ATTENTION TO DETAIL AND THE STURDINESS OF ITS OFFENSIVE SPIRIT.

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MUNDA HAS BEEN ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST FORLORN VENTURES. IT IS IDEALLY SITUATED FOR DEFENSIVE PURPOSES BUT OFFENSIVELY IT HAS BEEN A FLOP. THE ASSAULT FROM THE SEA AND THE AIR LONG AGO REDUCED IT TO FUTILITY.

INDEED THE JAPANESE OBJECT IN HOLDING ON TO IT SO LONG HAS BEEN TO DENY US THE USE OF ITS SPLENDID BOMBER STRIPS, TAXIWAYS AND REVETMENTS ON WHICH THEY HAVE WORKED SO INDUSTRIOUSLY FOR NINES MONTHS.

NEVERTHELESS, GEOGRAPHICAL OBSTACLES FOR THE INVADER WERE MANY. THE SUBTLETY AND FINESSE OF THE PLAN AND THE PERFECT TIMING WERE AS IMPORTANT AS THE DARING AND BOLDNESS. INVASION BY THE NORTHEASTERN COAST WOULD MAKE THE SUPPLY LINE VULNERABLE TO DIRECT ASSAULT FROM MUNDA ITSELF. A FRONTAL ATTACK ON THE AIRFIELD BY SEA FROM THE SOUTH WAS EVEN MORE DANGEROUS. THE REASON WAS THAT THERE WAS ONLY ONE APPROACH TO IT--OVER THE NARROW, NINE-FOOT-DEEP MUNDA BAR AND A LAGOON CHOKED WITH CORAL AND SAND CAYS. HENCE THE ADMIRAL COMMANDING THE OPERATION ON THE SPOT ELECTED TO LAND AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE.

HE DECIDED THE INVASION FORCES SHOULD DISEMBARK FROM TRANSPORTS AND FREIGHTERS ANCHORED FIVE MILES FROM MUNDA JUST OFF THE RENARD ENTRANCE TO RENDOVA HARBOR--THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF THE RENDOVA GROUP. HIS PLAN WORKED BUT IT REQUIRED STEELED NERVES TO DO IT. I WATCHED THOSE NERVES IN ACTION. IT WAS A SPINE-TINGLING

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EXPERIENCE TO BE ON A DESTROYER SERVING AS TARGET BAIT FOR THE ENEMY'S GUNS. I HAD THOUGHT WE WOULD BE ON THE MOVE AT HIGH SPEED WHEN WE DID THAT, BUT NO. WE GAVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE JAPANESE, THE DESTROYERS BARELY MAKING HEADWAY WHILE THE JAPANESE FIRED AND WE PLOTTED AND RANGED THEIR POSITIONS AND KNOCKED THEM OUT ONE AFTER ANOTHER. THIS IS THE KIND OF COURAGE WHICH WHIPPED THE JAPANESE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JULY 3)

ADD SO Pacific HDQ- announcement adds

THE AMERICANS WERE SAID TO HAVE MADE AS NEARLY PERFECT LANDINGS AS COULD BE HOPED FOR AT SEVERAL POINTS ON RENDOVA. THE ISLAND IS SEPARATED FROM THE JAPANESE AIRBASE AT MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA PROPER BY ABOUT SEVEN MILES OF WATER.

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XSOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS -- FIRST ADD RENDOVA (BY YARBROUGH) X X X OF WATER.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED ENEMY PLANES, INCLUDING TORPEDO BOMBERS AND DIVEBOMBERS, ATTACKED THE INVASION FORCE IN THE FIRST JAPANESE COUNTER-THRUST.

ALTHOUGH NO SPECIFIC FIGURES ON THE RESULTS OF THE ENSUING BATTLE WERE GIVEN OUT AT HEADQUARTERS, IT WAS MADE KNOWN THAT THE ACTION "FOLLOWED THE USUAL PATTERN" IN THIS AREA. THAT MEANT A LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN AND NOT MANY OF OURS WERE LOST.

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(GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON SAID 17 AMERICAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE ENGAGEMENT. THE AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIQUE SET JAPANESE

...SSES AT 101, AGAINST 65 REPORTED EARLIER BY THE NAVY, WHICH SAID ITS FIGURES WERE BASED ON INCOMPLETE REPORTS.)

add - Allied HDQ Pac-Sea-Air announcement

NEVER BEFORE IN THIS WAR HAS THIS AREA WITNESSED SUCH COORDINATED BLOWS OF POWER, SPEED AND SURPRISE STRUCK BY THE NAVY, GROUND TROOPS AND AIRPLANES UNDER THE SUPREME COMMAND OF GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

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IN THE TWO SECTORS OF ACTION, NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS, THE MOST IMMEDIATE PROGRESS WAS REPORTED FOR THE EASTERN ARM OF THE TWO-PRONGED DRIVE.

SEIZURE OF THE ONLY HARBOR IN THE NEW GEORGIA SECTOR, VIRU, 30 MILES FROM MUNDA, ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED. HARD FIGHTING PRECEDE CAPTURE.

"LATEST ADVICES DO NOT INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER INVOLVED IN THI ACTION BUT 101 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE AIR COMBAT AND BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"SEVENTEEN OF OUR PLANES ARE MISSING."

(PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN MADE BY THE NAVY AT WASHINGTON THAT THE COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES TOTALLED 101 OF WHICH 65 WERE LISTED AS DOWNED. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT LIKEWISE ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF 17 ALLIED PLANES AS WELL AS THE SINKING BY COMBINED ENEMY PLANE AND SUBMARINE ACTION OF THE 7,712 TON TRANSPORT MCCAULEY AFTER ITS TROOPS HAD BEEN PUT ASHORE).

ON NEW GUINEA NEAR SALAMAUA, FIGHTING WAS REPORTED WITHOUT A CLEAR INDICATION OF THE PROGRESS. AMERICAN FORCES WHICH LANDED AT

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MASSAU BAY, 12 MILES DOWN THE COAST FROM SALAMAUA, AFTER BEING TOSSED ABOUT IN THE TREACHEROUS REEFS SO COMPLETELY SURPRISED THE ENEMY THAT THEY DID NOT LOSE A MAN IN GETTING ASHORE, MAC ARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN SAID.

AUSTRALIAN PATROLS IN THE SALAMAUA AREA WERE REPORTED TO BE SEEKING A JUNCTION FROM A POINT INLAND WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE BEACH. TWELVE MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA IN THE INLAND MUBO AREA, AUSTRALIAN PATROLS SOUGHT OUT ENEMY FORCES AND SUCCEEDED IN KILLING 26 AS WELL AS WOUNDING MANY OTHERS.

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SWARMS OF BOSTON ATTACK PLANES AND MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS LIKEWISE AFFORD EFFECTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE SALAMAUA INVADERS, MACHINE-GUNNING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND TROOPS.

DESPITE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF REPORTS CONCERNING THE UNOPPOSED LANDINGS OFF THE PAPUAN PENINSULA OF NEW GUINEA ON WOODLARK AND TROBRIAND ISLANDS, IT WAS ASSUMED EARLY ACTIVITY THERE WOULD INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRDROMES FOR USE AGAINST NEW BRITAIN TO THE NORTH.

OTHER FAR RANGING BLOWS STRUCK YESTERDAY BY ALLIED PLANES INCLUDED THE SINKING OF A SMALL ENEMY BOAT OFF THE TANIMBAR ISLANDS ABOVE DARWIN, THE DAMAGING OF TWO FLOAT PLANES OVER BUKA PASSAGE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY SAMPANS IN THE ST. MATTHIAS GROUP OF ISLANDS NORTHWEST OF NEW BRITAIN.

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HW1133PPW NM

JR., OF OAK LANE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Add Allied HDQ Australia — Decorations

THOSE DECORATED TODAY WITH THE AIR MEDAL INCLUDED: FIRST LIEUT ARTHUR T.CURREN, 283 EAST 32D ST., PATERSON (CORRECT) N.J.; STAFF SGT.ROSS G.HARDIN, ROBINSON, ILL.; CORP.JENNINGS B. MESSER, 123 E.THIRD ST., WILLIAMSON, W.VA.

SECOND LIEUT.SAMUEL H.GREENBURG, JR., 2515 PARK AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; STAFF SGT.GEORGE W.THOMPSON, EAST BAY ST., BARNEGAT, N.J.; STAFF SGT.INGVAL O.TOFSON, WISONSIN DELLS, WIS.

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FIRST LIEUT.RAYMOND W.BALDWIN JR., 1101 FIRST AVE., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.; FIRST LIEUT.JOHN A.ROBERTSON, 716 SIXTH AVE., AMES, IOWA; TE C:CCC:CCCCC CCC C: :: CCCCC CC:: CCC : CC:: STAFF SGT.REGINALD E.TATRO, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.; SGT.C RIS B.COUSINO, 4023 WILLYS PARKWAY, TOLEDO, OHIO; SGT.STEWART D.NISBET, 35 MARTIN ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN.; SGT.STANLEY J.RUDEY, JR., SWANTON, OHIO; CORP.ARTHUR JINGOZIAN, 719 HARVARD ST., EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

FIRST LIEUT.DAVID A.ADAMS, 712 SOUTH MAIN ST., SOUTH BRENNER, (SIC) MAINE, FIRST LIEUT.RUFUS H.FAIRCHILD, 60 JEROME AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; MASTER SGT.CARMINE RACIOPPO, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; TECH SGT.JOSEPH DISILVIO, 296 MAVERICK ST., EAST BOSTON, MASS.; STAFF SGT.ROY E.BAKER, 606 RALEIGH ST., BLUEFIELD, WEST VA.; STAFF SGT.HENNING F. ELSASSER, 3823 FRANKLIN ST., OMAHA, NEB.; STAFF SGT.KENNETH O.F.ENGEL, 1458 LAFAYETTE, OTTAWA, ILL.; SGT.JOSEPH F. WILSON, 1422 SOUTH ALLISON, PHILADELPHIA.

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WERE CAPT.HARRY A. STALEY, 10 NORTH ST., GENESEO, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.HARVEY C. BANCROFT, 420 PROSPECT ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y.; FIRST LIEUT.

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KENNETH W.BECKSTROM, VAUGHN, MONT.; FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT H. BUTLER, ST.PAULS, N.C.; STAFF SGT.GEORGE E.DIRR JR., 1445 NORTH WALLACE AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND STAFF SGT.EDWARD P.WELCOME, CANADA HILL, TURNERS FALLS, MASS., BOTH AWARDED SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF ADDITIONAL AIR MEDALS; CORP. CHARLES S.RESER, 4760 SOUTH WEST SECOND TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA.; FIRST LIEUT.JOSEPH C.WILFERT, CROWLEY, LA.; PFC OLIVER CSONTOS, (CORRECT) 900 SUMMIT AVE., BROWNX, N.Y.

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GREENBURG, THOMPSON AND TOFSON WERE CITED FOR A MISSION OVER THE SEA OFF THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN IN MARCH. THEY WERE PATROLLING ENEMY SHIPPING LANES TO LOCATE A JAPANESE CONVOY. THEY HIT BAD WEATHER AS SOON AS THEY TOOK OFF, AND HAD TO FLY LOW. "THE ENEMY CONVOY WAS SIGHTED THROUGH A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 2,000 FEET," THE CITATION SAID, "AND THE ENEMY'S POSITION WAS RADIOED TO THE BASE. THIS CREW WAS INSTRUCTED TO SHADOW THE HOSTILE VESSELS UNTIL OUR BOMBERS COULD REACH THE TARGET AREA. WHEN THE FLYING FORTRESSES ARRIVED OVER THE CONVOY, THIS AIRCRAFT GUIDED THEM INTO A POSITION FOR THE BOMBING RUN, X X X THEN REMAINED X X X TO DRAW ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, IN ORDER THAT THE BOMBERS COULD REACH THE PROPER ALTITUDE WITHOUT OPPOSITION. THIS CREW REMAINED IN THE TARGET AREA FOR OVER TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS, CONTINUING THE RECONNAISSANCE WHICH CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEM CONVOY."

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CURREN, HARDIN AND MESSER FLEW IN A FORTRESS WHICH ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING NEAR KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, IN APRIL. THEY ENCOUNTERED

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ENEMY SEARCHLIGHTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT ON A LOW-LEVEL
SCORED THREE DIRE

RUN SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS AND ONE NEAR MISS ON A ENEMY WARSHIP, WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES AND EXPLODED. "WHEN LAST SEEN," THE CITATION SAID, "THE VESSEL WAS IN A SINKING CONDITION. THOUGH DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THIS AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY TO ITS HOME BASE.

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BALDWIN, ROBERTSON, PAICH, TATRO, COUSINO, NISBET, RUDEY AND JINGOZIAN WERE CITED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT ON A MISSION OVER RABAUL IN JANUARY. THEY FLEW THROUGH VIOLENT THUNDERSTORMS IN A FORTRESS, AND IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, SCORED A DIRECT HIT AND A NEAR MISS ON A JAPANESE TRANSPORT. THEY LEFT THE SHIP BURNING AND LISTING BADLY THEN, HAVING SOME BOMBS LEFT, THEY MADE A RUN OVER ENEMY GROUND INSTALLATIONS AT VUNAKANAU AIRDROME, SCORING TWO HITS ON THE RUNWAY AND MAKING IT PARTIALLY UNSERVICEABLE.

CITATIONS ALSO TOLD THE STORY OF THE EXPLOITS OF ADAMS, FAIRCHILD, RACIOPPO, DISILVIO, BAKER, ELSASSER, ENGEL, AND WILSON.

THEIR FORTRESS WAS ENGAGED IN A SINGLE PLANE RECONNAISSANCE MISSION NORTH OF CAPE GLOUVESTER, NEW BRITAIN, LAST NOVEMBER, SHADOWING A CONVOY OF FOUR JAPANESE WARSHIPS. THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHICH MADE SIMULTANEOUS FRONTAL ATTACKS. "IN THE ENSUING ENGAGEMENT THE GUNNERS OF THIS CREW DESTROYED ONE ENEMY FIGHTER AND BADLY DAMAGED ANOTHER," THE CITATION SAID. "THOUGH THE AIRCRAFT WAS DAMAGED BY ENEMY CANNON AND MACHINE GUN FIRE, THIS CREW

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CONTINUED TO SHADOW THE HOSTILE CONVOY AND MAKE PERIODIC REPORTS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THE ENEMY'S POSITION UNTIL RELIEVED."

FR1140PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SIGN ON THE DOOR OF WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST ALL-ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SAYS:

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"HANG YOUR RANK HERE--IT'S NO GOOD INSIDE."

PERCHED ATOP A HILL AMID A BROAD EXPANSE OF TROPICAL SCENERY, WITH THE SEA IN THE BACKGROUND, THE CLUBHOUSE IS AN ATTRACTIVE STRUCTURE WHICH WOULD DO CREDIT TO EXPERT CARPENTERS.

IT WAS BUILT BY ENTERPRISING ENLISTED MEN AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF A FLYING FORTRESS UNIT, MANY OF WHOM FLEW ON BOMBING MISSIONS BY NIGHT, WORKED ON THE CLUB BY DAY. GROUND CREW MEMBERS TENDED THEIR B-17'S BY DAY AND TOOK UP HAMMER AND SAW IN THE EVENINGS.

MEMBERS SAID THERE WERE OTHER CLUBS IN THIS AREA FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR FOR ENLISTED MEN ONLY, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST NON-COMS AND ENLISTED MEN TOGETHER. OPENING CEREMONIES WERE HELD LAST NIGHT.

PRINCIPAL CREDIT FOR THE PROJECT WAS GIVEN TO SGT.HERBERT M.BILLINGTON OF PALATINE BRIDGE, N.Y., A GUNNER WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO A SYDNEY GIRL, DAUGHTER OF AN AUSTRALIAN ICE CREAM MAGNATE, RECENTLY WAS ANNOUNCED.

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BILLINGTON WAS ELECTED CLUB VICE PRESIDENT. MASTER SGT.LYTON P. BACON OF PEMBROKE, GA., IS PRESIDENT. OTHER OFFICERS:

STAFF SGT.EDWARD W.HAGAR, (39 CHESTNUT AVE.) BOSTON, MASS., SECRETARY; STAFF SGT.FRANK S.MURRAY, (15 LEXINGTON ST.) LYNN, MASS., TREASURER; STAFF SGT.FRANK F.KRIVEC (NO ADDRESS), SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

THE CLUB COMMITTEE INCLUDES TECH.SGT.NOEL E.GOMBERT, (214 E. UNION ST.) ALLENTOWN, PA.; STAFF SGT.REGINALD E.TATRO, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.; MASTER SGT.ROBERT D.HEWITT (701 N.FIFTH ST.) GRAND FORKS, N.D.; STAFF SGT.LONNIE E.MARTINE, (1608 FIFTH AVE.) BESSEMER, ALA.; SGT.DALE F.MILLER, (ROUTE 4) UPPER SANDUSKY, O.; AND SGT.CHARLES M.KELLY, SHERMAN STATION, ME.

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AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES, MUSIC WAS PROVIDED BY CPL.DONALD W. MILLER, GRAND ISLAND, N.Y., SGT.DOUGLAS AVEY, (189 17TH ST.) ATLANTA, GA., AND TECH.SGT.PAUL H.JONES, (916 HARRINGTON AVE.) NORFOLK, VA.

AD SAN JUAN--FIRST ADD HOOVER X X X ISLAND'S GOVERNMENT.

"I EXPECT TO CONFER WITH ADMIRAL ROBERT TOMORROW," SAID ADMIRAL HOOVER WHO WILL FLY TO FORT DE FRANCE, ACCOMPANIED BY AN AIDE.

THE TRIP MAY RESULT IN THE ADHERENCE OF THE FRENCH CARIBBEAN POSSESSIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS' CAUSE.

MARTINIQUE'S PECULIAR STATUS BEGAN AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE IN JUNE, 1940. HOOVER VISITED ROBERT AND FIXED THE TERMS OF AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE ISLANDS WOULD RECEIVE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN RETURN FOR THE DEMILITARIZATION OF SHIPS AND PLANES. ROBERT ALSO AGREED NOT TO ALLOW THE AXIS TO USE THE ISLAND AS A SUBMARINE BASE.

LAST MAY THE UNITED STATES ABROGATED THIS AGREEMENT IN A MOVE GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS A MEANS OF EXERTING PRESSURE ON ADMIRAL ROBERT TO DROP COMPLETELY HIS TIES WITH VICHY.

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MONTEVIDEO, JULY 2-(AP)-PRIVATE REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID TODAY THAT ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES HAD CLOSED DOWN ABOUT 300 OFFICES IN WHAT THEY CALLED A SWEEPING DRIVE AGAINST "EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS DISGUISED AS ASSOCIATIONS TO HELP BELLIGERENT NATIONS."

THE OFFICES INCLUDED HEADQUARTERS AND ALL BRANCHES OF THE "JUNTA DE LA VICTORIA," HEADED BY ANA ROSA SHLIEPER DE MARTINEZ GUERRERO, WHO AT PRESENT IS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE "JEWISH COMMITTEE TO HELP THE ALLIES," AND THE "ARGENTINE DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION TO HELP THE FREE PEOPLES."

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SOME LEFTIST LEADERS IDENTIFIED WITH THESE ORGANIZATIONS WERE ARRESTED, THE REPORTS ADDED. IT WAS SAID ALSO THAT PROFESSOR GREGORIO BERMAN, WELL-KNOWN PSYCHIATRIST ACTIVE IN LEFTIST CIRCLES, WAS RELEASED BY POLICE AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED WHEN DISEMBARKING FROM A PLANE FROM MONTEVIDEO.

buenos aires, july 2-(ap)-jose w. agusti, editor and publisher OF THE NEWSPAPER NOTICIAS GRAFICAS, of newspapers in buenos aires and cordoba made public today a

ltter from enrique oses, editor of the pro-axis pampero, declining agusti's challenge to a duel.

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agusti, who recently returned from a f visit to the united states, sent his seconds to oses yesterday to demand retraction of a personal attack published by pampero. two days ago the newspaper called agusti a "journalistic gunman" and dispersed his personal courage.

if oses refused to ~~xxxxx~~ retract, agusti's seconds were instructed to demand satisfaction by arms. the seconds reported that oses gave them a written statement explaining that he was unable to accept the challenge.

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OTTAWA, JULY 2-(AP)-SERGEANT LLOYD RUFUS FADDEN OF SEATTLE, WASH., IS REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR, A ROYAL CANABIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST SAID TONIGHT. SGT.FADDEN, WHOSE FATHER, F.M.FADDEN, LIVES AT (15 ALOHA ST.) SEATTLE, WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

TORONTO, JULY 2-(AP)-BRIG. O.M.MARTIN, A FULL-BLOODED IROQUOIS INDIAN, HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDANT OF THE HAMILTON-NIAGARA MILITARY AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AT HEADQUARTERS OF CANADIAN MILITARY DISTRICT NO.2.

A NATIVE OF BRANTFORD, ONT., HE WAS A FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER ON THE SIX NATIONS INDIAN RESERVE AT OSHWEKEN. HE SERVED IN THE FIRST GREAT WAR AS A LIEUTENANT IN THE 144TH BATTALION AND LATER IN THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

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30.24——5633

new york, july 2-(ap)-seven explosions followed by fire caused "extensive damage" today in a copenhagen lumberyard, the nazi-controlled kalundborg radio said in a danish domestic broadcast ~~broadcast~~ was recorded by united states monitors. "THE PERPETRATORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN FOUND," IT ADDED.

new york, ~~june~~ july 2-(ap)-united states planes ~~today~~ attacked the greek coast "near athens" a berlin radio broadcast, recorded by nbc, said tonight.

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new york, ~~january~~ july 2-(ap)-~~from tonight on~~ the guerrilla fighters of greece will operated under orders of the allied command in the middle east, the london radio, recorded by cbs, said tonight in a broadcast.

the guerillas, who have been fighting two years against the germans and italians, have pledged themselves to full cooperation and a british officer welcoming them to the armies of the united nations, said the enemy would soon realize the importance of the ~~new~~ move, the broadcart said.

NEW YORK, JULY 2-(AP)-PRIVATE ANIBAL IRIZARRY OF (954 PROSPECT AVE.) THE BRONX, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY FOR BRAVERY IN SILENCING SINGLE-HANDED AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN NEST IN NORTH AFRICA AND 33 OTHER MEN WERE AWARDED PURPLE HEARTS AT CEREMONIES AT HALLORAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND.

COL.RALPH G.DEVOE, COMMANDANT OF THE ARMY HOSPITAL, MADE THE AWARDS.

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IRIZARRY'S CITATION SAID THAT LAST NOVEMBER 9 HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BY "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" NEAR ST.CLOUD, ALGERIA, WHEN "ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE AND WITHOUT COMMAND" HE WORKED FORWARD TO SILENCE THE NEST THAT WAS HOLDING UP HIS COMPANY'S ADVANCE.

"HE SILENCED THE MACHINEGUN AND KILLED THE ENTIRE CREW WITH HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE," THE CITATION SAID. "DURING THE LAST BURST OF FIRE OF HIS WEAPON HE WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY FIRE FROM ANOTHER ENEMY MACHINEGUN."

THE LIST OF MEN WHO RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART DECORATION FOLLOWS:

MAJ.JOHN B.DONNELL, (171 RAMONA ST.) PASADENA, CALIF.

CAPT.MATHEW M.TUCKER, RIPLEY, TENN.

CAPT.LELAND A.JACKSON, STAIR, S.C.

FLIGHT OFFICER WARREN GOLDSTEIN, (2919 RANDOLPH AVE.) LINCOLN,NEB.

STAFF SERGT.CLEO ROBERTS, (1415 UNION AVE.) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

STAFF SGT.CHARLES P.FLANAGAN, (408 LAUREL ST.) MANCHESTER, N.H.

STAFF SGT.[illegible] F.FISHER, NEW HARMONY, IND.

SGT.EDWARD [illegible]TRAUBE (157 GORDON ST.) PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

SGT.V[illegible]KINSON, (1120 CENTER AVE.) READING, PA.

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SGT.SIGMUND DAROCY, (1733 BUNDY ST.) SCRANTON, PA.

SGT.ALFRED BURGESS, WARNER, OKLA.

CORPORAL LEO C.TROMBLEY (417 WEST KING ST.), SCRANTON, PA.

CPL.JOSEPH J.SAKASITZ, NAZARETH, PA.

CPL.JOSEPH HRVATIN, (510 AETNA ST.) SALEM, O.

PRIVATE WALTER R.WINCHELL, (227 CLOCH ST.) GLENDIVE, MONT.

PRIVATE CLAUDE WALTERS, LUMBERTON, MISS.

PRIVATE HOWARD P.TDEPKEMA, (55 DAVE COURT) BROOKLYN.

PRIVATE BENJAMIN C.STYPULKOWSKI, EAST MORICHES, N.Y.

PRIVATE JAMES H.PITCOCK, DUBRE, KY.

PRIVATE HENRY LIPPENCOLT,JR.,(404 THOMAS ST.) PHILLIPSBURG, N.J.

PRIVATE BERNARD A.KERSTEN, KIMBALL, MINN.

PRIVATE NICHOLAS S.GREGGO, HICKSVILLE, N.Y.

PRIVATE CHARLES H.GEARL (140 HUDSON ST.) NEWARK, N.J.

PRIVATE FRANCIS WOOD, (514 WALLACE AVE.) COVINGTON, KY.

PRIVATE WALTER S.STEINER, (2405 LAURETTA AVE.) BALTIMORE, MD.

PRIVATE RUSSELL J.PRESTON, EAST BRADY, PA.

PRIVATE BANOBEN T.OLSEN,(1836 N.SPRINGFIELD ST.) CHICAGO, ILL.

PRIVATE WILLIAM C.MOONEYHAM, WHITES CREEK, TENN.

PRIVATE FORREST N.LOVETT, (442 ST.GEORGE ST.) YORK, PA.

PRIVATE LAURENCE C.KENNEDY,(102 S.SEVENTH ST.) NEWARK, N.J.

PRIVATE JAMES Q.HOUSE, UEHLING, NEB.

PRIVATE JOSEPH A.HELMSTETTER, (133 S.13TH ST.) NEWARK, N.J.

PRIVATE THOMAS A.FITZGERALD, (356 YORK ST.) JERSEY CITY, N.J.

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PVT.NICHOLAS GREGGO, 22, OF HICKSVILLE, N.Y., WALKED TWO AND A HALF MILES BACK TO THE BATTALION COMMAND POST AFTER HE WAS CRIPPLED IN AN ARM NEAR MATEUR MAY 6.

"I WAS DOING FINE," HE SAID. "THEN I GOT A HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE C.P. AND LOOKED DOWN AT THAT ARM AND I WENT OUT LIKE A LIGHT. BUT THEY DID A SWELL JOB OF PATCHING ME UP."

INJURED IN AN ARM BY MACHINE GUN BULLETS NEAR MATEUR APRIL 30, CHARLES GEARL, 23, OF (140 HUDSON ST.) NEWARK, N.J., WAS "LAID OUT" FOR AN HOUR BEFORE BEING PICKED UP.

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"I TRIED TO GET INTO A BETTER POSITION TO GET AT A GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST, BUT THEY CAUGHT ME BEFORE I COULD FIND COVER," HE SAID.

HUBERT GOOLSBY, 24, OF SPUR, TEX., WAS HIT BY SHRAPNEL WHILE TAKING OVER A HILL FOR OBSERVATION NEAR BIZERTE MAY 6. HE WALKED OUT ON FOOT AND SAID HE HAD HOPES OF SEEING ACTION AGAIN.

ROBERT KREUITZER, 26, OF EATON, O., WAS WALKING DOWN A ROAD WITH A PAL WHEN A MAN BEHIND THEM TRIPPED A LAND MINE. THAT WAS NEAR BIZERTE MAY 4 AND HE WANTS TO SEE ACTION AGAIN.

FRANCIS WOOD, 29, OF (514 WALLACE AVE.) COVINGTON, KY., WAS INJURED IN AN EXPLOSION SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA.

JAMES S.ROUTT, 32, OF DANVILLE, KY., IS RECOVERING FROM BACK INJURIES HE RECEIVED IN A FALL MAY 12 NEAR FERRYVILLE.

ROBERT KLEIN, 24, OF (402 HICKS ST.) SAN ANTONIO, TEX., IS RECOVERING FROM WOUNDS IN THE LEFT LEG RECEIVED NEAR MATEUR APRIL 23. THERE WERE FIVE OF THEM MOVING OUT TO AN OUTPOST, HE SAID, AND THREE OF THEM KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

WILLIAM BERGER, 20, OF (717 PILLSBURY AVE.) ALBERT LEA, MINN., WAS WOUNDED WHILE IN A FOXHOLE IN TUNISIA APRIL 12.

"THE GERMANS ARE A LOT TOUGHER THAN THE ITALIANS," HE SAID. "THEY

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DON'T GIVE ANY GROUND UNLESS YOU GET UP AND DRIVE 'EM OUT."

JOSEPH J.BENRENS, 32, OF PORTLAND, ORE., WAS INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA.

STAFF SERGEANT LLOYD M.JOHNSON, 25, OF WIDENER, OKLA., WAS TAKING UP MINES WITH THE ENGINEERS BEHIND AN ADVANCE NEAR GAFSA APRIL 13 WHEN ONE EXPLODED AND INJURED HIM.

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NR LA AP WA

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JULY 2-(AP)-LIEUT.COMDR.JOHN O. COLL, NAVY OFFICER FROM JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., HAS BEEN COMMENDED POSTHUMOUSLY FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AS GUNNERY AND TORPEDO OFFICER OF THE SUBMARINE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET, THE 11TH NAVAL DISTRICT REPORTED TODAY.

COLL, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH LAST JANUARY NEAR BOONVILLE, CALIF., WAS THE SON-IN-LAW OF CAPT.BRUCE CANAGA, DIRECTOR OF NAVAL TRAINING, WASHINGTON, D.C. HIS WIDOW, MARGARET, RESIDES IN (506 HILLWOOD AVE.) FALLS CHURCH, VA.

THE COMMENDATION NOTED THAT THE COMMANDER WAS CHARGED WITH PROCUREMENT OF ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT AND PRAISED HIM FOR FORESIGHT, LEADERSHIP AND INITIATIVE.

COLL ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND THE MARION INSTITUTE, MARION, ALA.

UNDATED GIBRALTAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUL -3 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN, REPORTED TODAY THAT A CONVOY OF 25 ALLIED TRANSPORTS HAD ARRIVED YESTERDAY AT GIBRALTAR AND CONTINUED ON INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN AFTER A SHORT HALT TO MAKE WAY FOR ANOTHER CONVOY ARRIVING FROM THE ATLANTIC.

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THE BROADCAST ALSO REPORTED THAT JNOTHER CONVOY CONSISTING OF EIGHT TRANSPORTS HEAVILY LADEN WITH WAR MATERIAL HAD LEFT GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY.

THE BRITISH WARSHIPS NELSON AND RODNEY AND THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORMIDABLE STILL ARE ANCHORED IN THE ROADSTEAD ALONG WITH A DOZEN TORPEDOBOATS AND THREE DESTROYERS. THE BROADCAST ADDED.

Undated French

A Vichy dispatch, broadcast by the berlin radio said today (Friday) that Marshall Phillipe Petain had dissolved his french youth organization--La Jeunesse du Marechal--because "it has been joined by certain elements working against the aim of the original organization.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press quoted informed French circles.

The youth organization was formed in the summer of 1940to care for unemployed young men who normally would have been inducted into the army. They wore uniforms, lived in camps and took an oath of loyalty to the marshall personally. The organization, observers said, was apparently planned to provide an elite corps to srve the French state which was formed on authoritarian lines before the Germans completely occupied the country last year.

UNDATED MARTINIQUE (FOLO WASH)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUL -3 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO EARLY TODAY (SAT) BROADCAST A VICHY DISPATCH SAYING THAT ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRENCH MARTINIQUE IN THE CARIBBEAN, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT HE "INTENDED TO BE CONSIDERED A PRISONER AS SOON AS THE FATE OF FRENCHMEN ON

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MARTINIQUE WAS DECIDED."

THE GERMAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS THEME, WHICH FOLLOWED WASHINGTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN H. HOOVER, COMMANDANT AT PUERTO RICO, WAS GOING TO SEE ADMIRAL ROBERT WHO HAS REQUESTED A CHANGE OF AUTHORITY IN THE FRENCH ANTILLES.

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30.24—5637

7 Japanese Warships Put to Rout By U.S. Task Force Off Rendova; Allies Push Salamaua Offensive

JUL -4 1943

...Naval Force ...akes First Appearance

WASHINGTON, July 3 — (AP) American warships lying in wait pounced on a Japanese force which tried to shell Rendova island last night, the Navy disclosed today, and drove off the attackers with heavy gunfire.

This fight, started by three enemy light cruisers and four destroyers, probably is but the first of a series of brushes between American and Japanese sea squadrons which may culminate in a major sea battle if the Japanese throw more and more units into their efforts to stem the Allied south Pacific offensive.

Land Drive Continues

Air and land fighting continued, meantime, with Army and Marine forces on the Solomons front driving steadily toward the enemy's Munda air base, and American and Australian forces in northeast New Guinea tightening their ring of positions around the strategic air field at Salamaua.

Like Salamaua, Munda is subject to attack from at least two sides—by Army groups in Rendova island and by Marines pressing up from the south of New Georgia island where they already have captured Viru harbor. The attack by warships seemingly was an attempt on the enemy's part to harrass and delay the Rendova phase of the operation.

The Japanese thus were trying to accomplish with naval vessels under the cover of darkness what they had failed entirely to do by heavy air attack on the day the Army landed on Rendova. At that time they lost 101 planes of a force estimated at more than 110. What damage they may have suffered in the sea skirmish was not reported here.

Japs Attack at Night

All the communique said was: "On July 3 (Saturday Solomons time) during the night, a Japanese force consisting of three light cruisers and four destroyers attempted to shell U. S. positions on Rendova island. U. S. surface craft replied to the bombardment and the enemy ships retired in short order. No further details have been received."

The sea action was reminiscent of that which marked the first hours of the American invasion of Guadalcanal and its indicated outcome suggested that not again would Allied commanders be caught in the south Pacific as they were at that time. Immediately after American troops had landed on Guadalcanal, a light Japanese force, probably of about the same composition as that thrown at Rendova island, made a surprise attack from behind Savo island and destroyed three American and one Australian cruisers.

Subsequently the south Pacific commander, Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley was replaced by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., present commander of the Solomons branch of the offensive which is under the general direction of General Douglas MacArthur, who is personally commanding the New Guinea striking force.

In this case, Admiral Halsey and his commanders in the Rendova area apparently disposed their forces so that the surprised party was the Jap rather than themselves.

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ALLIES NEARING SALAMAUA

Foe's Base Hemmed In on Three Sides as Australians Join American Forces.

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Washington, July 3 (A. P.). — Japanese cruisers and destroyers, endeavoring to turn their big guns on American positions on Rendova Island, were driven off by United States naval units in a sharp engagement early today.

The Navy said the enemy task force of seven warships included three cruisers and four destroyers. They moved in the Navy said, in an unsuccessful bombardment attempt.

The size of the United States force which met and repulsed the Japanese ships was not disclosed by the Navy, which said, however, that "the enemy ships retired in short order." No details of the surface battle have been received, it said.

Casualties on McCawley.

It is possible that the American naval vessels, identified only as "surface craft" could have pursued the enemy out of the immediate area and that the battle was still under way in that central Solomons area.

The Navy reported also that "several of the crew" were killed in the initial torpedo plane attack which led to the sinking of the transport McCawley in the action which moved United States forces into the outer defense ring of the Japanese. The McCawley, damaged by torpedo planes, was sent to the bottom by an enemy submarine. However, most of its crew had been removed.

Japanese bombers escorted by Zero fighters also joined in the attacks on Rendova. The Navy added that damage they inflicted in their raid, on July 2, Solomons time, was negligible.

Official Communique.

The text of the Navy communique said:

"South Paclific (all dates east longitude).

"1. On July 2, in the afternoon Japanese bombers, escorted by Zero fighters, attacked United State positions on Rendova Island. Damage was negligible.

"2. On July 3, during the night, a Japanese surface force consisting of three light cruisers and four destroyers attempted to shell United States positions on Rendova Island. United States surface craft replied to the bombardment and the enemy ships retired in short order. No further details have been received.

"3. In Navy Department communique No. 429 it was reported that no loss of life was sustained in the striking of the transport McCawley. A later report now reveals that several of the crew were killed in the initial torpedo attack by the Japanese planes. The next of kin have been notified."

Triple Threat to Salamaua.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 3 (A. P.).—American and Australian jungle fighters menaced the Japanese air base of Sala... on the northeast coast of New Guinea from three sides today in the growing Pacific offensive, while in the central Solomons, at the other end of a 700-mile arc, pressure was maintained on the enemy air base of Munda.

It was emphasized here that despite bitter jungle fighting on a patrol basis along the New Guinea coast, this drive is not expected to result in the immediate capture of Salamaua. Any push along the coast from Nassau Bay northward was considered almost impossible because of densely tangled jungle and swamps.

While there has been no official explanation of the immediate objective in the Nassau Bay area some observers consider this action a diversionary maneuver designed to preoccupy enemy troops and planes from the Salamaua sector.

Air Battle Over Rendova.

In the central Solomons, where the Americans have seized Rendova Island, from which shore batteries started shelling the enemy's Munda airfield and where the important harbor of Viru on New Georgia was captured, no changes in positions were reported. Today's communique told of an air battle on Thursday over Rendova in which fourteen Japanese Zeros and eight dive bombers were shot down at a cost of eight Allied fighters.

These figures were the same as those reported on Thursday in an earlier announcement from Allied headquarters in the South Pacific, which placed Japanese air losses in the first two days of the offensive at 123.

There was no further word of Allied naval action in the northern Solomons. Yesterday's communique had told of surface units shelling Japanese positions on the approaches to Bougainville. Nor was there mention of any counter-action by the Japanese Navy.

Air Force Plays Major Role.

But the mighty Allied air force, whose widespread activity has been impressive from the outset of the new drive, continued to play a major role. Seeking to keep Japan's plane concentrations at Rabaul, New Britain, pinned to their fields, Allied Liberators and Flying Fortresses dropped thirty-three tons of bombs there. That was the third straight night of raiding on Rabaul and the bomb weight has totaled seventy-eight tons. Last night's raiders started fires and explosions on Vunakanau and Rapopo runways, fought off enemy night fighters, weathered anti-aircraft fire and all got home safely.

North of Munda in the Solomons, American medium bombers, which had a fighter escort, sank a 1,500-ton Japanese cargo ship at Bairoko anchorage.

Supporting ground action around Salamaua, other medium bombers attacked Japanese positions at Kela Point and along the trail to Logui Village, starting fires and explosions. They also silenced some anti-aircraft positions.

FOE'S AIR LOSSES SET AT 134 CRAFT SINCE DRIVE BEGAN

Japanese Bombers Dispersed During Attempt to Raid Nassau Bay Troops.

CORSAIRS IN ACTION

Seven Voughts Tackle Fifty Zeros, Shoot Down Six.

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RABAUL BOMBED

Tokyo Cruisers Chased from New Georgia Area by U. S. Warships.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, July 4 — (AP) One hundred Japanese planes have been routed in the last two days of sky fighting over the newly-invaded central Solomons and enemy plane losses in that area of the Pacific offensive have mounted to 134, it was announced today.

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In far flung battles for control of the air, the enemy also was routed over the scene of American landings at Nassau bay, New Guinea; his bivouac areas near his menaced air base on Munda on New Georgia was blasted by 28 tons of bombs dropped by torpedo and dive bombers; his mighty air fortress of Rabaul was set ablaze by 22 tons of bombs in the fourth straight Allied raid; his air base at Kendari, Dutch Celebes, was rocked by 16 tons of bombs by Allied planes which had to make a 1,500 mile round trip flight; and his airdrome at Koepang, on Dutch Timor, 500 miles northwest of Darwin, underwent a heavy attack.

Japs Shell Rendova

In the darkness of early morning Saturday, three Japanese light cruisers and four destroyers succeeded in lobbing a few shells on Rendova Island in the Solomons where the Americans landed Wednesday but the shelling was characterized as "ineffective" and American warships chased the enemy units away.

The Japanese units moved up to Renard cove seven miles southwest of Ugali on the north end of Rendova island to hurl their shells at Rendova plantation.

Whether they sought to ascertain the strength of our naval forces was not disclosed but they pulled out as soon as the American warships moved in. Meanwhile, our troops went on about the business of consolidating positions.

Odds Favor Japs

The Japanese, battling against American control of the air over the newly-conquered positions, sent over 100 planes Friday and Saturday. Against the 50 encountered Friday were pitted only seven Allied fighters but the seven downed six of the enemy and dispersed the remainder with a loss of only three planes, and one of the pilots was saved. On Saturday 50 more enemy planes fought it out with 10 American planes, losing five against three of ours.

Today's communique also told of continued Allied efforts to conquer the New Georgia area.

Allied ships poured shells in enemy positions on Vangunu, an island off the southeastern tip of New Georgia.

On the western arm of the Pacific drive, four Japanese Zeros and a bomber were destroyed over Nassau bay, on the coast below Salamaua, New Guinea, where Americans landed Wednesday to be joined later by Australians fighting their way from the inland jungle area of Mubo.

No mention was made of Allied plane losses there but over Rendova six of our planes were lost.

U. S. Shells Enemy Positions

American warships shelled enemy positions near Wickham anchorage on the south end of New Georgia island on the afternoon of July 2 while our dive bombers aided with a heavy bombing and strafing attack.

Saturday night, for the fourth successive night, Allied four-engined bombers maintained their "milk run" on the big enemy air base at Rabaul, New Britain. More than 22 tons of bombs were dropped on the airdromes of Lakunai, Rapopo and Vunakanau.

These added to the destruction wrought by 78 tons dropped in three previous raids.

Runways Bombed

The Saturday night raiders planted their bombs on the runways and dispersal areas. Three of the fires started could be seen for 40 miles away.

Numerous other fires were observed and two searchlights were put out of action. The Japanese again threw up anti-aircraft fire and sent up night fighters but all our planes returned.

In the four raids on Rabaul, intended to keep the enemy's air strength there crippled or pinned to the ground, only one Allied bomber has been reported missing.

Extending the scope of Allied air operations which have been on a large scale in all the areas attacked, other Allied bombers made a round trip flight of 1,500 miles to strike at another big enemy air base, Kendari, Dutch Celebes.

There 16 tons of bombs fell on the town and aidrome.

Observation of results was hindered by clouds on the raid, which was made daringly in midday, but one grounded plane was seen destroyed and considerable damage was done to barracks and buildings.

Timor Airdroms Bombed

Five hundred miles northwest of Darwin, on Dutch Timor, Penfoei airdrome at Koepang was bombed after dark by two-engined Allied raiders.

For the second straight day the communique referred to Allied shipping in the Arafura sea between Australia and New Guinea. It said one of three enemy fighters attempting to attack the shipping was damaged and the others driven off. Yesterday's communique referred to the shipping there as a "convoy."

A late message reports that seven of our fighters on patrol intercepted 30 enemy Zeros and subsequently 20 more on July 2, shooting six and dispersing the remainded. Three of our planes were lost but one pilot was recovered.

"The following day, 10 of our interceptors engaged a force of 50 enemy fighters, destroying five with a loss of three of our planes."

Corsairs in Fight

The new Corsairs were the fighters which piled into the far superior numbers of enemy planes over Rendova and licked them Friday. Lightnings made up the 10 interceptors which took on the second group of 50 Saturday.

The air action over Nassau Bay was precipitated by the appearance of eight enemy bombers with an escort of nine Zeros seeking to attack American positions.

"Four enemy planes and one bomber were shot down and an additional fighter probably was destroyed," the communique said.

"We suffered no losses. Earlier, a single enemy fighter strafed the area."

The ground situation was reported quiet at Nassau Bay. A pocket which had existed below the south arm of the Bitoi river was reported cleared of enemy troops.

In the Salamaua area at Orodubi, sharp patrol clashes were reported.

An effective raid by eight enemy bombers was made on Bena Bena

Salamaua Seen By Allies From High Points

JUL -4 1943

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 2 (Delayed)—Allied forces in the Nassau Bay sector have reached a point from which they can see the big enemy base at Salamaua from peak positions.

Australian troops pushing eastward across Komiatum track, although under fire from Japanese artillery established in the vicinity of Kela Point, gained advantageous positions on ridges near Francusco river.

Yanks Meet Aussies

American troops which had landed on the shores of Nassau Bay on June 30 contacted the Australian infantry force which was moving along the Mubo-Duali track to reach the coast at the mouth of the southern arm of the Bitoi river.

The Australians encountered some Japanese positions below the native village of Duali, but dispersed the enemy so completely that, despite their best efforts at pursuit, they were unable to regain contact with the Japanese.

Forces Consolidated

At the same time, American forces consolidated their coastal holdings.

(General MacArthur's noon communique July 3 announced that Aussie jungle troops which had been at Mubo, twelve miles south of Salamaua, had reached Nassau Bay, twelve miles down the coast, where the American troops landed on Wednesday, forming a combined front and completing the first phase of operations there.

(Capture of Salamaua would give the Allies a good air base within fighter plane range of enemy-held New Britain Island.)

Fight At Pocket

The Allied air command simultaneously harassed the enemy with bombing-stafing attacks yesterday and again today at the enemy-held coastal pocket between Duali and the two arms of the Bitoi River.

At least for the moment, Allied forces control the Mubo-Duali track for its full length of more than nine miles on almost an exact west-to-east axis. It is to be expected that the combined Australian and American infantry forces will progress to a thorough cleaning out of this area.

In the region of Mubo itself, the Japanese still were entrenched on Pimple Wells and Green Hill, thus controlling the track leading north through Komiatum to Salamaua. But northward, Australians slashed through the jungles to gain the ridge positions from which Salamaua itself could be seen.

These actions constitute two of the three current phases of the land fighting now raging in New Guinea.

The third phase is being carried on farther north, where wide-ranging Australian raiding parties constantly harry the Japanese forces based on Lae.

...ring Is Ill, ...wedes Hear

Stockholm, July 3 (AP) — The Goeteborg newspaper *Handels-Och Sjoefartstidning*, quoting what it said was reliable quarters, reported today the Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering is "very ill" from "a nervous breakdown with serious heart trouble."

As late as last Thursday night, the newspaper said, Goering's condition was very bad, and two specialists were assigned to treat him. The newspaper added that his wife was at his bedside night and day.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel

Allies Fighting at Nassau Bay Are Within Sight of Salamaua

By WILLIAM F. BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, July 2. — (Delayed) — (AP) Australian jungle fighters and American invasion forces which landed at Nassau bay last Wednesday were cleaning up their forward positions today within sight of the big enemy base at Salamaua, about 12 miles distant.

The Australians, who drove from the inland Mubo area, and the Americans joined forces today, completing the first phase of the New Guinea offensive operations.

After pushing eastward toward the coast while under Japanese artillery fire the Australians gained positions on ridges near the Francisco river and could see the Salamaua air base. They encountered some Japanese below the native village of Duali and dispersed them so quickly that they were unable to regain contact.

There was no official explanation of the immediate objective in the Nassau bay area. Any push northward toward Salamaua would be almost impossible because of the tangled jungle and swamps. The action appeared to be a diversionary maneuver to occupy enemy planes and troops from the Salamaua sector.

Such a diversion would aid United States forces in the New Georgia group of the Solomon islands, the other prong of the powerful offensive action, which has resulted in seizure of Rendova island and a landing on New Georgia island.

The Allied forces control the Mubo-Duali track for its full length of more than nine miles on an east to west axis and a thorough cleaning out of the area was expected.

Farther north the Australian Indian-style fighters were harrying Japanese forces based at Lae, near Salamaua. These raiders have clashed with several Japanese patrols with comparatively heavy cost to the enemy.

If the Nassau bay action was intended as a diversionary move it brought some results. Ten Japanese planes raided the area during the day. Meantime Allied medium bombers attacked nearby enemy installations at Kela point, causing explosions and silencing anti-aircraft positions.

Big U. S. Guns ... Munda From ...

JUL -4 1943

[By the Asso...

South Pacific Headquarters, July 3—Heavy artillery was mounted on Rendova Island within two hours after the first Allied landing Wednesday morning and continued to shell Japanese positions at Munda today.

Munda, with its airdrome and bivouac areas, is about five nautical miles from Rendova.

Japs Appear Confused

The Japanese appeared confused by the surprise initial landings and their main retaliation still is in the form of air raids. Japanese bomb...

...ress]

...ers raided our positions yesterday but caused no damage, and American forces there and around Viru harbor on New Georgia Island are consolidating their positions.

Three more of seventeen American pilots shot down Wednesday have been recovered, making a total of ten now safe after being downed that day.

Japanese opposition around Viru has been overcome. A few Japanese fled into the hills and most of them have been accounted for.

New Georgia Landing By ~~Marines~~ Described

JUL -4 1943

By Tom Yarbrough

Associated Press Correspondent

South Pacific Headquarters, June 30 (Delayed)—A Marine Corps unit sent out in advance of the American invasion of the New Georgia Islands landed on the main island an hour before dawn today without any opposition.

They didn't fire a shot and weren't fired upon.

Expect Bombing

With special equipment for jungle fighting, including colorfully camouflaged clothing and long knives, the tough Marines went ashore in landing boats lowered fro... larger vessel a few hundred yar... out. Finding no immediate op... ion—although the Japs w... ncamped close by—they ... started digging slit ... in expectation of an air

... correspondents, Gordon ... of the *Christian Science* ... and Walter Farr of the ... *Daily Mail*, landed with ...tachment and their accounts made available to the other correspondents by agreement.

"Masterpiece Of Operation"

Walker wrote:

"Striking an hour before dawn from a small craft, this unit made the first infiltration of enemy territory in the Solomons since Guadalcanal. . . . We were expecting contact with the enemy ground troops and air bombing momentarily. The entire operation was a masterpiece of amphibious operation, executed in true Marine style.

"A few hours before dawn we were forced to halve our speed to navigate the interisland waters which are mostly uncharted. At one point the vessel I was accompanying shuddered as the bottom scraped a submerged reef. At another point we glided soundlessly between a pair of islands hardly 150 yards apart.

Seek Landing Beach

"Expecting machine-gun fire to open on us at any minute, we moved thus for several hours seeking a landing beach as yet unapproached by American troops. Natives at two places on the shore lit

Correspondent

bonfires as we passed for guide purposes.

"Aboard our ship, troops in camouflaged jungle uniforms sprawled out on every inch of deck space topside and below catching catnaps. . . . Officers sat in the wardroom, engaged in a long discussion of baseball scores, life back home and the prospect of having to leave good chow and resort to jungle rations for an undetermined period.

Natives Pro-Ally

"Once ashore, troops began digging slit trenches for a possible bombing, setting up a defensive ring of outposts and organizing patrols. . . . The natives were predominantly pro-Allied, and at the moment native scouts are clustering around me reporting to the commanding officer the location of enemy forces and possible jungle trails and eyeing our combat equipment with a gleam of admiration and longing.

"Some sport Jap helmets and rifles, bespeaking previous encounters."

Gaudy Colored Attire

Farr, the London *Daily Mail* man, sat wedged solidly on the deck of his ship and observed "an extraordinary array of gaudy colored gear for moving through the jungle."

"Some of us in our jungle rig look more like people at a fancy-dress ball than men going into battle," he wrote. ". . . As if this trip wasn't thrilling enough, some have brought along pocket editions of murder stories."

"Prepare To Disembark"

Farr continued:

"We nose in toward land, stealthily yet swiftly. Flying fish play around our bows. The sea is calm as an inland lake. Over the ship's loud-speakers comes the order: 'Prepare to disembark!'

"Silently as cats the soldiers move toward their boat station. No conversation. No bustle. Equally silent, the boats glide into the water. . . . We swim into shore and jump across ramps onto the dry sand beach. Not a shot. No sign of the enemy. Our patrols move out immediately."

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30.24——5639

PACIFIC CAMPAIGN IS FOR AIR BASES

Attack Is Not Start of Island - to - Island Drive.

JUL -4 1943

(Editor's note: The following delayed dispatch was written the eve of the invasion of the New Georgia island group by American forces.)

By J. NORMAN LODGE

IN THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS, June 29 (Delayed)—(AP) This definitely is not the start of an island-to-island campaign in the south Pacific but rather the necessary acquisition of a base for further offensives against the Japanese - occupied Far - Eastern Pacific.

In fact this campaign was planned before the Russell islands were occupied last February. New Georgia and Kolombangara islands are several hundred miles nearer Tokyo, but before the great United Nations offensive can be undertaken, there must be space for airfields.

For this offensive sweep, there has been months of planning; for this slash at the Japanese there has been rigorous training; for this booting out of the Nips there has been more air strength gathered than for any other blow yet struck in the Pacific.

Dawn will show what the Allied navy, army, marine and air forces can do. Before tomorrow noon it is hoped that our artillery, set up on the tip of Rendova island, will be lobbing heavy caliber shells toward the Japanese air base at Munda.

During the entire landing process hundreds of our planes, large and small, will be providing an umbrella.

The campaign actually began earlier than was planned. Some of our troops already hold a beachhead near Viru harbor. They went in several days ago. Until tonight, however, there was no word of our boys having contacted the Japanese in those areas. Part of our strategy, too, is to watch the Japanese and prevent them from spreading the alarm, but not to contact them by gun to disclose our intentions.

By HENRY KEYS.
London Daily Express War Correspondent.

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An Allied Base in the South Pacific, July 3.—The attack against Munda is clear evidence that we are forced to continue island-to-island warfare, tedious and disappointing as it may be to contemplate. But Rabaul, the key to the whole Japanese defensive arc, can be captured only after the seizure of the air bases the Japanese have established.

Apart from Munda and Vila, there are six more of these in the Solomons chain, Buka, Kieta, Kahili, Ballale and the relatively unsuccessful seaplane base at Rekata Bay.

Long Preparation Made.

Plans for the seizure of the New Georgia group have been preparing for many months and intensive preparations by the enemy had to be matched by even greater preparation. It has demanded the establishment of island bases throughout the entire South Pacific area so that vast reserves of men and materiel might be available at a moment's notice.

The long lines of communications from the United States, too few ships and the crudest possible unloading facilities have forced us to take time and allow the enemy to dig in. It is impossible to describe the enormous job that has been done. It is impossible to convey a picture of the painstaking labor involved in mapping the islands, the charting of the treacherous coral seas, the planning and building of roads, airfields, camps and hospitals.

The supply difficulties were enormous for their offensive, for primarily it was a battle of supply all over again.

The last three weeks have been very busy for the commanders of the operation but their work has proved the brilliance of American leadership, its attention to detail and the sturdiness of its offensive spirit.

PLANES SINK SUBS TRYING TO ATTACK ATLANTIC CONVOY

Ships Guarded from Air During Whole of Voyage to Britain.

ALL VESSELS SAFE

Carrier-Borne Aircraft Fill in Gap of Land-Based Bombers.

LONDON, July 3.—(AP) Carrier-borne and land-based planes, teaming to provide "complete shore-to-shore air cover" spanning the Atlantic, have helped bring a valuable convoy over that dangerous sea "without interference from powerful forces of U-Boats," it was announced today.

A joint Admiralty and Air ministry communique describing continuous air protection against submarines declared that in attacks over a two-day period recently one U-Boat was destroyed, another was probably destroyed, and "others may have been damaged."

Protected by Carrier Planes

The escort carrier H.M.S. Archer and her planes took up the task of air protection between the time that the convoy moved out of range of land-based planes on the western side of the Atlantic, and reached the range of those based in Britain. The convoy crossed "a few weeks ago."

Today's announcement followed one two weeks ago saying that British naval and air units had beaten off "one of the fiercest and most sustained offensives ever mounted by U-Boats," sinking from two to five submarines and damaging others in a five-day running battle.

In this newest success, the joint communique said, the convoy also was protected by surface escorts under Commander M. J. Evans in the destroyer H.M.S. Keppel. The group in the central Solomons. Rendova, just off the main island of New Georgia, was quickly seized, its garrison destroyed and heavy guns emplaced within two hours after debarkment. These immediately began shelling the enemy's big airbase at Munda on the main age by Hudson, Ventura, Liberator and Catalina aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air force eastern air command and during the final stage by Liberator, Sunderland and Halifax aircraft of the Royal Air force coastal command," the communique said.

"The mid-Atlantic air gap between the extreme escorting ranges of these shore-based aircraft was bridged by Swordfish and Martlet aircraft from the escort carrier H.M.S. Archer."

Aircraft from the Archer scored the one confirmed kill, diving out of a cloud cover on a submarine 15 miles from the convoy.

"The submarine made repeated and unsuccessful attempts to dive. It then endeavored to get underway on the surface, turning in slow circles with oil pouring from its tanks." Later it was abandoned and sank, and a number of survivors were picked up.

Depth charges from an airplane of the fleet air arm probably sank another U-Boat, a Liberator of the coastal command attacked a third, and naval aircraft forced two others to dive. The conning tower of one submarine was peppered by gunfire from a plane.

nadian Air Force of the Eastern Command protected the ships. Liberators, Sunderlands and Halifaxes of the R. A. F. Coastal Command took over on the approaches to Britain.

The Mid-Atlantic gap was filled by planes from a British carrier.

How U-boat Was Caught.

The submarine known to have been destroyed was first damaged by aircraft which caught it on the surface about fifteen miles from the convoy. The communique told this story of the kill:

"The submarine made repeated and unsuccessful attempts to dive. It then endeavored to get under way on the surface, turning in slow circles with oil pouring from its tanks. Several members of the U-boat's crew manned the forward guns, but machine-gun fire from the aircraft forced them back under cover. Later the enemy abandoned ship and shortly afterward, listing to port, it slewed over and sank.

"A number of survivors were picked up by the destroyer H. M. S. Escapade (Lieut.-Commander E. C. Peake, R. N.) and were made prisoners of war."

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Great Convoy Escaped Subs

Crossed Atlantic While Escort Sank U-boat and May Have Sunk Another.

London, July 3 (A. P.).—A great convoy recently crossed the Atlantic under a shore-to-shore air cover of land-based and carrier planes, and one submarine was destroyed, another probably was sunk and others may have been damaged, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced today.

A reinforced surface escort also helped shepherd the ships through the latest victory in the battle of the Atlantic, a lengthy communique said.

Submarines made a series of attacks over a period of two days, but the convoy was undeterred.

In the first stage of the journey, Hudson, Ventura, Liberator and Catalina planes of the Royal Ca

R.A.F. PLANES RAID NAZI-HELD EUROPE

Strong Force of Night Bombers Crosses Channel.

LONDON, Sunday, July 4.—(AP) A strong force of planes—presumably Royal Air force bombers—flew out over the southeast coast early this morning bound for some place in occupied Europe.

The last time R.A.F. bombers were out in strength was the night of June 28 when they attacked Cologne and Hamburg.

The bomber movement followed widespread sweeps over France, Holland and Belgium yesterday by R.A.F. light bombers and fighter planes which struck at enemy objectives by daylight for the third consecutive day.

The Air ministry said Bostons, Typhoons, Mustangs and Spitfires attacked locomotives, railway switches, barges, oil tanks, factories, gun positions and a plane hangar, and that one group shot up a bus loaded with German soldiers.

Two Mustang pilots patrolling in the Abbeville-Amiens area attacked three locomotives, then turned their guns on four trucks which were set afire.

Soon afterward, the pilots attacked the bus and saw Germans jumping out and falling as the cannon shells burst among them. The Mustang pilots went on to shoot up a hangar, causing casualties among a group of men standing nearby.

Two British planes were lost in the day's operations.

A Typhoon pilot who attacked a barge on a canal near Courtrai, Belgium, reported: "After I had fired nothing happened for a second—then there was a brilliant burst of flame. Smoke and debris flew up to a great height as the barge blew up, narrowly missing my number two."

Accompanying pilots set another barge on fire. Many pilots said on their return that they had been fired on by anti-aircraft guns mounted on freight trains which they attacked.

ALLIED PLANES OVER EUROPE BY DAYLIGHT

R. A. F. Squadrons Attack

JUL -4 1943

Western Germany Overnight.

NAZI RAIDERS STAB AT BRITAIN

British Report 10,000 Tons of Bombs Dropped on Ruhr in Seven June Assaults.

Folkestone, England, July 3 (A. P.).—A strong force Allied aircraft apparently including bombers, was heard crossing the channel at a great height early this afternoon and soon distant explosions echoed back from France. Flying over the channel increased as the afternoon wore on.

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Night Raiders Also Heard.

London, July 3 (A. P.).—Southeast coastal observers said a strong force of British aircraft headed across the channel last night, but there was no immediate announcement.

In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, however, the German High Command said that Allied planes flying singly dropped a few bombs in western Germany near the frontier, damaging buildings. The High Command also asserted that 614 British and American planes were destroyed over Germany and occupied territory in June, including 408 four-engined bombers.

Yesterday R. A. F. Boston bombers laid explosives during daylight across railway targets at Ghent and Courtrai in Belgium, and Lille, France, while R. A. F. Typhoons sent flames shooting up 100 feet from an oil storage tank near Ijmuiden, Holland.

German planes stabbed toward Britain last night for the first time in a week. The Ministry of Home Security said one was destroyed off the South Coast.

Ruhr Is Hard Hit.

So far this month major forces of Britain's big Halifaxes, Stirlings and Lancasters have remained on the ground, marking a lull similar to the period of inactivity that prevailed for more than a week at the beginning of June.

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Despite the late June start, however, the destruction spread through enemy Europe in the month surpassed any other planned devastation in world history.

Of the 15,000 tons of bombs carried to the Continent by home-based British aircraft, the greater part was tumbled upon objectives in Germany itself. In seven assaults on the Ruhr Valley alone, 10,000 tons were loosed.

Assessing the damage in the Ruhr, the Air Ministry quoted a prominent newspaper man in a neutral country as reporting "a catastrophic fall in morale and conditions since the spring."

Axis Plane Losses.

United States and British Air Forces and Allied anti-aircraft units destroyed a known total of 18,031 German, Italian and Japanese planes from the start of the war to the end of June, a compilation from communiques disclosed today.

Thousands more Axis planes were destroyed by the Russians, an additional 985 by the Royal Navy, and others by United States Navy guns and planes in the first month of the Pacific war that were not included in the total, and by the French Air Force before the collapse of France. Accurate records of these tolls are not available.

[illegible] United States and Brit[illegible] est toll [illegible] forty-two dead and [illegible] eight injured at Palermo.)

The RAF night bombers scored

[Continued On Page 2, Column 8]

Planes now employed as night intruders are 400-mile-an-hour Mosquitos and Beaufighters, with three times the firepower of the two-engined Blenheims that were used when the sweeps first began in December, 1940.

Calling the pilots "night Commandos of the air," the ministry said their successes had made enemy air fields "much less active at night" and that the R.A.F. was having to fly farther and farther in its search for victims.

U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE EXPANDS IN ONE YEAR

LONDON, Sunday, July 4.—(AP) The United States Eighth airforce, which one year ago today struck its first official blow in the European theater with six twin-engined Bostons, has grown into a powerful striking force with several hundred planes capable of launching three-figure raids with Fortresses and Liberators protected by their own fighters.

Dawn was just breaking that Independence day morning a year ago when a half a dozen Boston bombers flew across the channel to bomb German air fields at Hamstede, Alkmaar and Valkenburg in Holland.

Since then United States high flying precision bombing Fortresses and Liberators have hammered German targets in France, Holland, Belgium a[illegible] in Germany itself again and [illegible]in.

R.A.F. NIGHT UNITS CUT DOWN 14 NAZIS

Intruder Planes Have Best Monthly Record Since Attacks Began.

LONDON, Sunday, July 4 — (AP) R.A.F. nightfighters shot down 14 German planes over the continent during June, their best month since they began their nocturnal thrusts, the Air ministry announced today.

In the past two and one half years the nightfighters have destroyed nearly 100 Nazi planes, in addition to bombing and shooting up the enemy's rail and sea transport from Denmark to southwestern France, it was declared.

ing suffered a "nervous breakdown with serious heart trouble after taking a cure."

Wife at Bedside

The reports said two specialists and Goering's wife were at his side almost uninterruptedly and that only intimates were permitted to see the air chief.

Obviously inspired by Goebbels, the Paris radio put on during the day a heavy-footed "humorous" program ridiculing Allied plans for an attack on Europe. The date of July 3 for the Allied push was set arbitrarily by Goebbels after his previous guess of June 22 had not borne fruit.

Starting at 7 a. m. and breaking into the program at intervals until early afternoon, voices from "somewhere in France" kept listeners advised of the invasion situation. It was designed to be extremely funny. Examples:

8 a. m.—"The British and Americans are still at breakfast."

9 a. m.—"We have just learned that the British and Americans have left the breakfast table."

1 p. m.—"Still nothing. Perhaps the British will make up their minds later in the day."

Build Up Patriots' Hopes

The apparent reason for the German build-up of the alleged invasion date was to arouse the hopes of the populace of the occupied countries and then to crush them with ridicule. At one time today the Paris announcer told them with heavy satire that "the hour of liberation is striking."

JUL -4 1943

Second 'Date' of Invasion Set by Germans Passes

Axis Shows Strain of Waiting for Allies to Attack.

LONDON, July 3 — (AP) Ponderous attempts at levity by Paul Joseph Goebbels' propaganda machine today could not quite conceal the misgivings within Nazi Europe as the second date set by the Germans for an Allied invasion passed with scarcely more than the usual flow of reports from belligerent and neutral capitals.

Stories of spreading uneasiness within Hitler's fortress kept coming. Stockholm newspaper reports assert that Reichsmarshal Herman [illegible]ing was "very ill," hav-

On the Rome radio an Italian military commentator said Italy would defend her soil to the last, but that the European invasion "seems to have become a nightmare more for our opponents than for ourselves. They seem not to have made up their minds where and when to start." He added that the initial blow probably would be struck at Italy.

A German commentator asserted that "in spite of many strategic possibilities in the Mediterranean zone, the enemy cannot exploit them. This conquest already has cost the Allies many more men and, above all, much more time than they expected."

In the afternoon the Paris radio, tiring of its "invasion" skit, turned to spreading rumors of revolts among the Fren[illegible] North Africa, one broadcast recorded by the Associated Press declaring that a revolt again Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Henri Giraud was brewing in Algiers. It also told of a "new rebellion" in northern Syria.

Invasion Delayed For Breakfast, Nazis Jest

JUL -4 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 3—Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in a heavy-handed attempt at ironic humor, used the Paris radio today for a series of reports of an Allied "invasion" army after flatly announcing that Axis enemies had chosen July 3 for an assault on France.

The broadcasts apparently were designed to ridicule Allied plans of attack against Europe, and at the same time, to show that the Germans could be light-hearted about such matters.

"Matter Of Minutes"

At 7 A. M., the Paris announcer said: "The hour of liberation is striking. Probably it will be only a matter of minutes."

The broadcast said reporters had been sent to all vital points to keep listeners informed on the situation "just in case the British should try to reembark after landing."

Then the voice was brought from "somewhere in France" to announce:

"At 7 A. M. there is nothing to report for the time being. The Anglo-Americans will not attempt anything before breakfast time."

"Still At Breakfast"

Later broadcasts:

At 8 A. M.—"The British and Americans are still at breakfast."

At 9 A. M. — "We have just learned that the British and Americans have left the breakfast table. Further developments will be recorded duly."

At 1 P. M.—"Still nothing. Perhaps the English will make up their minds later in the day. It must be admitted that it is lunch time now, but that leaves them one more half day."

"They'll Surely Land"

At 1.42 P. M.—"Still nothing to report. It is not possible that the Allies should keep us waiting so long. . . . Well, let's wait a little more. They'll surely land."

The July 3 date for an invasion was conceived only in the mind of the propaganda minister, and had utterly no basis in fact and no suggestion from Allied sources. The apparent reason for the German buildup of the fictitious date for an invasion was to arouse the hopes of the millions of Europeans in occupied countries, and allow these anticipations to be dashed.

Italians Serious

On the Rome radio, an Italian military commentator said that Italy would defend her soil inch by inch, but that the European invasion "seems to hav become a nightmare more for our opponents than for ourselves. They seem not to have made up their minds where and when to start."

He said Italy had decided to sacrifice everything in "this fight for life and death," and added:

"It is more than probable that the threat will materialize first against our country where they (the Allies) will try to open the first breach to invade Europe. Hard times are ahead and fighting undoubtedly will be the bloodiest ever seen, but we shall not falter."

Revolts Reported

In the afternoon the Paris radio turned from ridiculing the idea of an invasion of the Continent to spreading rumors of revolts among French liberationists.

One broadcast recorded by the Associated Press declared that a revolution against Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Henri Giraud was brewing at Algiers.

It also said that De Gaullist detachments had been routed by rebellious forces—their nationality and numbers undescribed—in northern Syria.

[illegible] To BBC

LOST PLANE'S PILOT PRISONER OF NAZIS

JUL -4 1943

At a United States Bomber Station in England, July 3 (A. P.).—The pilot of the only Fortress lost from this station in the raid on Kiel, Germany, on May 19, First Lieut. Edwin L. Baxley, 28 years old, of Tyler, Tex., survived the crash into Kiel Fjord and is a prisoner of war, it was learned today.

Station officials said the pilot's mother, Mrs. Etta M. Baxley, wrote them she had been notified by the International Red Cross that her son was a prisoner.

Other bomber crews reported that one engine of Lieut. Baxley's bomber was knocked out and the other three damaged by cannon fire in the first enemy fighter attacks at the German coast.

But Lieut. Baxley maneuvered the Fort into formations below him and went on to drop his bombs. Over the target sustained enemy attacks forced the plane to straggle behind. As the crippled ship spiraled downward, still under control, crewmen of companion bombers reported seeing three parachutes leave it.

Then the bomber landed in the fjord where it exploded soon after crashing.

Other crewmen said the fact that only three chutes were observed was not conclusive evidence that only three men escaped, because others might have jumped unobserved by men in bombers overhead busy fighting off enemy attacks.

Since the pilot, usually the last one to jump, is safe it is possible others also escaped.

One member of his crew was William A. Rathgeber of Farmingdale, N. Y., tail gunner.

JAPS CLAIM SINKINGS

London, July 3 (A. P.).—The Tokio radio broadcast today a Japanese headquarters communique which asserted Japanese submarines sank eleven Allied ships totaling 85,000 tons, during June. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The claims had no confirmation from any Allied source.

The radio also reported unofficially that two large Allied destroyers, one medium destroyer and three transports were sunk in the vicinity of Rendova Island on Wednesday. It also asserted that fifty Allied planes were shot down and three transport vessels were damaged.

These reports, too, were without any Allied support.

In another broadcast, the Tokio radio declared that 3,000 United States troops were killed during the first two days of fighting for Rendova and added that air mastery firmly is in Japanese hands.

Nazi Administrator Was Probably Right

London, July 3 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor today, said that Robert Wagner Nazi administrator for Alsace, announced at a public meeting recently that an attempt had been made to assassinate him.

"I have no doubt that most of my audience prefers to see and hear some American general in my place," Moscow quoted Wagner as saying.

Spaatz's and Kennedy's Daughters Reach London

They Will Aid U. S. Forces as Red Cross Workers

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—The daughter of an American lieutenant general and the daughter of a former American ambassador to the Court of St. James's have arrived to do their part as American Red Cross workers, it was announced today.

One is Katherine Spaatz, twenty-two years old, of Washington, whose father, Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz, commands the Northwest African Air Force. The other is Kathleen Kennedy, twenty-three, also of Washington, daughter of former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy. They have just arrived with a Red Cross contingent of fifty-two other women.

Mortimer D. Mahler, a New York City social worker, was among the men arriving with the contingent. The girls in it included Barbara Graves, of Geneva, N. Y.; Jean Geither, of New York; Mary Lincoln Denison, of New York, a fashion designer, and Mrs. Eleanor P. Ribley, of Ithaca, N. Y., a medical social worker.

W. N. Rothschild in London

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—Walter N. Rothschild, president of Abraham & Straus, Inc., of Brooklyn, and of the Associated Merchandising Corporation, arrived recently in London on behalf of the Jewish Welfare Board, of which he heads the Army and Navy Committee. He expects to be here about six weeks.

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VICTORY IS NEARER, SAYS U.S. COMMANDER

BELFAST, July 3 — (AP) Brig. Gen. Edmond V. Hill, commander of U. S. forces in Northern Ireland, declared today that "victory is being pursued with vigor, with ever-increasing success, and new evidence mounts daily that the successful conclusion is near at hand

"But there is a second objective which lies beyond the immediate one of victory over the Axis," he said. "Our countries must and will work together in neighborly harmony during the peace to follow our victory."

General Hill's statement was in reply to a Fourth of July message from Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke who said that "Northern Ireland is proud to have had the opportunity of welcoming so many members of the U. S. fighting services and to know that American forces and our own Ulster regiments helped with so glorious a victory in the North African campaign."

MAY ASK IRISH VOTE

Dublin, July 3 (A. P.).—Eamon De Valera, returned to the Prime Minister's post despite his party's loss of the control in the Dail Eireann, has hinted he may call for another parliamentary election in the fall.

As a result of the June 22 elections, the American-born Prime Minister's party holds sixty-six seats in the Dail. Other parties hold a total of seventy-one, the majority held by members of William T. Cosgrave's Fine Gael.

"I feel satisfied that if it is to be a good government the people again have to be appealed to," Mr. De Valera declared.

POPE ISSUES ENCYCLICAL

BERN, Switzerland, July 3—(AP) The Osservatore Romano published today the text of a new encyclical by Pope Pius which warned against "false mysticism," pleaded for the unity of men in the church, and called upon them to love one another.

Nazis Doom More Czechs to Death

Stockholm, July 3 (A. P.).—The Social Demokraten reported today that the Germans had sentenced twenty-one persons to death in Bohemia and Moravia on a charge of harboring two Allied parachutists planning sabotage.

SWEDEN REPORTS GOERING VERY ILL

Stockholm, July 3 (A. P.).—The Goeteborg newspaper Handels-och Sjoefartstidning, quoting what it said was reliable quarters, reported today that Riechmarshal Hermann Goering is very ill from a nervous breakdown, with serious heart trouble.

As late as last Thursday night, the newspaper said, Goering's condition was very bad and two specialists were assigned to treat him. The newspaper added that his wife, Emmy, was at his bedside night and day.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel was said to have represented Goering, the number two Nazi, at the last session of the Reich defense council and it was recalled here that he has been out of the public eye for months. A substitute was said to have made the annual economic accounting recently, asserting that Goering was too busy to do so.

SMOLENSK REDS CONTINUE DRIVE

Fight Nazis Hand to Hand and Capture Arms.

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London, July 3 (A. P.).—Russian infantrymen continued to pound away at German positions along the western front before Smolensk, the midday communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet monitor revealed today.

Although the bulletin reported no essential changes, the announcement of hand-to-hand fighting in one sector of the front and the capture of arms, radio and mine-detecting equipment in a surprise attack at another was partial confirmation of the Berlin radio admission that Nazi troops had fallen back to strongly fortified new positions near Dorogobuzh, fifty miles east of Smolensk.

On the Leningrad front Red Army units killed 150 German officers and men and destroyed nineteen blockhouses and five observation posts by artillery and mortar fire, the communique said.

German Troop Train Mined.

Guerillas in the Kamenets-Podolsk area in the southwestern Ukraine mined a German troop train, destroying the locomotive and six passenger cars, the bulletin said, adding that it took the Nazis three days to repair the line.

The guerrillas immediately attacked, derailing the first train to leave after repairs had been completed and destroying a locomotive and seventeen cars. "Scouts saw the Germans taking away large numbers of killed and wounded in trucks," the communique said.

The noon bulletin was silent on activity in the Kuban Valley of the Western Caucasus, where the Red Air Force has been ranging along the Taman Peninsula and across Kerch Strait to pound at shipping and troop concentrations.

Russians Repel Drive.

A German radio report that a Soviet landing attempt near Novorossisk had been repulsed in heavy fighting, received no confirmation from Russian sources.

The Russian communique said a company of German infantry attempted to attack Red Army positions west of Rostov but were repelled, and that in another sector of the Rostov area Red Army scouts broke into a German trench and took prisoners, the bulletin said. The Moscow broadcast also announced that Red airmen had brought down two Nazi planes in the Rostov region.

On the Volkhov front south of Leningrad fourteen German cycle troops were killed by mortar fire and in another sector of the same front artillery fire resulted in the death of seventy German officers and men, the communique said.

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RED TROOPS HALT GERMAN ATTACK

Soviet Artillery, Infantry Repel Enemy at Smolensk.

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LONDON, Sunday, July 4—(AP) A German thrust toward Russian positions on the central front before Smolensk was frustrated yesterday by Soviet artillery and infantry units, Moscow announced early today in the regular midnight communique.

The bulletin, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, reported exchanges of artillery, mortar, machine-gun and rifle fire in that area, where a German withdrawal was admitted yesterday by Berlin after the renewed skirmishes of recent days.

Russian troops were said to have wiped out about a company of Germans, silenced several artillery and mortar batteries and destroyed half a dozen machineguns.

One German unit which attempted to penetrate Soviet positions ran into a mine field, the communique said. Many enemy troops were blown up and the rest were killed by machinegun and rifle fire before reaching the Russian lines.

Moscow also reported a combined sea and air attack in the Black sea in which Russian warships and planes were said to have sunk a German transport and a motor barge.

Although the communique gave no location for the action, it presumably occurred between Novorossisk and the Narrow Kerch strait.

The attack pointed to further recent German efforts to bolster the Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus, either in anticipation of a Soviet knockout blow or to attempt a diversionary thrust of their own.

Sulzberger Sees Hospitals

New York Times' Publisher Back in Moscow From the Front

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP).—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of "The New York Times," returned to Moscow today after a two-day visit somewhere on the Russian front, at which he inspected several hospitals in his capacity as a Red Cross delegate.

"We were considerably impressed with the facilities we saw," said Mr. Sulzberger. "They are particularly well equipped for moving wounded back."

Mr. Sulzberger said he saw more British and Canadian equipment than American. "When I asked why this was so, I was told that it was because American aid has been concentrated largely in drugs," he said.

Mr. Sulzberger's trip was arranged by the Russian branch of the International Red Cross. He was accompanied by two American Red Cross representatives here and the American Embassy doctor, Commander Fred Lang.

Spain Gets Shipment Of U. S. Cigarettes

Madrid, July 3 (A. P.).—Importation of American-made yellow Virginia tobacco cigarettes to be sold unrationed in State stores struck a heavy blow at Spanish black market operators today.

The only cigarettes available at stores were a brand which sell in the United States for 10 cents and which cost the Spanish equivalent of 65 cents in American money. Tobacconists were told that a large quantity of popular brands of American cigarettes have arrived in Spain and would be available for about 73 cents in American currency.

Still rationed are the black tobacco cigarettes which are preferred by most Spanish smokers The present quota is two packages every ten days. Rationed tobacco is sold only to men.

FRENCH WITH U. S., DEGAULLE ASSERTS

JUL -4 1943

Leader in Algiers Sends Greetings on Eve of Holiday.

ALGIERS, July 3. — (AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-president of the French Committee of National Liberation, said in a statement today on the eve of July Fourth that "France is heart and soul with the United States in the war for liberation and renovation of the world."

The text of the statement:

"On this anniversary of their independence, I send greetings to the American people, for whom the people of France have always had and always will have the deepest feeling of friendship.

"The anniversary is being celebrated by the United States in the midst of war. They are fighting this war not only for themselves, but for all because the cause of liberty is indivisible.

"France is heart and soul with the United States in the war for liberation and renovation of the world."

All public buildings of Algiers were ordered decorated in the Allied colors tomorrow and citizens were asked to hang out flags at their homes. The Sultan of Morocco will participate in a celebration at Rabat, where American and French troops will be reviewed.

In a statement for release on July 4, Gen. Henri Giraud said that "In the work which the Americans have taken upon themselves to maintain, the French people, traditionally devoted to the same aspirations, associate themselves with all their means and all the strength of their soul and heart.

"At the moment of my departure for Washington I send my most ardent and sincere greetings to the President of the great republic of the United States on this American national holiday. I hope to renew them to him by word of mouth soon."

(Giraud was reported today by Rio de Janeiro dispatches to have reached Brazil en route to Washington.)

French Mission To Martinique

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, July 3 — The French Committee of National Liberation, noting what it described as "a more hopeful tone" in recent statements by Admiral Georges Robert, high commissioner of Martinique, decided today to send a delegate to that island in an effort to bring the French of the Antilles into the united empire.

A spokesman said that Robert's recent remarks addressed to French populations everywhere contained statements inducing a belief among the national committee that it might now be possible to end the long isolation of the Antilles from the anti-Vichy French movement.

To Go From Algiers

He said the envoy had not been named, but would be sent from Algiers.

Besides Admiral Robert's zone of influence, the only part of the French overseas empire still outside the authority of the national committee is Japanese-occupied French Indo-China.

The committee also agreed to restore July 14 as a national holiday. It has not been celebrated since Marshal Petain decreed it a day of mourning in 1940.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle presided at the meeting.

GIRAUD IS ON WAY TO UNITED STATES

Algiers, July 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud is en route to the United States, it was disclosed today.

The French Committee of National Liberation disclosed last Tuesday that it had decided that Gen. Giraud, its co-president and the French Commander in Chief, should be permitted to visit Washington in response to an invitation from President Roosevelt. Gen. Charles de Gaulle is to preside at all sessions during his absence.

Gen. Giraud's mission is expected to be confined to questions affecting American arms assistance for the French, it was said.

De Gaulle's Navy Chief Arrives

ALGIERS, July 3 (AP).—Rear Admiral Philip P. Auboyneau, newly appointed commander in chief of French naval forces under General Charles de Gaulle, arrived here today. He recently inspected French naval forces in Africa.

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ITALIAN BASES HIT IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS BY ALLIED PLANES

100 Liberators Bomb Three Airdromes Protecting Taranto.

JUL -4 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 3—(AP) The Allied assault on Italy's military air fields rose to a new peak of fury yesterday when heavy and medium American bombers from North Africa and the Middle East swung across by daylight to pulverize four important bases on Sicily and the Italian mainland.

Only a few hours earlier heavy British night bombers had poured scores of tons of high explosives and fire bombs on the battered cities of Palermo and Catania, Sicily, and Cagliari, on Sardinia.

The attack on Palermo was termed "heavy and successful," with two-ton blockbusters heading the destruction.

100 Planes in Raid

In what a U. S. communique described as "a sudden intensification of the attack," nearly 100 four-engined Liberators of the Middle East command swarmed over the "heel" of Italy to drop more than 400,000 pounds of bombs on Axis airdromes at Lecce, Grottaglie and San Pancrazio—all within the aerial defense zone protecting the big Italian naval base at Taranto.

It was the biggest offensive action yet staged by Liberators of the Cairo command. Three were lost as clouds of German and Italian fighters rose to defend their home fields, but 12 Axis planes were destroyed, paying the penalty for getting within range of the Liberators' machine-guns.

Three Airports Hit

Dispersal areas at all three airdromes were blanketed with fragmentation bombs, direct hits were scored on hangars and runways and bursts were seen throughout the target areas, a communique said. At Lecce bursts of smoke covered the field, indicating hits on grounded aircraft, and at least two were destroyed at Grottaglie, the announcement said. It was American precision bombing at its best.

Grottaglie is 10 miles northeast of Taranto; San Pancrazio is 28 miles east of the naval base and Lecce 42 miles to the east. Axis fighters trying to protect the bases resorted to attempts at bombing the American raiders from above, but there was no indication they were any more successful than in previous attempts.

Mitchell medium bombers of the North African Air force also ran into furious resistance in their daylight attack on the Castelvetrano field in Sicily, the results of which were obscured by a ground haze. More than 20 German fighters tore into the attacking formation, and in the course of the ensuing battle Lieut. Charles B. Hall of Brazil, Ind., gained the distinction of being the first American Negro pilot to destroy an enemy plane in combat.

Lieut. Hall, flying a P-40 Warhawk in the squadron escorting the Mitchells, got a German Focke-Wulf-190 between his sights and sent him crashing. Upon returning to his base he was personally congratulated by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied commander-in-chief, who made a 1,500-mile tour of Allied air fields during the day.

In addition to Lieut. Hall's victory, the Warhawks probably destryed a Messerschmitt-109 and damaged another. All Allied planes returned safely, both from this operation and from the raid by British Wellington bombers on Palermo and Cagliari the preceding night.

The attack on Castelvetrano was the first mission by medium bombers of the Northwest African Tactical Air Force since the fall of Pantelleria Island on June 11. Crewmen said they had difficulty locating their targets through the haze, but one pilot said: "I think we tore up the objectives."

The Royal Air Force's slow but dependable Wellingtons achieved spectacular results in their night blow at Palermo, one of Sicily's most vital ports.

"High explosives, including several 4,000-pounders and incendiaries, were dropped on the marshaling yards," a report said. "When one stick of bombs burst on the sidings there was a series of brilliant blue flashes. Other bombs fell near oil tanks north of the harbor. Cagliari, in Sardinia, also was attacked, and all bombs were reported to have landed in the target area."

Heavy R. A. F. bombers from the Middle East carried out Thursday night's attack on Catania, in Sicily.

R. A. F. fighters from Malta were reported to have joined in yesterday's daylight onslaught on Sicily and to have destroyed two German fighters,

100 LIBERATORS HIT SOUTHERN ITALY AIRPORTS

Middle East Flyers in Their Biggest Raid Bag 12 Axis Aircraft.

JUL -4 1943

Cairo, July 3 (A. P.).—Nearly 100 United States Liberators smashed at three air fields in southern Italy yesterday in the biggest offensive action yet staged by these four-engined craft from the Middle East, dropping more than 400,000 pounds of bombs on the Italian bases at Lecce, Grottaglie and San Pancrazio.

Lecce and Grottaglie are on the heel of the Italian boot. San Pancrazio is thirty-five miles north of Rome.

The lethal loads included high explosive, fragmentation and incendiary bombs, an American communique from Middle East headquarters announced.

Three American planes were lost in delivering the triple punch, this relatively small figure equaling the entire United States losses for the month of June in this area. Twelve Axis planes were shot down, the communique said.

"At Lecce, bursts of smoke covered the field, indicating hits on dispersed aircraft," the announcement said. "Other hits were observed on hangars and runways. Fires were left burning behind the hangars and in the dispersal area. A very large fuel fire was observed in the southeast section.

"At Grottaglie direct hits were scored on hangars and bursts were seen throughout the target area. The dispersal area was blanketed with fragmentation bombs. One enemy aircraft was seen to explode, and at least one other was seen burning.

"At San Pancrazio the target area was well covered with bursts."

Italians Try to Bomb Planes.

Axis fighters trying to protect the Italian bases sought to bomb the American planes from above. Many German planes joined in the attack, among them Messerschmitts, Focke-Wulfs, Junkers and Heinkels.

A British communique said five Allied planes were lost during operations yesterday, including the three Liberators.

A force of forty enemy fighters, including Messerschmitt 109s and 202s, challenged the bombers at Lecce, but twelve were reported shot down.

[The Italian communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, admitted casualties and damage were caused in the Lecce and Grottaglie areas and asserted twenty-four of the attacking planes, twelve of them four-engined bombers, were shot down in attacks yesterday on the mainland in Sicily and Sardinia.]

Fires at Lecce Field.

At the Lecce field fires were reported started behind the hangars and dispersal areas, fuel was set afire in the southeastern sections of the field and other hits were scored to the north. At Grottaglie bursts were observed in dispersal areas.

Both fields are on the heel of the Italian boot, east of the Taranto naval base and near the Adriatic coast.

The R. A. F. night bombers scored hits on the Catania railway yards, the communique said. Bomb bursts were seen all over the sidings and in the industrial area, including a section where sulphur refineries are located. Four small fires were said to have been started at this east coast Sicilian city.

British long-range fighters, continuing their attacks on enemy shipping in Ægean waters, shot up a schooner in Kyllene Harbor off the west coast of Greece yesterday, the bulletin said. On the previous day Allied fighters attacked two dredges in the Levkas channel in the same area where a ship had been sunk, blocking the channel.

At the same time, in sweeps along a canal in that district, the Allied planes silenced several gun posts, the announcement said.

Spitfires sent a Junkers-86 crashing into the sea north of Alexandria yesterday.

Sicilian Cities Raided.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 3 (A. P.).—Flying through a heavy haze which obscured their targets, American Mitchell bombers attacked the Castelvetrano air field in Sicily yesterday after R. A. F. Wellingtons had again raided Palermo, Sicily, and Cagliari, Sardinia, the preceding night.

More than twenty enemy fighters rose to attack the American planes, which comprised the first medium bomber mission of the Northwest African Tactical Air Force since the fall of Pantelleria Island on June 11.

The enemy attack was beaten off largely through the efforts of escorting Negro Warhawk pilots, one of whom shot down a Focke-Wulf 190 to score the first victory for his squadron, the first Negro air unit to see action in the North African theater.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief, visited the squadron after yesterday's fight and personally congratulated the victorious pilot, Lieut. Charles B. Hall, 22 years old, of Brazil, Ind. Gen. Eisenhower also congratulated Lieut. Hall's squadron commander, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. of Washington, D. C.

In addition to Lieut. Hall's victory, the Warhawk fighters probably destroyed a Messerschmitt. Allied planes returned safely from both the night and day operations.

Eisenhower Tours Airfields.

Gen. Eisenhower made a 1,500-mile tour yesterday of Allied airdromes in North Africa. Among the combat units he visited was an American Spitfire group commanded by 28-year-old Col. Graham W. West of Portland, Ore., whom he congratulated upon his unit's recent 100th victory. One squadron of this group gained fame by destroying fourteen German dive-bombers in a single swift battle at El Guettar three months ago.

In scoring the first victory by a Negro pilot, Lieut. Hall, flying his eighth combat mission, intercepted two Focke-Wulf 190s as they closed in to attack the Mitchell bombers over their targets. He gave one long burst with his 50-caliber machine-guns at one of them, and it was seen to crash in a great cloud of Sicilian dust.

Lieut. Hall, a former student at the Illinois State Teachers College, left his studies last November to begin flight training.

Opposition from enemy fighters yesterday was the heaviest encountered in recent days and seemingly dispelled any idea that they had been withdrawn from Sicily because of the continuous poundings that have been given the island's airdromes.

WIDE DEVASTATION WROUGHT ON ITALY

Strategic Air Force's Activities Have Crippled Mainland and Dependent Isles

JUL -4 1943

SUPPLY A MAJOR TARGET

Command Satisfied With Attacks on Enemy Plane Bases and War Industries

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, July 3 (AP)—Accelerating operations week by week, Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Strategic Air Force has piastered some eighty-five areas of Sardinia, Sicily and Italy with many thousands of tons of bombs in the aerial campaign against the under-belly of Europe.

Air supremacy gained months ago has been increased to the point where Allied planes operate at will with nominal losses. Railroad operations have been disrupted in Sicily and Sardinia and in Italy south of Naples. Every important seaport within reach has been hit hard and shipping has been attacked so thoroughly that Italian vessels within range now prefer to move under cover of darkness.

The consistent bombardment is the second phase of a long-range program, the first objective of which was to cut off Axis supplies to Tunisia. The outstanding success of the airmen in achieving this aim was an important contribution to the Allied victory.

Command Satisfied

Since the middle of May, operations generally have been directed against lines of communication, the enemy air forces and Italy's industries. The command feels that its crews have done a satisfactory job.

The destruction of hundreds of German and Italian planes has forced a large turnover of enemy aircraft. Widespread damage has been done to at least six important Italian rail centers, slowing down the southward movement of supplies. The raids have created temporary chaos at times in Naples.

Attacks on Italian shipping since the start of the North African campaign have caused the destruction of ninety-seven Axis vessels, including sixty-one merchant ships, the 10,000-ton cruiser Trieste and the 3,200-ton cruiser Bari, which was obsolete and inactive. Approximately 250 vessels, among them at least one 35,000-ton Italian battleship of the Littorio class and a 10,000-ton heavy cruiser, have been damaged.

Pattern-bombing from medium altitudes is being applied, with a success that airmen regard as tremendous, to industrial areas. High-altitude precision bombing is used with notable results against such specific targets as torpedo factories, arsenals, refineries and air depots.

The planes are making wide use of general-purpose bombs ranging to two tons and are battering personnel and matériel, especially grounded aircraft, with fragmentation bombs that explode into thousands of steel squares.

Bombers and fighters based at Malta and in the Middle East are supplementing the North African planes. The operations of the forces are coordinated.

Palermo, the capital and main seaport of Sicily, has been hit hardest to date, receiving more than 1,000 tons of bombs since December. Because it served as an embarkation point for Tunisia-bound ships, the port and installations have been severely damaged. Two near-by cities, Trapani and Marsala, received the same treatment for the same reason.

750 Tons Hit Cagliari

The bombers also caused great damage to the principal port of Cagliari, in Sardinia, dropping more than 750 tons of steel and explosives. They destroyed the shipping berth at Olbia, an alternate seaport on the northeastern side of the island. A third Sardinian seaport, Maddalena, was also damaged badly.

The concentrated bombardment on the three embarkation points of western Italy—Naples, Leghorn and Civitavecchia—cut down shipping to Sardinia materially. Operations against Civitavecchia, the eastern terminus of the ferry shuttle service, destroyed a large portion of the harbor installations and, when traffic shifted north to Leghorn, Flying Fortresses bombed that port.

Every airport of western Sicily has been pounded by Africa-based bombers, dealing a severe blow to the island's defenses. The field at Castelvetrano has been greatly damaged, and almost equal damage has been done at Sciacca, Bocca di Falco, Milo, Trapani and Borizzo.

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Sardinia's airfields of Elmas, Villacidro and Decimomannu have been attacked heavily.

In Italy, reconnaissance shows sizable damage at Cancello, the site of one of the country's most important air supply depots; at Foggia, principal Italian base of the German Air Force reserve fighters; at Grosseto; at Capodichino, and at Pomigliano, which has an aircraft factory.

Rail movements to southern Italy have been disrupted by a series of raids on Leghorn, Foggia, Naples, Salerno and Battipaglia. With the switchyards at Foggia damaged, east coast traffic south on the main line has been halted and, with junctions and siding in other cities hit, every line leading to the "toe" of the Italian "boot" has been damaged.

Italy's industry suffered most heavily at Naples, where recent reconnaissance showed damage to nearly every factory of military importance, including the torpedo works of the Royal Arsenal. Leghorn's large refinery was knocked out.

ALLIES TO HELP CELEBRATE FOURTH

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 3 (A. P.).—Because of a British admiral's expressed desire "to let us Limeys help you Yanks celebrate your Independence Day," a Royal Navy warship will fire a forty-eight-gun salute at the July 4 reception by American officers at Allied headquarters.

And to make it a completely Allied affair, a French military band will play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A suggestion from Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean, to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, led to the arrangements for tomorrow's ceremony.

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CHENNAULT SEES ATTACK ON JAPAN IN COMING YEAR

JUL 4 1943

U. S. Commander in China Predicts Raids on Island Empire.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. 14TH AIR FORCE, China, July 3—(AP) Major General Claire L. Chennault said today in an address commemorating the first anniversary of the United States air forces in China: "I sincerely hope that during the next year you men will fly over Japan itself many times before the first firecracker explodes July 4, 1934."

"We are starting a new year," Gen. Chennault declared. "Things will be different before it ends."

Praises A. V. G.

He recalled that on July 4th, 1942, the American Volunteer Group completed a "remarkable and outstanding chapter in American aerial history." He told the air force ground crewmen and headquarters staff that "you strafed and bombed 35 important Japanese bases and numerous other targets of opportunity. You made them pay a high price for the raids they made on American bases in China."

"In the past year," Chennault continued, "not only have you saved thousands of lives by preventing the Japanese from dropping bombs on Chinese towns and cities as they once did unhampered, but you have taken an important part in the defeat of the enemy on the Hupeh front—a retreat that is still going on under the relentless pressure of Chinese ground troops supported by American and Chinese planes.

"For that work, the first of its kind since American planes came to China, you have received not only the thanks of the Chinese leaders but also those of the Chinese soldiers on the ground who no longer fear the sound of motors overhead—they know they're American or Chinese.

Jap Air Raids Checked

"You have earned the gratitude of these men who have fought six long years without full support. You have also earned the gratitude of millions of Chinese who now live in their towns for the first time in five of these six years without the daily fear of Japanese bombings. We haven't completely stopped the Japanese raids of Chinese towns. That is for the future."

Gen. Chennault pointed out that America's air organization in China had grown from a fighter group to an air force in the past year. He said medium bombers in 77 missions had built a "record of hell for the Japanese who are hard to beat in any theater of war," losing a total of only two planes and crews. He praised the work of heavy bombers which recently joined the air force.

Gen. Chennault paid tribute to the ground crews, saying "your work as members of the 14th air force has been equally as great as the records of the combat men."

"We can expect an even better record in the year to come," the general declared. "Why shouldn't we? Our bombers and fighters this year fought a superior fight—short-straffed and undermanned."

Jap Airmen Inactive In China

Headquarters Fourteenth United States Air Force in China, July 2 (Delayer) (AP) — Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault said today that Japanese planes made no attack on unoccupied China during the week of June 23-30 and commented:

"It is quite possible the Japs don't want to lose any more planes in China for a while, because they are so badly needed elsewhere."

The lull probably created a record for Japanese inactivity, the general said. Bad weather kept American planes grounded during the same period, but Chennault pointed out that there were localities where the enemy could have taken advantage of good weather.

Chinese Flyers Praised

He praised American-trained Chinese airmen who "have made excellent records."

"They are anxious to participate in the defeat of the Japs," he said. "They are confident they are better airmen than the Japs and eager for opportunities to prove it."

HONORS 30 FLIERS IN CHINA

Stilwell Also Gives First American Medal to Chinese Flier

U. S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, July 3 (AP)—Thirty American airmen were honored today when they received medals from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of the Fourteenth Air Forces.

Captain Tzang Hsi-la became the first Chinese Air Force officer to be decorated by the United States Air Force in China when he received the Silver Star for coming to the rescue of Lieut. Col. John Alison, 31, of Daytona Beach, Fla., on May 31.

Among those to receive Distinguished Flying Crosses was Lieut. Charles Crysler of Kenmore, N. Y.

Air Medals went to Sgts. Alberto Gazo of New York City and Frank F. Metallo of Middletown, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Edgar E. Glenn, New York City, who was wounded in a Japanese raid here April 23, received a Purple Heart.

10TH AIR FORCE HITS JAPS HARD

Attacks on 23 Days in June —No Loss, No Casualties.

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New Delhi, July 3 (A. P.).—Heavy and medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force flew through heavy monsoon weather to pound Japanese targets in Burma on twenty-three days during June, Major-Gen. Clayton L. Bissell said today. They suffered no casualties and lost no planes, and the Japanese made no attempt to intercept them. The last challenge by Japanes planes was met on May 21, when the Americans destroyed or damaged fourteen out of twenty-five attacking fighters.

Gen. Bissell said that a recent Japanese broadcast accused the Americans of bombing hospitals. He showed newspaper men a reconnaissance photograph of a Japanese building marked with a Red Cross standing adjacent to a munitions dump at Maymyo. He made it clear that as long as the Japanese place military objectives beside hospitals, they will be inviting trouble.

British fighter patrols operating over the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers in Burma smashed at the Japanese sampan supply line in Burma, a British communique said today.

The raiders, who returned to their bases without the loss of a plane, sank ten sampans, damaged fifty more, sank a barge, and damaged a river steamer, in addition to striking at enemy factories located in the area, the bulletin said.

Blenheim bombers left a large fire burning after an attack on an enemy supply base near Kalemyo. Pilots said all bursts were well within the target area.

Little ground activity was reported.

Among the men charged with the difficult task of getting supplies to American forces in the China-Burma-India theater of operations are Lieut.-Col. T. L. Bell of Montclair, N. J., a motor transport expert, and Major Edwin A. Goodwin of Long Branch, N. J., a signal officer.

Most U.S. Ships Reaching India Without Mishap

Two Jersey Officers Assist in Supplying Troops

NEW DELHI, India, July 3 (AP). — Among the men charged with the difficult task of getting supplies to the American forces in the China-Burma-India theater of operations are Lieutenant Colonel T. L. Bell, of Montclair, N. J., a motor transport expert, and Major Edwin A. Goodwin, of Long Branch, N. J., a signal officer.

Colonel Samuel M. Lansing, service force chief of staff, disclosed today that the American forces are getting nearly half of their requirements from local sources.

Most of the ships from the United States, he said, are getting through without mishap, and "every available inch of space" is being used for vital war materials. Food, clothing, and some medical supplies are available locally.

The staff of experts which has brought this about in little more than a year is headed by Major General Raymond A. Wheeler, of Washington.

Repair 2,877 Ships in Year

CANBERRA, Australia, July 3 (AP).—Australian ports have averaged 1,000,000 tons of merchant ships repaired or overhauled every month since last August, the Navy Ministry announced today. It said 2,877 ships received repairs. Of this number, 386 were drydocked. An extensive shipbuilding program also was disclosed.

GETS UNIT CITATION

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 3 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral A. S. Carpender, commander of Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, today presented the presidential unit citation to the destroyer U. S. S. Smith, which held her position in action against Japanese forces off Santa Cruz Island on October 26, 1942, although her forward topside was aflame. Admiral Carpender made the citation on behalf of the President and at the direction of Secretary of the Navy Knox.

Lieut.-Commander H. Wood Jr., was the commanding officer at the time of the action.

HAWAII DEPOT HELPS IN DRIVE

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Repair and Maintenance Men Back Up Flyers.

Hickam Field, T. H., July 3 (A. P.).—Air strength must be measured by more than numbers of planes. Without repair shops, maintenance facilities and the thousands of gadgets which must be fitted and overhauled by unsung ground workers it would be impossible to keep 'em flying.

An indication of America's swiftly growing air power in the Southwest Pacific and South Pacific can be seen at the sprawling Hawaiian air depot. For the first time since Pearl Harbor, correspondents have been taken behind the scenes and shown how this huge aviation depot is making its influence felt.

In one large hangar workmen swarmed over a long line of four-engine bombers. Some big ships were battle-scarred veterans being rejuvenated and improved for further service.

In other hangars, hundreds of civilian employees—including Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans and Hawaiians—and Army technicians were overhauling and repairing engines. There is even a foundry where new parts are manufactured.

Large warehouses at this depot contain thousands of different spare parts for planes. Workers can obtain any one of those items—no matter how rare and intricate—on a moment's notice.

Efficiency Emblem.

The Army and Navy will award an E to the depot. It will be the first time an Army unit in the Pacific has been given such an award.

Many important improvements to aircraft have originated here after planes arrived from the States, suggested by Pacific war veterans and skilled engineers on the staff.

Stories about discontent among civilian workers on Hawaiian projects do not apply to the Hawaiian air depot, according to Col. Harry G. Montgomery, commanding officer.

"Democracy is at work here," he said. "I've never seen such hard workers. Hours mean nothing to them and there have been times when they've worked the clock around to rush planes into condition."

Col. Montgomery, formerly of Omaha, Neb., said that absenteeism averages only 1.8 per cent, compared to the average on similar projects in the States of 15 per cent. Both figures do not include legitimate absence from work because of illness.

Recently employees chipped in $50,000 to buy a Pass fighter plane.

Minister-Rank Appointment Is Lauded

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, July 3—The administration of Pedro Ramirez, which came into power last month by revolutionary action, has appointed a new Argentine delegate to the Consultative Committee for

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the Political Defense of the Hemisphere, it was announced today.

Guillermo Achaval, named to represent this country at the committee's meetings in Montevideo, Uruguay, will be assisted, however, by the present delegate, Miguel Angel Chiappe, who also is councillor of the Argentine Embassy in Uruguay, the announcement said.

Achaval was *charge d'affairs* in Spain during the civil war and later plenipotentiary minister to Poland.

Montevideo Lauds Action

Montevideo, Uruguay, July 3 (AP). Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Vice-President and chairman of the Consultative Committee for the Political Defense of the Hemisphere, said today he felt "sure all members will welcome appointment of a new Argentine delegate with the rank of minister."

Guani declared that this appeared to be "evidence that Argentina is paying growing attention to the committee's work."

"Action" Still Awaited

Circles close to the committee, while saying the appointment of Guillermo Achaval was a hopeful sign, pointed out it still would be premature to predict to what extent the Buenos Aires regime would implement its announced policy of showing inter-American friendship by facts and not mere words.

These circles said during the regime of ousted President Castillo, Argentina on many occasions, through a non-cooperative attitude, had delayed the committee's decisions.

Set Up By Conference

The committee, composed of seven members, was set up by the Rio de Janeiro conference of foreign ministers to act on behalf of all twenty-one American republics, each delegate representing several countries.

Committee circles expressed the hope Achaval would be able to attend next Tuesday's meeting when final details are expected to be settled on sending two missions to several American countries to recommend the most effective means of bringing about joint political defense against the Axis.

CANAL TROOPS PRAISED

Gen. Brett Tells Soldiers They 'Are Doing a Great Job'

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, July 3 (AP)—"You are doing a great job," Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Caribbean area, told troops guarding the approaches to the Panama Canal today.

His statement said:

"Believe me, for I know, your task is of the utmost importance and though you may not be in an actual combat theatre, the duties you perform, wearisome as they may seem, are just as important as engaging the enemy."

Coast artillery troops last month completed their third year at battle posts in the jungles and at distant outposts.

Plans were completed for a limited Fourth of July celebration in the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama. Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, deputy commander of the Panama Canal Department, and Octavio Fabrega, once Foreign Minister, will be the principal speakers at official exercises in Balboa.

Rents Are Lowered By Ramirez Government

Buenos Aires, July 3 (A. P.).—A general reduction in home rentals and a bonus for certain Argentine Government workers were decreed by the new Ramirez administration today in a move to compensate for the higher cost of living. Workers in the lower wage and salary brackets were expected to receive the major benefit.

The decree relating to home leases directed reductions ranging from 5 to 20 per cent below the figures of December, 1940. The other directive gives a bonus to administration employees with monthly salaries less than 250 pesos ($65), 10 per cent going to married persons and 5 to single.

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GIRAUD REACHES BRAZIL ON TRIP TO WASHINGTON

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3—(AP) General Henri Giraud has passed through Natal enroute to the United States, an O Globo dispatch from there said tonight.

The co-president of the French Committee of National Liberation is on his way to visit Washington in response to an invitation from President Roosevelt.

Natal is an air base on the South Atlantic route between the United States and Africa.

Troops to Guard Mexican Elections

Mexico City, July 3 (A. P.).—Fifteen thousand troops will go on duty at 6 P. M. today and remain on duty through Sunday night in Mexico City and suburbs to assure order in the Sunday elections, it was announced by Gen. Rodrigo Quevedo Moreno, commander of the military zone.

Sale of alcoholic drinks also will be prohibited from 10 o'clock tonight until Monday morning.

Mexico Recognizes French Committee

Mexico City, July 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla announced today that Mexico has recognized the French Committee of National Liberation.

Mexico previously had recognized the De Gaulle unit in London.

Admiral Going To Martinique

San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 3 (AP). Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, commandant of the Tenth Naval District here, announced he would fly today to Martinique to confer with Admiral Georges Robert, French high commissioner for the Antilles, on that official's offer to arrange terms for a "change of French authority."

(A navy announcement in Washington stressed that Hoover's visit was to be purely consultative.)

Informed sources in Puerto Rico said they believed Hoover's function would be that of an observer for the United States State and Navy departments and that any direct negotiations for a change would await his report to Washington.

of them, especially the Germans, were still confident that they would win the war.

They were not happy men as we slipped away from Africa just after

[Continued On Page 2, Column 8]

Admiral Hoover conducted the first negotiations in June, 1940, by which Robert, after the fall of France, agreed to demilitarization of ships and planes in the islands in return for economic assistance, and also agreed to close the islands to Axis submarines. The State Department abrogated the agreement last May.

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Terms for Shift at Martinique Offered by Vichy French Ruler

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Martinique radio said last night that Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy French high commissioner to Martinique, had presented United States Vice Admiral John J. Hoover with a three-point plan under which he would agree to permit Martinique to "pass to other French authority."

The French broadcast heard by Federal Communications commission quoted a "communique from the high commissioner" in which the following points were outlined:

"1. A demand for a guarantee of the maintenance of French sovereignty.

"2. The non-intervention of foreign armed forces.

"3. The resumption of the supply of provisions."

Six Canadian Flyers Killed in Crashes

Montreal, July 3 (Canadian Press).—Several men (probably four) were killed yesterday when two Royal Canadian Air Force planes crashed near Pendleton, Ont., and two men were killed when two planes collided near Plantagenet, Ont., No. 3 Training Command of the R. C. A. F. reported today.

An Anson trainer from the Rockcliffe Airport near Ottawa and a Moth trainer from the Pendleton Airport were believed to have collided in mid-air.

Officials here said they did not know how many men were in the Anson, which crashed to the ground and burned. Two of the victims were identified as Flying Officer Douglas Harker of Toronto, and Warrant Officer James Millar Brownie of Ottawa. It was not definitely established whether they were occupants of the Anson or of the Moth.

At Plantagenet a Tiger Moth and a Gypsy Major from the Pendleton airport collided in mid-air.

The victims were listed as Flight Sergt. V. A. Poulin of Currant, Ont., and Sergt. R. F. Shattock of Ottawa.

prisoners yet brought to this country. We carried thousands of them, both German and Italian.

After the voyage was safely made, their faith in Axis propaganda, which had told them that U-boats controlled the Atlantic and that scarcely any Allied ships could get across it, was a little shaken.

Many Expect To Win

They also found our East Coast had not been blitzed. But many of them, especially the Germans, were still confident that they would win the war.

They were not happy men as we slipped away from Africa just after

War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones; Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, and Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, had reached the conclusion that further steps would have to be taken soon to jar corn loose for industrial users and deficit-area feeders.

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Many Axis Prisoners Think U. S. Bombed Kennedy

(Associated ...

New York, July 3—Of the hundreds of thousands of Axis soldiers captured in Africa, many believe that New York and other Eastern cities have been reduced to masses of twisted wreckage by German bombers and that the Japanese have established bridgeheads on the Pacific Coast and soon will close in for the kill.

When events were going badly for them in Tunisia, the "imminent collapse" of the United States was offered to them as a reason why they should hold out longer.

Thousands In Contingent

I recently arrived at an Atlantic port with the largest group of war

In the case of the Italians, the change was highly musical. They burst into song—"O Sole Mio" and other gay numbers from Naples, and occasionally an operatic air.

The Germans looked much relieved, but some remained a little sullen. They did not sing or talk much, except in whispers among themselves.

The prisoners, other than the officers, will be permitted to work in America, mostly on farms, and will be paid for their work. They are eager to go to work. When thirty Italians were wanted as waiters in the officers' mess aboard, they all wanted the jobs.

No Dangerous Work

They will not be put to unhealthful or dangerous work—the Geneva conventions do not allow that.

Almost all the Italians have relatives in America.

Among those who fell into the bag in Tunisia, but did not come with us, were three Italian boys of 12 or 13.

After their families had been killed in air raids in Tripoli, they said, they went with the army and fell back into Cape Bon with it. The soldiers fed them and they had picked up uniforms which hung loosely from them.

Left Behind

They were moved to our port of embarkation, but then their ages were noticed and they were segregated from the other prisoners. When I last saw them in Africa they were still in their comic oversized uniforms, saluting American officers with calm dignity and insisting on their rights to be prisoners of war. It had not yet been decided what to do with them.

It was plain that there was little love lost between the Germans and the Italians, but they were segregated and there were no incidents. There was some ill-feeling between regular Italian soldiers and Fascist Black Shirts.

Told Moscow Fell

The prisoners had obtained their propaganda at the front from Nazi and Fascist "enlighteners" attached to their armies.

They were told months ago that Moscow had fallen and some still thought it true.

The United States had been described to them as a country largely in revolt, running wild with sabotage and peopled by a strange mixture of nationalities which had lost all unity and cohesion under the strain of war.

The Italians believed far less of this than the Germans and many of them said Mussolini was wrong in going into the war and that there was now little in it for Italy, no matter which side won.

Some were against Mussolini and Fascism, but none spoke against the King. A few though Crown Prince Umberto was the best hope.

They said they had heard reports that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister and Mussolini's son-in-law, was in exile on an island.

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30.24—5645

NAZI WHITE PAPER

The Berlin radio said in a propaganda broadcast today that the German Foreign Office had issued a new white paper entitled "Roosevelt's Way Into War," and containing secret documents on the war policy of the President of the United States from European archives.

The broadcast asserted that the present war is "Roosevelt's war" and said: "He certainly will have to bear responsibility for it." The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press. The white paper was described as the first in a series with the general title of "Causes for the War of 1939."

What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

While the great forces besieging and defending Hitler's European fortress remained poised last week for the first onset of the Allies' 1943 offensive, the war in the Pacific claimed the spotlight. Against the European end of the Axis the United Nations waged the war of the air and the war of nerves but against the Asiatic end they loosed a formidable combination of air, land and sea power.

But while these forces were in actual close-quarter contact with the enemy holding Japan's outermost defenses it was strongly indicated that this, like the continued air assault on Europe, was merely a preparatory phase for far larger undertakings.

In Europe the Axis lands, especially Italy, lived from day to day under the shadow of imminent invasion. They knew that it might come at any moment and the Allies did nothing to lessen their anxieties. Axis propaganda insisted throughout the week that the American-British attack was coming on Saturday. When it did not—and there never had been any Allied suggestion that it would—Doctor Goebbels tried to comfort his people with the idea that the Allied timetable had gone awry. This, of course, had no basis outside the Goebbels imagination; the preparations for the invasion, from all indications moved ahead surely and implacably.

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The Allied—chiefly American—offensive in the southwest Pacific opened Wednesday, June 30, along a 700-mile arc, ending the deadlock that had persisted in that theater since the Allies cleared the last Japanese from Guadalcanal and mopped up the Papua area of New Guinea in January and February. General MacArthur was in supreme command of the new operation, which drew on the naval, ground and air forces of Admiral Halsey's south Pacific command as well as MacArthur's own American-Australian-British forces.

The attack took the form of a pincers directed toward Rabaul, on New Britain, the main Japanese base in the island chains south of the equator. It was strongly indicated that the immediate objective was to seize air bases from which Allied fighters could carry several hundred miles further north the umbrella necessary for attacks on more important enemy-held territory such as New Britain. The ultimate objectives were not disclosed but many believed these might lie well beyond Rabaul and that the operation now under way might develop into the right claw of a huge pincers which might catch the Japanese in the south seas between the Americans in the Pacific and the British in the Bay of Bengal.

Rendova Seized

The eastern wing of the Allied attack was thrown at dawn Wednesday against the New Georgia group in the central Solomons. Rendova, just off the main island of New Georgia, was quickly seized, its garrison destroyed and heavy guns emplaced within two hours after debarkment. These immediately began shelling the enemy's big airbase at Munda on the main island, which the Allies apparently intend to turn to their own use. Viru harbor, on the main island, was seized after bitter fighting.

The Japanese struck back quickly and fiercely. First came the planes. In three days of savage air battles over the New Georgia area 123 enemy planes, torpedo bombers, dive bombers, fighters, were destroyed. The Allies lost 25 planes but 10 of the pilots were saved.

Friday the Japanese navy had its try. A small cruiser and destroyer force tried to bombard Rendova but American surface vessels quickly put it to flight. One of the main purposes of the offensive was to compel the Japanese fleet to come out and fight and it was an American hope that this skirmish would prove the prelude to something much bigger. But at the week-end the big ships apparently had not intervened.

Two Islands Occupied

The western thrust involved the unopposed occupation of Woodlark island and the Trobriand islands, off New Guinea's southeastern tip, and the landing of an American force at Nassau bay, just below the big enemy base at Salamaua, on New Guinea's northeastern coast. By the week-end this contingent had effected a junction with veteran Australian jungle fighters who had driven toward the coast from the Mubo area, inland. Other Australian columns approached Salamaua from the west and advanced to within sight of the big base.

The softening up of Italy and her islands for invasion continued with devastating power although toward the end of the week there appeared to be a slight slackening of the tempo of attack. But Sicily's chief cities, Messina and Palermo, and the entire list of her airbases were hammered again and again by American and British planes of all types, while on Sardinia Cagliari and the airfields received a like drubbing. Most of this was done from bases in Tunisia and Algeria and on Malta.

Big planes from the Middle East command, mostly American Liberators, paid chief attention to the Italian mainland, especially the regions around Naples and Taranto. More than 100 Flying Fortresses smashed the naval base at Leghorn, on the west coast above Rome.

Athens Airfields Raided

One highlight of the week was a Liberator raid on the Elevsis and Hasani airfields, near Athens, following the previous week's raid on Salonika. In these flights over Greece the planes dropped leaflets carrying a message of hope and cheer from President Roosevelt to the Greek people. An aftermath took the form of riots against the German conqueror in four Greek cities. The usual harsh measures of repression followed.

The air offensive from Britain against Germany and western Europe, which already had crippled Hitler's war industry and placed millions of Germans under constant terror, failed to match the destructive punch of the previous week although Cologne was scourged with a 2,000-ton raid by the R.A.F. Monday night. This aroused German propaganda to its shrillest reaction of the war. Charges that the bombers had destroyed the magnificent Cologne cathedral were mingled with dark, vague threats of terrible vengeance to come.

A pause toward the weekend suggested that the big bombers of both the R.A.F. and the American Eighth air force were being prepared for heavier blows than any yet delivered. Nevertheless during the week the American Flying Fortresses managed to get in two effective attacks, on St. Nazaire, the U-boat base on the French coast, and Le Mans, railway and war industry center in northwest France.

There still was no sign of Hitler's expected 1943 offensive on the Russian front. The mystery of the German command's intentions deepened; the suggestion that it had abandoned offensive plans gained wider credence.

In China the Japanese threw reinforcements into the battle between the Yangtze river and Tungting lake to stem the Chinese drive which has nearly cleared the enemy from his conquests of the spring. But as China approached the end of her sixth year of war her position seemed stronger and more hopeful than ever it had been, with American air power already effective on her battlefields and new aid not far off.

POST-WAR FORUM TO COVER NATION

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Members of Senate and House to Stump U. S. in Bi-Partisan Teams.

WASHINGTON, July 3 — (AP) Advocates of post-war international collaboration will take their views to the people this Summer with a bi-partisan speaking campaign reminiscent of the days of Chautauqua platform oratory.

Giving up the vacation they might otherwise spend fishing or glad-handing constituents, 16 members of the Senate and House expect to employ the forthcoming congressional recess in trying to convince the American people that Congress ought to make an early expression of the United States' post-war intentions.

This campaign will take the form of speaking tours by teams of two —one Republican and one Democrat in most cases—covering the country from New Hampshire to California. The expenses will be paid by various organizations interested in post-war collaboration.

The idea is reported to have originated in discussions between Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) and Rep. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) Those who will carry it out include Democratic Senators Truman of Missouri, Hatch of New Mexico, Hill of Alabama and Maybank of South Carolina, Republican Senators Ball, Burton of Ohio and Ferguson of Michigan, and Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.)

Also planning to participate are Democratic Reps. Monroney of Oklahoma, Gore of Tennessee, Wright of Pennsylvania and Ramspeck of Georgia and Republican Reps. Herter of Massachusetts. Judd of Minnesota, Lafollette of Indiana and Hale of Maine.

Representing several shades of opinion, the speakers plan to argue the general question of whether Congress should act now to commit this country to a post-war course of collaboration with other nations. Some will make an extensive series of speeches, appearing in several states, while others, like Senator Truman, said they planned only two or three talks.

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) said opponents of such commitments would not be idle. While no organized plans have been made by the opposition, Wheeler said, he would speak several times and was informed that others also would.

Ball and Gore will undertake the most ambitious speaking tour of the group urging action on the post-war issue. They will start at Los Angeles July 5, go to Reno, Nev., July 7, Sacramento, July 9, Portland, Ore., July 12, Seattle, July 13 and Denver, Colo., July 15.

Truman and Judd will speak in Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas from July 25 through Aug. 12; Ferguson and Wright, Michigan and Wisconsin in August; Maybank and Hale in Connecticut, Vermont New Hampshire and Massachusetts in August; Burton and Ramspeck in Indiana and Ohio in August; Ball and Monoroney in Minnesota North Dakota and South Dakota from July 23 to Aug. 1; Hatch and Lafollette in Colorado, Wyoming New Mexico, Montana and Idaho in August, and Hill and Herter in Texas and Oklahoma in August.

Baruch Assisted BEW, Perkins Declares

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 3—A government committee heard today that Bernard M. Baruch had been called in to clear several "log jams" on policy between the Board of Economic Warfare and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whose respective heads have been feuding in public over strategic imports.

Vice-President Wallace, head of BEW, had charged that the RFC, headed by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, has hampered the war effort by delaying the advance of funds needed for BEW purchases. Jones replied that these statements were untrue and made with malice, demanding a Congressional investigation.

Has Helped Before

Milo Perkins, executive director of BEW, told the Byrd Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Expenditures that on several occasions Baruch "has helped us break log jams on this front." Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the first World War, is an assistant to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Perkins told the committee that at times there had been "sharp differences of opinion" that "tend to stand out like sore thumbs."

Commerce Services Helpful

Perkins said that shortly before Pearl Harbor Secretary Jones made available to the BEW services of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, adding that this agency's statistical work "has been of tremendous help to us."

"There have been times," Perkins said in his report, "when our relations with the RFC subsidiaries within the Department of Commerce regarding our imports work have been strained. Differences of opinion have arisen almost exclusively over questions of policy.

"On several occasions Bernard Baruch has helped us break log jams on this front. I have sought and been helped by his counsel and advice and have seen him on an average of once a week for more than a year now."

Foreign Living Standards

Asked by the Byrd Committee if the BEW is attempting to raise living standards in foreign countries by its purchases of materials and other operations, Perkins said that no such instructions had been issued.

He took occasion, however, to express his own opinion that something would have to be done to increase foreign living levels after the war if American plants are to transfer successfully from war operations to peace-time manufacture.

LIBERTY SHIP NAMED FOR GEORGE M. COHAN

BALTIMORE, July 3.—(AP) The kid who was born on the Fourth of July and lived to quicken the pulse of a nation at war with the stirring marching song "Over There" is dead, but the name George M. Cohan will make another contribution to World War II —tagged to a Liberty ship.

They'll launch one of the 10,500-tonners tomorrow to the tune of one of his famed "flag-wavers"—"Yankee Doodle Dandy."

On hand to do the job right will be his life-long friend, Eddie Cantor, Ida Cantor, his wife, and at least one of "the girls." Eddie won't sing "Yankee Doodle Dandy," because that's reserved for the military band which will play it as the cargo vessel begins moving down the ways at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards.

British Press Headlines Pacific

New York, July 3 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's offensive "still is the front page lead in all the London newspapers," a British broadcast recorded early today by CBS said.

Newspapers carry maps showing the course of the new Allied offensive and the banner lines all are devoted to the MacArthur campaign.

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Army to Relieve Industry

Ten Per Cent of Its College Students Are Reported to Be Released.

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Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The Army, an informed source said today, has agreed to turn over to hard-pressed civilian industry 10 per cent of the approximately 130,000 students it sends to college for specialized training.

The informant said the 13,000 to be relinquished would be students of engineering, since the Army wants to retain its medical trainees and others in highly-technical categories.

The men released by the Army will not be selected until they have completed their courses, it was said.

Most of those released for civilian work probably will be men the Army could use only for limited service because of physical handicaps.

The decision was in response to an appeal from the War Manpower Commission. It coincided with authoritative reports that a projected WMC program calling for $50,000,000 to help 100,000 needy youths get college training for work in vital industry had got no further than the Budget Bureau. Its principal sponsor, Dr. W. W. Charters, was said reliably to have told friends he would resign as head of the bureau of training, largely in disappointment over the fate of the project.

Big Navy Increase.

To emphasize the need for war workers, the WMC said last night that industries in the next year must not only replace employees drafted or lost for other reasons but must find another 1,600,000 to keep wheels turning at the hoped-for speed.

Working time in the factories probably will jump from an average of 46.9 hours to 48 per week, WMC officials added.

A net increase of 3,600,000 in the armed forces and in war plants is expected. WMC said this means 2,300,000 workers will have to be transferred from less-essential industries.

The rapidly expanding fleet will require the addition of 500,000 in Navy personnel in the first half of 1944, the WMC has revealed.

Total strength of the armed forces now is 9,300,000. Government sources have indicated this figure will increase to 10,800,000 by the end of 1943 and the rise in Navy personnel will bring the total to 11,300,000 by July, 1944.

Army officers have said they expected the Army's size to remain constant after reaching 8,230,000 by the end of this year.

Union Calls On Men To Join War Effort

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 3—The leadership of the United Mine Workers admonished all members today to return to work because "there is nothing to be gained" by continued striking and "the war cannot be won without an adequate supply of coal."

Thousands still are off the job in the coal fields.

"By returning to work," said the lead editorial in the United Mine Workers' *Journal*, "the mine workers are not forfeiting collective bargaining or their right to negotiate a wage agreement with the coal operators embodying portal-to-portal pay and other benefits."

"Must Win The War"

"Certainly under these conditions coal miners have nothing to lose by their resumption of work until such time as a satisfactory agreement can be reached or the policy committee is called into meeting again to canvass the situation and to determine a further course of action.

"We are at war. We must win the war. The war cannot be won without an adequate supply of coal.

"American coal miners don't want to strike. They don't want to

Steel Companies Hit

The UMW editorial said the Republic Steel Company and United States Steel, operating in Alabama, had declined to store coal "for the reason that they did not want to pay overtime rates for six-day employment and spend the money necessary to pick up the storaged coal in the case of a shortage."

Referring to the shut-down of several steel furnaces in the Alabama region, the publication said "every furnace which needs to be relined, where major repairs must be made, is closed down during a temporary stoppage of coal mining and the news is heralded that the miners' strike is reducing essential steel production.

"There are more than 79,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in storage—the largest storage stocks of coal ever recorded in June in the history of American coal production. Yet, the steel companies publicized shut downs resulting from their self-willed unpreparedness when coal production stops for three or four days."

97,000 Still Out

To the *Journal's* plea was added reminders from UMW district officials that by starting work Monday morning the miners can earn the equivalent of seven days' pay for six days' work. The anthracite tri-district scale committee was one of the groups which pointed out that miners would receive time and one half or rate and one half Monday, when normally they would observe the July 4 holiday, as well as on Saturday, since they get extra pay for a sixth work-day each week.

Reports from the fields indicated that approximately 97,000 of the nation's 521,000 miners still are on strike, including 77,800—more than half of them hard-coal miners—in Pennsylvania, 16,000 in Alabama, 2,500 in Virginia and 700 in Tennessee. Absenteeism also was running from ten to twenty per cent. in many mines.

Numerous UMW locals are meeting over the week end to consider their leaders' pleas to end the walkout.

The amount of coal lost in the two weeks during which all or part of the miners have been idle was estimated at more than 10,000,000 tons.

Dies Witness Pleads Cause of Loyal Japanese

JUL -4 1943

Soldier Tells Committee They Should Get Chance to Stay in U.S. After War

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Mike M. Masaoka, who said he joined the Army to show loyalty to his native America and enmity to ancestral Japan, urged before the Dies committee today that loyal Japanese-Americans get a chance to stay here after the war.

Private Masaoka, former secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens League, also asked current assistance, saying that the War Relocation Authority "should get more Japanese-Americans out of the relocation camps and restore them to normal life."

In the Army since June 4, Private Masaoka said that the relocation agency "should take more firm steps to inform Americans generally of the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans in this country."

The soldier testified that the league is made up of loyal Americans, that it requires for membership a pledge of loyalty to the American government and that the members "are no hyphenated group" among the American public.

Under questioning of the committee, the House group on un-American activities, he said he does not believe that every member of the league is loyal to the United States, but "at least 90 per cen of them are." As for the pledge of loyalty, he said "some of them might have signed with mental reservations."

Private Masaoka admitted writing reports as secretary of the league to Japanese-Americans in the West urging that they refuse to work unless government restrictions placed upon them and their kinsmen in the relocation centers were removed. Committee investigators read to the committee some of Private Masaoka's reports, in which he urged strikes among the Japanese-Americans unless their demands against restrictions were granted.

Lengthy correspondence and reports of Mr. Masaoka to Japanese-Americans over the country were introduced in which he stated that as secretary of the league in Washington he was in touch with high officials of the government and others here. Among those mentioned were Mrs. Roosevelt, Chief

...ary L. Stimson, Secretary ...vy Frank Knox, Attorney ...Francis Biddle and others.

Asked if he had personal contact with these persons, Private Masaoka replied he "may have."

"Isn't it a fact that you ... merely trying to impress the league with things you hadn't done?" he was asked by J. B. Mathews, committee investigator.

Private Masaoka replied, "All right, let's put it that way."

The soldier, referring to the Japanese-Americans in this country, told the committee the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor "hurt us more than it did you."

PRESSES DRAFT BILL

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D. - Mont.) urged today that Congress act by next fall on legislation to defer fathers from the military draft.

Mr. Wheeler said he would press for consideration of the bill, reported favorably by the Senate Military Committee yesterday, immediately after the proposed summer recess of Congress.

Senator Wheeler's bill was amended to make the deferments effective only until next January 1, but the Montana Senator said he hoped the measure would clarify the selective service situation.

ALLIED PLANE OUTPUT TRIPLE THAT OF AXIS

WASHINGTON, July 3 — (AP) United Nations aircraft production now is about three times Axis output, but by the estimate of some government officials, with American producers alone putting out nearly double the combined Axis total.

The United States in May produced between 7,100 and 7,200 planes, with June production figures expected to show another increase although perhaps not as great as had been hoped.

By comparison, about 2,200 planes a month are estimated to be coming from plants in the Reich, in Nazi-occupied countries and in Hitler's satellite nations. Of these, perhaps 1,600 to 1,800 are combat planes.

Japan is thought to be producing about 1,200 aircraft monthly but may be getting as many as 1,500. Italy's output may be around 600.

U. S. CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 91,644

16,696 Dead, 21,828 Wounded, 31,579 Missing, Says OWI.

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP) Casualties of the armed forces since the outbreak of the war now total 91,644.

The Office of War Information said tonight this includes 16,696 dead; 21,828 wounded; 31,579 missing; and 21,541 prisoners of war.

Army casualties total 64,621, divided as follows:

Killed, 8,533; wounded 17,094; missing 21,046; prisoners of war 17,948. Of the wounded 6,268 have returned to active duty or have been released from hospitals. The Army casualties include 12,506 Philippine scouts. Of these 481 were killed, 743 wounded, and the remainder are presumed to be prisoners of war.

Navy casualties totaled 27,023 as follows:

Dead 8,163; wounded 4,734; missing 10,533; prisoners of war 3,593. The navy casualties were divided as follows:

Navy—dead 6,293; wounded 2,265; missing 9,389; prisoners of war 1,855; total 19,802.

Marine corps—dead 1,688; wounded 2,447; missing 987; prisoners of war 1,737; total 6,859.

Coast guard—dead 182; wounded 22; missing 157; prisoners of war 1; total 362.

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Naval Casualties.

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today seventeen casualties, including five dead, one wounded and eleven missing. These figures brought the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported since December 7, 1941, to 27,023, including 8,163 dead, 4,734 wounded, 10,533 missing and 3,593 prisoners of war.

The name of one of those counted as missing today was not made public, the Navy said, because the next of kin resides in a foreign country.

The list—of non-commissioned Navy men, unless otherwise specified—included:

NEW YORK.

GOLDSTEIN, SIMON E., Marine, dead; brother, Nat Goldstein, 34-34 202d street, Bayside.

NEW JERSEY.

GRAZIANO, VINCENT JAMES; missing; mother, Mrs. Marie Barbara Graziano, 101 Summer street, Passaic.

RIDDLEBAUGH, ROBERT L., Marine; missing; mother, Mrs. Marjory Riddlebaugh, 2621 North Center street, Merchantville.

CONNECTICUT.

HANNIGAN, JOHN RICHARD; missing; father, John Henry Hannigan, 259 Olive street, Bridgeport.

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30.24—5647

Survives Japanese Attack

Bronx Flyer in Bomber That Felled Huge Flying Boat

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Second Lieutenant Abraham Wilensky, of the Bronx, N. Y., was among the crew of an Army Air Force B-26 bomber which survived direct cannon fire from a four-engined Japanese flying boat and finally destroyed the huge enemy plane.

The encounter took place in the South Pacific area, the War Department announced today, with the American bomber making the long flight back to Guadalcanal under conditions so dangerous the crew stood ready to bail out.

MARINES ADVANCE 166

Six Officers From New York, 1 From Connecticut Included

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Names of six officers from New York and one from Connecticut were included in a list of 166 Marine Corps promotions announced today by Marine Corps Headquarters. They are:

New York

To Lieutenant Colonel

DONALD J. DECKER, Baldwinsville.

To Major

IRVING R. KRIENDLER, 191 Riverside Dr., New York.
MARTIN F. ROCKMORE, 37 Riverside Dr., New York.
ROBERT L. SCHREIER, Buffalo.
VICTOR H. STREIT, 441 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.
ARTHUR F. TORGLER Jr., Kenmore.

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Connecticut

To Major

AUSTIN S. IGLEHART Jr., Greenwich.

Quezon at Saranac Lake

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 3 (AP).—Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines, has arrived at this health resort where, one of his aides said today, he will seek "a complete rest." The aide, Colonel Naieto, said Senor Quezon's wife and three children are members of the party. Dr. Francis B. Trudeau, tuberculosis specialist, recently announced that Senor Quezon, reported in failing health even prior to his escape from the Philippines, would come here for treatment.

PALERMO BASE USELESS, ITALIAN RADIO REPORTS

NEW YORK, July 3.—(AP) Rome radio admitted tonight that the Sicilian air and naval base of Palermo has "ceased to exist" because of the pounding of Allied air attacks.

The broadcast, recorded by NBC, said Palermo had been struck by "many times more bombs than can be counted" and is now useless.

Bugs, Bores Fill Life Of War Correspondent

WOUNDED MEN SHIFTED

And They All Tell Stories in New Quarters at Valley Forge

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., July 3 (AP) — Seventy-five Pennslyvania soldiers wounded in the North African campaign arrived today at Valley Forge General Hospital from Halloran General Hospital, New York, and most of them had a story to tell.

Corp. John Matelyan, 22, of Philadelphia, offered this one:

An American soldier walked up to an Italian prisoner and addressed him in Italian. The prisoner cut him short with: "Can that stuff. I used to be a barber in Brooklyn."

Major Conrad V. Anderson, 26, also a Philadelphian, was wounded twice, had an indignant German colonel surrender to him while he was only a lieutenant, and met his bride-to-be, an Army nurse, on the way home.

Major Anderson said the German colonel popped out of a fortress, took a look at him and sputtered: "Is the American Army down to this? O first lieutenant commanding a battalion!"

It was not a battalion, but the colonel surrendered anyway.

Private James McCarter, of Upper Darby, had the reddest face of the bunch. He spent months at Oran without seeing action, then threw his arm out of joint in a baseball game and was invalided home.

NAVY BATTLES IN PACIFIC GREATEST IN HISTORY

HAWTHORNE, Nev., July 3 — (AP) Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox described action in the southwest Pacific in recent months as the "greatest naval campaign ever waged by man."

In one Guadalcanal action alone, he told military personnel and civilian workers at the naval ammunition depot, the Allies sank more of the Japanese fleet than the Germans lost in the battle of Jutland.

(The Germans lost six cruisers and five destroyers at Jutland.)

Secretary Knox did not describe the action further.

In the European theater of action, he said, "we have re-established complete control of all the seas around our enemies."

AP Writer Tells of His Various Experiences in War.

JUL - 4 1943

By J. NORMAN LODGE

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands — (AP) I'd like to lay at rest the mistaken idea most of the uninitiated have that war correspondents "must live an interesting life."

There is no glamor in war reporting, either in the jungle lands of the South Pacific, in the convoy lanes of the North Atlantic, under the rain of falling bombs in London's blitz, over the rugged mountains of Norway, in the sub-zero temperatures of Finland, or crossing the North Sea ducking the fury of Stuka dive bombers.

I've been in all those places as a war reporter.

Of course you meet interesting people. You meet them in Central Park, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, on Wilshire boulevard in Los Angeles, and in the Loop at Chicago. You meet bores, too.

The days of Richard Harding Davis are no more. You take your wars now where you find them. And you take your transportation the same way, a majority of times on foot, shod with ill-fitting field shoes too heavy for anything save throwing at the people who say, "You must live an interesting life."

Often Under Fire

Let's just take this tour of duty in the South Pacific. Since I left the states in the early fall of 1942 I have travelled 38,507 miles in naval craft, sometimes under fire, most times not. It's interesting when you're under fire for there is a story in the offing—a story usually not passed by the censor for security reasons.

In the air, in all types of craft, I have flown more than 30,000 miles in nine months. On foot I have walked so many miles it makes me tired to recall them. I have "jeeped" too many miles to remember over shell and bomb-torn roads. I have tried to sleep on New Zealand trains, without success. And I have crawled through jungle undergrowth with lizards crawling over me, mosquitoes using my most prominent anatomical portion as a landing field, and my lips covered with thick mud.

Good food has been at a premium. For six solid weeks in one sector our forage was limited to powdered eggs, "K" ration and rancid water. And usually there were new printable stories that emerged from that type of living.

On the other side of the picture, I have been the guest at numerous wine messes where warm beer was dispensed, but beer, nevertheless. I've paid as high as $2.50 for a single dram of spirits. And I've offered, without success, $5 for a brace of fresh eggs.

Mail has sometimes been as long as six weeks arriving. In fact on June 8 I got a letter dated Dec. 6 of last year. There are few white women in this part of the world. Those who are here are so monopolized it's difficult even to hear them speak English.

Natives Interesting

The natives are interesting people. They don't ask the usual questions: "Does the government pay you? Are you allowed to write anything you want to? Can you tell the froc hollow times you saw me here?" and so on ad boresome.

It's not a complaint, but, lest some misguided youth who spies a by-line in the paper occasionally, and attends too many movies like "Foreign Correspondent", plans this work as a vocation, I want to be on record as having voted "no."

And it isn't only the enlisted personnel who pose the same questions over and over again. Admirals, generals, all the way down the line of rank "envy" us. I've had a commander aboard an aircraft carrier say, during a desultory three week trip, "You fellows get all the gravy."

Whatever in the world I don't know. He at least ha... to occupy his time during the... I had nothing to do and even lost the urge to write letters. You just don't mention aircraft carriers by name anymore nor is there world shattering news aboard a craft doing nothing but patrol work.

It's a Living

It's a hell of a way to make a living. But we do meet such interesting people. Right now, the most interesting people I'd like to meet is my family.

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Jersey Marine Awarded Medal for Heroic Acts

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Because he "unhesitatingly volunteered time after time to act as stretcher bearer with cool courage and utter disregard of his personal safety during the Guadalcanal battle," the Silver Star medal has been awarded to Marine Private First Class Carlton R. Rouh of Lindenwold, N. J. Private Rouh, 22, is the son of Mrs. Adelheith Rouh.

The official citation reads:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while a member of the First Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces at Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, October 9, 1942. While under tremendous hostile fire, Private First Class Rouh, with cool courage and utter disregard for his own personal safety, unhesitatingly volunteered time after time to act as stretcher bearer, tirelessly assisting in the transportation of injured personnel to the company and station until he, himself, was wounded by enemy fire. His heroic conduct, maintained at great risk in the face of grave danger, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

MRS. EARHART ABANDONS HOPE FOR HER DAUGHTER

OAKLAND, Calif., July 3—(AP) Mrs. Amy O. Earhart reluctantly has abandoned hope that her daughter, Amelia Earhart Putnam, lost six years ago on an equatorial air trip around the world, ever will be found alive.

The 73-year-old mother of the aviatrix said today she had enlisted the aid of the Japanese consul at Los Angeles in an effort to trace a radio report heard soon after her daughter's disappearance, that she had been taken prisoner by the Japanese. The consul was recalled to Japan before the promised investigation was completed and Mrs. Earhart could learn nothing further.

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ADD London Invasion

FROM MOSCOW CAME A RADIO REPORT THAT THE CREW OF AN ITALIAN CRUISER AT BRINDISI HAD REFUSED TO SAIL ON A SPECIAL MISSION AND THAT RAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BRINDISI AND THE NAVAL BASE AT TARANTO HAD BEEN SUSPENDED BECAUSE OF THE GROWING TENSION.

IN LONDON BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMEN RENEWED THEIR DEMAND FOR THE OPENING OF ANOTHER FRONT. SECRETARY HARRY POLLITT, GIVING AN ACCOUNTING TO THE 16TH CONGRESS OF THE PARTY, SAID: "A POSITION NOW EXISTS IN WHICH, WITH THE FULL EXPLOITATION AND SPEEDY ORGANIZATION OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPEN THE DANGER OF A PROLONGED WAR CAN BE AVERTED."

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HE ASSERTED THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES COULD SEND BETWEEN 4,000,000 AND 5,000,000 MEN ON AN INVASION OF THE CONTINENT AND COULD FAR OUTSTRIP THE AXIS IN PRODUCTION OF TANKS, PLANES AND GUNS.

TOWARD EVENING THE PARIS RADIO ANNOUNCED: "JULY 3 DRAWS TO A CLOSE AND NO LANDING HAS TAKEN PLACE ANYWHERE ON THE EUROPEAN COAST X X X. HOWEVER, ALREADY A NEW DATE IS BEING MENTIONED, THAT OF JULY 14. WE HOPE LOVERS OF DANCING IN THE STREETS WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED AGAIN."

(THE LONDON RADIO WAS HEARD BY CBS TO EXPLAIN THE AXIS BEHAVIOR AS A PART OF GOEBBELS' TECHNIQUE OF "BUILDING UP THE HOPES OF NAZI VICTIMS IN ORDER TO HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF DISAPPOINTING THEM."

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("ALREADY HE HAS STARTED TO REPEAT THE TECHNIQUE," IT ADDED. "THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO IS NOW SPREADING RUMORS THAT THE ALLIED INVASION WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY.)

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, SUNDAY JULY 4-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SENT ITS BOMBERS OUT OVER GERMANY LAST NIGHT, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF THEIR OBJECTIVES OR THE SIZE OF THE STRIKING FORCE, THE FIRST TIME THE RAF BOMBERS WERE OUT IN ANY STRENGTH SINCE THE NIGHT OF JUNE 28 WHEN THEY ATTACKED COLOGNE AND HAMBURG.

JUL -4 1943

ADD London — 8th Air Force

MAJOR CHARLES C.KEGELMAN OF EL RENO, OKLA., WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS PART IN THE JULY 4, 1942, RAID.

FLYING FORTRESSES FIRST WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY IN ACTION IN THIS THEATER ON AUG. 17 WHEN THE MARSHALLING YARDS AT ROUEN WAS THE TARGET. MAJOR GENERAL IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, LED THE ATTACK PERSONALLY.

MQ1233AEW

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ADD London Russian

30.24—5649

LITTLE ACTION WAS REPORTED ALONG OTHER REGIONS OF THE VAST FRONT WHERE HUNDREDS OF DIVISIONS ARE TIED UP ON BOTH SIDES AS THE LULL IN FIGHTING MOVED INTO ITS 100TH DAY.

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TO THE SOUTH, RUSSIAN ARTILLERY UNITS IN THE BELGOROD AREA SHELLED ENEMY POSITIONS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, DESTROYING FOUR BLOCKHOUSES, FIVE OBSERVATION POSTS, SEVEN TRUCKS FILLED WITH WAR MATERIAL, ONE BIG GUN AND THREE MACHINEGUNS.

IN THE LISICHANSK AREA THERE WERE EXCHANGES OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID RUSSIAN GUNNERS IN ONE SECTOR SILENCED SEVERAL ENEMY BATTERIES.

AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE FRONT, BELOW LENINGRAD, SOVIET ARTILLERY WAS SAID TO HAVE KNOCKED OUT TWO GERMAN GUNS AND FIVE MACHINEGUNS AND DEMOLISHED 20 DUGOUTS AND OBSERVATION POSTS.

THERE RUSSIAN SCOUTS PENETRATED GERMAN TRENCHES AND KILLED A NUMBER OF ENEMY TROOPS, RETURNING TO THEIR UNIT WITHOUT LOSSES, TME COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

RECALLING THE ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET GUERRILLAS IN THE OREL SECTOR LATE LAST MONTH, THE BULLETIN DISCLOSED THAT THESE FIGHTERS PARTICIPATED IN SEVERAL FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THEY KILLED OVER 800 GERMANS, WRECKED A MILITARY TRAIN, DESTROYED TWO TANKS AND 12 MUNITIONS TRUCKS AND CAPTURED CONSIDERABLE BOOTY.

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IN THEIR NOON COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IN ONE SECTOR OF THE CENTRAL FRONT AND THE CAPTURE OF ARMS, RADIO AND MINE DETECTION EQUIPMENT IN A SURPRISE ATTACK AT ANOTHER.

DN802PEW

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BSE

KX PX PG BA CO WX CX NR

ADD LONDON-FIRST ADD RED CROSS XXX OTHER WOMEN.

THE FEW MEN AMONG THE RED CROSS CONTINGENT STOLE THE FASHION SPOTLIGHT FROM THE GIRLS, WHO WERE WEARING WINTER UNIFORMS BECAUSE THEY HAD TO SEND THEIR SMART NEW SUMMER LIGHT BLUE OUTFITS OUT TO BE CLEANED. THESE HAD BEEN BADLY SOILED IN A BOAT DRILL EN ROUTE. THE MEN APPEARED IN SNAPPY SUMMER KHAKI, RARE IN BRITAIN.

"HOW DID YOU KNOW WE JUST GOT IN?" ASKED STANLEY PAINE OF OKLAHOMA CITY, FORMERLY WITH THE U.S.O. FOR OKLAHOMA.

"BY THE WAY YOU WERE TOGGED OUT," A REPORTER TOLD HIM.

"SAY, WHAT'S WRONG WITH US? EVERYBODY IS LOOKING AT US," PAINE REJOINED.

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A WOMAN WOULD HAVE BEEN DELIGHTED TO HAVE HAD A HAT ATTRACTING AS MUCH ATTENTION, BUT PAINE AND HIS COMPANION, JOHN NACE, FORMER SCHOOL PRINCIPAL OF MOUNT CARMEL, PA., WERE NOT TOO HAPPY.

A THIRD NEW ARRIVAL WAS WILLIAM SCOTT OF CUMBERLAND, MD., WHO CHUCKLED BECAUSE HE WAS IN WINTER UNIFORM. SCOTT FORMERLY WAS CHIEF COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICES OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

OTHER MEN INCLUDED MANUEL KAUFMAN, BALTIMORE, CHIEF OF THE CHILD WELFARE BUREAU, STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE; AND JOHN FRANCES OREGAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER OF THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

THE GIRLS INCLUDED ANNIS MULLER, WASHINGTON, W.P.B. STATISTICIAN; IMOGENE GRINNELL, SHERMAN, TEXAS, TEACHER; DORIS CHATFIELD, CHICAGO, SOCIAL WORKER; DORIS BEAUHLER, BALTIMORE, SECRETARY; LILIAN PHILLIPS, PHILADELPHIA, JUNIOR COLLEGE TEACHER; MARGARET (PEGGY) GILLESVIE, MORRISTOWN, N.J., SKIIER AND SPORTS SHOP OWNER; JEAN LANE, ST.LOUIS, RADIO WORKER; LOVETTE CLAIBORNE, BERKELEY, CALIF.; RUTH KNIEP, GLENCOE, ILL., MILLINERY BUYER; JOSEPH HARRIS, PITTSBURGH, PA. CONCERT SINGER; MARJORIE KUHL, MILAN, OHIO; GERTRUDE DUBATS, CHICAGO, A TEACHER IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; KATHLEEN REGAN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND MRS.JEAN FLAGEMANN, PORTLAND,ORE.

MJ1151AEW

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BAXLEY, WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WAS AN INSURANCE SALESMAN BEFORE ENTERING THE AIR CORPS. THE KIEL RAID WAS HIS 19TH MISSION.

OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CREW WERE FIRST.LIEUT.JAMES E.BREEDEN, SAN FRANCISCO, CO-PILOT; FIRST LIEUT.JAMES H.FULMER, KINGSLAND, GA., NAVIGATOR; SERGTS.ARTHUR L.POSTON, KANNAPOLIS, N.C., BOMBARDIER; JARVIS E.HALL, DALLAS, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER; EUGENE C.TRIMBLE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WAIST GUNNER; WILLIAM N.PEELER, DES ARC, ARK., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER; ARTHUR I.BERKOWITZ, CHICAGO, BALL TURRET GUNNER; HARRELL H.THOMPSON, ATLANTA, GA., WAIST GUNNER, AND WILLIAM A.RATHGEBER, FARMINGDALE, N.Y., TAIL GUNNER.

MT910AEW

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30.24—5651

A85

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND RED CROSS WORKERS IN BRITAIN OPENED TONIGHT IN MAXWELL ANDERSON'S PLAY "THE EVE OF SAINT MARK" AND THE FINAL CURTAIN CAME DOWN ON CHEERS.

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THE PLAY, PRODUCED BY THE ARMY SPECIAL SERVICES, WAS A RECIPROCAL LEND-LEASE UNDERTAKING INVOLVING VIRTUALLY NO CASH OUTLAY. THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE PROVIDED THE THEATER AND THE BRITISH ORGANIZATION FOR ENTERTAINING TROOPS MADE THE SCENERY.

MOST OF THE CAST HAD SOME ACTING EXPERIENCE ALTHOUGH ONLY A FEW COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS PROFESSIONALS. THEY INCLUDED A FORMER STEELWORKER, A CLERK, STUDENTS, NEWSPAPERMEN, A TEACHER AND A FACTORY WORKER.

RUSSEL LANE OF MADISON, WIS., WAS THE DIRECTOR.

THE AUDIENCE PARTICULARLY LIKED SERGT.THOMAS PALMER OF 161 WEST 54TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, A FORMER ACTOR, WHO PLAYED THE LEADING ROLE, CORP.JOHN SWEET OF GRANVILLE,OHIO, SGT.LARRY ROEMER OF 616 METROPOLITAN AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y. AND MARGARET HAMMERSTEIN, RED CROSS STAFF MEMBER, OF NEW YORK CITY.

CORP.LEO KAY OF 4823 CLARENDON RD., BROOKLYN, N.Y., A MEMBER OF THE CAST, SAID THE SOLDIER-ACTORS APPROVED OF THE PLAY BECAUSE IT HAS "CUSSWORDS AND GUTS AS WELL AS IDEALS. ITS A G.I. SHOW."

CORP.WILLIAM MCHALE OF CHESTER, PA., ANOTHER ACTOR, SAID "THE SHOWING OF THIS PLAY SHOULD DO A LOT TO AID ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS BECAUSE IT BRINGS OUT THAT THERE IS MORE TO US THAN NOISE.?

DN903PEW

A26

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-A.V.ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, SAID IN AN INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO NAVY SECRETARY KNOX OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY:

"OUR TWO NAVIES ARE GROWING EVER GREATER IN SIZE AND POWER AND ARE WORKING IN THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE COOPERATION X X X.

"THEY HAVE TAKEN AND WILL CONTINUE IN AN INCREASING MEASURE TO TAKE A HEAVY TOLL OF THE ENEMY AT SEA AND THUS, BY KEEPING OPEN THE VITAL SUPPLY ROUTES, HASTEN THE DOWNFALL OF THE AXIS POWERS AND THE TIME WHEN PEACE, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE WILL BE RESTORED TO THE WORLD."

B517PEW

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A84

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS DECLARED IN A JULY FOURTH MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS TONIGHT THAT "WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO A WORLD IN WHICH THERE WILL BE A LASTING FREEDOM GUARANTEED TO THE WORLD IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER BY OUR GREAT LEADERS."

THE COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS ADDED:

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"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IN ALL HISTORY CAN BE FOUND A STRONGER CONFEDERATION OF NATIONS THAN THAT NOW UNITED IN A COMMON EFFORT AGAINST THE AXIS AND THIS UNION WILL CONTINUE, I AM SURE, BEYOND EVENTUAL VICTORY AND BE AN INSTRUMENT FOR MOLDING THE PEACE."

DN859PEW

DDE Book - Encyclical

THE ENCYCLICAL WAS ADDRESSED TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PONTIFF'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONSECRATION AS A BISHOP AND CONSISTED OF 60 PAGES HEADED "MISTIC CORPORIS." IT WAS DATED JUNE 29, THE FEAST DAY OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL.

DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, THE FIRST EXPLAINS AND COMMENTS ON THE WORDS OF SAINT PAUL WHICH FIRST DESCRIBED THE CHURCH AS THE "MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST;" THE SECOND TREATS WITH THE UNION OF THE FAITHFUL IN THE CHURCH AND THROUGH THE CHURCH, WHILE THE THIRD CONSISTS OF A PASTORAL EXHORTATION AGAINST A SERIES OF ERRORS DIFFUSED IN THE SUBJECT "MYSTICAL BODY."

JUL -4 1943

DN926PEW

JUL -4 1943

MARTINIQUE

ALGIERS, JULY 3-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED TODAY TO SEND A DELEGATE TO MARTINIQUE TO CONFER WITH ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, ON A TRANSFER OF THE ISLAND TO THE COMMITTEE'S AUTHORITY.

JUL -4 1943

THE IDENTITY OF THE ENVOY WAS NNOT DISCLOSED.

30.24—5653

115

CAIRO, JULY 3-(AP)-A PLEDGE THAT POLAND NEVER WOULD DO ANYTHING TO JEOPARDIZE FUTURE GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND RUSSIA WAS VOICED HERE YESTERDAY BY GEN.WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PRIME MINISTER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

HE SAID HE WAS CERTAIN A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING WOULD BE REACHED BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

JUL -4 1943

SIKORSKI ENVISAGED A POST-WAR FEDERATED EUROPE WITH POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA OCCUPYING DOMINANT POSITIONS IN A CENTRAL TIER OF COUNTRIES AND COOPERATING CLOSELY WITH RUSSIA.

BUT, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, EAST PRUSSIA COULD NOT REMAIN POISED LIKE A DAGGER AT POLAND'S SIDE IF PEACE WERE TO BE ENSURED.

A UNITED NATIONS AIR FORCE, SIKORSKI SAID, WITH SMALL NATIONS MAINTAINING THEIR OWN ARMIES UNDER A CENTRAL AUTHORITY, WOULD SECURE SAFETY FOR THE SMALLER NATIONS.

XM401AEW

ADD Allied HQ N Africa

OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS YESTERDAY WAS THE HEAVIEST ENCOUNTERED IN RECENT DAYS AND SEEMINGLY DISPELLED ANY IDEA THAT THEY HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM SICILY BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUOUS POUNDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE ISLAND'S AIRDROMES.

JUL -4 1943

ONE MITCHELL PILOT, LIEUT.KORRIGAN J.QUINN OF 917 N.W. EIGHTH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., REPORTED A HEAVY GROUND HAZE MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE BOMBERS TO LOCATE THEIR TARGETS, BUT SAID "I THINK WE TORE UP THE OBJECTIVES." OTHER CREWMEN REPORTED THAT HITS WERE SCORED ON BUILDINGS NEAR THE RAILROAD YARDS AT CASTELVETRANO.

RAF WELLINGTONS ALSO ENCOUNTERED HAZE OVER PALERMO THE PRECEDING NIGHT, BUT AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID THEIR ATTACK ON THAT VITAL SICILIAN PORT WAS "HEAVY AND SUCCESSFUL."

HIGH EXPLOSIVES, INCLUDING SEVERAL 4,000-POUNDERS AND INCENDIARIES, WERE DROPPED ON THE MARSHALLING YARDS," THE REPORT SAID. "WHEN ONE STICK OF BOMBS BURST ON THE SIDINGS THERE WAS A SERIES OF BRILLIANT BLUE FLASHES. OTHER BOMBS FELL NEAR OIL TANKS NORTH OF THE HARBOR. CAGLIARI IN SARDINIA ALSO WAS ATTACKED, AND ALL BOMBS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LANDED IN THE TARGET AREA."

XM1006AEW

JUL -4 1943

JUL -4 1943

ADD ADV AIR Base in Nor. Africa —

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MESSINA AND CATANIA IN SICILY TIED UP TRAFFIC AT THAT ISLAND'S TWO MOST IMPORTANT RAIL CENTERS AND OFFICIAL CALLS UPON CHILIVANI IN NORTH CENTRAL SARDINIA PLAYED HOB WITH RAIL TRAFFIC AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CROSS-ISLAND LINES.

JUL -4 1943

FLYING FORTRESSES HAVE DONE VIRTUALLY ALL THE LONG-RANGE PRECISION WORK, NORMALLY BOMBING FROM WELL OVER 20,000 FEET. WELLINGTONS OPERATING BY NIGHT AND MITCHELLS AND MARAUDERS FLYING BY DAY HAVE BEEN USED AT LOW AND MEDIUM ALTITUDES AGAINST LARGE GROUND TARGETS BEST DEALT WITH BY PATTERN BOMBING.

LIGHTNINGS, MUCH LIKE THE GERMAN FOCKE-WULF 190 IN ALL-AROUND USEFULNESS, HAVE PROVEN EXCELLENT ESCORTS FOR BOTH HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS, AND ALSO HAVE BEEN SENT OUT TO DO BOMBING, STRAFING AND RECONNAISSANCE. WARHAWK ESCORTS OF MEDIUM BOMBERS SPENT EXTRA HOURS STRAFING FORTS, BARRACKS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS, DEPOTS, POWER STATIONS, DAMS, AIRPORTS, LOCOMOTIVES, TRAINS, SHIPS AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

N355PEW

ADD New York — Ayis Prisoners

WE ALSO BROUGHT HOME MANY AMERICAN WOUNDED. ONE, TEMPORARILY BLINDED, PROVED THE BEST DICE PLAYER ABOARD. HE HAD AN ASSISTANT, ANOTHER SOLDIER, WHO READ THE CUBES FOR HIM.

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AND WE CARRIED MANY FRENCH AVIATION CADETS, SOME RECENTLY OUT OF FRANCE, WHO WILL TRAIN HERE TO BE PILOTS. THEY WERE ASTONISHED THAT THE FOOD ABOARD WAS SO GOOD, AND THAT THE PRISONERS GOT THE SAME MEALS AS WE GOT.

"OUR PRISONERS IN GERMANY GET ONLY BLACK BREAD AND WATERY SOUP," THEY SAID.

(AX)-MEMPHIS, OTMW

BLS

KX

LONDON, JULY 3--(AP)--DONALD R.DOOLITTLE, OF SUMNER, WASH., A RADIOMAN SECOND CGASS, WAS COMMENDED BY THE U.S.NAVY TODAY FOR DEVOTION TO DUTY DURING AN ENEMY ATTACK ON A MERCHANT SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST SUMMER BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.

THE SHIP ON WHICH DOOLITTLE THEN WAS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED GUARD WAS UNDER ATTACK FOR 60 HOURS BY DIVE BOMBERS, SHORE BATTERIES, SUBMARINES AND OTHER CRAFT. THE GUN CREW DESTROYED TWO PLANES AND ONE E-BOAT BEFORE THEIR VESSEL WAS SUNK.

DOOLITTLE WAS RESCUED BY AN ALLIED WARSHIP. HE ENLISTED IN THE U.S. NAVY IN OCTOBER, 1940, AND NOW IS STATIONED AT LONDONDERRY.

B2509AEW

JUL -4 1943

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30.24—5655

882

KX CO PX MI

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A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 3-(AP)-FIRST LIEUT. EDWIN S.BOYD OF SANTA MONICA, CALIF., SHOUTED TO HIS CREW TO PREPARE TO BAIL OUT AS HE STRUGGLED WITH THE DAMAGED CONTROLS OF HIS FLYING FORTRESS RETURNING FROM AN ATTACK ON NORTHWEST GERMANY JUNE 25.

THREE WOUNDED CREWMEN WERE ABOARD THE TOTTERING FORTRESS "AMATOL" WHICH BORE MORE THAN 300 MACHINE-GUN, CANNON AND FLAK WOUNDS FROM SAVAGE AIR ACTION. TWO ENGINES WERE GONE. THE GASOLINE WAS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. WHEN THE ENGLISH COAST WAS SIGHTED, AMATOL HAD SLIPPED DOWN TO 1,500 FEET AND WAS LOSING ABOUT 100 FEET OF ALTITUDE EVERY MINUTE.

THE BOMB BAY DOORS WOULDN'T CLOSE, MULTIPLYING THE HAZARDS AND GREATLY LESSENING THE CREW'S CHANCE TO SURVIVE.

WHEN CREWMEN HEARD BOYD'S ORDER TO PREPARE TO BAIL OUT, ONE OF THEM REPLIED: "OKAY, BUT WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"

"HARRY (SECOND LIEUT. HARRY B.HOLSAPPLES, 23, OF SPRINGFIELD, O., THE CO-PILOT) AND I ARE GOING TO STAY AND TRY TO LAND HER," ANSWERED THE SLENDER, 21-YEAR-OLD PILOT WHOSE CREW CALL THEMSELVES "BOYD'S BUMS."

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"THEN WE WANTA STAY WITH YOU," SAID ONE OF THE CREW.

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY SAFE FOR THEM TO PARACHUTE DOWN TO THE ENGLISH FARMSIDE BELOW OR EVEN INTO THE CHANNEL WITHIN SIGHT OF READY AND HELPING HANDS, BUT BOYD'S BUMS PREFERRED TO REMAIN WITH THEIR BOYISH LEADER WHO BEARS THE REPUTATION OF BEING ONE OF THE BEST PILOTS IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

BOYD AGREED RELUCTANTLY. SO WITH FLAPPING BOMB BAY DOORS ALLOWING ONLY ONE FOOT OF CLEARANCE, HE MADE A TICKLISH LANDING ON HIS HOME BASE WITHOUT INCIDENT.

AS THE BOMBERS THUNDERED THROUGH THE HEAVY CLOUDS AND FOUGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS TO ATTACK THEIR TARGETS, BOYD'S PLANE LOST ONE ENGINE. STRAGGLING BEHIND, HE DROPPED 2,000 FEET DOWN FROM ONE FORMATION TO ANOTHER AND CONTINUED HIS BOMB RUN, UNLOADING HIS CARGO.

THEN FROM CONCENTRATED ATTACKS BY FOUR FIGHTERS, THE BOMBSHE

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TO ANOTHER AND CONTINUED HIS BOMB RUN, UNLOADING HIS CARGO.

THEN FROM CONCENTRATED ATTACKS BY FOUR FIGHTERS, THE BOMBER EMERGED WITH ANOTHER ENGINE SHOT OUT AND 60 PER CENT OF THE CONTROL CABLES SEVERED. THE OXYGEN SYSTEM WAS PARTLY DESTROYED; THE ELEVATORS WERE LOCKED IN A CLIMBING POSITION.

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THREE 20-MILLIMETER CANNON SHELLS EXPLODED IN THE WAIST SECTION, WOUNDING SERGEANTS ALBERT L.DELCONTE, 32 OF PHILADELPHIA; ROY L. WEATHERFORD OF SPARTA, WIS., AND JULIAN J.GURBINDO, 22, OF FRESNO--ALL GUNNERS. BUT ALL REMAINED AT THEIR POSTS AND KEPT THEIR GUNS SMOKING.

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DELCONTE, WHO DOUBLES AS A RADIO OPERATOR, LATER WAS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN HIT BY 50 SHELL FRAGMENTS IN THE CHEST, LEFT ARM AND LEFT SIDE. DESPITE HIS WOUNDS, HE SPLICED TOGETHER ENOUGH OF THE SEVERED CONTROL CABLES TO ENABLE THE PILOT TO KEEP THE SHIP IN THE AIR.

PRAISING DELCONTE, BOYD SAID "HE DIDN'T EVEN TELL US HE WAS WOUNDED UNTIL WE GOT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WAY HOME. THEN WE GOT HIM INTO THE NAVIGATOR'S SECTION AND ADMINISTERED FIRST AID."

DELCONTE, WHO HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, NOW IS RECOVERING IN A HOSPITAL, HIS COMRADES SAID.

FRAGMENTS STRUCK GURBINDO IN THE HEAD AND LEFT LEG AND INFLICTED MINOR CUTS ON WEATHERFORD'S HEAD AND FACE. BOTH HAVE ALREADY BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL.

UNABLE TO KEEP UP WITH THE BOMBER FORMATIONS, BOYD HEADED FOR HEAVY CLOUDS WHICH PROVIDED COVER.

"WE COULD SEE FIGHTERS ATTACKING THE FORMATIONS ABOVE US BUT WE PLAYED HIDE AND SEEK IN THE CLOUDS AND THEY DIDN'T GET TO US. IF THEY HAD WE WOULDN'T HAVE HAD MUCH CHANCE OF GETTING BACK."

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ONCE, BOYD SAID, THE SHIP BROKE OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND HE DISCOVERED HE WAS OFF COURSE AND HEADED BACK FOR GERMANY. HE SWUNG THE SHIP AROUND AND FLEW BY INSTRUMENTS UNTIL HE BROKE OUT OF THE OVERCAST OVER THE CHANNEL.

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GURBINDO AND SERGT. EDDIE E.HAMLIN, 19, TRINIDAD, COLO., WERE CREDITED WITH DAMAGING ONE FIGHTER EACH.

THE NORTHWEST GERMANY RAID WAS THE SECOND FOR HOLSAPPLE, BUT THE OTHER CREWMEN HAD BEEN ON SEVEN TO NINE MISSIONS.

BOYD SAID HIS BIGGEST SCARE OCCURRED ON A PREVIOUS RAID WHEN A 2,000-POUND BOMB DROPPED BY A HIGHER-FLYING BOMBER TORE A CHUNK OUT OF THE END OF ONE OF HIS WINGS AS IT WHISTLED DOWNWARD.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE SECOND LIEUT. ELDON M.TOLMAN, 23, BUFFALO, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; SECOND LIEUT. DELBERT P.RAY, 26, LOVELL, WYO., BOMBARDIER; SERGT. JOSEPH W.KEEN, 24, LONGMONT, COLO., BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND SERGT. JOHN R.FARRELL, 22, FOND DU LAC, WIS., TAIL GUNNER.

GH239PEW

30.24—5657

ADD VS. 14th AIR FORCE HDQ in China

ALISON, WHOSE PLANE WAS BADLY DAMAGED IN AN AIR BATTLE WITH JAPANESE, CALLED FOR HELP WHEN AN ENEMY ZERO GOT ON HIS TAIL. TZANG SHOT DOWN THE ZERO--AN ACT, THE CITATION SAID, "INDICATIVE OF COOPERATION AMONG ALLIED MILITARY FORCES."

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WENT TO MAJORS ROLAND M.WILCOX, OF DELRAY BEACH, FLA., AND EDMUND GOSS, OF TAMPA, FLA.; CAPTAINS ARTHUR CRUISHANK, OF HOUSTAN, LA., ELMER W.RICHRDSON, OF SAN ANTONIO,

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ARTHUR CRUISHANK, OF HOUSTAN, LA., ELMER W.RICHARDSON, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ROGER S.PRYOR, OF STAKVILLE, MISS., AND WILLIAM GROSVENOR, OF NEWPORT, R.I., AND TO LIEUTENANTS CHARLES TUCKER, OF LA CRESCENTA, CALIF., JAMES W.LITTLE, OF FINCASTLE, KY., RAYMOND A.MITCHELL, OF PERRY, ARK., EDWARD S.CALVERT, OF COLUMBUS, O., CHARLES CRYSLER, OF KENMORE, N.Y., MATHEW M.GORDON, OF PUEBLO, COLO., AND JAMES L.LEE, OF GREENSBORO, N.C.

AIR MEDALS WENT TO SERGEANTS DONALD G.MASTERS, OF PORTLAND, ORE., FANE H.WESTBERRY, OF MIAMI, FLA., RICHARD P.LESUER, OF TOLEDO, O., WILLIAM T.NOVAK, OF PUEBLO, COLO., ARTHUR J.BENKO, OF BISBEE, ARIZ., ALBERTO GAZO, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND FRANK F.METALLO, OF MIDDLETOWN, PA.

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PURPLE HEARTS WERE AWARDED MAJOR WILCOX, LIEUT.HENRY I.WOOD, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; TECH.SERGT. REX MURPHY, OAKLAND, CALIF.; STAFF SERGTS. ARTHUR HEIN, SHAFTER, CALIF., AND GEORGE E.MCCORD, BALTIMORE, MD.; SERGT.OTIS PARIS, SPRINGFIELD, MO.; CORPORALS WILLIAM F.GAINES, BUFFALO LAKE, MINN., AND HERMAN FRANKLIN, KOKOMO, IND.

BRIG.GEN.EDGAR E.GLENN, NEW YORK CITY, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN A JAPANESE RAID HERE APRIL 28, WAS AWARDED A PURPLE HEART.

CHENNAULT PAID TRIBUTE TO THE GROUND CREWS, DECLARING "YOUR WORK AS MEMBERS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE HAS BEEN EQUALLY AS GREAT AS THE RECORDS OF THE COMBAT MEN.

"WE CAN EXPECT AN EVEN BETTER RECORD IN THE YEAR TO COME," CHENNAULT DECLARED. "WHY SHOULDN'T WE? OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS THIS YEAR FOUGHT A SUPERIOR FIGHT--SHORT-STAFFED AND UNDER-MANNED."

MT122PEW

JUL -4 1943

A196

ADD NEW DELHI--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BURMA X X X INVITING TROUBLE.

BOTH BRITISH AND UNITED STATES AIRMEN MADE WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN BURMA YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

U.S. LIBERATORS DUMPED SIX TONS OF BOMBS ON AN OIL REFINERY WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE SEEKING TO RESTORE TO OPERATION AT SYRIAM, NEAR RANGOON, AND "HITS WERE REPORTED AMONG THE STORAGE TANKS," AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

MITCHELL BOMBERS SCATTERED EXPLOSIVES AMONG DERRICKS OF THE YANANGYAT OIL FIELDS AND SCORED HITS ON BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS AT SEVERAL POINTS IN CENTRAL BURMA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

IT WAS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS DELIVERED MORE THAN EIGHT TONS OF BOMBS ON AN ENEMY SUPPLY BASE FOR A RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM BURMA TO BANGKOK THURSDAY.

"BURSTS WERE REPORTED IN THE AREA OF THE RAIL SIDINGS AND WAREHOUSES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FROM THE VARIOUS OPERATIONS OF THE TWO DAYS, ONE UNITED STATES PLANE WAS REPORTED MISSING.

BRITISH FIGHTER ETC X X X AS BEFORE.

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JUL -4 1943

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30.24——5659

ADD Allied HQ @ Australia

THE LONG AWAITED APPEARANCE OF UNITS OF THE JAPANESE NAVY MATERIALIZED BRIEFLY IN THE APPROACH ON RENDOVA SATURDAY OF THREE JAPANESE LIGHT CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS WHICH SHELLED OUR POSITIONS THERE.

THE COMMUNIQUE FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC OPERATIONS, SAID THE SHELLING WAS "INEFFECTIVE" AND THAT THE ENEMY NAVAL UNITS WERE DRIVEN OFF BY OUR OWN WARSHIPS.

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WHILE THE NAVAL ACTION WAS IN PROGRESS ALLIED LIGHTNINGS (P-38S) AND JAPANESE ZEROS CLASHED IN SKY COMBAT.

NIGHT LEAD [illegible]

THE NEW CORSAIRS WERE THE FIGHTERS WHICH PILED INTO THE FAR SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF ENEMY PLANES OVER RENDOVA AND LICKED THEM FRIDAY. LIGHTNINGS MADE UP THE 10 INTERCEPTORS WHICH TOOK ON THE SECOND GROUP OF 50 SATURDAY.

DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS DELIVERED THE PUNCHES AGAINST THE MUNDA BIVOUAC, DROPPING 1,000 AND 2,000 POUND BOMBS IN A SHATTERING ATTACK WHILE MEDIUM BOMBERS WENT AFTER THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS THERE.

LIBERATORS FORMED THE ATTACKING FORCE OVER RABAUL, CARRYING FRAGMENTATION, INCENDIARY AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS. IN ADDITION TO THE THREE BIG FIRES, 15 SMALLER ONES WERE COUNTED.

LIBERATORS ALSO MADE THE LONG FLIGHT TO CELEBES AND MITCHELLS WERE USED AGAINST TIMOR.

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A SINGLE FLYING FORTRESS BOMBED THE AIRDROME AT CAPE GLOUCESTER WHICH IS ON NEW BRITAIN WITHIN FIGHTER PLANE RANGE OF THE GROUND ACTION AT SALAMAUA.

THE ENTIRE NEW GUINEA GROUND ACTION WAS ON A SMALL SCALE, CONSISTING LARGELY OF THE PATROL CLASHES AT ORODUBI, WHICH IS ON THE JUNGLE TRACK BETWEEN SALAMAUA AND MUBO.

THERE THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE WORKED UP INTO FAVORABLE POSITIONS AND THEIR MACHINEGUNS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES COMMAND THE VILLAGE OF ORODUBI.

(EARLIER REPORTS FROM NEW GUINEA STATED THAT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAVE REACHED POSITIONS IN SOME CASES WITHIN ACTUAL SIGHT OF SALAMAUA, WHICH IS ON AN ISTHMUS EXTENDING INTO THE HUON GULF ON NEW GUINEA'S NORTHEAST COAST).

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Insert 1st para. Allied HQs Australia - bases Munda

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR, SUPREME COMMANDER OF OPERATIONS, REPORTED AS THE LATEST SUCCESS A JUNCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN PATROLS FROM MUBO, 12 MILES SOUTH AND INLAND FROM SALAMAUA, WITH THE AMERICANS WHO LANDED ON THE COAST AT NASSAU BAY WEDNESDAY. THIS COMPLETED THE FIRST PHASE OF THE NEW OPERATIONS THERE.

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IN ADDITION TO PATROLS BELOW AND BEHIND THAT ENEMY BASE, OTHER PATROLS HAVE BEEN REPORTED ABOVE IT IN THE VICNITY OF MALOLO.

REALIZING THE PERIL POSED AT SALAMAUA, WHICH HAS A GOOD AIRDROME WITHIN EASY FIGHTER RANGE OF JAPANESE-HELD NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, THE ENEMY SENT 10 PLANES AGAINST THE AMERICANS AT NASSAU BAY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED WITHOUT FURTHER ELABORATION.

FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY THE TROBRIANDS AND WOODLARK ISLANDS WERE NOT MENTIONED IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, BUT A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER COMMENTED THAT IN THIS CASE "NO NEWS PROBABLY IS GOOD NEWS."

FROM THIS IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THESE OPERATIONS HAD BEEN COMPLETED. NO JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK WHATEVER HAS BEEN REPORTED.

FUTURE OPERATIONS PROBABLY WILL DEPEND TO A GREAT EXTENT ON NEW EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS SENT THIS WAY, PARTICULARLY TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND. OPERATIONS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT WITH MUCH THE SAME EQUIPMENT THE MEN HAD ON HAND IN EARLY SPRING.

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BUT ACQUISITION OF THE TROBRIANDS AND WOODLARK ISLANDS GIVES MACARTHUR NEW BASES WITH WHICH TO MOVE HIS BOMBER LINE FORWARD, AND HIS CONTROL OF THE AIR AND SEA APPROACHES SHOULD ENABLE HIM TO SUPPLY THESE ISLANDS.

WITH FIGHTERS BASED ON THE ISLANDS, BOMBERS SUCH AS THOSE THAT POUNDED RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN IN ANOTHER HEAVY RAID YESTERDAY COULD HAVE FIGHTER COVER WHICH THEY HAVE NOT HAD THUS FAR. IN ADDITION, THE ISLANDS WILL GIVE MACARTHUR SCATTERED BASES ON WHICH TO DISPERSE HIS FORCES AND AT THE SAME TIME SHORTEN HIS LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

SX540APW NM

JUL -4 1943

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30.24—5661

A95KX

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 26,(DELAYED)-(AP)-JUST AS YOU CAN COME BACK TO NEW YORK AFTER A BRIEF ABSENCE AND NOTICE NEW APARTMENT BUILDINGS GOING UP WHERE YOU'D PASSED FAMILIAR OLD BROWNSTONE FRONTS BEFORE, SO YOU RETURN TO NEW GUINEA AFTER FOUR MONTHS AND FIND THERE ARE MANY CHANGES.

JUL -4 1943

THERE ARE CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERE, IN APPEARANCE, IN PERSONNEL. YOU GO LOOKING FOR SOME OF YOUR OLD FRIENDS AT B-17 OPERATIONS AND THE FIGHTER SQUADRONS, ONLY TO BE MET WITH A CASUAL "OH, HE'S BACK IN THE STATES."

FAIR ENOUGH AT THAT, SINCE MANY OF THOSE FLIERS HAD BEEN HERE 16 TO 18 MONTHS. BUT SOME OF THE FORTRESS BOYS ON THE RABAUL "MILK RUN" MADE IT FOR THE FIRST TIME LAST AUGUST AND ARE STILL AT IT.

WHERE THERE USED TO BE BOMB DUMPS IN OPEN FIELDS, YOU NOW FIND PAVED, GRAVELLED TAXI RAMPS LEADING TO REVETMENTS FOR LIBERATORS AND DOUGLAS TRANSPORTS. THE LOCKHEED LIGHTNINGS STILL WERE A NOVELTY WHEN YOU LEFT IN FEBRUARY. NOW, ONE MORNING ON AN ALERT, YOU COUNT NUMBERS IN THE AIR AT ONE TIME AND CAN HEAR STILL OTHERS UP BEHIND THE CLOUDS.

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A NEW ROAD YOU HAD WATCHED THEM BUILD WITH GREAT ANTICIPATION BECAUSE IT WOULD BE SO MUCH FUN TO RIDE OVER A SMOOTH ONE IS OPEN NOW--BUT IT'S BADLY POCKMARKED AND WASHBOARDED FROM CONSTANT TRUCK TRAFFIC THAT POUNDED IT IN THE RAINY SEASON. NEW WAREHOUSES AND REPAIR SHEDS HAVE SPRUNG UP WHERE ONCE YOU STILL COULD SEE AN OCCASIONAL WALLABY BOUNCING THROUGH THE LONG GRASS.

SOCIAL LIFE HAS STEPPED UP IN TEMPO. EACH BOMBER AND EACH FIGHTER SQUADRON HAS ITS OWN OFFICERS' CLUB--BUILT BY THE OFFICERS THEMSELVES, SINCE THEY ARE THE ONES WHO USE THEM. MANY OF THEM ARE TRIBUTES TO THE OFFICERS' RESOURCEFULNESS AND ARCHITECTURAL SKILL.

THERE ARE SO MANY PLACES WHERE MOVIES ARE SHOWN THAT YOU'RE OFTEN HARD PUT TO MAKE A SELECTION. THE BOYS, BY THE WAY, CAN GET ALONG WITHOUT HOLLYWOOD'S GLAMORIZED WAR EPICS. THEY'LL TAKE DEANNA DURBIN, BING CROSBY OR A GOOD MYSTERY.

A96

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WITH DEVELOPMENT HAS COME A GREATER FORMALITY. AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS USED TO WEAR SHORTS AND SHOES--NO MORE--DURING THE DAY. NOW THEY MUST OBSERVE THE FLIGHT SURGEON'S EDICT, THAT, AS A MALARIA PREVANTATIVE, LONG-SLEEVE SHIRTS AND LONG TROUSERS SHALL BE WORN AT ALL TIMES.

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AT ONE HOSPITAL THE LADS WITH DATES WOULD COME DOWN IN THE EVENING, STAND BETWEEN THE TWO ONE-TIME MISSION BUILDINGS WHICH WERE MADE INTO NURSES, QUARTERS, AND WHISTLE. NOW THEY HAVE TO PARK THEIR JEEPS AND STAFF CARS BY THE NEW RECREATION HALL, AND BE ANNOUNCED BY TELEPHONE.

THE FOOD HAS IMPROVED IMMEASURABLY (REFERENCES HERE BEING, IN EVERY CASE, TO THE MORESBY AREA AND NOT TO REGIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE). FRESH MEAT IS NO LONGER A RARITY, AND EVEN FRESH EGGS ARE ACCEPTED WITHOUT UNDUE SHOCK. TOMATOES, ONIONS, LETTUCE--THEY DON'T GET THEM ALL THE TIME, BUT EACH OUTFIT GETS ITS SHARE.

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IF THERE IS ANYTHING THAT HASN'T CHANGED, IT'S THE DUST, REDDISH DUST THAT GETS IN YOUR EARS, CLOGS YOUR NOSTRILS, YOUR HAIR, AND IS WHIPPED UP INTO GIANT STORM CLOUDS AS THE BOMBERS WARM UP BEFORE TAKING OFF. BUT MORESBY WOULDN'T BE MORESBY WITHOUT THE DUST AND IT WOULDN'T BE ANYTHING WITHOUT THE BOMBERS.

HG844PCW

E52KX

DC OX CX AP PC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,JUNE 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MEN WHO MAKE UP THE FLIGHT CREWS OF OUR BIG TRANSPORT PLANES ARE BEING RECOGNIZED FOR HEROISM AND DEVOTIO TO DUTY.

EIGHTEEN OF THEM, OFFICERS AND MEN, HAVE JUST BEEN AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL, FOR PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS. SOME OF THE AWARDS WERE BASED ON 25 FLIGHTS ACCUMULATED IN LESS THAN A MONTH'S TIME. IN ALL CASES HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED.

THE CITATIONS PRAISED THE MEN FOR "OUTSTANDING ABILITY, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY." THE FLIGHTS WERE AT LOW ALTITUDE OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, AND MANY WERE MADE UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS. THE FLIERS DROPPED SUPPLIES TO ADVANCED OUTPOSTS, CARRIED TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT TO FORWARD AREAS, AND EVACUATED WOUNDED PERSONNEL. LANDINGS IN MANY CASES WERE ON IMPROVISED FIELDS WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY POSITIONS.

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30.24—5663

THE MEN CITED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AND THE PERIODS IN WHICH THEY MADE THEIR FLIGHTS, INCLUDED:

CAPT.GEORGE E.STOVER, FREMONT,NEB., FEB.20-MARCH 13; CAPT.PHILIP M.ECHBERG, 502 SOUTH GREENE ST., BOONE,IOWA, FEB.4-MARCH 5.

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1ST.LT.ALBERT H.BURR, 806 MALAGA AAVE., CORAL GABLES,FLA., MARCH 25-APRIL 11; 1ST.LT.WILLIAM E.CARLSON, 434 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 13-MARCH 25; 1ST.LT.LEO C.ALVERSON, 816 40TH PLACE, FAIRFIELD,ALA., APRIL 3-APRIL 21.

1ST.LT.WALTER L.HURD,JR., 1726 FOURTEENTH AVE., SW., FORT DODGE,IOWA,FEB.9-MARCH 7; 2D.LT.DANIEL J.MURPHY, 63 NORTH 63D ST., PHILADELPHIA, JAN.5-FEB.23; 1ST.LT.VICTOR A.YUSKA, 1801 SOUTH 50TH AVE., CICERO, ILL., MARCH 8-MARCH 30; 2D.LT.EDWARD J.LENHARDT, 38 WEST 114TH ST., CHICAGO, DEC.15, 1942-FEB.8; 2D.LT.HAROLD R.OTTEN, STERLING, ILL., MARCH 2-MARCH 20.

STAFF SGT.HENRY F.ARTS JR., 2704 ACKLEN AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN., FEB.23-MARCH 15.

HG818PCW

Asst Hickam Field — send air mail

LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, COMMANDING THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT; MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALE, COMMANDING THE SEVENTH AIRFORCE, AND REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM R.FURLONG, COMMANDANT OF THE PEARL HARBOR NAVY YARD, WILL OFFICIATE.

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NIGHT LEAD MARTINIQUE

SAN JUAN,PUERTO RICO, JULY 3-(AP)-FOOD TO RELIEVE THE HUNGRY NATIVES OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE RIDES AT ANCHOR HERE, ONLY A FEW MILES AWAY, ITS UNLOADING DEPENDENT UPON THE OUTCOME OF TALKS BETWEEN VICE ADMIRAL JOHN H.HOOVER, COMMANDANT OF THE 10TH NAVAL DISTRICT, AND ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE ANTILLES, ON THD FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS OF FRENCH INSULAR POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

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(THE WORDING OF THIS DISPATCH SUGGESTED THAT HOOVER ALREADY HAS GONE TO MARTINIQUE TO CONFER WITH ROBERT.

(FROM ALGIERS IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION HAD NAMED A MEMBER OF ITS WASHINGTON STAFF AS SPECIAL ENVOY TO MARTINIQUE. THE ENVOY, WHOSE NAME WAS GIVEN ONLY AS HOPPENOT, WILL GO TO MARTINIQUE TO DISCUSS ENTRY OF THE ANTILLES INTO THE ANTI-VICHY FRENCH EMPIRE.)

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ONLY A WORD FROM ROBERT IS NEEDED FOR THE NAVY TO GIVE THE SIGNAL FOR THE FOOD-LADEN SHIPS TO TURN TOWARD MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE HARBORS TO DISCHARGE VAST STORES OF BADLY NEEDED MEATS, RICE, SALT-FISH, AND CANNED GOODS SUPPLIED BY THE LEASE-LEND FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION.

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AT LEAST TWO SHIPS AND PERHAPS A THIRD WERE LOADED IN NEW YORK SOME TIME IN MAY AND ARRIVED AT SAN JUAN LAST MONTH. THEY STAYED IN SAN JUAN HARBOR SEVERAL DAYS, AWAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. THEY NOW ARE "SOMEWHERE IN THE CARIBBEAN," AWAITING THE OUTCOME OF THE CONVER-SATIONS BETWEEN ROBERT AND HOOVER.

PRESUMABLY, IF ROBERT REMAINS UNYIELDING AND CLINGS TO HIS PAST POLICIES THIS FOOD WILL BE DIVERTED TO SOME OTHER WEST INDIAN ISLE, AS HAPPENED WITH A SHIPMENT OF MEATS AND OTHER FOODS THREE MONTHS AGO.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE FOOD ABOARD WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO FEED MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE SEVERAL WEEKS, UNTIL REGULAR SHIPPING SERVICE CAN BE ORGANIZED.

EDWARD BASH, CHIEF OF THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION FOR THE CARIBBEAN, SAID HIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO SEND ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES TO SUPPLEMENT THE SHIPMENTS VERY QUICKLY. HE ADDED THAT THE FDA IN SAN JUAN IS PREPARED TO FOOD MARTINIQUE FOR A SHORT PERIOD, UNTIL REGULAR SHIPPING IS ORGANIZED IN THE EVENT OF DELAY OR QUICK CONSUMPTION OF THE INITIAL SHIPMENTS.

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FOLO RIO DE JANEIRO GIRAUD UNDER DASH

- - -

WHILE THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL WORD AS TO SUCH A PLAN, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT GIRAUD MAY TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY EITHER ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON OR LATER TO STOP AT MARTINIQUE, BIG FRENCH ISLAND IN THE CARIBBEAN.

UNTIL LATELY, MARTINIQUE HAS HELD ALOOF FROM THE UNITED NATIONS BUT THE NAVY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT VICE ADMIRAL JOHN HOWARD HOOVER WOULD CONFER WITH ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE COLONY, ON ITS STATUS.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN ALGIERS, NOTING WHAT IT CALLED "A MORE HOPEFUL TONE" IN RECENT STATEMENTS BY ROBERT, DECIDED TODAY TO SEND A DELEGATE THERE IN AN EFFORT TO BRING ITS PEOPLE OVER TO THE UNITED FRENCH EMPIRE.

MJ531PEW

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30.24—5665

ADD San Juan PR — Hoover

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ABROGATED THE AGREEMENT LAST MAY.

OBSERVERS HERE WERE PUZZLED BY ROBERT'S ACTION IN MAKING HIS OVERTURES TO WASHINGTON RATHER THAN TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN ALGIERS. IT COULD BE VIEWED TWO WAYS, IT WAS POINTED OUT.

ROBERT, WHO HAS REMAINED FAITHFUL TO THE VICHY GOVERNMENT DESPITE PRESSURE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS, MAY STILL BE UNWILLING TO DEAL WITH THE FRENCH COMMITTEE, OR ELSE HE IS SEEKING UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT IN WASHINGTON BEFORE TURNING OVER CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS.

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RENE VEBER, FORMER GOVERNOR OF FRENCH GUIANA WHO WAS OUSTED IN MARCH, EXPRESSED THE OPINION HERE THAT ROBERT OPENED NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH WASHINGTON TO INSURE CONTROL PASSING TO A SUPPORTER OF GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD RATHER THAN TO GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE.

EARLY IN APRIL ROBERT INDICATED HE WOULD BRING MARTINIQUE TO THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES WHEN "THE FRENCH WHO ARE FIGHTING FORM A UNITY UNDER ONE SINGLE AUTHORITY VESTED WITH SOVEREIGN RIGHTS."

LIKELIEST SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT WAS BELIEVED TO BX JEAN RAPENNE, YOUNG AND WELL-LIKED GOVERNOR OF FRENCH GUIANA WHO WAS APPOINTED TO THE POST BY GENERAL GIRAUD AFTER VEBER'S OUSTER.

EARLY IN MAY RAPENNE REVEALED THAT WHEN HE LEFT AFRICA TO TAKE OVER THE POST AT CAYENNE GIRAUD HAD TOLD HIM TO "LOOK AFTER FRENCH INTERESTS" THROUGHOUT THE FRENCH ANTILLES.

RAPENNE ADDED THAT GIRAUD INTENDED HIM TO BECOME HIGH COMMISSIONER OF MARTINIQUE IF AND WHEN ROBERT STEPPED DOWN.

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SB356AEW

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IRONICALLY, IT IS KNOWN THAT ONE OF TWO SHIPS FORMERLY IN SERVICE BETWEEN MARTINIQUE AND THE UNITED STATES WAS CARRYING FOODSTUFFS UNDER THE ORIGINAL ROBERT-HOOVER AGREEMENT UNTIL THE CREW MUTINIED AT NEW ORLEANS AND REFUSED TO RETURN TO FORT-DE-FRANCE AS LONG AS ROBERT MAINTAINED A PRO-VICHY ATTITUDE.

IF ROBERT SIGNIFIES A WILLINGNESS TO JOIN THE ISLANDS UNDER HIS JURISDICTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS' CAUSE, PROCLAIMS HIS ALLEGIANCE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION IN ALGIERS OR STEPS OUT IN FAVOR OF AN ALGIERS-APPOINTED GOVERNOR, THE FOODSTUFFS WILL BE UNLOADED WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

THE SHIPMENTS ARE DESCRIBED AS "CONTAINING EVERYTHING THOSE PEOPLE WILL WANT AND NEED," MOSTLY NATIVE STAPLES.

FOR MONTHS, FUGITIVES FROM THE ROBERT REGIME HAVE BEEN UNANIMOUS IN DESCRIBING THE FOOD CONDITIONS WITHIN THE ISLES AS DESPERATE SINCE THE UNITED STATES HALTED FOOD SHIPMENTS LAST NOVEMBER, AND THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF FOOD RIOTS IN PARTS OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE.

DN721PEW

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vancouver, july 3--(ap)--mayor fiorello h. laguardia of new york city was to continue conferences today with members of the permanent unite states-canadian joint board of defense of which he is chairman of the american section.

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the mayor arrived here last night accompanied by his secretary and united states military leaders.

the discussions will be concluded this afternoon and tonight mayor laguardia is expected to leave for eastern canada after a press conference late in the afternoon.

mayor laguardia was in vancouver about a year ago when he conferred by premier john hart and members of the british columbia provincial cabinet and defense board members xf on the alaska military highway routes .

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WINNIPEG, JULY 3-(AP)-- DR. W. O. LEWIS, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE, TOLD THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST UNION OF WESTERN CANADA LAST NIGHT THAT "WE MUST KEEP OUR EYES WIDE OPEN" IN THE ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

"WE NEED RUSSIA AND RUSSIA NEEDS US," HE SAID, "BUT WE MUST NOT BE AFRAID OF RUSSIA SO MUCH THAT WE WHITEWASH MANY OF THE SORDID FACTS. RUSSIA IS STILL A DICTATORSHIP."

DR. LEWIS SAID THERE ARE 1,000,000 BAPTISTS IN RUSSIA, THE SECOND LARGEST RELIGIOUS GROUP IN THE SOVIET UNION.

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AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THIS IS THE DATE WHICH THE GERMAN CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO HAS BEEN PERSISTENTLY PREDICTING WOULD PRODUCE THE ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE--BUT TODAY, WITH THE INVASION STILL IN THE FUTURE, THE PARIS STATION SCOFFED AT THE ALLIES, SARCASTICALLY INTIMATING THAT THEIR PLANS HAD GONE AWRY.

IT WAS A PATENT EFFORT TO GET OUT FROM UNDER THE FORECAST WHICH THE STATION HAD BEEN DRUMMING FOR A WEEK.

CERTAINLY PROPHECY IS A TRICKY BUSINESS, CALLING EITHER FOR VAST RASHNESS OR GREAT CLEVERNESS. STILL, HAD THE PARIS BROADCASTER SINGLED OUT JULY 3 AS THE APPROXIMATE RATHER THAN THE SPECIFIC DATE -- AND ASSUMING THAT INVASION DOESN'T COME BEFORE MIDNIGHT TONIGHT -- HE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN SO FAR OFF AT THAT.

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ONE SUSPECTS THAT THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND WOULD AGREE WITH HIM BROADLY, FOR INDICATIONS MULTIPLY THAT WE ARE CLOSE TO THE ZERO HOUR OF SOME SORT OF INVASION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. AS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT, SICILY IS A GOOD BET, AND THE BIG SISTER ISLAND OF SARDINIA MIGHT BE COUPLED WITH THAT FOR A DOUBLE.

DISPATCHES FROM SPAIN REPORT HEAVY MOVEMENT OF ALLIED SHIPPING INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN. TWO CONVOYS OF TRANSPORTS ARE SAID TO HAVE CLEARED GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY, AND ANOTHER WAS STATED TO BE ARRIVING THERE FROM THE ATLANTIC. A CONSIDERABLE BRITISH NAVAL UNIT, INCLUDING THE WARSHIPS NELSON AND RODNEY, ARE REPORTED ANCHORED IN THE ROADSTEAD OF THE ROCK. MEANTIME THE ALLIES HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN TWENTY ENEMY SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DURING THE PAST WEEK.

BOTH SICILY AND SARDINIA--PARTICULARLY THE FORMER--HAVE BEEN BLASTED WITH BOMBS TO A POINT WHERE THEY ARE IN DIRE STRAITS. "PALERMO THE HAPPY," CAPITAL AND CHIEF PORT OF SICILY, HAS BEEN BOMBED UNTIL AMERICAN AIRMEN OPERATING FLYING FORTRESSES HAVE REPORTED THAT THIS BIG CITY IS ABOUT "FINISHED." THE AIRFIELDS OF SICILY, WHICH CAUSED THE ALLIES SO MUCH ANGUISH DURING THE FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, ALSO HAVE BEEN BLASTED UNTIL THE MOVEMENT OF AXIS WARPLANES FROM THEM IS SAID TO BE LIGHT. THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS POSSESS SUPREMACY IN THAT THEATRE.

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THE THREE THOUSAND YEAR OLD CITY OF MESSINA, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC SPOTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAS BEEN ONCE MORE TORN TO PIECES--THIS TIME BY BOMBS. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT IT WAS DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE IN 1908 WHEN MORE THAN 77,000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND NINETY PERCENT OF THE CITY WAS DESTROYED.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS HAVE PAID SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MESSINA BECAUSE ITS AMPLE HARBOR IS THE RAILWAY JUNCTION WITH THE MAINLAND. TRAINS ARE FERRIED ACROSS THE STRAIT OF MESSINA, WHICH AT ITS NARROWEST POINT IS ONLY TWO MILES WIDE. NATURALLY THE ALLIES WOULD NEED TO SEVER THIS COMMUNICATION, TO CUT OFF REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES, BEFORE ATTEMPTING INVASION OF SICILY.

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INCIDENTALLY, THE STRAIT OF MESSINA IS A RACEWAY OF TIDES. IT'S HERE THAT SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS USED TO TORTURE THE ANCIENTS. SCYLLA WAS A FORMATION OF ROCK AND CHARYBDIS WAS A WHIRLPOOL WHICH SWIRLED NEARBY. SHIPS IN TRYING TO AVOID SCYLLA FREQUENTLY WERE DRAWN INTO THE WAITING MAELSTROM AND LOST, AND IT STILL REMAINS A DIFFICULT PASSAGE FOR ANY CAPTAIN.

THE ANGLO-BRITISH FORCES ARE PROCEEDING METHODICALLY WITH THEIR PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN POSITIONS, GIVING INDICATION THAT THEY DON'T INTEND TO BE RUSHED. ONE WOULD EXPECT A SIMILAR PROCEDURE WHEN IT COMES TO INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, IF INDEED THAT IS ATTEMPTED. WITH SICILY AND SARDINIA OCCUPIED, THE WAY WOULD BE CLEARED FOR BIGGER OPERATIONS, BUT IF THESE TWO BIG ISLANDS ARE THE FIRST OBJECTIVES, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPEDITION QUITE LIKELY WILL PAUSE BEFORE ENTERING ANOTHER PHASE OF THE ATTACK.

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BS (C)

BT HP CX KX MI

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 3-(AP)-THE REV.E.E.LEWIS OF PHILADELPHIA CALLED LAST NIGHT FOR MORE MISSIONARIES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS FOR FIELD WORK IN AFRICA.

HE IS DEPUTATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION.

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE 97TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANADA, HE SAID THAT THERE NOW WERE 425 MISSIONARIES IN THE SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION, COMPARED WITH 127 IN 1927, AND THAT CHURCHES IN ETHIOPIA NOW NUMBER 57. SOME 1,000 NATIVES HAVE BEEN BAPTIZED IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, HE SAID.

BZ348AEW

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CBS quoted a London radio report that "five more Italian officials have been expelled from the Fascist Party," including the director of the Milan Metal Corporation and two officials of the Italian Ministry of arms production.

The Nazis were having continued difficulty with saboteurs, guerrillas and XX other patriotic groups throughout the occupied countries.

US government monitors recorded a German-language dispatch from Budapest to Axis-controlled European newspapers saying the Bulgarian police had "rendered harmless" a group of terrorists attempting to damage industrial plants at Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The report said many were shot.

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A group of saboteurs in Denmark apparently were more successful. The Nazi-controlled Kalundborg radio said in another Broadcast heard by US Government monitors that seven explosions followed by fire caused "extensive damage" yesterday in a Copenhagen lumberyard. The broadcast added that the "perpetrators" were not found.

A dispatch through Stockholm said that shortly after the Copenhagen fire the Danish Parliament approved a measure returning weapons to Danish police in order to combat saboteurs. The Nazis confiscated such weapons in 1940.

30o24—5669

and dispersed by our fighters.

Five enemy bombers and four fighters were shot down without loss of a single Allied plane.

In addition, anti-aircraft gunners bagged twelve enemy bombers during a thirty-minute attack by sixteen escorted medium bombers.

Given Special Attention

The announcement from General MacArthur's headquarters that he had taken the field said special attention was given to the occupation of Kiriwina, in the Trobriand group, and Woodlark. The Trobriand group lies roughly 150 miles east of Allied-held Buna, New Guinea, and Woodlark is about one hundred miles farther east and slightly to the south.

General MacArthur was said to have impressed upon members of

Mac Arthur at Front To Direct Offensive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 4—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur, taking personal command of the new Allied offensive in the southwest Pacific, paid special attention to the occupation of two tiny islands between the Solomons and New Guinea, headquarters disclosed today.

The Allied commander-in-chief took direct charge of the operations against Kiriwina in the Trobiand islands and against Woodlark island.

Stresses Importance of Islands

Before leaving the New Guinea base, Gen. MacArthur impressed upon members of the landing party the importance of occupying these two places.

The Trobriand group lies re

Immaculately Dressed in Field

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 4 (AP)—When General MacArthur went to New Guinea to take personal command of the new Allied offensive in the Southwest Pacific, it was the second time in eight months that General MacArthur had gone to the battle zone in New Guinea.

The first occasion was last October when he set up headquarters at Port Moresby for the operations which took Buna and other points on the southeastern New Guinea coast and drove the Japanese out of the Papuan part of the big island.

This time General MacArthur was in supreme command of all forces, land, sea and air, engaging in the operations which thus far

Allies Land On Another Island; M'Arthur At Front RAF Pounds Cologne, Fortresses Hit French Targets

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21 JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN IN DAY

300 Of Enemy Killed In Attack On Island Off New Georgia

American Flyers Drop Bombs On Bivouac Area At Munda

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Monday*, July 5—Allied forces, expanding their gains in the new Southwest Pacific offensive under the personal leadership of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, have seized Vura village on Vangunu Island, off New Georgia, killing 300 of the Japanese garrison and dispersing the remainder.

Announcement of this new conquest came shortly after headquarters here had disclosed that General MacArthur himself had taken the field to direct operations.

Went To New Guinea

The general, who vowed when he left Corregidor in the Philippines that he some day would return, went to New Guinea last month a headquarters statement said, to direct preparation of the great drive which in a few days resulted in occupation of Kiriwina and Woodlark Islands, capture of Viru harbor and a successful landing at Nassau Bay just below Salamaua in New Guinea.

At Rendova Island in the central Solomons, which was occupied by Allied troops last week, twenty-one Japanese planes were destroyed in air battles and by anti-aircraft fire, the noon communique added. This raised to 155 the number of enemy planes downed since the beginning of the new drive last Wednesday.

Nassau Situation Quiet

The ground situation at Nassau Bay, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, was described as quiet.

"Since our landing fifty enemy dead have been counted, representing only a fraction of the total Japanese casualties," the communique said.

"Our losses have been moderate."

In the Salamaua sector, just north of Nassau Bay, patrol clashes are continuing. A Japanese patrol of twenty men were dispersed near Bobdubi, after ten were killed and several wounded.

33 Lost At Viru Harbor

Referring back to the capture of Viru harbor on New Georgia last week, the noon communique declared that American casualties there totaled only thirty-three.

Action Sunday included an attack by Allied torpedo and dive-bombers on the Japanese bivouac areas at Munda, site of a Japanese air base on New Georgia.

A single Liberator bomber, on reconnissance off New Guinea, attacked a 1,500-ton enemy ship, and left it sinking. Three direct hits were scored with 500-pound bombs.

The attack on the enemy encampments in the Munda are was made with 1,000 and 2,000-pound bombs. Enemy outposts at Bairoko harbor also were hit. All our planes returned from these missions.

Allied Losses Light

Allied losses in the capture of Vura village were "relatively light." Those of the enemy garrison that were not killed were dispersed.

In the Viru harbor area of New Georgia, Allied patrols are busy rounding up enemy stragglers.

Eighteen enemy bombers, escorted by twenty fighters, attempted an attack on Allied ground positions at Rendova. They were intercepted

the landing party the importanct of occupying these two places. Then not publicly explained.

It was the second time in eight months that MacArthur had taken the field. The first was last October for the operations which took Buna.

In Supreme Command

This time General MacArthur was in supreme command of all forces, land, sea and air, engaging in the operations which thus far have resulted in a landing upon New Georgia in the Solomons, occupation of Trobriand and Woodlark and a landing at Nassu Bay, New Guinea, within sight of the Japanese base at Salamaua.

For the operations against Kiriwina and Woodlark he set up advance headquarters in a palm-thatched hut built with the aid of native labor.

Shortly after his arrival in an army bomber escorted by Airacobra and Lightning fighters, the general visited a point on the New Guinea coast where great masses of arms and supplies were stored.

150 miles east of Allied-held Buna, New Guinea. Woodlark is about 100 miles east and slightly south of the Trobriand group.

The special importance of these two places was not publicly explained. They represent but a small part of the area covered in the advance of Allied forces which began June 30 on a land and sea front reaching from the central Solomons east to a point near Japanese-held Salamaua in eastern New Guinea.

It was the second time in eight months that Gen. MacArthur had taken the field. The first occasion was last October when he set up headquarters at Port Moresby for the operations whoch took Buna and other points on the southeastern New Guinea coast and drove the Japanese out of the Papuan part of the big island.

This time Gen. MacArthur was in supreme command of all forces, land, sea and air, engaging in the operations which thus far have resulted in a landing upon New Georgia in the Solomons, occupation of Trobriand and Woodlark and a landing at Nassau Bay, New Guinea, within sight of the powerful Japanese base at Salamaua.

have resulted in a landing upon New Georgia and Rendova in the Solomons, occupation of Kiriwina in the Trobriand Islands and Woodlark Island and a landing at Nassau Bay, New Guinea, within sight of the powerful Japanese base at Salamaua.

For the operations against Kiriwina and Woodlark, to which he gave special attention, he set up advance headquarters in a palm-thatched hut built with the aid of native labor.

Shortly after his arrival in an Army bomber escorted by Airacobra and Lightning fighters the General moved in. Preparatory to the zero hour he visited a point on the New Guinea coast where great masses of arms and supplies were stored. He gave high praise to the men who made the supply preparations.

Immaculately dressed even in the field, the General, however, discarded the blouse which he usually wears at his Australian headquarters. He went around dressed in well-pressed khaki trousers, khaki shirt bearing the four stars of his rank, a light tie and the elaborate garrison cap which he himself designed.

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Tiny Boats Sailed 100 Miles To Land U. S. Army on Isles

Combat Troops Occupy Outposts East of New Guinea.

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By MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 4 — (AP) The first American landing boat disembarked its complement of heavily armed, picked combat troops on Kiriwina island in 28 minutes, in a perfectly coordinated landing operation.

There wasn't a shot fired or an enemy plane encountered as the boats, in the face of a howling wind and in rough seas, threaded their way through the coral-studded surf and completed one operation in the June 30 opening of the southwest Pacific offensive.

In one of the first stories from correspondents assigned to cover various phases of the operations through which General Douglas MacArthur occupied Kiriwina in the Trobriand and Woodlark island group, Australian correspondent Harry Summers said:

Used Small Boats

"To transport a considerable body of heavily armed troops and vast stores of materials and supplies in small craft across more than 100 miles of open sea in less than one full day was no mean feat."

"Experts are studying its implications in the light of future strategy. It conjures up a big possibility in the conduct of island war against the Japanese."

(The Trobriand-Woodlark archipelago is north of the eastern tip of the Papuan peninsula, New Guinea. Kiriwina island is in the westernmost Trobriand group. It is about 175 miles south of Japanese-held New Britain island.)

Summers told how the landing was made from special landing craft which slid into a cove near the northwest end of Kiriwina. The landing operation was completed within a few hours.

The plans were perfectly drawn and executed in coordinated action involving land, sea and air forces. Naval operations were carried through by the United States Seventh fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpender. Rear Admiral Daniel Berbey was in charge of the fleet's amphibious force while Captain J. H. Carter commanded escort vessels and Commander H. F. McGeen was in charge of landing craft.

Top Generals in Charge

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Sixth United States army, who with his staff was in the field in New Guinea, commanded the troops. Air activities were under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific.

"Clouds hung low over the water as the snub-nosed boats dipped into rough seas under the protection of P-38 Lightning fighters overhead and destroyers which cut back and forth through the water like excited ducks watching their broods.

Speedy P-T boats gave additional surface protection. And among those who participated in the clock-like Trobriand operation was famed Lieut.-Comd. John Bulkeley whose P-T boat brought General MacArthur out of Corregidor.

At 3 a. m. the landing boats moved beyond the eastern tip of Kiriwina and headed for a landing point on the low beach which had been carefully selected.

Boats Reach Beaches

From a destroyer, the landing boats could be seen wallowing in the surf and then moving right up on the sand. Figures moved on the beach and material began to pile up there.

Ensign John Kennedy of Chicago, who commanded the first landing boat to hit the beach, told how men, equipment, ammunition and machine-guns were unloaded in 28 minutes.

Vincent Joseph Cardamone of Utica, N. Y., a former Harvard law student, commanded the first landing craft in the first convoy to reach Woodlark island. He said that all boats landed there in one hour and three minutes from the time the first one put in at the point of debarkation. The men in Cardamone's craft unloaded with all equipment and supplies in 35 minutes. The soldiers were so eager to get ashore they leaped overboard in knee-deep water and waded onto the beach.

Many of the troops were violently seasick from riding the small landing boats, and before they reached shore some of them had occasion to use the small paper container issued each of them for just such stomach-churning contingency.

Ensign Kennedy, who won a citation and his commission for gallantry in the Java sea battle, said the Kiriwina landing was one of the toughest he'd seen made since taking over his boat. Great shafts of black coral made the approach difficult and to have run afoul the reefs would have ripped the bottom off the boats.

A rough charting of the course by flags had been made by an exploratory party a few days before the landing, but even then it wasn't easy to get ashore.

U. S. Troops Celebrate Fourth In North Africa

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 4 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower presided at special Fourth of July ceremonies attended by French and British officers today.

A British warship, by order of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, fired a forty-eight-gun salute.

French editorialists recalled the role the French played in bringing the American revolution to a successful conclusion and the American assistance given France on two occasions.

Andre Maurois wrote: "Without the armies of De Rochambeau and the fleet of Degrasse the Declaration of Independence would have remained a dead letter. France helped bring the American republic into existence. And the American republic, by its example, brought about the birth of the French republic."

Native Goods Under Ceiling

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 4 (AP)—Exchange rates quoted to Yanks occupying Trobriand and Woodlark islands, in terms of vile-smelling sticks of twist tobacco used by natives as currency:

	Sticks
20 oranges	1
50 pounds sweet potatoes	1/
40 pounds bananas	1
40 pounds pawpaws	1
Bush pigs, each	3
Grass skirts, each	2 to 3
Turtles	2
Canoes, each	1 to 4
Walking sticks, each	3 to 6
Crocodiles	½ to 2

Lists were distributed to each soldier so he could protect himself against being overcharged.

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AUSTRALIAN SHIPYARDS REPAIR ALLIED VESSELS

CANBERRA, Australia, July 4—(AP) Australian ports have averaged a million tons of merchant ships repaired or overhauled every month since last August, the Navy ministry announced today.

The announcement disclosed that 2,877 ships received repairs and of this number 386 were drydocked.

An extensive shipbuilding program also was disclosed. In addition to large merchant vessels, Australian yards have contracts for 4,000 smaller ships. Sixty naval units have been built for the Australian or Allied navies since last September.

U.S. BOMBERS HIT THREE TARGETS IN RAIDS ON FRANCE

Aircraft Plant at Le Mans Destroyed by Precision Bombing.

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U-BOAT BASES BLASTED

Daylight Attack Follows Heavy R.A.F. Blow at Cologne.

LONDON, July 4 — (AP) The R.A.F. rocked the already devastated city of Cologne for 45 minutes last night and also pounded Hamburg, while large formations of American Flying Fortresses took over the daylight offensive today by laying a destructive bomb pattern across threee important Axis targets—Nantes, Le Mans and La Pallice in France.

The coordinated sky assaults cost the R.A.F. 32 planes and the U. S. Air force eight Fortresses.

Fires Rage in Cologne

Flames visible for 150 miles were were left in Cologne to eat their way through the ruins of that Rhineland industrial and communications hub, returning British bombardiers said.

It was a repeat performance of the big R.A.F. attack on Monday night—a raid which the German radio said had "entirely altered" Cologne's face.

The Americans, observing the first anniversary of Eighth Air force operations over Europe, found the visibility excellent in the attacks on U-boat nests and port installations at Nantes and La Pallice, and an airplane factory at Le Mans.

"Bombing results were good," said the communique, which added that "Strong fighter opposition was encountered at Le Mans and Nantes," but none at La Pallice.

Enemy Fighters Destroyed

"A number of enemy fighters were destroyed by the bombers," the communique said.

R.A.F., Dominion, and Allied fighter squadrons who covered the withdrawal of one of the three bomber formations also knocked down two German fighters.

"We've got one less target to bomb now," said one American bombardier who participated in the blow at a German aircraft works in Le Mans, 120 miles southwest of Paris.

"They can cross that factory off the list," he said. "It just isn't there any more."

The blow at Le Mans involved round-trip flight of more than 200 miles, but this thrust was the shortest of the three. Nantes was a longer ride for the Fortress crews, and the stab at La Pallice, midway along the Bay of Biscay coast, necessitated a round-trip of more than 600 miles.

The combined R.A.F. night and American daylight attacks were a convincing demonstration of the growth of these two great air arms which are softening up the continent preliminary to a land invasion.

British bombers are expected to surpass June's impressive record of more than 15,000 tons of explosives showered on Axis targets, and the Americans are now using hundreds of bombers in their assaults compared to the sixth medium bombers which marked the Eighth Air force's entry on the scene a years ago.

Day Attacks Continued

Interspersed with these raids were R.A.F. fighter and bomber sweeps over the continent during the day. Mitchells blasted an important freight yards at Amiens in the afternoon, and their escorting Spitfires destroyed two Focke-Wulf 190s and damaged a number of Messerschmitt 109s, the air ministry said.

Four British planes were reported missing.

Germany's preoccupation with the swelling Allied air offensive was indicated in the absence of German raiders over Britain. Aside from an occasinoal swipe at Britain's formidable coastal defenses, the enemy stayed on his side of the channel today. Britain thus began its second week of respite from aerial attacks.

The great fleets of R.A.F. bombers concentrated their fire and explosive bombs on the Kalk and Deutz sections of Cologne.

The Air ministry, describing the raid as being in "great strength," said preliminary reports indicated that the bombing was well concentrated.

In attacking Cologne, third largest city of the Reich, and the north German U-boat building center of Hamburg, the British airmen returned to the same targets they battered in their last heavy assault on the night of June 28.

Eight hours after last night's raid, much of the Kalk-Deutz section of Cologne was covered by clouds of smoke from fires which still were burning, the Air Ministry news service said.

The two districts, along with Mulheim, form a compact area of about five square miles, half of which is covered with railways and war industries, including some of Germany's most important factories.

Among the major high priority war plants located in the Kalk-Deutz area is the Humboldt-Deutz works, which turns out a large proportion of the Diesel engines for Germany's submarines.

British bombers are expected to surpass June's impressive record of more than 15,000 tons of explosives showered on Nazi targets, and the Americans are now using hundreds of bombers in their assaults, compared to the six medium bombers—Bostons borrowed from the RAF—which marked the Eighth Air Force's entry on the scene a year ago with a daylight raid on German airfields in the Netherlands.

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A Lancaster pilot said he saw one explosion so terrific "it seemed that the whole factory building was being thrown into the air—it simply disintegrated."

With the main part of Cologne on the west bank still smouldering from fires started by the RAF bombs last Monday night, huge new blazes were set across the river and returning pilots said the smoke rolled up to a height of 10,000 feet. They reported many violent explosions.

The British raiders were reported to have run into fierce Nazi defenses at the start of the attack.

"They massed their searchlights into three big cones and were pouring a curtain of flak up into the spaces between," said one Halifax pilot who was among the first over the target.

Later arrivals said they found the defenses slackened considerably and by the end of the attack they were comparatively ineffective. Large numbers of German night fighters were out.

Some R. A. F. bombers dropped explosives in the Ruhr during the night. The Air Ministry gave no details of the attacks there and at the North German U-boat building center of Hamburg, which was also raided last Monday night.

British bombers again laid mines in enemy waters and the R. A. F. Fighter Command carried out intruder patrols over the Netherlands, Belgium and France during the night, destroying at least one Nazi plane.

The raids marked the 98th attack on Hamburg and the 118th on Cologne, which was believed to have taken its heaviest pounding in the June 28 assault. That raid on Cologne cost the RAF twenty-five bombers.

Flying Fortress crews from one Eighth Air Force bomber station, who were in the raid on Le Mans, reported that their Fourth of July fireworks—in the form of bombs—laid waste the airplane engine plant there in billowing smoke, flames and flying debris rose thousands of feet over the entire tar-

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get area after they laid a perfect destructive pattern of bombs on the Nazi-used French factory and on near-by airdromes.

The airmen said the weather was so clear that the factory, two miles from Le Mans, "stood out like a beacon" and they encountered only a few enemy fighters and only light flak. Spitfires escorted them back from the French coast.

It was the second time American bombers had been to Le Mans, having hit there on June 26. At that time heavy clouds made visibility unfavorable for high altitude precision bombing so many Fortresses returned to their bases with their explosives. It was a different story today.

Second Lieut. Walter Stockman of Brooklyn, navigator of the Fortress Cherokee Girl, piloted by First Lieut. Fred Hansen, also of Brooklyn, was quoted by The Associated Press correspondent at the bomber station as calling it "damned good bombing."

"I saw several big fires started in the factory and flames shot high in the air," Lieutenant Stockman said. "I didn't expect the raid, which was my eleventh, to be this easy. There were only a few fighters in the sky, and they concentrated on the formation behind us, leaving us pretty much alone."

The Le Mans railway yards, freight car repair shops and engine sheds are among the largest in France. The city is the site of important armament factories, including a subsidiary of the Renault plant on the outskirts of Paris that was attacked successfully by Eighth Air Force bombers on April 4.

Le Mans also has the famous Gnome-Rhone aero engine plant producing motors for the German Air Force, particularly for the big six-motored transports that carried Nazi troops in the North African campaign and probably are being relied upon to rush Axis reinforcements to hard-pressed points in the forthcoming Allied invasions.

La Pallice is one of the key U-boat refitting and repair bases. It had been attacked three times previously by the Eighth Air Force, twice in November by Fortresses and again on May 29 by Liberators.

Nantes is a vital servicing and repair depot for the German Air Force and Army in France.

SICILIAN PORT INSTALLATION IS BLOWN UP

Facilities Of Possible Use To Allies Demolished By Italians

JUL -5 1943

Aerial Reconnaissance Shows Destruction Of Trapani Quay

NORGAARD

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 4—Adding to destruction caused yesterday by the heaviest aerial attack on Italy's island airdromes since the fall of Pantalleria, Axis defenders of Sicily have begun blowing up port installations that might be used in an Allied landing, it was disclosed today.

An official announcement said aerial photographs showed that the enemy was destroying his own quays at Trapani, on the northwest tip of Sicily, with demolition charges.

(The Rome radio said in a broadcast recorded Saturday night by NBC that the big air and naval base of Palermo, Sicily's capital, has "ceased to exist" under the pounding of Allied bombers.)

Flew Over Rome

The Italian Sunday communique, broadcast from Rome, stated that Allied planes bombed Ostia and Fiumicino, at the mouth of the Tiber southwest of Rome, last night and repeatedly flew over the outskirts of Rome itself, drawing anti-aircraft fire from the capital's batteries.

(British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reiterated last week that there would be no hesitation in bombing the Italian capital "if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful.")

There was no confirmation here of the attacks on Ostia and Fiumicino, but such raids by the North African air force frequently are not reported immediately.

Heavy Damage Noted

Light, medium and heavy bombers and fighters of the North African Command participated in daylight assaults on Scardinian and Sicilian airfields, which official reports said did "heavy damage to buildings and parked aircraft." Ten enemy planes were destroyed in combat and nine Allied craft were reported missing.

The widespread daylight onslaught followed a raid on Trapani the preceding night by RAF Wellington bombers, which also hit the Sardinian port of Olbia and left seven great fires blazing in its railway yards.

It was while surveying results of the attack on Trapani that aerial photographers discovered the enemy was adding to the destruction of the port, which lies only 100 miles directly across the Sicilian straits from Allied-held Cap Bon in Tunisia.

Quay Demolished

An announcement said that "the quay of the port of Trapani is being demolished by explosions all along the side where shipping is unloaded, according to photo reconnaissance." The 5,000-foot quay line is adjacent to the Trapani submarine basin.

Sicilian airfields at Milo, Sciacca and Comiso were objectives of three raids yesterday by American and South African light and medium bombers escorted by American Warhawk fighters.

Determined opposition both from the ground and from enemy fighters failed to prevent American Bostons from placing their bombs squarely on the airfield and dispersal area at Sciacca.

American Mitchells dropped more than eighty tons of explosives on Comiso, in southeastern Sicily, and photographs revealed "an outstanding job of pattern bombing," the official report said.

Airfield Bombed

The day's operations of the strategic air force were featured by the bombing of Alghero-Cartela airdrome in northwest Sardinia.

Mitchells dropped their bombs on four large buildings there and pitted the airfield, while their gunners shot down five out of twelve enemy interceptors.

Mitchells and Marauders attacked Milis airdrome in central Sardinia, covering the field with bombs and causing heavy explosions among installations. Strong formations of Marauders bombed Capo Terra in central Sardinia, starting a fire believed to be in an oil dump. Warhawk fighters shot up radio installations and gun emplacements at Pula in southern Sardinia.

A Valletta communique reported that Malta-based fighters provided cover for the bomber attack upon Comiso and that fighter-bombers from the British island scored a direct hit on a building and caused other damage at Biscari airdrome on Sicily. It said a Messerschmitt fighter was destroyed and that an escorting RAF Spitfire was missing from the raid.

Italians Claim Fifty

The Italian communique claimed that a total of fifty Allied planes, including "numerous" four-engined bombers, were shot down over Sicily during the day. It said Italian fighters accounted for eighteen of the number and German fighters got ten, while anti-aircraft fire destroyed the other twenty-two. It said damage from the attacks was "negligible."

(The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Rome saying casualties were eleven dead and sixty-five injured at Trapani; one dead and five wounded at Catania and one dead and twenty-one wounded in Sassari province.

ITALIANS DESTROY INSTALLATIONS AT HARBOR ON SICILY

Principal Quay at Trapani Blown Up, Reconnaissance Planes Discover.

MORTON

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, July 4 — (AP) Italy began applying the scorched earth policy yesterday to one of Sicily's principal ports, the bomb-battered harbor of Trapani.

Aerial photographic reconaissance over Trapani, at the northwest corner of Sicily 100 miles from the tip of Allied-held Cap Bon, disclosed that a long chain of demolition charges had been set off at the side of the principal quay, rendering it unfit for further use by shipping.

Craters were seen for nearly one-third of the length of the 5,000-foot installation.

(The object presumably is to deny the harbor facilities to the Allies in the event of a landing attempt there.)

Before Allied bombardments and the threat of invasion started an exodus of Sicily's civilians, Trapani's population totaled about 63,000.

The last daylight bombardment of Trapani was May 7. It was visited Friday night by R.A.F. Wellingtons, which are believed to have covered a large portion of the city with bomb bursts.

A former Italian naval base, the city had been hit hard by Allied bombers during the Tunisian campaign because it, along with Marsala and Palermo, was a major embarkation point for Africa-bound troops and supplies.

Great damage was inflicted at that time. The port has since been visited by comparatively few ships.

Eisenhower Readies Troops For Attacks Against Europe

African Commander Puts Emphasis On Toughness For Combat As He Supervises Training

JUL -5 1943

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is preparing the greatest of all Allied armies for its zero hour, when it will be thrown against Adolf Hitler's "fortress Europe." Now he is constantly among his men, stressing discipline and more discipline. This first of two articles tells how "General Ike" gets ready for war.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 4—The commander in chief of the North African theater of war is a tough man in the "dog days" between campaigns.

He has with him the largest Allied force led by any American in the world.

He has in front of him the sea-girt southern flank of Europe. And the fulfillment of destiny.

Cue Given By Churchill

No one can say today where or when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will hurl his American, British and French armies against the continental fortress of the Axis.

But the cue for the greatest military event of 1943 was given the other day by a peerless oracle of the British Empire.

"Very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere," said Prime Minister Churchill, "before the leaves of autumn fall."

For two months since his warriors of many nationalities achieved complete victory in Tunisia, the Texas-born generalissimo has been stressing toughness.

Hard Training For Combat

By toughness he means strict discipline and hard training for combat.

Division after division came back from Tunisia to rear camps, not to loll and rest but to learn to fight with new weapons under new conditions. "General Ike" had ordered it that way.

Hardly any important exercise or maneuver has been carried out in North Africa in recent weeks without the presence of a tireless, watchful observer with four silver stars on his overseas cap.

The General's desk routines have been trimmed to a minimum so he can be in the field as much as possible with his officers and men.

On Cruiser Off Pantelleria

He stood off Pantelleria in a British cruiser three days before the Italian garrison surrendered under the air *Blitz*, June 22. Then he made numerous trips totaling thousands of miles to see his armies prepare themselves for tasks greater than they ever faced before.

Flying as his own pilot, he dropped in the other day on several key training centers. He is an air enthusiast, having received his license six years ago when he was 47.

Landing on a road in front of a "leadership school," he was invited by the commander to address, extemporaneously, the husky, attentive pupils.

Typical Of Beliefs

What he said was typical of his fundamental beliefs.

"In the hands of junior officers lies the fate of an army," the highest American officer in Africa said. "You are in direct, immediate command of the troops. You are their inspirational leaders.

"All of you are fighting for the right to live as you please as long as you don't get unjustly in other people's hair. You are fighting against dictation and dictators.

"Only discipline will win a war. Victories come from discipline. And discipline comes from the everlasting efforts of the junior officers."

Discipline Promotion Test

It's a rule of Allied headquarters that no officer in the theater can be promoted without a favorable report from his immediate superior on his record of maintaining discipline. General Eisenhower is as firm in this respect as was Gen. John J. Pershing in the first World War.

When he personally sees infractions of discipline, he is quick to reprimand, but not in public if this can be avoided. As a professional soldier he holds that "the evidence of discipline in a civilian army is the saluting."

Frequently he has declared, "If you can't trust a man to salute his military superiors as smartly when he is on leave in a town as when he is in his own camp, you can't trust him on any other kind of assignment."

Recently, while driving through an area where the troops appeared particularly smart, the commander in chief spied a military police sergeant in a perfect salute beside the road and stopped his car.

Leaves Proud Non-Com

"How long have you been in the service?" he asked.

"Seventeen years, sir," said the sergeant, his gaze unwavering and his back ramrod-straight.

"Are your MP's tough enough for you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, if they're tough enough for you they're tough enough for me."

The general drove off, leaving behind the proudest non-com in the whole American army.

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Eisenhower Can Take Politics, But He'd Much Rather Fight

Allied Chief Envies His Old Buddies Who Lead Troops In Field, His Intimates Say

By DANIEL DE LUCE

JUL -5 1943

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 5—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, his intimates say, very much envies his old army buddies who personally lead troops out in the field and fight battles.

As commander in chief of the Allied forces, he has issued many directives for combat, but others have had the excitement of translating them into action.

And, meanwhile, more than military matters have weighed upon him for decision.

Beset By Political Problems

At every turn in the road to victory the bustling top soldier of this theater of war has had to pause while he got rid temporarily of a Pandora's Box of stinging political problems.

The politics were not of his wanting. They grew from the fact that his American and British troops had seized a base of operations from a doubtful third power—France—and before anything else could be done, two enemy powers, Germany and Italy, had to be cleaned out of it.

As a soldier Eisenhower made his moves, political or otherwise, with the single announced objective—to win the war as soon as possible with a minimum expenditure of Allied lives.

That objective now requires an invasion of Europe.

Biggest Test Lies Ahead

In appraising the American general as a strategist or tactician history will be the final judge. His biggest test still lies before him.

But American and British war correspondents in eight months of frank conferences with him on every subject from the German breakthrough at Kasserine Pass to intervention that assured the continued French command under Gen. Henri Giraud have had ample opportunity to asses him as a personality.

We meet him usually in a modest council room at his headquarters where a big map of the world hangs on an unpainted wooden partition.

He comes quickly from his own office when his naval aide, Com. H. C. Butcher, of Washington, D. C., tells him "the press is here," and begins his statement as soon as he takes a chair at the head of a long mahogany table.

Reminds One Of Rockne

A man with a granite jaw and genial blue eyes, he speaks rapidly and forcefully. He is almost bald but his face is round and young-looking at the age of 53.

His presence is magnetic. His confidence is infectious.

Watching and listening to him, you have the feeling that he reminds you of another American in another decade when the world was at peace. It slips back into your memory out of your youth. For some of the things Eisenhower has, that other American had in a different field. He, too, was bald and round-faced. His name? Knute Rockne.

It would be straining for effect to carry the comparison further. But there's a chance history will decide that, in the direction of his Allied command of diverse minds and races, Eisenhower got a higher quality of teamwork than the generals before him.

The Time He Lost His Temper

In eight months of conferences, at which no "if" questions were barred, the correspondents have seen him lose his temper only once. That was caused by a query implying there was friction between American and British forces.

"We have only one army in North Africa!" he snapped.

Back in 1940, while coming home from the Philippines to serve with the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment at Fort Ord, California, he earned the name of "Calamity Ike" from his brother officers because of his persistent predictions that the United States was bound to be drawn into the war.

No one, however, ever called him "Alibi Ike."

Accepts Full Responsibility

If there's one thing he insists on, it's accepting full responsibility for whatever temporary reverse his forces may undergo. He offers no "alibi." He says, simply, "I made a mistake."

On the other hand, he has stressed emphatically that he delegates full operational authority to what he has called "the military stars of the British Empire," and that to them the credit for successes in the field is due.

In Politics By Necessity

They are General Alexander, his deputy commander in chief and commander of the land forces; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Mediterranean sea forces, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, commander of the air forces.

By necessity, General Eisenhower has had to engage in politics with the officialdom in French North Africa. But he never has had to play politics with the British, who are going on to fight in Europe under his command.

McKeesport WAC Weds Briton In North Africa

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 4 (AP)—Josephine McLane, of McKeesport, Pa., a member of the Women's Army Corps, was married today to British Lance Corporal Hubert Heckman, in the first WAC marriage in the North African theater.

After a three-day special honeymoon leave she will return to regular WAC routine, living at WAC headquarters.

The couple met when Miss McLane was assigned to a branch of the army with offices in the same building as Heckman, who is assigned to British censorship.

Juin Heading French In Giraud's Absence

Algiers, July 4 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud appointed Gen. Alphonse Juin to act as commander in chief of French forces in North Africa while Giraud is absent on a visit to Washington, it was announced today.

Giraud, now en route at the invitation of President Roosevelt, is accompanied by three staff officers, the French Office of Information said.

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British, German Guns Open Channel Barrage

London, *Monday*, July 5 (AP)—The British opened a barrage of their big guns across the Straits of Dover shortly before 3 A. M. today.

For fifteen minutes they bombarded the Conitnent, after which a reply came from German guns between Boulogue and Calais. The British sent over a steady stream of two-gun salvos, while the Germans fired back only at irregular intervals.

Some shells fell in the Dover area in this duel, which was the third within a week. Before that, the guns had been silent for several weeks.

The exchanges usually indicate that a coastal convoy is passing. With their railroads strained, the Germans were reported relying more and more on this risky means of sneaking small boats through the Channel to supply their coastal defenders.

Yanks Stage Hayride in London As British Hail U. S. Anniversary

LONDON, July 4 — (AP) An old-fashioned American hayride through the heart of London followed by a picnic near Serpentine Lake in Hyde Park highlighted a Fourth of July observance for some U. S. troops today.

Consistent with the wartime restriction back home, there were no fireworks in the day's celebration here, but the holiday was far from cheerless as Red Cross clubs and private hosts heaped their tables with the best at their command to feed the Americans, entertaining them afterward with movies and dances or simply companionship.

Londoners in always-crowded Oxford street gaped at a haycart with 25 singing soldiers and the same number of gay English girls rolling down to famed Hyde park. None of the girls had even been on such a party before and most of the spectators had never seen anything like it except in movies.

Ann Douglas, Savannah, Ga., Red Cross staff member who organized the ride, had plenty of trouble getting a cart. When she finally succeeded the owners insisted upon installing chairs. Eventually persuaded that these were not needed, they dispatched the cart with baled hay which had to be broken open and spread about cozily.

Among those riding were Sergts. John B. Galema, Boston, and John Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Corp. Leo Kaye, Brooklyn; Privates Samuel Acudi, Lancaster, Pa. and William W. Schaeffer, Johnston, Pa.

Vice-Admiral Sir Goeffrey Blake, on behalf of the Admiralty, took American navy men on a ride on the Thames, visiting such historic spots as Hampton Court, Runnymede and Windsor where they were received by the king and queen.

At St. Paul's Cathedral half of the evening service was broadcast from there and the other half from Washington Cathedral in Washington, D. C. For the first time in the history of St. Paul's the clergy, choir and congregation heard a service coming from another church.

American troops were permitted to take British friends to Red Cross clubs, thus repaying their hospitality.

The day also was marked by a Communist party demonstration in Trafalgar Square where Paul Robeson's recording of "Ballad for Americans" was played before the speeches.

At the ancestral home of George Washington in Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, British and American flags were raised.

1ST SKY TRAIN SPANS OCEAN

Tows Vaccine For Russia 3,500 Miles Across Atlantic In 24 Hours

JUL -5 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, July 5—A freight-loaded glider recently was towed across the Atlantic in a successful test of a "sky-train" technique opening great new possibilities in air transport, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

The glider was loaded with vaccines for Russia, radio, aircraft and motor parts, and was towed by a twin-engined Douglas transport, a type which the British call Dakota. It completed the 3,500-mile journey in twenty-eight hours.

The glider chosen for the experiment by the RAF Transport Command had an eighty-four-feet wingspan with freight capacity of a ton and a half. Known as type CG4A, it was designed by the Waco Aircraft Company and built by a New York piano manufacturer.

Squadron Leader R. G. Seys, of the RAF, piloted the glider with Squadron Leader F. M. Gobeil, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as copilot, while Flight Lieutenant W. S. Langhurst, a Canadian in the RAF, piloted the tow plane with Flight Lieutenant C. W. H. Thomson as copilot.

Experimental Hops

The flight was preceded by many months of experimental hops with the fully loaded glider. The major test was a triangular course flown to and from Montreal by way of Newfoundland and Labrador. The last stage of this flight carried 820 miles, setting a record for loaded glider flight by exceeding the American mark of 670 miles.

Some of the worst weather of fifty years beset these experimental runs—including a blizzard which forced the glider down in snowy mountains—but the Atlantic crossing starting from Montreal was hampered by bad weather only on the first leg.

On the first hop it took three hours to climb against headwinds to 9,000 feet in a vain effort to try to get over clouds. But the weather improved and the final day's run brought the "train" to its destination exactly on scheduled time.

NEW GERMAN UNIT HEADED BY RAEDER

'General Service' Military Branch Believed to Be an Anti-Invasion Force

ALL SERVICES DRAWN ON

Men From Air, Land and Sea Groups to Be Used, With Navy Predominating

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 4 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the newspaper Aftonbladet reported today that a new German "general service" military branch headed by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder had been created, apparently to combat any Allied invasion.

Admiral Raeder organized the new branch with four divisions—coast guard, submarine and light and heavy naval forces—the dispatch said. It was passed by German censors.

Units of the new branch indicated that it was principally a reorganization within the German navy, although personnel was drawn from the army and air force. The Aftonbladet correspondent said that "mystery" surrounded the reorganization but that the task of the new branch was apparently to combat the expected invasion.

He reported that no official announcement had been made on the task or purpose of the branch. From the complexion of the units, however, it appeared that they were designed primarily for operation around coastal areas that Germany must defend on an arc from the tip of Norway to Greece.

Admiral Raeder headed the German Navy from Oct. 1, 1928, until Jan. 30, when he was succeeded by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in a step interpreted by Allied sources as meaning that Germany had decided on the intensification of submarine warfare as a main hope of winning the war. Admiral Raeder then became admiral inspector of the navy.

Admiral Raeder's new branch will supplement the present branches of the army, navy and air forces, the correspondent said. The personnel will be drawn from seasoned officers and men of the air force, submarine squadrons, the fleet, army heavy artillery and pioneers, the crack engineer units, he added.

There was no indication how much of Admiral Doenitz' naval personnel would be transferred to Admiral Raeder or how the overlapping of their naval forces would be coordinated. Stockholm observers speculated whether the organization of the new branch was intended to divert home-front attention from the failure of the submarine warfare that Admiral Doenitz launched when he took over the navy. The German Admiralty had promised that U-boats would cripple Allied invasion plans.

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Hitler Suffers Nervous Breakdown, Is Rumor

Bern, Switzerland, July 4 (AP)—Lack of any recent mention of Adolf Hitler in the German press led today to rumors he had suffered a nervous breakdown compelling him to take a rest, but this could not be confirmed through Swiss sources.

Since Hitler called leaders of Axis satellites to a series of conferences at Berchtesgaden, the Fuehrer's name has not appeared in any news dispatches in the German press.

ILLNESS DENIED

LONDON, July 4—(AP) The Nazi-controlled Calais radio said today that reports of the illness of both Adolf Hitler and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering were "completely false." The broadcast was recorded by the Ministry of Information.

Report Brauchitsch's Son Held

STOCKHOLM, July 4 (AP)—The "Goeteborgs Handels-Och-Sjoefartstidning" said today that a son of Field Marshal General Walter von Brauchitsch, one-time commander in chief of the German Army, had been arrested in Germany for circulating a letter written by his father which criticized the high command's conduct of the war. A number of officers also were arrested, the newspaper said.

LANDING ON GREECE IS HINTED BY KING

Monarch Tells Homeland Allies Will Drive Out Nazi Oppressors.

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CAIRO, July 4—(AP) King George of Greece intimated tonight that an Allied landing on Greek soil could be expected.

He declared in a broadcast to the Greek people: "I know you in Greece are ready to play your part as soldiers and patriots ready to cooperate with those who will help you at last to fulfill your fondest dreams by landing on the shores of Greece and joining you to drive out the oppressor."

He also assured the people of his occupied homeland that "as soon as the security of our country is complete and when necessities of military occupation allow, free and general elections for a constituent assembly will be held."

The King declared that the 1911 Greek constitution would be maintained until the Greek nation has "expressed its sovereign will."

"As soon as the seat of government can be transferred to Greek soil, members of the present government will tender their resignations to me in order that a government fully representative of all parties and all currents of public opinion of the nation may be constituted—a government composed of personalities who will guarantee freedom and orderliness of these elections."

British Honor 3 U. S. Officers

CAIRO, July 4 (AP).—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Middle East commander, presented the Order of the British Empire today to Colonel William E. Chickering, of Detroit, acting chief of staff of the United States Army Services of Supply in the Middle East; Colonel Earl S. Gruver of Washington, commanding the Delta Service Command, and Colonel Crawford F. Sams, chief surgeon of United States forces in the Middle East.

Gen. Yague Transferred From Morocco to Madrid

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, July 5.—Lt. Gen. Juan Yague, commander at Melilla, Spanish Morocco, has been transferred to Madrid, where he will become president of the Supreme Geographical Institute, a DNB dispatch said yesterday.

The German agency devoted considerable attention to the shift in an interpretive dispatch, recalling Gen. Yague's "anti-Bolshevik" zeal in the Spanish Civil War and even before that when he put down an uprising in Asturias. It said there had been "conflicts" between Gen. Yague and his superior, Lt. Gen. Luis Orgaz Yoldi, who is commander in chief in Spanish Morocco, but did not give this as a specific reason for his transfer under an official decree.

AXIS EXPECT RED OFFENSIVE

Russians Complete Troop Movements On Long Front, Berlin Declares

800 Germans Are Killed In Two Futile Charges, Soviet Communique Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, July 5—The Germans suffered 800 dead in two futile charges against an important height on the northwest front yesterday, Moscow announced early today, while the Berlin radio said Russian transport movements along the huge front had been complete and "a Soviet offensive now is to be expected almost any day."

Three German battalions of 2,400 SS elite troops, supported by seven tanks, "tried to retrieve an important height which our guards captured at the end of June, said the midnight Russian bulletin in describing the sharp fight which presumably occurred in the Velikie Luki sector, ninety miles from the Latvian border.

Strong Russian fire from all types of arms forced the enemy to retreat in the first attack. A second Axis attempt was met by a Red army counter-attack which "hurled the enemy back again with heavy losses." In addition to more than 800 enemy troops killed, the Russians said four of the seven Nazi supporting tanks were crippled.

Heavy Air Attacks

The bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor, also told of heavy Russian air attacks Friday night on Kerch and Temryuk, Crimean and Caucasian ports on the southern end of the long front.

Several German ships out of a collection of transports and motor barges were sunk at Temryuk, the Russians said, and all the Soviet planes returned to their bases.

The consistent raids on these ports in the Kerch strait area may foreshadow Soviet land operations aimed at smashing the narrow Axis bridgehead in the Caucasus where the German high command declared yesterday that Axis forces had advanced in the lagoon area below Temryuk "despite difficult terrain conditions and enemy counter-defense."

Threat Acknowledged

Moscow did not mention any land operations in the Caucasus, but Berlin radio commentators in broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press acknowledged that Soviet landing barges and flat-bottomed motor boats had been threatening Germany's rear communications leading back to the Crimea.

During the past week the Russians said their airmen and gunners had destroyed sixty-six German planes compared to eighteen Soviet losses. An enemy transport also was declared sunk yesterday in the Barents Sea.

This showed a sharp decline in the Red air force's operations, and tended to confirm Berlin assertions that the Russians were marshaling their forces for a big push after a one-hundred-day general lull.

Americans In Moscow Guests At Open House

Moscow, July 4 (AP)—Americans in Moscow observed the Fourth of July today at an open house given by their Ambassador, Admiral William H. Standley, after which a hundred-piece symphony orchestra played Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" in Philharmonic Hall.

They drank toasts of a concoction they called "Cuba librasky"—a Cuba libre with vodka substituted for rum.

Part of the musical program, which started with "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," was broadcast.

Natalia Schriller, Moscow opera prima donna, sang a group of folk songs. The Gershwin number, with Alexander Tzfasman, a popular band leader, as soloist, prompted tremendous applause from the large audience, which included many Russians.

AMERICANS OBSERVE HOLIDAY IN MOSCOW

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RAILROAD BRIDGE IN BURMA BLASTED

Span at Myitnge, Near Mandalay, Destroyed by U.S. Bombers.

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NEW DELHI, July 4—(AP) U. S. medium bombers knocked out the important Myitnge railroad bridge near Japanese-held Mandalay in Burma again yesterday, destroying the south span and smashing tracks and the embankment on the south approach, it was announced today.

The bridge, spanning the Irrawaddy river, had been damaged in an earlier American raid, but Japanese engineers apparently had made it usable again, a U. S. communique said.

"Many hits" were reported scored on the bridge yesterday, and photographs revealed the new damage.

Heavy bombers struck the industrial area of Myingyan Saturday, but clouds prevented observation of results, the communique reported. Nine tons of bombs were dropped on Friday bq B-24 bombers on an enemy railroad construction base at Tanbyuzayat, heavily damaging warehouses and tracks.

All the American planes and crews returned safely.

MME. CHIANG BACK SAFELY IN CHINA

Wife Of Generalissimo Ends 15,000-Mile Trip To U. S. And Canada

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, July 4—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek returned by plane to this war capital today for a reunion with her husband, the Chinese generalissimo, after an extended tour of the United States and Canada.

Weary and airsick, she landed at the airdrome here in a transport plane piloted by an American crew, ending her 15,000-mile journey which began last November 18.

The time of her arrival was kept so secret that not even the generalissimo was informed. Consequently he was not at the airport to greet her and only upon her arrival at their home here were they reunited.

Trip Home Took Less Than Week

In the United States Madame Chiang underwent weeks of medical treatment for an old injury, then toured that country and part of Canada to champion the cause of China.

The trip back to Chungking took less than a week and passed uneventfully, but the first lady of China found the strain of travel trying. She arrived as President Lin Sen lay gravely ill and China was only three days away from the beginning of the seventh year of the war with Japan.

A member of the party said she had been eager to be back in China for the anniversary.

Japs Repulsed By Chinese

Chungking, July 4 (AP)—Chinese forces have beaten back two Japanese counter-attacks in southern Hupeh province near Kungan, one of the bases from which the invaders launched their abortive drive on the upper Yangtze, the Chinese high command announced today.

CALLS MARTINIQUE TALK FAVORABLE

Vice-Admiral Hoover Returns To San Juan From Parley With Robert

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[By the Associated Press]

San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 4—Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover said today the chances of a settlement were "favorable" after his return from a Martinique conference with the Vichy French High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Robert, who had requested a discussion on terms for changing French authority in the island colony. The negotiations will continue, Hoover said.

Hoover went to see Robert after the High Commissioner had invited the United States Government to send a plenipotentiary to discuss the terms of such a change of rule, a decision Robert declared he had taken to "avoid bloodshed."

Last Vichy Link

Martinique is the last remaining French possession of any size in the Western Hemipshere which has not severed its allegiance to the Vichy Government.

Informed sources said Admiral Hoover merely planned to obtain Robert's conditions for relay to Washington, where it was assumed the decision would rest on what further action would be taken.

With American recognition of the French National Committee in Algiers, it was necessarily assumed that the United States would refer any proposed agreement to the French committee or its authorized representative.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS HAIL U.S. FREEDOM

MEXICO CITY, July 4—(AP) President Manuel Avila Camacho and Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla sent Independence Day greetings to President Roosevelt today and expressed hopes for an early peace based on democratic ideals.

BOMBERS BATTER JAPANESE ON KISKA

Many Hits on Enemy Installations Scored in Nine New Raids.

WASHINGTON, July 4 — (AP) American airmen, battering the Japanese Kiska garrison which seems ultimately destined for destruction, have scored numerous damaging hits in a new series of nine raids.

The Navy, reporting this today, said anti-aircraft positions and the camp areas on the rocky Aleutians island were struck by the heaviest loads of bombs. Some of the gun emplacements may have been knocked out and casualties could have been caused in the living quarters.

Direct Hit on House

It reported also, without explanation, that "one direct hit was made on a house." In view of the ac-

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curacy of American precision bombing it appears probable that the house was a chosen objective; it could have been a headquarters building for a part of the enemy's Kiska command.

Ventura and Mitchell medium bombers and Liberator heavy bombers carried out eight of the nine new raids on Kiska. They struck in waves on Friday at gun positions in the Gertrude cover area, the camps and the North head section on the island.

The Liberators went back alone the next day again to pound enemy positions, hitting this time at the main camp area. Fog and low hanging clouds, however, made it impossible to observe results of the attack.

Obviously a continuation of the aerial bombardment expected to soften up the Aleutians base for invasion, the raids were the heaviest reported since the general offensive started far away in the south and southwest Pacific.

EARLY INVASION FROM AFRICA SEEN IN ALLIED MOVES

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French Tunisia Looms as Base for One Thrust Against Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 4 — (AP) Even as the imagination-stirring offensive led by General Douglas MacArthur develops in the far Pacific, there are ever-sharpening portents of still greater Allied action on the ohter side of the world, in the historic Mediterranean sea.

Capped by Prime Minister Churchill's blunt disclosure to Parliament of steps taken jointly by the Washington and London governments to prevent any repercussions of French army or other controversies in Africa from delaying operations, the week's developments were significant.

Early Action Hinted

They all pointed to early action from French Africa against the Axis-held continent or its island bulwarks. While there may be action, too, from other African bases eastward, there can be no question that French Africa is a well prepared springboard or that Allied power so dominates the Mediterranean that it can be crossed in force.

The fight will come on the selected landing beaches or beyond them, not at sea. Evidence of that came from an unexpected quarter. Lloyd's, the great London marine insurance risk authority, is again authorizing rates for Mediterranean voyages. It has not done that since June, 1940. And these rates are even lower than those for the long Cape route around Africa to the Indian ocean which has been little threatened.

Full Control of Mediterranean

That means that Allied air power and naval forces are in complete control of the Mediterranean from end to end. And that means that the way to Sicily, to Sardinia, to the Italian boot itself is open whenever Allied forces are ready to jump off from Africa against them.

The time element is implicit in every Allied move by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to insure continued full control by General Henri Giraud of French forces in North and West Africa.

Whatever Washington's displeasure with Gen. Giraud's rival, General Charles de Gaulle, and London shares it to a very large extent, its primary basis is that his efforts to rearrange French command authority in the Africa operations zone and to reorganize the French army has caused or could cause delay in offensive strokes.

Gen. de Gaulle's intimates in Algiers are quoted as saying that his insistence on removing some French military leaders was based on the contention that many are too old and that others are former Vichyites who have lost the confidence and respect of their troops.

Philippines May Be Goal Of MacArthur's Campaign

Base on Mindanao Would Offer Chance to Cut Jap Supply Line.

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WASHINGTON, July 4 — (AP) Friends of General Douglas MacArthur said today that a week's development of the offensive in the south Pacific had reasonably well convinced them that Gen. MacArthur has finally launched the campaign by which he intends to return to the Philippines.

Months of fighting at least remain to be done, for the offensive now is in its earliest and simplest stage—the struggle for strategically placed bases from which to make the next wave of assaults on Japan's main south Pacific defense line.

Because of the time which must elapse before the MacArthur strategy can reach its climax, most emphasis now is being placed on other and more immediate triumphs expected.

However, military men do not minimize the importance strategically of a reconquest of at least the southern part of the Philippines. That would place American forces in position to harass and eventually to sever Japan's supply lines to her rich conquered territories in Malaya and the Netherland East Indies. Pushing the conquest of the Philippines northward would not only increase the potential damage to Japanese shipping but would also bring within range of attack the enemy base on Formosa island and probably make possible an aerial junction of Gen. MacArthur's forces with the Allied forces —American, Chinese and British— driving toward the Asiatic coast through southern China.

Here is the way the south Pacific situation shapes up almost a week after the start of the first real offensive against Japan:

MacArthur In Command

Gen. MacArthur with full strategic control of both his own forces and those of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., can turn the Allied striking power in any direction that seems most desirable. Generally his forces in New Guinea and Admiral Halsey's units in the central Solomons appear to be driving initially for bases from which to throw overwhelming air power against the Japanese base of Rabaul from two directions.

At this time, however, the conquest of Rabaul is not so important as is the engagement and destruction of Japanese air and naval forces. Even if no territorial advance were made but hundreds of planes and dozens of ships could be destroyed in the next few weeks of fighting, much progress would have been made toward victory.

But inevitably the destruction of enemy forces makes possible the deployment of our own troops, planes and ships on a wider and deeper front and thereby permits the enemy to be even more heavily and destructively engaged.

That increasing pressure is the reason for advancing. Mere acquisition of territory, aside from its strategic advantages, has no place in the Allied scheme of operation in the south Pacific.

The fight for Rabaul undoubtedly will force the Japanese to draw heavily on their planes and ships, even more heavily in proportion to what they can afford to use up than in the battles for Guadalcanal in the southeastern Solomons last year.

Beyond Rabaul American forces might logically be expected to strike at Truk island, lying about 1,000 miles to the north. Truk may and probably will be raided by long-range planes and carrier-based aircraft. It might even be shelled eventually by our naval forces. The real objective of the MacArthur strategy, however, is the Philippines. The island of Mindanao at the southern end of the chain is a likely striking point. For him to get there successfully, it may be necessary to take intermediate bases between Rabaul and Mindanao, which lies far to the west as well as to the north.

When the famous general withdrew from the Philippines under orders from President Roosevelt to take command in Australia more than a year ago, he promised himself and the valient troops that he had left behind that he would return at the earliest opportunity to drive the invaders out of the islands. A long way and long time lie between the first step and the last in carrying out that promise, but he has now made the start.

And military men here consider the advantages to be gained—in (1) destruction of enemy power, (2) the winning of strategic positions, and (3) and fulfilling of a heroic commitment—to be of enormous importance in winning the long and costly war in the Pacific.

COL. G. S. HARRINGTON, NOVA SCOTIA LEADER

Former Conservative Premier Served Overseas, 1915-18

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4 (Canadian Press)—Col. Gordon S. Harrington, former conservative Premier of Nova Scotia, died here today, after a long illness, in his sixtieth year. He served in the Canadian expeditionary force from 1915 to 1918, and was Deputy Minister for Overseas Military Forces of Canada from 1918 to 1920.

In 1925, when the province was in the grip of the worst coal-mining strike in years, Colonel Harrington led a group of conservatives from the inqustrial areas of the province into office to oust the Liberal party, which had been in power for forty-three years.

He leaves a widow, the former Katherine Agnes MacDonald of Glace Bay; a brother, the Rev. J. S. Harrington of Toronto, and two sisters, Mrs. C. B. Nickerson of Toronto and Mrs. A. H. Roberts of Dorset, England.

Colonel Harrington, who was born in Halifax, was a graduate of the Law School of Dalhousie University. He was Mayor of Glace Bay, 1913-15. In the Rhodes Cabinet of 1925 he received the post of Minister of Public Works, and was appointed Premier in August, 1930, when Mr. Rhodes entered the Dominion Cabinet. He resigned after the general election of 1933, in which the Liberals triumphed.

FINNS ARE BELIEVED TO BE SEEKING OUR AID

New Group in Helsinki Disregards German Pressure

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—An open Finnish bid for better relations with the United States, in disregard of German pressure on Finland, aroused interest in diplomatic quarters here today.

Organization of a Finnish-American society at Helsinki, composed only of Finns, was announced during the past week to "cultivate good relations between Finland and the United States." Its chairman is Juho Eljas Erkko, newspaper editor and former Foreign Minister.

Its organizers have long been considered pro-American. What interested Washington observers was the fact that they should announce such an organization while subject to German pressure.

Some regard it as a sign that Germany has weakened until the Finns no longer fear that country, and that the organizers of the society are confident of a United Nations victory. The group is generally believed to be motivated by a desire for American friendship during Finland's war with Russia and especially at the eventual peace table, when Finland's post-war status in Europe is decided.

No comment on the announcement of the new society has come from Germany, although Transocean, German news agency, reported it. This agency said the aim was to "acquaint the Finns with the industrial and cultural life of the United States, while in the United States knowledge of Finland is to be promoted."

The organizers included Uuno Hannula, former Minister of Education; members of Parliament, professors of the University of Helsinki and industrialists.

CONGRESS TO END WORK THIS WEEK

Appropriation Bills Awaiting Action to Boost Total to 130 Billions.

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WASHINGTON, July 4 — (AP) With total appropriations mounting toward the $130,000,000,000 mark, leaders are seeking to dispose of the perplexing subsidy controversy and get final approval of five money bills in time to send the irritated and weary 78th Congress home for a rest this week.

The subsidy question will be before the Senate tomorrow for action on a House-approved bill which would extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for six months and increasing its borrowing power by $350,000,000 so as to carry on the administration's program of rolling back the retail prices of meat, butter and coffee.

The Senate Banking committee yesterday approved legislation for the six-months extension, but fixing a limit of $525,000,000 on the amount of subsidy money CCC could spend in that time.

Farm Group Protest

The proposed legislation brought a renewed attack on the administration's food subsidy plan by the so-called big four farm organizations, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.

The farm organizations declared the subsidy plan means passing on the current food bill to future generations and the "eventual breakdown of our entire economic system." They proposed that Congress wait until after the recess to consider the CCC extension "without the vicious subsidy program now entailed."

If the Administration wins a temporary victory on the subsidy issue, Congress probably will quit by mid-week with President Roosevelt's batting average on major legislation standing well over the .500 mark.

Topping the list of presidential demands on Congress in the last six months was the President's request for approval of $107,000,000,000 budget to run the war and keep the home front agencies operating.

A compilation showed today that total appropriations since this Congress convened will reach $130,418,000,000 if the five pending bills finally are approved with the mounts they now bear. This larger total is accounted for by deficiency appropriations to meet expenditures during this fiscal year that ended July 1, as well as the advance appropriations for amounts the government will spend in the new fiscal year.

To Act on 5 Billions

The bills yet to be acted upon finally include Labor-Federal Security, War Agencies, Agriculture, Interior and Deficiency bills carrying a total of more than $5,000,000,000.

Looking back over the months, members could count about as many issues on which President Roosevelt got what he wanted from Congress as those on which he struck out.

Besides the huge appropriations for which he asked, the President obtained extension of lend-lease, the reciprocal trade program, and treasury authority to continue operations of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

U. S. Troops In 2 Areas Praised For Behavior

Washington, July 4 (AP)—American soldiers in Britain are staying out of trouble, Brig. Gen. Lawrence H. Hedrick reported today.

Hedrick, just returned to Washington after serving since last July as judge advocate general in the European theater, said comments of typical citizens throughout the United Kingdom, as well as official British reports, convinced him that American troops "have earned the reputation of being well-mannered guests."

A similar report about American soldiers in the Middle East came to the War Department from Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, who said three officials of the Egyptian civil police had praised the discipline and good behavior of the men.

LAUNCH SHIP NAMED FOR GEORGE COHAN

20,000 Cheer at Baltimore Yard as Eddie Cantor Sings His Old Friend's Songs

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BALTIMORE, July 4 (AP)—With the band playing "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and 20,000 persons roaring approval, the Liberty ship George M. Cohan, named for the late showman-songwriter who was born July 4, slid smoothly into the waters of Chesapeake Bay today.

Her prow still dripping champagne from the bottle wielded by Marjorie Cantor, eldest daughter of Eddie Cantor, lifelong friend of the songwriter, she was taken into tow immediately by tugs to be prepared for sea duty.

The launching was the climax of an Independence Day celebration and war bond drive calculated to stir the most passive American, what with Mr. Cantor singing such Cohan songs as "Harrigan," "Give My Regards to Broadway," "It's a Grand Old Flag" and "Over There," and high ranking naval officers present in large numbers.

Mr. Cantor paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Cohan not only in song but by saying:

"If there ever was one man who was a symbol of our great nation, that man was George M. Cohan. He always tried to project the spirit of America. His songs came from the pen and the heart. He waved the flag because he loved it. He gave it a 'permanent wave.'"

Also on hand to entertain the crowd of shipyard workers, members of their families and guests, was Zasu Pitts, of the stage and screen.

The George M. Cohan was the 161st Liberty ship launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards.

Two Destroyers Named For Men Killed In War

Kearny, N. J., July 4 (AP)—Two destroyers bearing the names of naval officers killed in the present conflict were sponsored by their widows in twin launching ceremonies today.

The first to slide from the Federal Shipyard way was the Hickox, christened by Mrs. Ralph Hickox, of Washington, who named the ship in honor of her husband, the late Commander Hickox, who died February 18, 1942, when the destroyer Truxton, which he commanded, was lost in a storm on the Newfoundland coast.

The second ship, the Healy, was christened by Mrs. Howard Raymond Healy, Roslindale, Mass., and Long Beach, Cal. The warship was named for her husband, the late Lieutenant Commander Healy, who went down with the aircraft carrier Lexington May 8, 1942, in Battle of the Coral Sea.

HOOVER ASSAILS SUBSIDY, URGES SINGLE FOOD HEAD

Ex-President Predicts Prices Will Be Higher and Food Scarcer.

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NEW YORK, July 4 — (AP) Former President Herbert Hoover declared here today the Roosevelt administration's food subsidy program "does not get at the heart of the food problem," and predicted that "in eight months prices will be higher and food scarcer."

In a speech broadcast over NBC, Hoover said of the subsidy program: "It only postpones, and will get worse in the end."

He reiterated a previous statement that "the food mess" would not be cleared up until a single Federal food administrator was appointed with full authority over all phases of the food problem.

The former President recommended formation of a national war council, which he said should be presided over by President Roosevelt and serve as a unifying force in the entire war effort.

"This whole American people," he declared, "is praying for more unity so we can win this war."

Sees Aid to Enemy

Hoover said he felt certain the enemy enjoyed a spiritual uplift from reporters of food shortages, race riots and strikes in the United States.

Many such reports represent "the creak and groan of democracy getting into action," Hoover said, adding that while there was no doubt that democracy would outlast any dictatorship, nevertheless the enemy got the impression America was "a disordered country, a declining country."

The heart of the food problem, he said, was to "secure more production, get more food to people, and eliminate black markets."

In answer to questions from the studio audience, Hoover said the armed forces and industry were doing "a magnificent war job" and the flow of raw materials was "pretty good," but that he thought the manpower and labor relations situations "weak spots" in the homefront.

Four Year War Hinted

Asked how long he thought the war would last, he said: "If we're wise, we will base our plans on a minimum of four years until the Axis is completely overcome."

In response to another question, Hoover declared the only hope for guarding against "inevitable famine" after the war lay in returning to cultivation 47,000,000 acres of land upon which he said crops had been restricted in the last 10 years.

Hoover said eight or nine million acres of these lands had already been recovered, but that the entire acreage, which he described as "a great potential asset," must be used for the 1944 harvest.

A great deal of manpower and machinery will be needed to re-cultivate this land, Hoover said, "but we must plant it or endanger our whole war effort."

The former President spoke on the "Wake Up, America" program sponsored by the American Economic Foundation.

Willkie Advocates End Of Narrow Nationalism

New York, July 4 (AP)—Wendell Willkie declared today in a special Independence Day broadcast that "our only hope of peace" after the war is "the creation of a world in which there shall be an equality of opportunity for every race and every nation."

America, he said, must choose one of these courses:

"Narrow nationalism, which inevitably means the ultimate loss of our own liberty and the certainty of recurring wars; international imperialism which means the sacrifice of some other nation's liberty and the same certainty of war; or the creation of a world in which there shall be an equality of opportunity for every race and every nation—our only hope of peace.

"I am convinced the American people will choose by overwhelming majority the last of these courses. To make this choice of equality, of opportunity for everyone everywhere, we must win not only the war—but also the peace, and we must start winning it now."

Barney Ro... Returned Pugilist, Receives Medal

New York, July 4 (AP) — For his heroic action at Guadalcanal last November 19, Marine Sergeant Barney Ross, retired world lightweight boxing champion, received the Silver Star Medal today during a Blue Network Independence Day radio program honoring American fighting men.

The medal was pinned over his heart by Capt. Lester L. Pratt, USN, commanding officer of the naval hospital at St. Albans, L. I., where Ross is attached while on sick leave.

The accompanying citation from Rear Admiral T. W. Wilkinson, USN, deputy commander, South Pacific area, read: "For conspicuous gallantry and itrepidity in action against the enemy while serving with a marine battalion on Guadalcanal, British Solomon Island, November 18-20, 1942."

95% of Men Wounded On Attu Are Back in U.S.

Some Arrived Before Enemy Resistance Was Overcome

SEATTLE, July 4 (AP).—American casualties in the battle of Attu reached the comfort and care of Pacific coast hospitals, the Seattle port surgeon disclosed today, even before final Japanese organized resistance on the island was overcome. Now nearly all of the wounded, Colonel Louis Brecheman jr. said, have been brought more than 3,000 miles back to the United States.

"I should say that close to 95 per cent of them are down here now," Colonel Brecheman said. "A few may remain in well-equipped garrison hospitals in the Aleutians, but most have been brought south, either on transports or flown down."

[The War Department announced at Washington on June 4 a total of 1,535 Attu casualties. They were: 342 killed, 1,135 wounded and fifty-eight missing.]

SUBMARINE FADES AS ENEMY THREAT TO ALLIED SHIPPING

Navy Announces No Losses in Atlantic in Three of Four Past Weeks.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The submarine, on the basis of announced sinkings, continued to lose force as a menace to Allied shipping and loss of life in the western Atlantic as the war entered its 201st week today.

For three of the last four weeks, there were no losses of merchant ships reported by the Navy. That left at 670 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral merchantmen sunk in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Supports Churchill Statement

It well bore out that the statement by Prime Minister Churchill in London that more than 30 U-boats were destroyed in May and that the "massacre" of one of Germany's most dependable weapons continued through June.

The Prime Minister declared that "since the middle of May scarcely a single merchant ship has been sunk in the whole of the north Atlantic" and that June was the "best month we have ever known in the war."

At the same time Mr. Churchill said that American and United Kingdom shipyards were producing between seven and 10 times the amount of ships lost to the enemy in the month of June.

And from Washington came the news that American shipyards had delivered in the first six months of this year more tonnage than had been produced here in the entire record-breaking twelve months of 1942. Already 879 ships, totaling 8,818,622 deadweight ton, have come out of the shipyards as against last year's 747 vessels of 8,089,732 deadweight tons.

The announcement from London last Saturday that a great convoy recently crossed the Atlantic under continuous air protection — "the mid-Atlantic gap was filled by planes from a British carrier"—marked another step in the increased protection given to convoys.

A Stockholm dispatch said that the German admiralty had been forced to withdraw at least part of its underseas fleet from the Atlantic shipping lanes to learn new techniques to combat the latest Allied counterblows from carriers.

What's Behind The War News

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.

Rome, by destroying harbor installations at Trapani and admitting that much-bombed Palermo "no longer exists," may be preparing the Italian people for the immediate loss of Sicily after only token resistance.

Observers watching the Allied bombing pattern, had been inclined to allow a little more time for start of an attack on Sicily. Either the Italians consider it more imminent, or they have other reasons.

Allied headquarters in North Africa said yesterday that the 5,000-foot quay at Trapani had been blown out in several places to make it useless for ships—meaning, of course, invasion ships. This destruction of ports is something not usually done, even when you know you can't defend them, until the enemy is on the way. Otherwise he is given time to re-arrange plans for that part of the action.

If Mussolini is resigned to the loss of Sicily (which means, of course, Sardinia and Corsica as well), there may be a thread of sanity running through this preliminary skirmish of announcements.

Mussolini may have decided, along with numerous observers, that, from the Allied standpoint, an invasion of Italy itself is not worthwhile—that he can retire to the mainland and make it appear, when the Allies do not follow, that he has pulled a masterful stroke by not suffering heavy losses in defense of the island. It might keep him in power just a little while longer.

As a matter of fact, if this should be the reasoning in Rome, it is not far ahead of eventualities. Too many Allied war vessels are in the Mediterranean for ordinary purposes. (Reports of their presence all come from the Germans, of course, but the Germans are notably correct in their announcements of what goes on around Gibraltar).

If the Allies do plan to use Sicily and Sardinia merely to cover the right flank of a drive into Europe by way of the Rhone, Mussolini, by not defending Sicily and maintaining an intact army at home, might have a bargaining power which no internal opposition would be able to meet. If, on the other hand, Italy is going to be invaded, he will have given away nothing except what he was about to lose anyway.

Maybe Mussolini thinks there is hope of losing the war to the United States without having Hitler descend on him in full force. He might do it, by getting himself bypassed while his home defenses are still intact.

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LONDON, JULY 4—(AP)—HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY NAZI FORCES HAD ADVANCED THEIR FRONT IN THE LAGOON AREA OF THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD, IMPLYING THAT THE GERMANS SEIZED THE INITIATIVE THERE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY AFTER WEEKS OF DEFENSIVE FIGHTING.

WITH NO CONFIRMATION FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES, THE GERMANS SAID

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OUND WAS GAINED "DESPITE DIFFICULT TERRAIN CONDITIONS AND ENEMY COUNTER DEFENSE."

NEITHER THE SIZE OF THE FORCES ENGAGED IN THIS STRATEGIC SECTOR OF THE CAUCASUS NOR THE EXTENT OF THE REPORTED ADVANCE WERE BROUGHT OUT BY THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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PENETRATION OF GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT BY RUSSIAN SCOUTING UNITS WAS EMPHASIZED IN THE SOVIET MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE. IT IGNORED THE KUBAN AREA AND OFFERED NO INDICATION OF A BREAK ELSEWHERE IN THE RELATIVE STALEMATE ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THE SCOUTS BROKE INTO GERMAN TRENCHES LAST NIGHT AND WIPED OUT 60 OFFICERS AND MEN AFTER OVERCOMING MINEFIELDS AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

APPARENTLY IT REFERRED TO THE SECTOR BEFORE SMOLENSK, WHERE RENEWED ACTIVITY RESULTED IN A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL TO NEW POSITIONS THE PAST WEEK.

GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE UNITS WERE DECLARED BEATEN OFF IN SHARP FIGHTING BOTH IN THE SEVSK SECTOR, BETWEEN BRYANSK AND KURSK, AND ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT BELOW LENINGRAD.

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A SEPARATE BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED SEVERAL SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO CROSS TO THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DONETS RIVER WEST OF LISICHANSK BY BOAT HAD FAILED. SOUTHEAST OF LISICHANSK, THE BROADCAST SAID, THE RUSSIANS USED LIFEBELTS INSTEAD OF BOATS AND SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE RIVER, BUT WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW UNDER GERMAN FIRE.

COL.ERNST VON HAMMER, A GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, SAID NAZI GRENADIERS EXECUTED THE KUBAN ADVANCE, "DEFINITELY CLOSING A GAP FREQUENTLY USED BY THE ENEMY FOR OPERATING LANDING BOATS AGAINST COMMUNICATIONS IN THE REAR OF THE GERMAN LINES."

HE DESCRIBED THE ACTION AS A LOCAL OPERATION, BUT SAID ITS VALUE "MUST NOT BE UNDERRATED."

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 4--(AP)---PRODUCTION MINISTER SAID [illegible] OLIVER LYTTELTON [illegible] TODAY THAT "OVER THE WHOLE FIELD OF WAR PRODUCTION, NAVAL AND OTHER SHIPBUILDING, ARMY MUNITIONS AND AIRCRAFT, PRODUCTION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IS NOW LARGER THAN THAT OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA PUT TOGETHER."

"THE AXIS CAN NOW CALCULATE HOW THE PRODUCTION OF ITALY, [illegible] JAPAN AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES COMPARES WITH THE VAST OUTPUT OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA," LYTTELTON [illegible] TOLD THE NATION IN A BROADCAST.

BRITAIN NOW HAS VAST QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION AND MUST SHIFT EMPHASIS INTO [illegible] PRODUCING FAR MORE SHIPS AND PLANE THE MINISTER SAID.

AS FOR LEASE-LEND, BRITAIN HAS RECEIVED TANKS, PLANES, SHIPS AND OTHER MATERIAL EQUIVALENT TO THE WORK OF 1,500,000 WORKERS

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30.24 — 5677

FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR, HE SAID.

"BUT BRITAIN HAS DONE HER PART," HE CONTINUED. "[illegible]

3[illegible]000 UNMARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 A

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THE MOBILIZATION OF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK WAS SAID TO HAVE RESULTED IN PRODUCTION OF A GREATER [illegible] VOLUME OF GOODS THAN EVER BEFORE IN BRITISH HISTORY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3:15 P.M. EWT TODAY, SUNDAY, JULY 4)

(AD[illegible]NCE) LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-- LIEUT. GEN. JACOB L.

ERS, BROADCASTING ON THE BBC "ARMY HOUR," DECLARED TODAY THAT THE AND THE WORK OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE BRITISH ISLES HAD CONTINUED A 24- HOUR A DAY SCHEDULE" SINCE THE GREAT CONVOY SAILED FROM BRITAIN BEGIN LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO SAGGING PERIOD IN THIS THEATER," SAID [illegible] E COMMANDER OF U. S. ARMY FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER." X X X THE OOPS HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE AND COMMANDO TACTICS TO TAKE EIR PART IN FUTURE OPERATIONS."

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THE WORK OF SUPPLY HAS GONE FORWARD "WITH OUTSTANDING RESULTS" R MORE THAN A YEAR, DEVERS SAID, ADDING THAT "SEVEN DAYS A WEEK OUR SERVIC ROOPS HAVE LABORED WITH DETERMINATION AND SKILL TO BUILD GREAT DEPOTS, RTS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

"CONSTRUCTED IN CLOSE COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE ITISH, THE NUMBER AND IMPORTANCE OF THESE INSTALLATIONS CANNOT BE AGGERATED."

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OF THE AIR WAR, THE GENERAL SAID THAT THE BA[illegible]E OF BRITAIN "HAS BEEN CONTINUOUS SINCE THE DARK DAYS OF 1940" AND "I BELIEVE IN ALL HISTORY THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A MORE HEROIC STRUGGLE.

"BY THEIR COURAGE AND DETERMINATION THESE AIRMEN ARE WINNING A VICTORY WHICH ONLY HISTORIANS CAN EVALUATE."

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LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-LONDON MORNING PAPERS SALU[illegible]E UNITED STATES TODAY ON INDEPENDENCE DAY WITH EDITORIAL PRAISE FOR THE CLOSE COOPERATION EXISTING BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

"ON THIS DAY 167 YEARS AGO," SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS, "THE UNITED STATES EMERGED FROM BEING A BRITISH COLONY TO INDEPENDENT NATIONHOOD. IT IS OUR UNANIMOUS WISH TO JOIN IN THIS CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY."

THE LONDON TIMES DECLARED "TODAY WE CAN SAY WITH CONFIDENCE THAT THE PROSPECTS OF AMERICA'S ABIDING COOPERATION ARE FAR BETTER THAN EVER THEY WERE DURING OR AFTER THE LAST WAR X X X BECAUSE IT IS REALIZED THAT THE GREAT INTERESTS AT STAKE ARE COMMON TO BOTH OF US."

"WHERE NON-DOMESTIC ISSUES ARE CONCERNED PROFOUND INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES, INDEED OF THE WHOLE WORLD, BID BRITAIN AND AMERICA MARCH ON

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IDE BY SIDE INTO THE POST-WAR YEARS," SAID THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH.

"IF THEY (THE UNITED STATES) HAVE ADVANCED IN FREEDOM SO HAVE WE," SAID THE LONDON CHRONICLE. "IN 1943 WE SHARE THE SAME CONVICTIONS AND THE SAME IDEALS X X X. TOGETHER WE MUST SEE THAT NOTHING SHALL EVER BLUNT THE FINE EDGE OF OUR FRIENDSHIP."

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LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-A HEAVY ATTACK ON THE KALK AND DEUTZ INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF COLOGNE, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE, WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE LAST NIGHT IN A RESUMPTION OF BOMBINGS OF GERMANY, WHICH HAD UNDERGONE A LULL SINCE JUNE 25.

THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE RAID AS BEING IN "GREAT STRENGTH." THIRTY-TWO BOMBERS WERE LOST.

BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED ON OBJECTIVES IN HAMBURG AND IN THE RUHR AND MINES WERE LAID IN ENEMY WATERS.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THAT PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF LAST NIGHT'S ATTACK INDICATED THE BOMBING WAS WELL CONCENTRATED.

FIGHTER COMMAND AIRCRAFT, MEANTIME, CARRIED OUT INTRUDER PATROLS OVER HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, AND ONE ENEMY PLANE WAS ANNOUNCED AS DESTROYED.

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-A WRITER IN THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER "THE OBSERVER" SAID TODAY THAT MORE NAVAL RATINGS WERE SERVING IN BRITISH LANDING CRAFT THAN IN ANY OTHER CLASS OF SHIP IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

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THE ARTICLE WAS ON A GREAT FLEET OF SMALL BOATS BUILT TO LAND AN INVASION ARMY ON THE CONTINENT.

THE BOATS ARE ALL SHALLOW-DRAUGHT AND FLAT-BOTTOMED, DESIGNED TO CARRY INFANTRY, TANKS, GUNS, TRUCKS, AND GASOLINE STORES OR AS FLOATING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN PLATFORMS.

LONDON (AND RUSSIAN)

THIS SAME BROADCAST INDICATED THAT THE BATTLE ON THE NORTHWEST FRONT, DESCRIBED BY MOSCOW, HAD OCCURRED NEAR VELIKIE LUKI. THE GERMAN VERSION REPRESENTED AN ACTION IN THAT AREA AS AN ATTACK BY THE RUSSIANS WHICH AFTER GAINING "SOME INITIAL SUCCESSES" WAS CHECKED BY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

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SCATTERED FIGHTING OF A MORE LOCAL NATURE WAS REPORTED BY THE RUSSIANS AT MANY OTHER POINTS. A GRINDING ARTILLERY DUEL OCCURRED ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT, BELOW VELIKIE LUKI, SNIPERS WERE ACTIVE ON THE LENINGRAD SECTOR, AND THREE GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED WEST OF ROSTOV. YESTERDAY'S NOON COMMUNIQUE ALSO TOLD OF SHARP FIGHTING ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT BELOW LENINGRAD AND NEAR SEVSK IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON JULY 4-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN PRESENTED A CHECK FOR $400 TO AID THE SEA RESCUE SQUADRON OF THE BRITISH FIGHTER COMMAND LAST NIGHT AT A PARTY CELEBRATING THE 100TH RESCUE FROM THE CHANNEL AND COASTAL WATERS.

THE CHECK WAS GIVEN ON BEHALF OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, WHICH DONATED HALF THE MONEY. LIEUT.COL.CHESLEY G.PETERSON OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WHOSE LIFE TWICE WAS SAVED BY THE OUTFIT, MADE THE PRESENTATION.

THE REMAINDER OF THE SUM WAS RAISED AMONG BOMBER CREWS THEMSELVES FOR WHAT THEY CALLED "GOOD LIFE INSURANCE."

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LONDON, MONDAY JULY 5-(AP)-THE BEST THE U.S.ARMORED FORCE HAS IN MEN AND MATERIEL WAS PROMISED FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.ALVAN C.GILLEM, JR., WHO IS IN BRITAIN CONFERRING WITH LIEUT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, U.S.COMMANDER IN THIS WAR THEATER, AND BRITISH ARMOR EXPERTS.

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30.24—5679

"PRIORITY NUMBER ONE AT FORT KNOX (ARMORED FORCE HEADQUARTERS) WILL BE TO GIVE GENERAL DEVERS THE MOST EFFICIENT ARMORED UNITS THAT WE CAN PRODUCE," GENERAL GILLEM DECLARED AT THE CONCLUSION OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES.

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"WE KNOW THE SHERMAN IS A GOOD TANK. WE KNOW IT WILL DO THE JOB AND WE KNOW WE CAN GET THEM IN QUANTITY.

"I DON'T MEAN THAT WE ARE GOING TO SIT BACK AND REST ON THAT DESIGN. THE SHERMAN WILL BE MODIFIED AS WE GO ALONG TO FIT ANY DEVELOPMENTS WE MAKE. BUT FROM OUR EXPERIENCE AND FROM THE LESSONS LEARNED IN AFRICA WE BELIEVE THE SHERMAN TANK TO BE THE ANSWER."

GILLEM SAID HE WAS GOING TO RECOMMEND THE ASSIGNING OF A U.S.ARMORED FORCE OFFICER TO THE BRITISH ARMY IN ENGLAND TO OBSERVE TRAINING METHODS.

GILLEM WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THE TRIP BY COL.EDWIN K.WRIGHT OF PORTLAND, ORE., SUPPLY OFFICER OF THE ARMORED FORCE, AND COL.WILLIAM L.BARRIGER OF SHELBYVILLE, KY., OPERATIONS OFFICER.

KK1038PEW

LONDON JULY 4-(AP)-LIEUT.COL.CHESLEY G.PETERSON, 22-YEAR OLD VETERAN OF THE EAGLE SQUADRON AND NOW A LEADER OF AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT GROUP, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION."

BRIG.GEN.FRANK O'D.HUNTER, COMMANDING THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND, PRESENTED THE MEDAL TO THE SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FLIER.

HE WAS CITED FOR BREAKING UP SINGLE-HANDEDLY A GROUP OF EIGHT ENEMY PLANES ABOUT TO ATTACK A U.S.BOMBER FORMATION WHICH HIS UNIT WAS ESCORTING OVER EUROPE.

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"THE VIGOR AND FEARLESSNESS OF HIS ATTACK COMPLETELY DISRUPTED THE ENEMY FORMATION AND ROUTED THE ENEMY ATTACK, THEREBY CONTRIBUTING LARGELY TO THE SAFETY OF THE BOMBER AIRCRAFT AND SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THEIR MISSION," THE CITATION SAID.

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THE YOUNG COLONEL WAS CREDITED WITH PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF ONE ENEMY PLANE AND DAMAGE TO ANOTHER.

ALTOGETHER, PETERSON HAS MADE MORE THAN 130 FIGHTER SORTIES, SHOT DOWN NINE ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND PROBABLY DESTROYED SEVEN MORE.

HE HAS BEEN DECORATED TWICE BY THE BRITISH, WINNING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER AND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS ALONG WITH THE U.S.AIR MEDAL WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND THE PURPLE HEART.

KK1038PEW

BY LEO BRANHAM

FOURTH AERIAL SEPARATE

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, JULY 4-(AP)-THE AMERICAN BOYS OF THE 8TH AIR FORCE CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY TODAY WITH A BOOMING ARRAY OF FIREWORKS--AND HITLER FOOTED THE BILL.

THE FIREWORKS--IN THE FORM OF THOUSANDS OF BOMBS--LAID WASTE TO AN AIRPLANE ENGINE PLANT AT LE MANS, FRANCE, REPORTS FROM RETURNING FORTRESS CREWS AT THIS STATION INDICATED.

BILLOWING SMOKE, FLAMES AND FLYING DEBRIS ROSE THOUSANDS OF FEET OVER THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA AFTER A STRONG FORCE OF HEAVY BOMBERS LAID A PERFECT DESTRUCTIVE PATTERN OF BOMBS ON THE FRENCH FACTORY AND ON NEARBY AIRDROMES, THE CREWS DECLARED.

THEY SAID THE WEATHER WAS SO CLEAR THAT THE FACTORY, TWO MILES FROM LE MANS, "STOOD OUT LIKE A BEACON" AND THEY ENCOUNTERED ONLY A FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ONLY LIGHT FLAK. SPITFIRES ESCORTED THEM BACK

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FROM THE FRENCH COAST.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD BEEN TO LE MANS, HAVING HIT THERE ON JUNE 26.

AT THAT TIME HEAVY CLOUDS MADE VISIBILITY UNFAVORABLE FOR DAYLIGHT HIGH ALTITUDE PRECISION BOMBING SO THE SKY FREIGHTERS RETURNED TO THEIR BASES WITH THEIR EXPLOSIVES RATHER THAN DROPPING THEM INDISCRIMINATELY.

BUT IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY TODAY. THE EXCELLENT RESULT WAS SUMMED UP IN COMMENT BY FIRST LIEUTENANT HARVEY H.WALLACE OF CARTHAGE, MISS., BOMBARDIER OF THE FORTRESS "AINT IT GRUESOME," PILOTED BY CAPTAIN CLINTON F.BALL OF SPOKANE, WASH., WHO LED THE BOMBERS FROM THIS STATION.

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SAID WALLACE: "WE'VE GOT ONE LESS TARGET TO BOMB NOW. THEY CAN CROSS THAT FACTORY OFF THE LIST. IT JUST ISN'T THERE ANY MORE."

JUBILANT BOMBER CREWS, STILL IN A FOURTH-OF-JULY MOOD, GAVE VENT TO THEIR EXUBERANCE BY GLEEFULLY SHOOTING OFF FLARES AS THEIR FORTRESSE CIRCLED THE FIELD ON THE RETURN. "THIS IS THE FOURTH OF JULY AND WE HAVE HAD SOME FIREWORKS," EXCLAIMED ENTHUSIASTIC FLYERS. "THOSE FLARES ALSO MEANT THAT EVERYTHING WAS HUNKY-DORY."

DESCRIBING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FACTORY, WHICH WAS 1200 FEET LONG AND 300 FEET WIDE, SECOND LIEUTENANT J.P.SHAMES OF DE KALB, ILL., BOMBARDIER OF THE FORTESS "SPEED BALL" WHICH WAS PILOTED BY FIRS' LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E.PETERS, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., SAID: "THOSE EGGS REALLY LAID. I WATCHED THEM ALL THE WAY TO THE GROUND. THEY EXPLODED ALL OVER THE TARGET."

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"DAMN GOOD BOMBING," SAID SECOND LIEUTENANT WALTER STOCKMAN, BROOKLYN, NAVIGATOR OF THE "CHEROKEE GIRL," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT FRED HANSEN, ALSO OF BROOKLYN.

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"I SAW SEVERAL BIG FIRES STARTED IN THE FACTORY AND FLAMES SHOT HIGH IN THE AIR," STOCKMAN ADDED. "I DIDN'T EXPECT THE RAID, WHICH WAS MY 11TH, TO BE THIS EASY. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW FIGHTERS IN THE SKY AND THEY CONCENTRATED ON THE FORMATION BEHIND US, LEAVING US PRETTY MUCH ALONE."

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"IT WAS JUST A MILK RUN" WAS THE WAY THE RAID WAS DESCRIBED BY SECOND LIEUTENANT J.P.CARSON, HUGO, OKLA., CO-PILOT OF THE "BELLE OF BAYOU." "IT WAS AN EASY RAID. IT WAS SHELL PATTERN BOMBING.

"I SAW A HELL OF A LOT OF SMOKE RISING ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND FEET HIGH," COMMENTED SECOND LIEUTENANT BRADLEY E.SQUIRES JR., BELLEVILLE, PA., BOMBARDIER OF THE "SCREWBALL," WHICH WAS PILOTED BY SECOND LIEUTENANT E.J.NARDI OF HERALDSBURG, CALIF.

THE FORTRESS "SNOOZIN SUSIE" WHICH WAS PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT H.JOHNSON, JAMESTOWN, N.Y., WAS ONE OF THE FEW BOMBERS FROM THIS STATION ATTACKED BY FIGHTERS. BUT THE TAIL GUNNER, SERGEANT RAYMOND C.STEWART, LOCKPORT, N.Y., A VETERAN OF NINE PREVIOUS SORTIES, MADE THE LUFTWAFFE ASSAULT COSTLY BY SHOOTING DOWN TWO FOCKE-WULFS.

"THE FIRST ONE CAME IN AT SIX O'CLOCK," HE SAID. "I KEPT FIRING AND FINALLY HE ROLLED OVER AND PLUNGED STRAIGHT DOWN IN FLAMES. TEN MINUTES LATER I GOT A SECOND ONE AT 700 YARDS. HE EXPLODED AND DISINTEGRATED IN THE AIR."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM A.HATCHER OF DETROIT, STATION COMMANDER, SAID STEWART, WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING ONE ENEMY FIGHTER, WOULD BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IF THE CLAIM IS OFFICIALLY APPROVED.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT A.R.WESTHAFER OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., CO-PILOT, TOLD HOW IT TOOK SERGEANT ROBERT L.GELSLIECHTER, WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

30.24——5681

TOP TURRET GUNNER ON "BUCKSHOT," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES W.STROOSE, MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., JUST TWO BURSTS OF 10 ROUNDS EACH TO SHOOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULF 190. OTHER CREWMEN SAID THEY SAW THE GERMAN CRASH IN AN OPEN FIELD.

BOMBARDIER SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE WYLIE, BISBEE, ARIZ., COMMENTED "BOMBING BEAUTIFUL. IT WAS A PERFECT WAY TO SPEND THE FOURTH OF JULY FOR WE SURE SAW A LOT OF FIREWORKS. I SAW SEVERAL BOMBS LAND SQUARELY ON THE FACTORY ROOF."

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SERGEANT TIM TOUCHIN, SAID TO BE THE ONLY FULL-BLOODED NAVAJO INDIAN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WHO WAS THE TAIL GUNNER ON "BUCKSHOT," SAID, "AS WE TURNED OFF TOWARDS HOME I LOOKED BACK BUT COULDN'T SEE A DARNED THING OF THE TARGET EXCEPT SMOKE, FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS."

FLIGHT OFFICER DON R.JOYCE, ARKANSAS CITY, -4(., CO-PILOT WHO ACTEI AS TAIL GUNNER ON THE LEAD BOM

FLIGHT OFFICER DON R.JOYCE, ARKANSAS CITY, ARK., CO-PILOT WHO ACTED AS TAIL GUNNER ON THE LEAD BOMBER, SAID "NOT MANY FIGHTERS WERE UP AGAINST US TODAY, I DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO EXCEPT WATCH THE BOMBING. OUR BOMBS SCORED MANY DIRECT HITS."

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWIN S.BOYD, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., PILOT OF JENNY SAID HE SAW ONLY 10 FIGHTERS IN THE SKY. HIS CO-PILOT, SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH C.PERKINS, CLEVELAND, O., COMMENTED, "BOY, WE REALLY CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY TODAY."

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"IT WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL MISSION," SAID LIEUT.COL.CLEMENS K.WURZBACH, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A GROUP COMMANDER. "WE HAD VERY FEW ENEMY ATTACKS ON OUR OWN GROUP, BUT I BELIEVE THE FORMATION BEHIND US GOT PLENTY. THE SPITS BROUGHT US HOME AFTER MEETING US RIGHT ON THE

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SCHEDULED SECOND."

COL.WURZBACH FLEW IN THE "YANKEE EAGLE," PILOTED BY CAPT.EARL F.RILEY, OF QUEENSBERG, IND., A VETERAN OF MANY MISSIONS.

"THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS AN IDEAL DAY TO ATTACK," CHUCKLED CAPT. RILEY. "THE TARGET SHOWED UP IN FIREWORKS."

THE VETERAN FORTRESS "HELL'S ANGELES" FLEW IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FORMATIONS OVER LE MANS, PILOTED THIS TIME BY LIEUT.RIPLEY W.JOY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO SAID: "THERE WERE ONLY 35 OR 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS, AND THEY DIDN'T MAKE A DIRECT ATTACK ON OUR SHIP. IT WAS REALLY AN EASY DO."

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MAJOR LEWIS E.LYLE, SQUADRON COMMANDER FROM PINE BLUFF, ARK., A VETERAN OF 21 MISSIONS, SUMMED UP THE LE MANS RAID: "THE WEATHER WAS GOOD, THERE WAS A LITTLE FLAK AND THE BOMBS WERE WELL IN THERE."

CREWS RETURNING FROM LA PALLICE WERE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE RESULTS. CAPT.HARRY G.MUMFORD, OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., AN OBSERVER IN THE SOUTHERN BELLE, ASSERTED THAT "VISIBILITY OVER THE TARGET WAS GOOD AND WE HAD A GOOD BOMBING RUN. A HAPPY FOURTH TO THE GERMANS."

TAIL GUNNER STAFF SERGEANT JOHN A.BRADFORD OF COGGESHALL, R.I., WHO CELEBRATED BY GETTING HIS FIRST ENEMY FIGHTER SAID, "A FOCKE-WULF CAME RIGHT IN TOWARD THE TAIL AND IT LOOKED LIKE EITHER IT WAS HIM OR ME. ALL I HAD TO DO WAS POINT MY GUNS AT HIM AND LET GO. I STARTED FIRING AT ABOUT 500 YARDS AND GAVE HIM ANOTHER BURST WHEN HE WAS ONLY ABOUT 60 OR 70 YARDS AWAY. HE BLEW UP RIGHT IN MY FACE."

STAFF SERGEANT JOHN L.CREVISTON, MARION, O., SAID A FOCKE-WULF STARTED CHASING HIS "FLOWER THE SECOND" JUST AFTER IT LEFT THE TARGET BUT THE GUNNER ON ANOTHER FORTRESS GOT HIM.

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"THE WEATHER WAS CLEAR FROM ABOUT 20 MILES OFF THE COAST," SAID FIRST LIEUTENANT ARVID S.DAHL, 24, FORMER COLUMBUS, MD., SCHOOL TEACHER AND NAVIGATOR ON THE FORTRESS "THIS END UP."

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TO STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH P.RICKEY, ASHTABULA, O., 19, WAIST GUNNER ON THE SAME FORTRESS, LA PALLICE WAS "ANOTHER FLAK CITY."

STAFF SERGEANT HENRY J.GARDENER, 23, ROXBURY, MASS., TAIL GUNNER ON "LITTLE MINNIE," SAID IT WAS "THE BEST BOMBING I'VE EVER SEEN." FIRST LIEUTENANT KARL S.GROSS, 23, OF 1717 EAST 68TH ST., CHICAGO, BOMBARDIER ON "BLACK JACK," SAID HE SAW ONLY ONE ENEMY FIGHTER.

CAPT.WALTER D.FLAGG, 23, PILOT ON "WABBIT TWACK" AND FORMER SUSANVILLE, CALIF., STUDENT, SAID "THERE ISN'T ANY QUESTION IN MY MIND THAT WE SMACKED THE TARGET."

STAFF SERGEANT HARRY E.CLANTON, TULSA, OKLA., WAIST GUNNER, SAID HE SAW ONLY TWO FIGHTERS BUT THE TAIL GUNNER GAVE A COUPLE OF BURSTS AND THEY RAN.

CREWS IN THE NANTES RAID SAID THAT AS THEY TURNED FOR HOME AFTER THE BOMBING RUN APPROXIMATELY 25 FIGHTERS CAME AT THEM. THE FOCKE-WULF PILOTS WERE DARING, THEY SAID, AND TIME AND AGAIN CAME IN CLOSE TO PRESS THE ATTACK.

"I HAD A BEAUTIFUL, LONG BOMBING RUN," SAID CAPTAIN HUGH J.TOLAND OF PHILADELPHIA. SECOND LIEUTENANT ALEX M.ERGANIAN, ST.LOUIS, MO., PILOT OF "AVAILABLE JONES" SAID ALL WAS QUIET UNTIL THEY HIT THE TARGET AND THEN "ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE."

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FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFRED D.EVANS, SANTA FE, N.M., THOUGHT IT WAS GOOD TO GIVE THE GERMANS FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.

STAFF SERGEANT GORDON CHISHOLM, FLINT, MICH., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON "WILEYS WOLVES" SAID MANY ATTACKS WERE FROM THE REAR AND LOW "SO I GOT MANY CHANCES. I NEVER USED UP SO MUCH AMMUNITION AS I DID TODAY."

SERGT. MARSHALL R. CROW, OF WASHINGTON, GA., N TOP TURRET GUNNER OF FLOWER THE SECOND, COMMENTED THAT "THERE WAS CONCENTRATED SMOKE OVER THE TARGET."

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"IT LOOKED LIKE EVERY BOMB HIT IN THERE," HE SAID, "WE RAN INTO SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS AFTER LEAVING THE TARGET WHILE WE WERE OVER THE SEA. THEY WOULD COME IN AND THEN PULL OFF BEFORE GETTING WITHIN RANGE. IT WAS MY IDEAD OF A PERFECT MISSION."

MOSCOW, JULY 4--(AP)-- AN ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS" ATTACKING AMERICAN ISOLATIONISTS FOR THEIR WAR VIEWS WAS REPRINTED TODAY BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, INDICATING OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT BLESSING OF THE CRITICAL ATTITUDE.

AMERICAN ISOLATIONISTS "CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN REMAIN OUTSIDE THE WAR, (THAT IT) WAS NOT INVOLVED THROUGH ROOSEVELT, AND EVEN NOW CAN CONCLUDE A SEPARATE PEACE," SAID THE ARTICLE FROM THE TRADE UNIONS MAGAZINE.

IT DECLARED ISOLATIONISTS CONFUSED WAR AIMS WITH THE MORE COMPLICATED PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR REORGANIZATION, AND SAID THE ONLY WAR

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AIM SHOULD BE VICTORY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. PREMATURE DISCUSSION OF DISPUTABLE POST-WAR QUESTIONS MIGHT HARM ANGLO-SOVIET-AMERICAN UNITY AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR, IT ADDED.

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"NATURALLY, THE LESS ACTIVELY A COUNTRY PARTICIPATES DIRECTLY IN THE WAR AGAINST THE ENEMY THE MOREFREE TIME AND ENERGY IT HAS TO TALK ABOUT WAR AIMS," THE ARTICLE SAID.

IT ALSO CRITICIZED THE WHEREVER U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE FOR "WHERE "STIMULATING THE AMBITIONS OF SOME ROYAL EXILES AND POLITICIANS BY WH THE FAVORABLE ATTITUDE SHOWN TOWARD THEM."

#

(AP...) ...EW DELHI, JULY 4--(AP)--GEN. SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK IN HIS FIRST ORDER OF THE DAY SINCE BECOMING BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, DECLARED TODAY THAT "WE HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE" IN THE TASK "OF COMBATTING THE DIRECT THREAT FROM THE EAST" WHICH "WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE JAPANESE ARE DRIVEN BACK FROM WHENCE THEY CAME."

AUCHINLECK PRAISED THE PREPARATIONS OF HIS PREDECESSOR, FIELD MARSHAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL, NOW VICEROY OF INDIA, AND WARNED THAT THE JAPANESE ARE"HARD, DETERMINED FIGHTERS X X X .DEFEAT THEM WE MUST X X X LET US GET ON WITH THE JOB."

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30.24—.5683

SHORT TAKE ON WAR

- - -

LIBERATOR CREWS

BURN AT PUBLICITY

GIVEN FORTRESSES

- - -

LIKE THEIR PLANES

BETTER AND WANT

THEM CREDITED (350)

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- - -

BY GEORGE TUCKER

(ADVANCE)-A BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA,-(AP)-THE BOYS WHO FLY LIBERATORS ARE PRETTY BROWNED OFF AT THE BOYS WHO FLY FLYING FORTRESSES.

OUT HERE IN THIS LIBERATOR COTE THEY THINK ITS UNFAIR WHEN THE NEWSPAPERS FEATURE FORTRESS RAIDS. THEY SAID THEIR LIBERATORS FLY FASTER AND HIGHER OVER LONGER DISTANCES AND CARRY HEAVIER BOMB LOADS THAN THE FORTS AND HALF THE TIME THEIR LIBERATORS AREN'T EVEN MENTIONED BY NAME IN COMMUNIQUES--JUST CALLED HEAVY BOMBERS.

LIEUT.DAVE COCHRAN OF 501 WOODBURY ROAD, GLENDALE, CALIF., PUT IT THIS WAY:

"FOR SOME REASON EVERYBODY IN AMERICA SEEMS TO THINK ANY HEAVY BOMBER IS A FORTRESS. WE DON'T LIKE THAT. WE AREN'T LOOKING FOR PERSONAL GLORY BUT IT DOES BURN US UP TO SEE THE WONDERFUL JOB THE LIBERATORS ARE DOING DAY AFTER DAY GO UNREWARDED."

AND HE HELD UP A NEWSPAPER SHOWING A PICTURE OF BOMBS FALLING

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AND SAYING "FORTRESS BOMBS SICILY." TWICE AS MANY LIBERATORS HAD BEEN OVER SICILY THAT DAY AS FORTS.

LIEUT.LEROY H.BENZEL OF 811 RICHARDS AVE., WATERTOWN, WIS., SAID "I GUESS THEY HAVE A BETTER PRESS AGENT THAN WE HAVE. EVERY MAGAZINE I PICK UP HAS ADVERTISEMENTS SHOWING FORTRESSES. YET IT IS THE LIBERATORS THAT DID NINE-TENTHS OF THE HEAVY BOMBER WORK IN AFRICA

"WE WERE THE FIRST TO CARRY FIRE TO ITALY. IT WAS LIBERATORS THAT MADE THE FIRST RAID ON NAPLES AND WE NEVER GOT ALL THE CREDIT COMING TO US FOR THAT RAID. IN THAT RAID WE SANK A CRUISER, CRIPPLED ANOTHER AND ALSO HIT A BATTLESHIP. THAT CRUISER IS STILL LYING THERE AND EVERY TIME WE GO THERE WE FLY RIGHT OVER IT. IT WAS BRAND NEW AND HAD JUST BEEN BROUGHT TO THE HARBOR TO HAVE GUNS FITTED WHEN WE BLASTED IT."

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THIS FEELING OF REGRET THAT FORTRESSES FLY HIGHER IN THE HEADLINES IS SHARED BY THIS ENTIRE BASE FROM COMMANDING OFFICER, COL.JOHN KANE, TO THE NEWEST ARRIVED ENLISTED MAN ON KP DUTY.

THIS OUTFIT HAS WON AS MANY DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY, HEROISM AND COURAGE UNDER FIRE AS ANY IN THE WORLD AND MORE THAN MOST. THEY HAVE A BURNING PRIDE IN THESE BIG POT-BELLIED BOMBERS THAT SQUAT LIKE WINGED TOADS OUT HERE IN THE DESERT AND THEY BLEED WHEN THEY FEEL THESE CODDLED AND PETTED MONSTERS AREN'T GETTING ALL THE CREDIT DUE THEM.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 6..SENT JULY 3.)

MT4JS949AEW

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NORTH AFRICA (Add Eisenhower)

ANOTHER EDITORIAL WRITER DECLARED "IMMORTAL MEMORIES UNITE US. MARK THIS ANNIVERSARY WHICH SIGNIFIES FRANCO-AMERICAN UNITY WITH GREATER SATISFACTION THAN ANY OTHER."

HIGH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE OFFICERS GATHERED UNDER THE PALMS AT ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BRIEF CEREMONY. A RED-FEZZED SPAHI BAND PLAYED THE "STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER" AND THEN A U.S. BAND FOLLOWED WITH "OVER THERE."

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THE CROWD FELL SILENT AND STOOD AT ATTENTION AS THE GUNS OF THE FLAGSHIP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF BOOMED 48 TIMES, THE CANNONADING ECHOING ACROSS THE HILLS.

STARTLED RESIDENTS WHO DID NOT KNOW OF THE CEREMONIES RUSHED TO DOORS AND WINDOWS TO SEE IF AN AIR RAID WAS IN PROGRESS. ALL UNITED STATES NAVY PERSONNEL ON DECK OR WITHIN HEARING OF THE GUNS STOOD AT ATTENTION.

GENERAL EISENHOWER, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER, APPEARED IN A LIGHT SUMMER UNIFORM. HE WORE NO RIBBONS.

"THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE," HE SAID, "WAS MADE GOOD 167 YEARS AGO AFTER A LONG AND BITTER WAR. THE THREE NATIONS INVOLVED ARE NOW REPRESENTED HERE. UNHAPPILY THEY WERE NOT ON THE SAME SIDE IN THAT WAR BUT TODAY WE ARE MARCHING SIDE BY SIDE TO DEFEAT AN ENEMY WHICH IS TRYING TO DESTROY EVERYTHING OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE STANDS FOR."

XMASPEW

NORTH AFRICA (ADD)

CAPT.C.D.H.BROMAN OF 195 WEST THIRD ST., DULUTH, MINN., A VETERAN OF THE TUNISIAN AND PANTELLERIA CAMPAIGNS, DESCRIBED THIS ATTACK AS "THE HOTTEST JOB WE'VE EVER DONE--WE REALLY SANK BOMBS INTO THOSE DISPERSAL AREAS."

HIS BOMBARDIER, SERGT.ROBERT T.BEITCH OF EMERADO, N.D., ADDED "WE

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SAW FOUR OR FIVE AIRCRAFT IN ONE DISPERSAL AREA AND I SAW BOMBS LAND AMONG THEM." ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACKED DESPERATELY THROUGH THEIR OWN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ONE MESSERSCHMITT-109 WAS SHOT DOWN BY LIEUT. CLARENCE VAN BOSSEN OF SHAWANO, WIS.

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AMERICAN MITCHELLS DROPPED MORE THAN 60 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON COMISO, IN SOUTHEASTERN SICILY, AND PHOTOGRAPHS REVEALED "AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF PATTERN BOMBING," THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID.

MAJ.MALCOLM BAILEY OF 3015 FREDERICKSBURG ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID THE MITCHELLS LAID THEIR BOMBS "RIGHT DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIELD, HITTING THE BARRACKS," WHILE LIEUT.T.B.PIERCE OF 1301 KEN BLVD., WICHITA FALLS, TEX., DECLARED "WE SAW SEVERAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS AND HANGARS GET DIRECT HITS. IT WAS SOME SHOW."

LIEUT.COL.JOHN D.STEVENSON OF LARAMIE, WYO., LED A FORMATION OF AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS WHICH SPOTTED TWO SMALL ENEMY COASTAL VESSELS AND SET BOTH AFIRE.

THE DAY'S OPERATIONS OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE WERE FEATURED BY THE BOMBING OF ALGHERO-CARTELA AIRDROME IN NORTHWEST SARDINIA.

MITCHELLS DROPPED THEIR BOMBS ON FOUR LARGE BUILDINGS THERE AND PITTED THE AIR FIELD, WHILE THEIR GUNNERS SHOT DOWN FIVE OUT OF 12 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS. AMONG THE GUNNERS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE SERGT.RAYMOND A.MORRIS OF ASHLAND,WIS.; STAFF SERGT.JOHN P.SILVA OF SOLEDAD, CALIF.; STAFF SERGT.GEORGE B.ALLEY OF BERKLEY, MICH., AND PRIVATE AUGUSTINE LARUE OF CENTRAL FALLS. R.I.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 14TH GRAF BEGINNING "HIS BOMBARDIER, ETC., AND ENDING X X X SHAWANO, WIS."

ONE SOUTH AFRICAN AIR GUNNER ON THE MILO RAID SHOT DOWN TWO ME-19'S AND ANOTHER WAS DESTROYED BY WARHAWK PILOT LIEUTENANT RUSSELL W. BEARDON, 25, OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.

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AMERICAN MITCHELLS, ETC., 15TH GRAF PREV.

30.24——5685

EISENHOWER GETS
REALLY TOUGH AS
ZERO HOUR NEARS

ON GO CONSTANTLY
TO SEE THAT HIS
ARMY IS READY (700)

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(GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IS PREPARING THE GREATEST OF ALL ALLIED ARMIES FOR ITS ZERO HOUR, WHEN IT WILL BE THROWN AGAINST ADOLF HITLER "FORTRESS EUROPE." NOW HE IS CONSTANTLY AMONG HIS MEN, STRESSING DISCIPLINE AND MORE DISCIPLINE. THIS FIRST OF TWO ARTICLES TELLS HOW "GENERAL IKE" GETS READY FOR WAR.)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 4-(AP)-THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF WAR IS A TOUGH MANY IN THE "DOG DAYS" BETWEEN CAMPAIGNS.

HE HAS WITH HIM THE LARGEST ALLIED FORCE LED BY ANY AMERICAN IN THE WORLD.

HE HAS IN FRONT OF HIM THE SEAGIRT SOUTHERN FLANK OF EUROPE. AND THE FULFILLMENT OF DESTINY.

NO ONE CAN SAY TODAY WHERE OR WHEN GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WILL HURL HIS AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES AGAINST THE CONTINENTAL FORTRESS OF THE AXIS.

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BUT THE CUE FOR THE GREATEST MILITARY EVENT OF 1943 WAS GIVEN THE OTHER DAY BY A PEERLESS ORACLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"VERY PROBABLY THERE WILL BE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ELSEWHERE," SAID PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, "BEFORE THE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL."

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FOR TWO MONTHS SINCE HIS WARRIORS OF MANY NATIONALITIES ACHIEVED COMPLETE VICTORY IN TUNISIA, THE STOCKY SQUARE-JAWED TEXAS-BORN GENERALISSIMO HAS BEEN STRESSING TOUGHNESS.

BY TOUGHNESS HE MEANS STRICT DISCIPLINE AND HARD TRAINING FOR COMBAT.

DIVISION AFTER DIVISION CAME BACK FROM TUNISIA TO REAR CAMPS, NOT TO LOLL AND REST BUT TO LEARN TO FIGHT WITH NEW WEAPONS UNDER NEW CONDITIONS. "GENERAL IKE" HAD ORDERED IT THAT WAY.

HARDLY ANY IMPORTANT EXERCISE OR MANEUVER HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN NORTH AFRICA IN RECENT WEEKS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF A TIRELESS, WATCHFUL OBSERVER WITH FOUR SILVER STARS ON HIS TAN OVERSEAS CAP.

THE GENERAL'S DESK ROUTINES HAVE BEEN TRIMMED TO A MINIMUM SO HE CAN BE IN THE FIELD AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE WITH HIS OFFICERS AND MEN.

HE STOOD OFF PANTELLERIA IN A BRITISH CRUISER THREE DAYS BEFORE THE ITALIAN GARRISON SURRENDERED UNDER THE AIR BLITZ JUNE 22. THEN HE MADE NUMEROUS TRIPS TOTALING THOUSANDS OF MILES TO SEE HIS ARMIES PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR TASKS GREATER THAN THEY EVER FACED BEFORE.

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FLYING AS HIS OWN PILOT, HE DROPPED IN THE OTHER DAY ON SEVERAL KEY TRAINING CENTERS. HE IS AN AIR ENTHUSIAST, HAVING RECEIVED HIS LICENSE SIX YEARS AGO WHEN HE WAS 47.

LANDING ON A ROAD IN FRONT OF A "LEADERSHIP SCHOOL," HE WAS INVITED BY THE COMMANDER TO ADDRESS EXTEMPORANEOUSLY THE HUSKY, ATTENTIVE PUPILS.

WHAT HE SAID WAS TYPICAL OF HIS FUNDAMENTAL BELIEFS.

"IN THE HANDS OF JUNIOR OFFICERS LIES THE FATE OF AN ARMY," THE HIGHEST AMERICAN OFFICER IN AFRICA SAID. "YOU ARE IN DIRECT, IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF THE TROOPS. YOU ARE THEIR INSPIRATIONAL LEADERS.

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"ALL OF YOU ARE FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT TO LIVE AS YOU PLEASE AS LONG AS YOU DON'T GET UNJUSTLY IN OTHER PEOPLE'S HAIR. YOU ARE FIGHTING AGAINST DICTATION AND DICTATORS.

"ONLY DISCIPLINE WILL WIN A WAR. VICTORIES COME FROM DISCIPLINE. AND DISCIPLINE COMES FROM THE EVERLASTING EFFORTS OF THE JUNIOR OFFICERS."

IT'S A RULE OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THAT NO OFFICER IN THE THEATER CAN BE PROMOTED WITHOUT A FAVORABLE REPORT FROM HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERI ON HIS RECORD OF MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE. GENERAL EISENHOWER IS AS FIRM IN THIS RESPECT AS WAS GENERAL JOHN J.PERSHING IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

WHEN HE PERSONALLY SEES INFRACTIONS OF DISCIPLINE, HE IS QUICK TO REPRIMAND, BUT NOT IN PUBLIC IF THIS CAN BE AVOIDED. AS A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER HE HOLDS THAT "THE EVIDENCE OF DISCIPLINE IN A CIVILIAN ARMY IS THE SALUTING."

FREQUENTLY HE HAS DECLARED, "IF YOU CAN'T TRUST A MAN TO SALUTE HIS MILITARY SUPERIORS AS SMARTLY WHEN HE IS ON LEAVE IN A TOWN AS WHEN HE IS IN HIS OWN CAMP, YOU CAN'T TRUST HIM ON ANY OTHER KIND

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30.24——5687

OF ASSIGNMENT."

RECENTLY WHILE DRIVING THROUGH AN AREA WHERE THE TROOPS APPEARED PARTICULARLY SMART, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF SPIED A MILITARY POLICE SERGEANT IN A PERFECT SALUTE BESIDE THE ROAD AND STOPPED HIS CAR.

"HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE SERVICE?" HE ASKED.

"SEVENTEEN YEARS, SIR," SAID THE SERGEANT, HIS GAZE UNWAVERING AND HIS BACK RAMROAD STRAIGHT.

"ARE YOUR MP'S TOUGH ENOUGH FOR YOU?"

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"YES SIR."

"WELL, IF THEY'RE TOUGH ENOUGH FOR YOU THEY'RE TOUGH ENOUGH FOR ME."

THE GENERAL DROVE OFF LEAVING BEHIND THE PROUDEST NON-COM IN THE WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AUSTRALIA--THIRD ADD MACARTHUR

X X X SALAMAUA.

HE SET UP ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN A PALM-THATCHED HUT BUILT WITH THE AID OF NATIVE LABOR.

FOR THE OPERATIONS AGAINST KIRIVINA AND WOODLARK HE SET UP ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN A PALM-THATCHED HUT BUILT WITH THE AID OF NATIVE LABOR.

SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN AN ARMY BOMBER ESCORTED BY AIRACOBRA AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS THE GENERAL MOVED IN. PREPARATORY TO THE ZERO HOUR HE VISITED A POINT ON THE NEW GUINEA COAST WHERE GREAT MASSES OF ARMS AND SUPPLIES WERE STORED. HE GAVE HIGH PRAISE TO THE MEN WHO MADE THE SUPPLY PREPARATIONS.

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IMMACULATELY DRESSED EVEN IN THE FIELD, THE GENERAL HOWEVER DISCARDED THE BLOUSE WHICH HE USUALLY WEARS AT HIS AUSTRALIAN HEADQUARTERS. HE WENT AROUND DRESSED IN WELL-PRESSED KHAKI TROUSERS, KHAKI SHIRT BEARING THE FOUR STARS OF HIS RANK, A LIGHT TIE AND THE ELABORATE GARRISON CAP WHICH HE HIMSELF DESIGNED.

COMBAT TROOPS WHO LANDED AT KIRIVINA AND WOODLARK CARRIED NOT ONLY GUNS, SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION BUT ALSO PRICE-LISTS OF NATIVE GOODS AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST BEING OVERCHARGED. THE LISTS, ISSUED TO EVERY MAN OUTLINED PEACETIME PRICES ESTABLISHED BY THE PAPUAN

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TO EVERY MAN OUTLINED PEACE-TIME PRICES ESTABLISHED BY THE PAPUAN GOVERNMENT, QUOTING VALUES IN STICKS OF TWIST TOBACCO, A VILE-SMELLING, VILE-TASTING WHICH THE NATIVES LIKE AND USE AS CURRENCY.

MEANWHILE THE AERIAL PHASE OF THE OFFENSIVE ALSO COMMANDED ATTENTION. THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED MORE THAN 100 EN MAD BEEN ROUTEDMY

ATTENTION. THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED MORE THAN 100 ENEMY PLANES HAD BEEN ROUTED BY THE POUNDING OF WIDELY SEPARATED JAPANESE BASES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

AIR OPERATIONS RANGED FROM RENDOVA, IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, WHERE THE DOWNING OF 11 MORE PLANES INCREASED ENEMY LOSSES TO 134, ALL THE WAY TO HIS AIR BASE AT KENDARI, DUTCH CELEBES, WHICH LIBERATORS PLASTERED WITH 16 TONS OF BOMBS.

CONSIDERING THE MILEAGE COVERED IN OVERWATER FLIGHTS BY LAND-BASED PLANES, THE WEIGHTS OF BOMBS DROPPED IN A CONTINUING ATTEMPT TO PIN DOWN JAPANESE AIR OPPOSITION WAS IMPRESSIVE.

THE 16 TONS LOOSED ON KENDARI ENTAILED A ROUND TRIP FLIGHT OF 1,900 MILES AND THE LIBERATORS MADE IT IN DAYLIGHT WITHOUT A

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FIGHTER ESCORT.

THE MOST LIKELY SOURCE OF ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION TO THE PACIFIC DRIVE, RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN'S NORTHERN TIP, WAS BLASTED BY 22 TONS OF BOMBS AND SOME OF THE FIRES STARTED ON THE THREE AIRDROME RAIDED COULD BE SEEN 40 MILES AWAY. THAT MADE IT EXACTLY 100 TONS TO HIT RABAUL IN FOUR STRAIGHT NIGHTS OF RAIDING. AND RABAUL IS 500 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE ALLIES' AIR BASE OF PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.

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FIVE HUNDRED MILES NORTHWEST OF DARWIN, MITCHELL TWO-ENGINED BOMBERS POUNDED THE PENFOEI AIRDROME AT KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR.

IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, WHERE AMERICANS SEIZED RENDOVA ISLAND WEDNESDAY IN A MOVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE AIR BASE OF MUNDA, ALLIED PLANES SCORED BOTH DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE SUCCESSES.

DEFENSIVELY, SEVEN CORSAIR FIGHTERS PILED INTO 50 JAPANESE PLANES FRIDAY WHICH WERE BENT ON ATTACKING OUR RENDOVA POSITIONS, SHOT DOWN SIX AND CHASED THE OTHERS AWAY. THREE CORSAIRS WERE DOWNED BUT ONE PILOT WAS SAVED. SATURDAY, 10 AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS INTERCEPTED 50 MORE RENDOVA-BOUND JAPANESE RAIDERS, SHOT DOWN FIVE AND DISPERSED THE OTHERS AT A COST OF THREE PLANES.

THE 11 JAPANESE PLANES DOWNED WERE ADDED TO 101 SHOT DOWN WEDNESDAY AND 22 THURSDAY. THE SIX AMERICAN PLANES LOST WERE ADDED TO 25 PREVIOUSLY DESTROYED.

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OFFENSIVELY, DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS SENT 28 TONS OF 1,000 AND 2,000 POUND BOMBS CRASHING ON JAPANESE TROOPS BIVOUACKED NEAR THE MUNDA AIR BASE WHICH THE ENEMY HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO UTILIZE FULLY BECAUSE OF REPEATED ALLIED RAIDS BUT WHICH WOULD BE A DECIDED ASSET IN ALLIED HANDS.

DIVEBOMBERS ALSO ACTED IN COORDINATION WITH AMERICAN WARSHIPS WHICH SHELLED JAPANESE POSITIONS FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEAR VICKHAM ANCHORAGE ON THE SOUTH END OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. AMERICANS HOLD PART OF NEW GEORGIA, HAVING SEIZED VIRU HARBOR 30 MILES FROM MUNDA AT THE OUTSET OF THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

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AT NASSAU BAY, ON THE COAST BELOW THE ENEMY AIR BASE OF SALAMAUA, NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, ANOTHER AIR BATTLE OCCURRED WHEN EIGHT JAPANESE BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY NINE ZEROS ATTACKED THE BEACHHEAD ESTABLISHED BY AMERICANS WEDNESDAY.

WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES, ALLIED FIGHTERS THERE DEFINITELY DESTROYED FOUR ZEROS AND ONE BOMBER AND PROBABLY DESTROYED A FIFTH ZERO.

THE GROUND PICTURE AROUND SALAMAUA WAS NOT COMPLETELY DEFINED BUT IT WAS STRESSED THAT THE PATROL ACTION COVERED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE WAS MINOR IN NATURE. THIS ACTION OCCURRED AT ORODUBI, A NATIVE VILLAGE ON THE JUNGLE TRACK BETWEEN SALAMAUA AND MUBO, 12 MILES TO THE SOUTH. AUSTRALIAN PATROLS HAVE MOVED MACHINE-GUNS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES TO POSITIONS COMMANDING THE VILLAGE.

PREVIOUSLY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS AT MUBO HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY EASTWARD TO A JUNCTION WITH THE AMERICANS AT NASSAU BAY AND THAT ALLIED PATROLS ARE OPERATING ON BOTH SIDES OF AS WELL AS BEHIND SALAMAUA.

(DISPATCHES FROM NEW GUINEA HAVE PLACED SOME PATROLS WITHIN SIGHT OF SALAMAUA BUT NONE HAVE INDICATED THE ALLIES ARE READY IN SUFFICIENT FORCE AS YET TO MOVE ON SALAMAUA ITSELF)

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30.24 — 5689

A NAVY COMMUNIQUE AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY DISCLOSED THREE JAPANESE LIGHT CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS WERE DISPERSED BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS SATURDAY NEAR RENDOVA. THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT THE ENEMY SHIPS, SLIPPING UP IN THE DARKNESS OF EARLY MORNING, SUCCEEDED IN DROPPING SHELLS ON RENDOVA PLANTATION BUT CHARACTERIZED THE SHELLING AS INEFFECTIVE.

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SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 4-(AP)-AMERICANS TODAY OBSERVED THEIR SECOND JULY 4TH IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, BUT THIS YEAR THEY WERE FIGHTING ON MORE AND WIDER FRONTS THAN EVER BEFORE WITH BULLETS SUBSTITUTING FOR FIRECRACKERS AND BOMBER FLARES REPLACING SKYROCKETS.

A YEAR AGO, VIRTUALLY ALL OUR TROOPS WERE MASSED IN AUSTRALIA; TODAY THEY SPREAD FROM DARWIN ON THE NORTH CENTRAL COAST OF THIS CONTINENT EASTWARD ACROSS WIDE WATERS TO BUNA, ORO BAY, MORORE, MASSAU BAY, MILNE BAY, IN NEW GUINEA; THE TROBRIAND AND WOODLARK ISLAND GROUPS AND IN THE SOLOMONS.

EVEN THEIR COMMANDER, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS IN NEW GUINEA DIRECTING OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE OVER A FARFLUNG FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS HELPED AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR

VTTTTT

GUINEA DIRECTING OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE OVER A FARFLUNG FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS HELPED AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR

INDEPENDENCE WHEREVER THEY WERE. THE FLAGS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS, FLEW SIDE BY SIDE FROM FEDERAL AND STATE BUILDINGS.

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AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN BASEBALL TEAMS PLAYED HOLIDAY GAMES. AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PILOTS FLEW IN THE SAME PLANES AND AT NASSAU BAY THE SOLDIERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE JOINED IN A NEW AND COMMON FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT SALAMAUA IN NEW GUINEA.

IN A RADIO ADDRESS, COL. LEWIS LANDES, FORMER NEW YORK CITY ATTORNEY, WHO COMMANDED THE FIRST NEGRO CONTINGENT TO ARRIVE IN THIS AREA AND CONSTRUCT A VITAL ROAD ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO DARWIN, THANKED THE AUSTRALIANS FOR THEIR "SPLENDID SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP AMONG THE SERVICES AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION."

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"WE FEEL THAT YOUR GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO FLY THE UNITED STATES FLAG TOGETHER WITH THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG AND THE UNION JACK IS A DEMONSTRATION OF THE BROTHERHOOD THAT HAS DEVELOPED," COL. LANDES SAID. "OUR RELATIONSHIP WILL BECOME EVEN CLOSER."

AD1137APV

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEARLY 400 YOUNG AMERICAN MEN WORE BRIGHT, HIGHLY-POLISHED GOLD BARS OF A SECOND LIEUTENANT TODAY AFTER WINNING COMMISSIONS THROUGH THE OFFICERS CANDIDATE SCHOOL.

COMING UP FROM THE RANKS, MANY OF THEM WERE FROM THE 32ND AND 41ST DIVISIONS WHICH SAW ACTION IN NEW GUINEA. THEY KNEW FROM FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE THAT THE WARNING GIVEN THEM BY LIEUT. GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER WAS TRUE--"DON'T UNDERESTIMATE THE JAPANESE SOLDIER."

MORE THAN SIX WEEKS OF CONCENTRATED STUDY AND TRAINING WAS BEHIND THE MEN WHEN THEY STOOD UNDER THE TREES AT AN AUSTRALIAN CAMP TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND RECEIVE THEIR COMMISSIONS.

GENERAL EICHELBERGER, WHO COMMANDED MANY OF THEM IN THE FIELD IN NEW GUINEA, TOLD THEM THAT A LONG, HARD ROAD WAS AHEAD. HE STRESSED THE TENACITY OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTING MAN AND SAID

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THAT IF THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN IN TUNISIA THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO MASS SURRENDER OF THOUSANDS OF MEN STILL ABLE TO FIGHT.

THE NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS: (BRANCH OF SERVICE IS INDICATED BY INF-INFANTRY, E-ENGINEERS, ACA-AIR CORPS ADMINISTRATION, Q-QUARTERMASTER, FA-FIELD ARTILLERY, CA-COAST ARTILLERY, TC-TRANSPORTATION CORPS, ORD-ORDNANCE, CWS-CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, ADM-ADMINISTRATION, SC-SUPPLY CORPS.)

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FROM ALABAMA: EARL A.BRYANT, ANNISTON, (INF); CECIL A. DAVIS, JR., CHICKASAW, (INF); CHARLES A.DUNCAN, HAMILTON (E); WILLIAM J.COMER, EUFAULA, (CA); PAUL F.LEONARD, FAIRFIELD, (CA); JOHN F.TISDALE, ALICEVILLE, (CA); WILMER F.WATTS, LUVERNE, (CA); GEORGE C.WELCH, LUVERNE, (CA); DONALD M.COX, BIRMINGHAM, (SC);

CONNECTICUT: CHARLES J.MAYER, JR., 34 COLUMBIA ST., MERIDEN (INF); MERVIN B.MATTES, 165 RIDGE RD., HAMDEN (INF); FRANK PIMPINELLA, 99 CLINTON AVE., STAMFORD (ACA); GEORGE W. ZUNNER, 169 FAIRFIELD AVE., HARTFORD, (E); WALTER J.DOMBECK, 22 MAY ST., NEW HAVEN, (Q); RICHARD A.BRACKETT, JR., HARTFORD (CA); THOMAS R.DIESEL, HARTFORD, (CA); PHILLIPS S. BUGGAN, NEW HAVEN, (CA); JAMES E.FITZGERALD, CANAAN, (CA); KELSEY C.LINDSTROM, PLAINVILLE, (CA); LLOYD H.LOWE, WETHERSFIELD, (CA); JAMES G.MCGEE, HARTFORD, (CA); JOHN J.O'BRIEN, CROMWELL, (CA); FRANCIS J.ROBENS, WATERBURY, (CA); HARRY C.RUBDEN, HARTFORD, (CA); JACOB I.WEINSTEIN, NEW HAVEN, (CA); JAMES WYPER, JR., WEST HARTFORD (CA); HAROLD E.CHRISTEN, GREENWICH, (SC); JACOB H.KAGAN, HARTFORD, (SC); LOUIS F.SAWITZKE, TORRINGTON, (ORD); HORACE V. CORBY, MANCHESTER, (ADM); GEARSON KEGELES, NEW HAVEN, (CWS).

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: RAYMOND R.WERNER, 1604 QUE STREET NW, WASHINGTON, (E); JAMES L.NICKS, 1317 QUE ST.NW, WASHINGTON, (Q); ELBERT R.BISHOP, WASHINGTON, (TC).

FLORIDA: JAMES W.THOMAS, 400 SE 9TH ST., LAUDERDALE, (INF); GEORGE K.SCHAFER, PENSACOLA, (ORD);

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GEORGIA: KARL M.GUEST, 315 WASHINGTON, AVE., SAVANNAH, (INF); CAS M.MATTEN, 301 WEST VICTORY DRIVE, SAVANNAH, (ADM); REAGOR P.NEARN, ATLANTA, (FA); VICTOR R.HOLLIS, CLARKESVILLE, (CA); JOHN B.IVINS, ATLANTA, (CA); WILLIAM A.LEE, ATLANTA, (CA); TERRY D.PEACOCK, ATLANTA, (CA); JOHN B. HORNE, JR., ATLANTA, (ORD); WILLIAM R.PENN, ROME, (ORD).

ILLINOIS: THOMAS C.BARTNICKI, 943 NO.WINCHESTER AVE., CHICAGO, (INF); FRANK J.MORRISSETTE, 5506 GLENWOOD AVE., CHICAGO, (INF); KENNETH W.VANBORG, 615 SO.7TH AVE., MAYWOOD, (INF); DONALD E.WOOD, 1407 MAIN ST., EVANSTON, (INF); RAYMOND L.NEBUCHR, 502 S. ILLINOIS AVE., CARBONDALE, (ACA); ROBERT B.CRIST, MILAN, (E); GEORGE B.FREDENBERGER, MARSHALL, (Q); IVAN S.SMITH, WEST STEPHENSON RD., FREEPORT, (Q); BRADFORD E.WEST, WAUKEGAN, (FA); DELBERY A.RUBERG, CAMBRIDGE, (CA); WALTER W. SCHWIDERSKI, CHICAGO, (CA); RONALD W.WANDLING, EAST ST.LOUIS, (CA);

JAMES F.BRAND, OTTAWA, (TC); ROBERT L.ELSTON, DECATUR, (TC); JOSEPH SANDLOW, CHICAGO, (TC); WILLIAM E.MURPHY, CHICAGO, (SC); LAURENCE F.POPE, AURORA, (ADM); GEORGE S.STROHM, NEOGA, (ACA);

INDIANA: KENNETH C.CARNELL, 1332 N.DEARBORN, INDIANAPOLIS (ACA); WILLIAM A.GILL, 2535 CENTRAL, INDIANAPOLIS, (ACA);

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GEORGE E.SWINFORD, RUSHVILLE, (ACA); WARREN E.UNDERWOOD, 142 SO. EMERSON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, (ACA); WILLIAM A.PREKOWITZ, 732 W.NAPIER ST., SOUTH BEND, (Q); JAMES F.SUTER, PARAGON, (TC); MAURICE P.MURPHY, MORGANTOWN, (ADM); CHARLES C.HUTTON, 709 NICHOLAS ST., VINCENNES, (ACA); WILLIAM S.RYE, 3516 REED ST., FORT WAYNE, (ACA); BOB CALLOWAY, GARY, (TC).

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IOWA: LEO D.LEAVENGOOD, DALLAS, (INF); GEORGE KRISTIN, 510 WEST 6TH ST., DAVENPORT, (E); EDWARD JENNI, 2613 JACKSON ST., DUBUQUE, (Q); LEON J.DEGNAN, GUTTENBERG, (FA); GEORGE A. FISTER, DECORAH, (TC); CARL A.RUBY, SHELDON, (ORD); AMES D.TALCOTT, DES MOINES, (ORD); JAMES B.MORRIS, JR., ES MOINES, (TC).

KENTUCKY; EVERET A.HOLTZCLAW, 420 EAST KENTUCKY ST., LOUISVILLE, (E); THOMAS E.MAJOR, HOPKINSVILLE, (ACA).

LOUISIANA: RAGAN S.WILLIAMS, EAST POINT, (ACA); GEORGE D.WRAY, SHREVEPORT, (CA); ROBERT L.COBB, FARMERVILLE, (ADM); CHARLES F.FREY, NEW ORLEANS, (CWS); ROBERT L.NORTON, PINEVILLE, (FA).

MICHIGAN: MYNAR BOLTHOUSE, COOPERSVILLE, (ADM); HOMER C.LOKKER, 5 E.14TH ST., HOLLAND, (INF); MICHAEL POLIMAC, MONROE, (INF); EL POTTS, 641 NELAND AVE.SE, GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); JOSEPH TZENHEIN, 641 SO.13TH ST., SAGINAW, (INF); CARL F.SLUMPFF, 42 CHERRY ST.SE, GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); CARLTON H.SMITH, CHARLEVOIX, INF); DANIEL C.STANCHINA, 118 MAIN ST., CASPIAN, (INF); HERMAN STREENSTRA, 700 VRIES ST., GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); RUSSELL C. ABBEY, LAKEVIEW, (INF); ELMER R.BUCHANAN, 907 WORTH ST.,

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BLISSFIELD (INF); JACK M.CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS, (INF); ROBERT E.COOPER, 15824 CHEYENNE ST., DETROIT, (INF); DOUGLAS S.CULLIN, BELLEVILLE, (INF); DONALD J.FITZGERALD, 643 JEFFERSON AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); GORDON W.FOSTER, 2062 BEHOOP AVE SW, GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); EVERETT M.GLOCKZIN, 550 BEACHWOOD, GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); GORDON M.GRAHAM, ROUTE 5, KALAMAZOO, (INF); WILLIAM P.HELENIUS, CEDAR SPRINGS, (INF); EDWARD W.HERBST, 602UMO

ABBEY, LAKEVIEW, (INF); ELMER R.BUCHANAN, 907 WORTH ST., BLISSIFLED (INF); JACK M.CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS, (INF); ROBERT E.COOPER, 15824 CHEYENNE ST., DETROIT, (INF); DOUGLAS S.CULLIN, BELLEVILLE, (INF); DONALD J.FITZGERALD, 643 JEFFERSON AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); GORDON W.FOSTER, 2062 BEHOOP AVE SW, GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); EVERETT M.GLOCKZIN, 550 BEACHWOOD, GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); GORDON M.GRAHAM, ROUTE 5, KALAMAZOO, (INF)

KALAMAZOO, (INF); WILLIAM P.HELENIUS, CEDAR SPRINGS, (INF); EDWARD W.HERBST, 602 E.FOREST AVE., YPSILANTI; GERALD A. STREELMAN, 2343 COLLEGE AVE.SE, GRAND RAPIDS; (INF); RALPH W.VANBRUNT, 1015 LAFAYETTE AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, (INF); CLARK W.SETCHFIELD, 3927 ELDRIDGE ST., DETROIT, (Q); ALTON E. GRISWOLD, CLIO, (TC); EDWARD L.LIEBER, BOWAGIAC, (TC); RAYMOND C.OTT, SOUTH HAVEN, (TC); WILLIAM J.RASE, DETROIT, (TC); DALE P.WILTERDINK, GRANDVILLE, (TC); EMIL E.

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EKLUND, FLINT, (ORD); HENRY J.JAKUBIAK, DETROIT, (ORD); CLAUDE E.MORRIS, DETROIT, (ORD); RICHARD J.VAN DORP, ZEELAND, (CWS); KENNETH A.WAEHNER, BAY CITY, (CWS); CLARK E.FERRILL, MUSKEGON HTS., (ORD).

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MASSACHUSETTS: ASHTON H.WHITE, PITTSFIELD, (INF); EDWARD D.MARCUS, 1051 CAREW ST., SPRINGFIELD, (ACA); ALBERT E.VOLKMAN, TAUNTON, (ACA); ROBERT S.WILLIAMSON, WEST NEWTON, (ACA); WILLIAM E.BURTON, ABINGTON, (CA); JACOB F.FLYNN, FOREST HILLS, (SIC) (ORD); MURRELL P.MORRIS, CAMBRIDGE, (CWS).

MINNESOTA: LOUIS W.SHERACK, 2005 SO.MAIN ST., CROOKSTON, (INF); LAVERN P.ANDERSON, ST.PAUL, (TC); JOSEPH T. TWIT, COLD SPRING, (TC).

MISSISSIPPI: WILLIAM B.BRADSHAW, BENTONIA, (ACA); PERRY F.GIBSON, FOREST, (SC); JAMES T.BELL, OKOLONA, (ORD); JOHN E.WARD, CLEVELAND, (CWS).

MARYLAND: BENJAMIN B.NEWTON, 5940 LOCUST HILL RD., BETHESDA, (INF); ARNOLD N.FLEAGLE, HAGERSTOWN (FA); JAMES C.BARRETT, BALTIMORE, (SC).

NEBRASKA: LYNN R.WOLFE, RED CLOUD, (ACA); FRED W.GISH, OLMESVILLE, (TC).

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NEW YORK: GEORGE E.GLESSNER, 9525 4TH AVE., BROOKLYN, (INF); LEWIS V.GORFSKI, 378 EAST 9TH ST., BROOKLYN, (INF); NORMAN L.BROWN, 179 HAMILTON DRIVE, SNYDER, (ACA); WILLIAM F.MORAN, 152 BENNETT AVE., NEW YORK CITY, (ACA); MARK FRIEDMAN MISHKIN, 1911 ALBEMARLE RD., BROOKLYN, (ACA); WILLIAM E.BRAENDLE, HUNTINGTON, (E); PHILIP W.BUDD, VERNON, (E); GEOFFREY A.BYCE, 26 LISBON AVE., BUFFALO, (E); JEROME WEINBERG, 43-45 MAIN

P., SPRING VALLEY, (C); HUBERT F.ALBRICH, ROCHESTER, (CA); OBERT S.MELLENDALE, MAMARONECK, (CA); DANIEL H.WOLF, BUFFALO, (A); WALDO H.BACKER, NEW YORK CITY, (TC); HARRY L.GILLIES, LAKE LUZERNE, (SIC) (TC); JOSEPH W.MAUBLIN, FLUSHING, (TC); IRWIN R.MOREY, JAMESVILLE, (TC); SIDNEY ROSENZWEIG, BROOKLYN, (TC); RICHARD E.WILKES, BROOKLYN, (ORD).

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NEW HAMPSHIRE: ADRAIN H.BOUCHARD, BERLIN, (CA); THOMAS W. DOWNEY, NASHUA, (TC); LESLIE H.GOODNOW, KEENE, (ADM); JAMES F.LYONS, NASHUA, (CWS).

NEW JERSEY: THOMAS J.GILDEA, EAST SADDLE RIVER RD., SADDLE RIVER, (INF); HARRY H.BELL, HOTEL NORTON, ATLANTIC CITY, (C); GEORGE A.ROTHLISBERGER, 54 FIRST AVE., EAST ORANGE, (C); RICHARD H. BRANDT, CRESSKILL, (SC); GREGORY CASPERINO, PATERSON, (ORD); RICHARD D.COURSEN, SHORT HILLS, (ADM); ROSARIO GANGI, PASSAIC, (ADM); RAYMOND A.GEIGER, IRVINGTON, (ADM); ROBERT M.SCHONWALTER, NEWARK, (ADM).

NORTH CAROLINA: LORANZO F.SNATHERS, CANTON, (INF); JOSEPH LOWRANCE, CATAWBA, (ACA); WILLIAM H.DEVANE, 904 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, (C); ARON H.LITTLEJOHN, WILMINGTON, (SC).

OHIO: HERBERT E.BROSE, 659 LONDON EVE, MARYSVILLE, (ACA); RONALD W.THOMPSON, 178 E.1ST AVE., COLUMBUS, (INF); ALFRED E.GARREN, 14402 IDAROSE AVE., CLEVELAND, (ACA); JACK A.GRIMES, 423 SOUTH MAIN ST., PIQUA, (ACA); JOHN J. CRAWFORD, COLUMBUS, (TC); ROBERT R.HUNTER, ALLIANCE, (TC); JAMES J.SCHWARBER, CLEVELAND, (TC); PATRICK J.STILLSANO, WILLOUGHBY, (TC); WAYNE O.AUGSBURGER, GLENMOUNT, (ORD);

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JOHN F.CARROLL, COLUMBUS, (ORD); CLARENCE H.CLAY, SYCAMORE, (ORD).

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PENNSYLVANIA: JOHN O.PLATT, JR., PAOLI, (INF); THEODORE J. COONEY, WILLOCK, (E); ROBERT J.CARSON, KANE, (ACA); STANLEY A.SATULLA, 340 NEW ST., SCRANTON, (ACA); GUY R. STRASSNER, MIFFLINBURG, (ACA); PAUL H.BOND, 129 EAST TURNBULL AVE., UPPER DARBY, (Q); ARTHUR R.MOUNTJOY, SHARON, (FA); EARL R.GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA, (TC); JOHN HAGGENS, PHILADELPHIA, (TC); FRANK G.DEVINE, POTTSVILLE, (ORD); MICHAEL GAVULA, MAHONOY CITY, (ORD); WILLIAM H.HOWARTH, GRINDSTONE, (ORD); HAROLD V.MILLER, MT.PLEASANT, (ORD); MARSHALL J.IRONS, PHILADELPHIA, (CWS); STUART H.KELLY, WEST NEWTON, (CWS); ALEXANDER A.RUGALA, MAYFIELD, (CWS); ROBERT P.SPARKMAN, PHILADELPHIA, (CWS); JACK NERVIS, PITTSBURGH, (ADM).

RHODE ISLAND: WALLACE W.ANDERSON, WEST WARWICK, (ORD).

SOUTH CAROLINA: JAMES A.GORDON, 2423 LAUREL ST., COLUMBIA, (INF).

SOUTH DAKOTA: PERRY R.KRUIDENIER, JR., 611 SOUTH HARRISON ST., ABERDEEN, (INF); JAMES S.QUINN, HOWARD, (E); FRANCIS J. GALBRAITH, SISSETON, (FA); JENS C.JENSEN, PIERRE, (FA); KLEMENS H.NELSON, ABERDEEN, (FA); EUGENE E.CLAUS, MITCHELL, SC); DALE L.LARSON, GARRETSON, (SC); WILLIAM E.OLSON AND DONALD W.PETERS, SIOUX FALLS, BOTH (SC).

TENNESSEE: GRADY T.HARGOVE, HALLS, (TC); LAWTON R.WADSWORTH, BARTLETT, (ADM).

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VIRGINIA: JOHN L.CHAPPELL, 530 LANDING ST., NORFOLK, (Q).

WISCONSIN: NORMAN F.KIRT, OCONTO, (INF); ANDREW A.KOSSL, OSHKOSH (INF); STUART K.KUNZ, DELAFIELD, (INF); PAUL A. LOOMIS, WAUSAU, (INF); NATHAN W.MARSH, 3231 NO.2ND ST., MILWAUKEE, (INF); MELVIN C.MEYERS, 80 WEST FIRST ST., FOND DU LAC, (INF); MERTON J.STZKE, 3018N.29TH ST., MILWAUKEE; DONALD M.BAXTER, 3118 SO.42 ND ST., MILWAUKEE,

AC (INF); MERTON J.STZKE, 3018 N.29TH ST., MILWAUKEE; DNALD M.BAXTER, 3118 SO.42 ND ST., MILWAUKEE, (INF);

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HARLES E.CAMMENGA, 1307 W.SCOTT ST., MILWAUKEE; ROBERT R. U PONT, 1004 NORTH IRVIN AVE., GREEN BAY, (INF); CHESLTER .GERBENSKY, HARTLAND, (INF); ROBERT B.WILLIAMS, 1206 RAND AVE., RACINE, (INF); JACK M.TOLLEFSON, APPLETON, (E); JOHN E.WARE, RT.1, MADISON, (Q); WILLIAM K.ACKERMANN, OND DU VC, (FA); GEORGE M.BEHRENS, MILWAUKEE, (FA); JACK R.DAVIS, STEVENS POINT, (FA); RAYMOND E.HAHN, WEST ALLIS, (FA); LEONARD M.KOEHL AND JOSEPH C.KRESH, STEVENS POINT, (FA); ROBERT L.MILLER, RACINE, (FA); RAYMOND L.NELSON, LACROSSE, (FA); JOHN O'CONNOR, MILWUKEE, (FA); HOWARD M.PERRY, BLACK RIVER FALLS, (FA); EDWARD F.HANLON, MILWAUKEE, (TC); JOHN J.LOOZE, MADISON, (TC); VITAL W.PAYANT, MAUSAUKEE, (TC); LOUIS P.FUEREST, MILWAUKEE, (SC); WILLIAM A.HOFFMAN, MILWAUKEE, (SC); THOMAS R.ROACH, EAU CLAIRE, (SC); ROBERT E.TRAPP, MILWAUKEE, (SC); ELROY B.BERGSEN, MILWAUKEE, (ORD); WILLIAM J.OLK, STEVENS POINT, (ORD); ROBERT A.OLSON, LACROSSE, (ORD); BRUNO J.PARDOWSKY, KEWAUNEE, (ORD); ARTHUR G.SELBO, MILWAUKEE, (ORD); HUGGLES E.MONROE, AUGUSTA, (ADM); TED H.RENNER, LACROSSE, (ADM); VERNON V.BASS, MADISON, (CWS).

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HGK:MPCW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JUNE 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS ADDRESSED, THOUGH NOT DIRECTLY BY THIS CORRESPONDENT, TO THE GIRLS BACK HOME OF THE BOYS OVER HERE, OVER THERE AND OVER EVERYWHERE BUT HOME.

IT IS, ACTUALLY, A LETTER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO HER YOUNGER SISTER. THIS GIRL, IN MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OF DUTY AT SEVERAL RED CROSS SERVICE CLUBS, HAS COME IN CONTACT WITH GI'S FROM PRACTICALLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION. IN ITS WAY, IT IS HER REPORT TO THE NATION--TO THE FEMININE HALF, AND MORE PARTICULARLY THE YOUNGER FEMININE HALF.

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IT GOES LIKE THIS:

"THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH. YOU WILL BE TWELVE AND NOW, MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, YOU HAVE A SPECIAL IMPORTANCE FOR ME.

"YOU HAVE BEEN BORN AN AMERICAN WOMAN. TODAY THAT MEANS LITTLE TO YOU; IN FACT, AS LITTLE AS IT MEANT TO ME IN THE PAST, AND AS LITTLE AS IT MEANS TO MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE STATES TODAY.

"TODAY I FIND IT ONE OF THE BIGGEST HONORS I EVER HOPE TO HAVE --JUST BEING AN AMERICAN GIRL. I THOUGHT PEOPLE WOULD LIKE ME BECAUSE I WAS HEALTHY, HAPPY, RATHER PERSONABLE, HAD A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR. THEY DO. BUT NOT BECAUSE IT'S ME--IT'S BECAUSE I SIGNIFY THE AMERICAN GIRL. AT FIRST I WAS BAFFLED, BUT NOW I AM BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND.

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"IT IS SOMETHING MUCH BIGGER THAN JUST ME. IT'S THE FACT THAT OUR AMERICAN BOYS HAVE REMAINED AND WILL REMAIN IN LOVE WITH THEIR AMERICAN GIRLS, NO MATTER WHOM THEY MEET. WEREVER THEY GO, THERE NEVER WILL BE ANYONE WHO CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF THAT 'GIRL BACK HOME.'

"THEY ARE SO DEAR AND SWEET IN THEIR LOYALTY AND FAITHFULNESS. THEY WANT SO DESPERATELY TO COME BACK HOME AND TELL THOSE THERE NOW MUCH THEY REALLY LOVE THEM. BUT INSTEAD I TELL THEM GOODBYE KNOWING THAT I'M THE LAST AMERICAN GIRL SOME OF THEM EVER WILL SEE.

"PERHAPS YOU GIRLS BACK HOME WILL SAY THAT THEY FORGOT TO TELL YOU, AND MAYBE THAT WILL BE RIGHT. BUT SINCE THEY HAVE BEEN OVER HERE THEY HAVE COME TO REALIZE HOW VERY MUCH YOU MEAN. DON'T BLAME THEM TOO MUCH FOR NOT APPRECIATING YOU WHEN THEY HAD YOU--BECAUSE GOD ONLY KNOWS, THEY APPRECIATE YOU NOW.

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"DON'T IN ANY WAY LET THEM DOWN BECAUSE THEY ARE SUCH SWELL FELLOWS. AND DON'T FOR ONE MINUTE THINK THEY ARE LETTING YOU DOWN, BECAUSE THEY NEVER HAVE AND THEY NEVER WILL."

QD1143APW

FOURTH OF JULY

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 4-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, EULOGIZING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 167TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, GAVE NEW PLEDGES TODAY OF COOPERATION IN THE PRESENT WORLD CONFLICT.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ISSUED FROM VIRTUALLY EVERY CAPITAL SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE DEMONSTRATED PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY. SPECIAL PATRIOTIC CEREMONIES AND RADIO BROADCASTS WERE ARRANGED IN EVERY COUNTRY FOR EITHER TODAY OR TOMORROW.

THESE INCLUDE A LUNCHEON TO BE GIVEN THE LARGE AMERICAN COLONY IN BUENOS AIRES TOMORROW WITH ARGENTINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, AS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.

BRAZIL'S FOREIGN MINISTER, OSWALDO ARANHA, SAID THE HOLIDAY WAS MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN EVER BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES WITH ITS SISTER

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AMERICAN NATIONS "IS ENGAGED IN A TREMENDOUS WAR, GUIDED BY ONE OF THE GREATEST MEN OF OUR TIMES, IN ORDER THAT THE IDEALS AND SENTIMENTS OF THE HEROES OF 1776 CAN SURVIVE, PERMITTING ALL PEOPLES A FREE, DIGNIFIED AND HAPPY LIFE."

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MANUEL PRADO, PERU'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES "ACCOMPANIED BY ALL THE SISTER NATIONS OF THE NEW WORLD OCCUPIED A POSITION WITH ENGLAND AND THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE VANGUARD OF THE FIGHT NOW BEING WAGED X X X FOR PRESERVATION OF LIBE WHICH MAN ACHIEVED CENTURIES AGO."

WHICH MAN ACHIEVED CENTURIES AGO." JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ, CHILE'S FOREI MINISTER, LIKEWISE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

URUGUAY'S PRESIDENT, JUAN JOSE AMEZAGA, SAID FATE HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES GREAT LEADERS. HE CITED WOODROW WILSON AS "A SPIRITUAL ARCHITECT WHOSE POLICIES WERE PUT INTO PRACTICE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVEL

MEXICO'S GOVERNMENT PARTY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION IN A JULY FOURTH TRIBUTE SAID: "TODAY, FACING THE TRAGIC PANORAMA OF A SECOND WORLD WAR WHEN NAZI-FASCIST BARBARITY IS TRYING TO SINK HUMANITY IN SLAVERY AND SHADOW, THE NORTH AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE CASTING ALL MILITARY AND POLITICAL POWER INTO THE WAR IN ORDER TO SAVE THE DEMOCRATIC REGIMEN WHICH CAN BE TRANSFORMED INTO A REGIMEN OF SOCIAL JUSTICE BASED ON PEACE, BROTHERHOOD AND PROGRESS OF ALL RACES OF THE GLOBE."

OTHER STATEMENTS CAME FROM PEDRO ZILVETI ARCE, BOLIVIAN MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT; CARACCIOLO PARA PEREZ, VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND FROM THE SAN SALVADOR AND COSTA RICAN CONGRESSES.

IN CUBA PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA JOINED IN A CELEBRATION AT THE UNVEILING OF A STATUE OF THE LATE COLONEL ANDREW SUMMERS ROWAN, THE AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER WHO CARRIED THE FAMOUS "MESSAGE TO GARCIA".

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FOURTH OF JULY

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 4-(AP)-FOUR THOUSAND STUDENTS GATHERED IN FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY SANG THE BRAZILIAN AND NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEMS TODAY IN A SPIRITED DEMONSTRATION OF FRIENDSHIP ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES' DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY RECEIVED THE STUDENTS FROM THE EMBASSY TERRACE AND PROMPTED APPLAUSE WHEN HE MADE THE SIGN OF VICTORY. OBSERVERS SAID THE DISPLAY WAS UNPRECEDENTED.

ALL SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PRINTED FRONT PAGE OR LEAD EDITORIALS ON THE SUBJECT OF INDEPENDENCE DAY AND ONE--DAIRIO CARIOCA--PUBLISHED A WHOLE SECTION DEVOTED TO THE UNITED STATES' ANNIVERSARY.

AT BELEM, NATAL, RECIFE AND SALVADOR--CITIES WHERE UNITED STATES FORCES ARE BASED IN BARZIL--THERE WERE OBSERVANCES SUCH AS DANCES, RECEPTIONS AND BARBECUES.

MEXICO CITY JULY 4-(AP)-MEXICANS VOTED TODAY TO SELECT THEIR FIRST WAR CONGRESS IN NEARLY 100 YEARS.

REPORTS AT NOON INDICATED THAT IT WAS A RELATIVELY QUIET ELECTION. ONE MAN WAS INJURED SLIGHTLY WHEN STRUCK ON THE HEAD DURING A FIGHT FOR POSSESSION OF A VOTING BOOTH EARLY THIS MORNING, BUT HE WAS THE ONLY CASUALTY IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

A TOTAL OF 3,000,000 VOTES WAS EXPECTED TO BE CAST.

THE VOTERS BALLOTED ON THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP OF 246 REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND HALF THE 76 SENATE SEATS. SEVERAL STATES ALSO NAMED GOVERNORS AND LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

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CONSIDERABLE INTEREST WAS CREATED IN MEXICO CITY, WHERE FOUR RIGHTIST AND TWO LEFTIST INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES RAN AGAINST NOMINEES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DOMINANT MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. (CAPS M R P)

KK102SPEW

FOLO LONDON

MONTREAL, JULY 4-(AP)-THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON OF THE SUCCESSFUL TEST OF A "SKY TRAIN" ON THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FERRY ROUTE WAS NO SURPRISE TO MANY MONTREAL ISLANDERS LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEARBY DORVAL BASE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TRANSPORT COMMAND.

FROM TIME TO TIME DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS THEY HAVE SEEN BIG TRANSPORTS TOWING GLIDERS OVER THEIR ROOF-TOPS. THE TRANSPORT COMMAND, HOWEVER, WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND CENSORS WOULD NOT PASS FOR PUBLICATION EARLIER IN CANADA A STORY ON THE SUBJECT.

AT THE TIME WHEN THE GLIDER TRAINS WERE FIRST NOTICED IN THE SKIES OVER DORVAL IT WAS REPORTED AN "IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT" WAS BEING CONDUCTED AIMED AT AUGMENTING VITAL UNITED NATIONS SUPPLY LINES AND THUS OFFSETTING, TO SOME EXTENT, THE MENACE OF THE ENEMY U-BOAT.

THE GLIDER TRAINS SEEN IN THIS VICINITY HAVE SOMETIMES INCLUDED MORE THAN TWO MOTOR-LESS CRAFT STRUNG OUT BEHIND POWERFUL TRANSPORTS.

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PILOT COLLISION

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JULY 4-(AP)-THERE WERE 13 AMERICAN PILOTS BATTLING THE JAPS IN A DOGFIGHT, BUT IT WAS LIEUT.HENRY E.MATSON'S DAY, AND IT'S HIS STORY.

BECAUSE MATSON, THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY, SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO, COLLIDED HEAD-ON WITH ANOTHER AT 300 MILES AN HOUR, JUMPED FROM HIS BURNING PLANE, PARACHUTED THROUGH THE MIDST OF THE AIR BATTLE, AND WAS RESCUED.

FLYING A CURTISS P-40 WARHAWK, MATSON LEFT GUADALCANAL WITH THREE OTHER ARMY PILOTS ON A ROUTINE PATROL. THEY WERE WARNED OF APPROACHING JAPANESE PLANES, AND WENT UP TO 25,000 FEET TO GIVE BATTLE OVER THE RUSSELL ISLANDS.

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SEEING 15 ZEROS APPROACH AND DIVE ON THREE OTHER AMERICAN PLANES, THE FOUR P-40'S ROARED DOWN FOR AN ATTACK. MATSON GOT ON THE TAIL OF AN ENEMY PLANE, FIRED A BURST INTO IT. IT BLEW UP, AND AS HE SLID BENEATH THE WRECKAGE HE FOUND ANOTHER ZERO DEAD AHEAD. HE FIRED AND THE ZERO'S COWLING RIPPED AWAY AND FRAGMENTS FLEW FROM THE ENGINE IN THE SECONDS BEFORE MATSON COLLIDED WITH IT.

"IT REALLY WASN'T MUCH OF A SHOCK," HE REPORTED. "JUST A JOLT AND THEN THINGS BEGAN TO GET A LITTLE MIXED UP. IT WAS GETTING HOTTER ALL THE TIME AND MY COCKPIT MUST HAVE BEEN GETTING FULL OF FLAMES. I DIDN'T SEE ANY, HOWEVER. HAD MY EYES SHUT.

"I PULLED LOOSE THE SAFETY BELT AND WENT OUT INTO THE AIR LIKE A DRIVE THROUGH THE INFIELD. THE HATCH MUST HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OFF WHEN I CRASHED THE NIP, OR I NEVER WOULD HAVE GOTTEN OUT. WHEN I FELT THE FRESH AIR, I JERKED THE CORD AND THE PARACHUTE OPENED. I OPENED MY EYES AT THE SAME TIME AND SAID 'SAFE AT LAST.'

"THERE I WAS RIGHT ON THE 50 YARD LINE OF THE DARNDEST DOGFIGHT YOU EVER SAW. ZEROS AND AMERICAN PLANES WERE THICKER THAN FLIES AT SUPPER TIME. THEY WERE ALL SHOOTING--SEEMED TO BE SHOOTING AT ME. THE BURNS WEREN'T HURTING MUCH, BUT I WAS PRETTY SURE THEY WOULD AFTER A WHILE, SO I PULLED OUT MY FIRST AID KIT AND HAD MYSELF A SHOT OF MORPHINE. I WORKED MY WAY DOWN OUT OF THE DOGFIGHTS AND WAS READY TO SAY 'SAFE AT LAST' AGAIN WHEN THREE ZEROS CAME DOWN ON ME.

"I TELL YOU, THAT'S A TERRIBLE FEELING SWINGING THERE AS HELP-

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LESS AS A TURKEY WITH HIS NECK ON THE BLOCK. YOU FEEL LIKE YOU'VE GOT TARGETS PAINTED ALL OVER YOU. I WAVED VIGOROUSLY, JUTTING OUT MY TEETH AT THEM TO LOOK LIKE TOJO, AND MAKING OTHER GESTURES OF FRIENDSHIP AND VICTORY. I GRINNED AND JABBERED AT THEM."

WHETHER THE GESTICULATIONS HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT OR NOT, TH THREE ZEROS PULLED AWAY AND WERE CHASED BY FIVE AMERICAN PLANES. MA SON HIT THE WATER, INFLATED HIS RUBBER BOAT, CLIMBED ABOARD, PULLED HIS PARACHUTE OVER HIM--AND WENT TO SLEEP. AN HOUR LATER A CRASH BOAT PICKED HIM UP. TWO DAYS LATER HE WAS OUT OF THE HOSPITAL.

MATSON'S PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.J.R.MATSON, LIVE AT 76 LAKE ST., PERRY,N.Y. HE IS 23, AND ENLISTED IN THE AIR CORPS WHEN HE WAS 19, SHORTLY AFTER HIS GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL AT WELLSBORO,PA.

IN THE FLIGHT WITH MATSON WERE LIEUT.DOUGLAS V.CURREY, 1334-47TH ST., SACRAMENTO,CALIF., LIEUT.ROBERT T.HOLMAN, 1021 EASTSOUTH TEMPLE ST., SALT LAKE CITY, AND SECOND LIEUT.C.T.SACKETT, BOZEMAN,MONT., EACH CREDITED WITH DESTROYING ONE ZERO DURING THE ENGAGEMENT.

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IN OTHER PHASES OF THE BATTLE, CAPT.R.B.WESTBROOK, 1213 KEYSTONE AVE., BURBANK,CALIF., AND LIEUT.JAMES E.PARKER, COMPTON, CALIF., EACH SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND PROBABLY ANOTHER; CAPT.WADE K.HARPER, WACO,TEX., AND LIEUT.WBMJ.CARGILL, AMBASSADOR HOTEL, KANSAS CITY,MO., TOGETHER ATTACKED A ZERO, WHICH CARGILL DAMAGED; LIEUT.JACK A.BADE, ELK RIVER,MINN., AND LIEUT. C.E.NEWLANDER, ERIE,PA., PUT A JOINT BURST INTO A ZERO, DAMAGING IT, AND THEN BADE SCORED ONE CONFIRMED AND ONE PROBABLY DESTROYE IN SUBSEQUENT ENGAGEMENTS; LIEUT.M.J.SHUBIN, 998 BILTMORE AVE., DORMONT, PITTSBURGH, AND SECOND LIEUT. BILL HARRIS, SPRINGVILLE, CALIF., EACH SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO, AND SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT E.TUCKER, 711 SOUTHWEST A ST., RICHMOND,IND., WAS CREDITED WITH A PROBABLE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF MONDAY, JULY 5)

UPDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 200TH WEEK OF THE WAR FROM JUNE 27 THROUGH JULY 3.

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY PLANES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR WARSHIPS	TONNAGE UNKNOWN	KNOWN MISSING DEAD	
GERMANY	0	4	0	22,037	0	0	
AXIS	5	0	0	X-12,200	0	0	
UNITED STATES	2	0	0	X- 7,858	0	0	
JAPAN	10	0	0	X- 2,500	0	0	
FINNISH	1	0	0	1,673	0	0	
FINLAND	0	1	0	X	0	0	
ALLIED	2	0	0	X	0	0	
TOTAL	23	5	0	53,268	0	0	
PREV.REP'T'D	3,430	297	838	11,429,514	49,246	19,772	
GRAND TOTAL	3,453	302	838	11,482,982	49,246	19,772	

X-TONNAGES ON 4 AXIS, 1 UNITED STATES, 8 JAPANESE, 1 FINNISH AND 1 ALLIED SHIPS UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS INCLUDING NAVAL VESSELS:- BRITAIN 1,292, JAPAN 564, UNITED STATES 445, AXIS 358, NORWAY 337, GERMANY 268, ITALY 231, GREECE 197, SWEDEN 177, NETHERLANDS 125, FRANCE 97, DENMARK 65, PANAMA 64, ALLIED 61, FINLAND 49, BELGIUM 29, BRAZIL 24, SPAIN 22, YUGOSLAVIA 21, SOVIET 20, POLAND 16, ESTONIA 12, PORTUGAL 12, TURKEY 9, PHILIPPINES 8, ROUMANIA 7, LATVIA 7, HONDURAS 7, EGYPT 6, MEXICO 6, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 4, CUBA 4, NICARAGUA 3, ARGENTINE 3,

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THUANIA 3, IRAN 3, BULGARIA 3, HUNGARY 2, CHILE 2, URUGUAY 2,
ELAND 2, ICELAND, VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA EACH ONE. TOTAL 4,593.
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NEW YORK, JULY 4--(AP)--- THE TOKYO RADIO IN A

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BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID TONIGHT THAT NAOTAKE SATO, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, HAD CALLED AT THE KREMLIN SATURDAY AFTERNOON FOR A MEETING WITH SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV. #

UNDATED FOURTH ABROAD
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN AN UNPRECEDENTED OUTPOURING OF FELICITY FOR THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY (SUN) THE PEOPLES OF VIRTUALLY ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER FRIENDLY COUNTRIES NOT ACTIVELY AT WAR, ADOPTED THE 167TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AS A SYMBOL OF THE ALLIED WORLD STRUGGLE.

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WHEREAS IN PAST YEARS OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN NATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES WAS LIMITED LARGELY TO SMALL GATHERINGS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES OF FOREIGN LANDS, THIS YEAR THE DATE WAS EULOGIZED PUBLICLY IN MANY LANDS BY NON-AMERICANS THEMSELVES.

IN GREAT BRITAIN THE LONDON PRESS SALUTED THE UNITED STATES WITH LAVISH EDITORIAL PRAISE FOR THE BONDS OF COOPERATION EXISTING BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS. THE WOMAN COMMANDER OF A SOVIET AIRCRAFT REGIMENT SENT "HEARTIEST FOURTH OF JULY GREETINGS TO THE OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS AND OTHER WOMEN'S SERVICES" OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA THE FRENCH POPULATION WAS REMINDED BY FRENCH EDITORIALISTS OF THE HISTORIC PART PLAYED BY FRENCH ARMED FORCES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. THE AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, PRESIDED OVER FOURTH OF JULY CEREMONIES ATTENDED BY FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICERS WHICH WAS PUNCTUATED BY A 48-GUN SALUTE TENDERED BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

ONE OF THE LIVELIEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP OCCURRED AT RIO DE JANEIRO WHERE 4,000 STUDENTS GATHERED IN THE PLAZA BEFORE THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO SING THE BRAZILIAN AND NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEMS. UNSTINTINGLY FRIENDLY EDITORIALS WERE CARRIED IN EVERY RIO NEWSPAPER AND ELSEWHERE IN BRAZIL THERE WERE SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS.

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THE GOVERNMENT RADIO IN MEXICO DEVOTED ITS WEEKLY NATIONWIDE BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES IN A PROGRAM FEATURING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER WHILE BUSINESS HOUSES TOOK HUGE ADS IN NEWSPAPERS TO EXPRESS THEIR GOOD WISHES FOR THE NEIGHBORS TO THE NORTH.

OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS LIKEWISE GAVE EVIDENCE OF THEIR GOOD WILL IN STATEMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND IN NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS.

AUSTRALIANS HELPED AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY WHEREVER THEY WERE. THE FLAGS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES AND OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS FLEW SIDE BY SIDE.

(EDS: VARIOUS DATED STORIES ON THE FOURTH MAY BE PICKED UP AS ADDS IF DESIRED).

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UNDATED CHU SHEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHU SHEN, 65-YEAR-OLD CHAIRMAN OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL, DIED LAST FRIDAY AT PEIPING, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID LAST (SUN) NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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HE HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO THAT POST LAST FEBRUARY.

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UNDATED INDIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER NOW WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE AXIS, WAS ELECTED LEADER OF THE "INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE" AT A MASS MEETING SUNDAY IN SINGAPORE, THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED YESTERDAY (SUN) IN A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID BOSE DECLARED THAT "THE TIME HAS COME FOR ALL LIBERTY-LOVING INDIANS TO ACT," AND THAT "ALL INDIANS LIVING ABROAD HAVE BEEN UNITED NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ONE UNIFORM ORGANIZATION."

BOSE, A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, WAS REPORTED IN AXIS BROADCASTS ON JUNE 18 TO HAVE REACHED TOKYO FROM BERLIN. HE WAS ARRESTED IN 1940 UNDER INDIA'S WARTIME REGULATIONS, BUT ESCAPED TO BERLIN.

YESTERDAY'S BROADCAST SAID RASH BEHARI BOSE, A BENGALESE, HAD RESIGNED AS HEAD OF THE "INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE" IN HIS FAVOR.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THIS IS THE DATE WHICH THE GERMAN CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO HAS BEEN PERSISTENTLY PREDICTING WOULD PRODUCE THE ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE--BUT TODAY, WITH THE INVASION STILL IN THE FUTURE, THE PARIS STATION SCOFFED AT THE ALLIES, SARCASTICALLY INTIMATING THAT THEIR PLANS HAD GONE AWRY.

IT WAS A PATENT EFFORT TO GET OUT FROM UNDER THE FORECAST WHICH THE STATION HAD BEEN DRUMMING FOR A WEEK.

CERTAINLY PROPHECY IS A TRICKY BUSINESS, CALLING EITHER FOR VAST RASHNESS OR GREAT CLEVERNESS. STILL, HAD THE PARIS BROADCASTER SINGLED OUT JULY 3 AS THE APPROXIMATE RATHER THAN THE SPECIFIC DATE -- AND ASSUMING THAT INVASION DOESN'T COME BEFORE MIDNIGHT TONIGHT -- HE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN SO FAR OFF AT THAT.

ONE SUSPECTS THAT THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND WOULD AGREE WITH HIM BROADLY, FOR INDICATIONS MULTIPLY THAT WE ARE CLOSE TO THE ZERO HOUR OF SOME SORT OF INVASION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. AS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT, SICILY IS A GOOD BET, AND THE BIG SISTER ISLAND OF SARDINIA MIGHT BE COUPLED WITH THAT FOR A DOUBLE.

DISPATCHES FROM SPAIN REPORT HEAVY MOVEMENT OF ALLIED SHIPPING INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN. TWO CONVOYS OF TRANSPORTS ARE SAID TO HAVE CLEARED GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY, AND ANOTHER WAS STATED TO BE ARRIVING THERE FROM THE ATLANTIC. A CONSIDERABLE BRITISH NAVAL UNIT, INCLUDING THE WARSHIPS NELSON AND RODNEY, ARE REPORTED ANCHORED IN THE ROADSTEAD OF THE ROCK. MEANTIME THE ALLIES HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN TWENTY ENEMY SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DURING THE PAST WEEK

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BOTH SICILY AND SARDINIA--PARTICULARLY THE FORMER--HAVE BEEN BLASTED WITH BOMBS TO A POINT WHERE THEY ARE IN DIRE STRAITS. "PALERMO THE HAPPY," CAPITAL AND CHIEF PORT OF SICILY, HAS BEEN BOMBED UNTIL AMERICAN AIRMEN OPERATING FLYING FORTRESSES HAVE REPORTED THAT THIS BIG CITY IS ABOUT "FINISHED." THE AIRFIELDS OF SICILY, WHICH CAUSED THE ALLIES SO MUCH ANGUISH DURING THE FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, ALSO HAVE BEEN BLASTED UNTIL THE MOVEMENT OF AXIS WARPLANES FROM THEM IS SAID TO BE LIGHT. THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS POSSESS SUPREMACY IN THAT THEATRE.

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THE THREE THOUSAND YEAR OLD CITY OF MESSINA, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC SPOTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAS BEEN ONCE MORE TORN TO PIECES--THIS TIME BY BOMBS. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT IT WAS DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE IN 1908 WHEN MORE THAN 77,000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND NINETY PERCENT OF THE CITY WAS DESTROYED.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS HAVE PAID SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MESSINA BECAUSE ITS AMPLE HARBOR IS THE RAILWAY JUNCTION WITH THE MAINLAND. TRAINS ARE FERRIED ACROSS THE STRAIT OF MESSINA, WHICH AT ITS NARROWEST POINT IS ONLY TWO MILES WIDE. NATURALLY THE ALLIES WOULD NEED TO SEVER THIS COMMUNICATION, TO CUT OFF REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES, BEFORE ATTEMPTING INVASION OF SICILY.

INCIDENTALLY, THE STRAIT OF MESSINA IS A RACEWAY OF TIDES. IT'S HERE THAT SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS USED TO TORTURE THE ANCIENTS. SCYLLA WAS A FORMATION OF ROCK AND CHARYBDIS WAS A WHIRLPOOL WHICH SWIRLED NEARBY. SHIPS IN TRYING TO AVOID SCYLLA FREQUENTLY WERE DRAWN INTO THE WAITING MAELSTROM AND LOST, AND IT STILL REMAINS A DIFFICULT PASSAGE FOR ANY CAPTAIN.

THE ANGLO-BRITISH FORCES ARE PROCEEDING METHODICALLY WITH THEIR PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN POSITIONS, GIVING INDICATION THAT THEY DON'T INTEND TO BE RUSHED. ONE WOULD EXPECT A SIMILAR PROCEDURE WHEN IT COMES TO INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, IF INDEED THAT IS ATTEMPTED. WITH SICILY AND SARDINIA OCCUPIED, THE WAY WOULD BE CLEARED FOR BIGGER OPERATIONS, BUT IF THESE TWO BIG ISLANDS ARE THE FIRST OBJECTIVES, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPEDITION QUITE LIKELY WILL PAUSE BEFORE ENTERING ANOTHER PHASE OF THE ATTACK.

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American-Japanese Sea Battle Under Way In the Kula Gulf, North of New Georgia; Nazis Open Strong Offensive in Russia

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ACTION REPORTED AFTER U. S. FLEET SHELLS JAP BASES

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Brief Communique Reveals Contact With Enemy Warships in Kula Gulf.

SIZE OF FORCE NOT GIVEN

40 Zeros Engaged by U. S. Fighter Planes Over Rendova.

WASHINGTON, July 5 — (AP) The Navy said tonight it was indicated that a "naval battle" is under way in the central Solomons.

The communique issued at mid-evening said only that "brief reports from the south Pacific indicate that a naval battle is in progress in Kula gulf, north of New Georgia island" and that "no details of the action have been received."

Score of Fighting Not Revealed

Other than that the Navy used the expression "naval battle," there was little here to suggest the score of the engagement. One possibility was that light forces had encountered each other in the gulf and opened fire. In that case, there was the subsequent possibility that heavier forces might be summoned by both sides.

There also was the suggestion that the heavier — perhaps much heavier—units of the two sides had come together with the Japanese determined to stop the northward move of the Americans who have gained footholds at Viru harbor on New Georgia and on Rendova island, across a channel from the Japanese air base at Munda.

Warships Shell Foe

Earlier in the day, the Navy had reported that American warships were in Kula gulf on the night of July 4-5 (Solomons time) and had shelled Vila, another air base, on the island of Kolombangara, and Bairoko, an anchorage and supply base at the western end of New Georgia.

Several days ago the Japanese sent in a light force which fired on American positions on Rendova but United States vessels interceded and drove the enemy off in what apparently was a light naval skirmish.

The last previous heavy exchange between American and Japanese surface forces also resulted in repulse of the enemy. That engagement occurred shortly before the American landing on Attu island in the Aleutians. An American force, cruising west of the Aleutian chain, came upon Japanese ships, which included a cruiser and destroyers protecting cargo vessels apparently bound with supplies for Japanese positions in the Aleutians. This battle resulted in the enemy fleeing to the west.

Munda Nearly Encircled

The earlier report today of the American warships in Kula gulf suggested a noose was being tightened about the enemy's air base at Munda. Land troops captured Vura village, commanding the Wickham anchorage to the south while bombers roared overhead to blast the Munda field.

These movements by forces under the command of General Douglas A. MacArthur who has gone personally into the field to direct the Pacific offensive, virtually encircled the Munda base—principal enemy point of opposition in the Solomons.

The warships—not described, but presumably a task force of cruisers and destroyers—moved down the narrow channel of Kula gulf, the Navy reported today, to bombard the two enemy bases.

Only about eight miles wide, Kula gulf separates the northern end of New Georgia—site of Munda—from Kolombangara island. Pointing guns toward both shores of that narrow gulf, the warships sent shells screaming into Vila, itself an airbase, on Kolombangara; and Bairoko, an anchorage and supply base at the western end of New Georgia.

Troops Capture Vura

To the south and east, troops of Gen. MacArthur's command captured Vura village on the southern tip of Vanguna island, off the opposite end of New Georgia. The village commands Wickham anchorage, another point of major importance in the Japanese supply picture.

Approximately 300 Japanese were reported killed by land forces which took over the village, and the remainder of the garrison there fled into the jungles. American losses were relatively light, said a communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

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40 Japanese Zeros In Rendova Fight

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, July 6. — (AP) American fighters battled a numerically superior force of 40 Japanese Zeros over newly conquered Rendova island Monday and downed two, increasing enemy plane losses to 157, the High Command announced today.

The communique on the Pacific offensive also repeated an announcement by the Navy in Washington that American warships in the Kula gulf between New Georgia and Kolombangara islands had shelled enemy positions on both islands. It made no mention, however, of a Monday night report from Washington indicating that a naval battle between American and Japanese warships was in progress there.

One Plane Lost

One American fighter was downed in the latest of the almost daily series of battles over Rendova but the pilot was saved. Despite American air successes there in downing 157 of the enemy as against losses of less than 30 planes, every communique has reported that the planes the Japanese sent over outnumbered those of the defenders.

Other air action, of a more limited nature than has been reported since the new Pacific offensive opened last Wednesday, included a torpedo bomber attack on the Japanese seaplane base at Rekata bay, Santa Isabel island.

Salamaua Raided

Just north of Nassau bay, below Salamaua, New Guinea, where the Americans landed June 30, Mitchell medium bombers heavily strafed Japanese positions while others raided the airdrome at Salamaua.

The communique said that the shelling by the warships in Kula gulf, which was coordinated with air attacks by dive bombers and Catalinas, started numerous fires at Bairoko anchorage and at the enemy air base of Vila on Kolombangara.

Today's noon communique from headquarters of Gen. MacArthur, who personally is in the field in New Guinea as supreme commander of the new offensive, mentioned limited operations in the vicinity of Salamaua where Americans landed at Nassau bay last Wednesday.

It said that two-engined bombers heavily attacked and set afire enemy buildings at Kela point while other medium bombers struck at an airdrome and jungle tracks—the only means of inter-village contact in many mountainous areas.

In the Arafura sea, two Japanese float planes unsuccessfully tried to bomb an Allied vessel. Saturday's communique had referred to an Allied "convoy" in that sea, which is between Australia and New Guinea and Sunday's had reported the driving off of enemy planes seeking to attack shipping there.

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MACARTHUR INSPECTS U. S. BASES IN P-T BOAT

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur traveled in a motor torpedo boat during a recent inspection of New Guinea combat bases—his first ride in the small, swift craft since he left the Philippines.

NBC's Australian correspondent, Ed Wallace, told of the trip tonight in a broadcast. Wallace, who accompanied the general, said the PT boat was commanded by 22-year-old Frank Dean, Jr., of San Diego, Calif.

The boat was equipped with an anti-aircraft gun called "Balls of Fire" which its gunner, Ralph Mitchsani of White Plains, N. Y., said had sunk 14 Japanese barges while sub-hunting along the New Guinea coast.

8 MIDGET SUBS SUNK

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP) The British radio reported tonight that at least eight Japanese midget submarines had been destroyed in the Solomons area. The broadcast was recorded by CBS. The period covered was not mentioned.

Operations in South Pacific Appear Favorable for U. S.

Attack on Islands Catches Japanese Garrison by Surprise.

By LEIF ERICKSON

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, July 1—(Delayed)—(AP) The Japanese knew we were going to do something—but they didn't know this was the day.

And that, in the words of the rear admiral who commanded the American amphibious invasion of the New Georgia islands, was the reason the enemy was caught in flat-footed surprise when our forces made a major invasion landing on Rendova island, and other landings at Viru harbor.

Operations Look Favorable

"Things looked favorable, so far," the admiral declared in his first press conference on yesterday's action in which landing boats delivered troops to the quarter-mile beach smoothly, and without air opposition, for more than seven hours, while large transports crowded into the narrow neck of Blanche channel, disgorging troops on Rendova.

"I don't look on New Georgia as an example of island-by-island war," the admiral stated. "New Georgia is quite an important place. If we are going to win the war a forward movement is essential. You can't go forward fast. You have to go step by step. x x x It will take planning—the assembly of forces and inch-by-inch advance, until eventually the whole war will collapse."

Japs Arrive Too Late

If the enemy had known the time and the place of this invasion our men would not have been landed without opposition from the air. As it was, attacking Japanese planes stormed over the area too late to interfere with the invasion landing, and our fliers ran up a score of 101 enemy bombers and fighters shot down, against loss of only 17 U. S. planes. Most of the Japanese planes dived out of the clouds an hour or so after our troops had landed and after the invasion convoy had started to its base.

The only convoy vessel hit was the one the admiral was on — the transport McCawley, the former Grace liner, Santa Barbara. A Japanese torpedo plane put a torpedo into her engine room. All non-essential personnel received instructions to abandon ship, and the sinking vessel was taken in tow. About a half hour later two submarine torpedoes struck the McCawley and she went down.

"We had two perfectly good ships trying to tow her, but we couldn't have saved her," the admiral commented. "They put two torpedoes into a sunken ship!"

An eye-witness account of the landing operation and of the enemy air attacks was given by Lieut. (j.g.) Frank W. Rounds of Norwell, Mass., 28-year-old former newspaper man now attached to the commanding admiral's staff.

Rain was pouring down out of the darkness as the convoy zigzagged through Blanche channel. Then, as they reached points of disembarkment soon after dawn, the rain stopped.

Land Boats Race to Shore

The landing boats hit the water with astonishing speed. They plowed back and forth from ship to shore like motorboats in a speed race. Soldiers, clad in camouflaged jungle suits, all carrying packs, packed each boat. The landing boats couldn't get up on the beach and the men waded ahore in water nearly waist deep, floating their packs to land.

The small Japanese shore force was cleaned up in about 90 minutes. Bill Shrout, Life magazine photographer, said later he saw the bodies of about 30 Japanese soldiers about 100 yards from the beach, in a thick palm growth.

Meanwhile a steady flow of guns and trucks and jeeps ranged onto the beach, while the guns from destroyers escorting the convoy dueled with the enemy shore guns on Munda point. One short battery was silenced quickly, but others continued shelling during the seven hours of unloading operations.

The landing place on Rendova was just across a narrow channel from the Munda point airfield.

It seems possible that but for an encounter with a lone enemy patrol bomber, our landing might have been made without any opposition. This plane was spotted by our fighter pilots skipping along the edges of the thick weather which helped cover the invasion fleet.

This Japanese plane was promptly shot into the sea, but evidently had radioed Kahili, the Nip base at the southern tip of Bougainville island.

20 Zeros Attack

Presently about 20 Zeros raced in. Our fighters in 20 minutes shot down at least 15. Then came a

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wave of medium and dive bombers. But they came after our landing operations had been completed. A large percentage of this wave was shot out of the skies, as were planes of a third wave. Simultaneously, flights of our Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers were striking the enemy field at Munda point, and also at the Japanese base on Kolombangara island to the northwest.

Meanwhile the gunners on our warships were giving the enemy everything they had with blazing anti-aircraft guns. And high in the skies Allied fighters were scrambling in a dogfight.

"Way up above," one witness said, "the planes were dropping like flies. You would see smoke then flame—then nothing."

Within a few hours all supplies and equipment had been unloaded and hidden in the jungle and most of the boats were well on their way back into safer waters. The commander of the occupying forces said that everything had gone like clockwork, and that the troops had landed and unloaded their equipment without a single casualty. There was not even a minor injury, and no loss of material of any kind.

From the time General Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of this new Allied offensive, toured the camps at the take-off site before the departure until the troops began disappearing in the jungle on Kiriwina there wasn't a hitch in the operation.

tor of the group of islands since 1919, invited him to house us at the Whitehouse home. After a long hike along a gorgeous jungle trail we approached a beautifully landscaped estate on which stood a big house with cool verandas, high paneled walls, polished floors and wicker furniture—luxurious quarters, where we had expected a rugged outdoor existence.

Lieutenant Whitehouse invited us to luncheon on roast wild pig, native sweet potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, huge slices of pacapaca and a great dish of tropical fruit salad with custard, topped off with cheese and mints. Barefooted and almost naked native waiters supplied us with iced water and hot tea. A herd of cows promises fresh milk, while a flock of hens assures us of plenty of eggs and chicken.

All the troops are delighted with their new assignment and agree that it is the finest place that they have yet visited. During hikes to scattered new camps soldiers passed through many picturesque native villages with thatched-roof huts. The natives had never seen troops in such large numbers before.

Naked children and men and women wearing only loincloths posed readily for pictures. They sold carved sticks and other souvenirs at prices far below those charged in New Guinea.

The occupation of the Trobriands and Woodlark, to the east, was a full-scale testing of American types of landing craft. Observers declared that the craft had proved to be of great value, but this landing brought out a few defects that will be corrected before further advances.

beaches at dawn through dangerously shallow waters. (I was one of two American correspondents with the occupying forces.)

Supplies Hidden in Jungle

The commander of the occupying forces said that everything went off like clockwork and that the troops unloaded their equipment without a single casualty. Within a few hours all supplies and equipment had been hidden in the jungle. There was no loss of material of any kind.

There wasn't a hitch in the operation from the time Gen. Douglas MacArthur toured the camps at the takeoff site before our departure until our troops began disappearing in the jungle.

Kiriwina is a flat, jungle-covered island 40 miles long and from two to eight miles wide. There are dozens of native villages connected by tree-lined trails from 18 to 24 feet wide.

Use Army Jeeps

The Americans lost no time in landing their jeeps and trying them out on the level coral lanes. They were ideal after New Guinea's muddy, mountainous roads.

Supplies were carried to inland hideouts by the troops and several hundred well-trained natives. The troops, in green uniforms, carrying barracks bags and the long lines of almost nude natives, with boxes on their shoulders, made a colorful picture.

The island has countless gardens of tropical fruits, vegetables and flowers. The natives are expert in agriculture.

Until native supplies might be organized, the landing forces carried a good supply of tinned foods.

The correspondents, which included two Australians, came dressed in camouflaged green coveralls, carried hammocks and mosquito nets and expected to live at least the first weeks on army CCC rations, mainly corned beef and beans.

Major John Parman, Australian press agent, hit the jackpot, however. His friend, Lieut. Ernest Whitehouse, resident administrator of the islands since 1919, invited him to put us up at his house.

Menus Tasty

We approached a beautifully landscaped estate after a long hike along a gorgeous jungle trail. We had luncheon on wild roast pig, native sweet potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, huge slices of pacapaca, tropical fruit salad with custard, and topped off with cheese and nuts.

Almost nude native waiters supplied us with iced water and hot tea. A flock of hens assures us of eggs and chickens. A herd of cows promises fresh milk. Such is the tough life of war correspondents in Kiriwina.

All of the troops are delighted with their new assignment and agree it is the finest place they have yet visited. There are plenty of low priced souvenirs—a thing to gladden the heart of any American.

The occupation of the Trobriands and Woodlark is a full scale testing of American type of landing craft. Observers declared it proved of great value in this landing except for a few defects which will be corrected before further advances.

The Navy transported men and equipment while the Army conducted the landings. The air force stood by to provide covering planes if needed.

camouflaged 2,500-ton cargo ship in Kula gulf, between the New Georgia and Kolombangara islands on July 2.

Around Viru harbor, on the mainland of New Georgia, the Japanese casualties were described as very heavy. A few hundred were killed when the Americans landed there and patrols are hunting down a small number in the hills.

KIRIWINA CAPTORS FIND A PARADISE

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Americans File From Landing Craft to Peaceful Island Rich in Food Products

HIDE SUPPLIES IN JUNGLE

Troops, Delighted With Their New Assignment, Aided by Hundreds of Natives

By VERN HAUGLAND

Associated Press Correspondent

KIRIWINA ISLAND, Trobriand Group, June 30 (Delayed)—Green-clad American troops, highly trained in jungle warfare, occupied the strategically important Trobriand Islands today without a sign of enemy resistance. They found that they had taken what was virtually a tropical paradise, with tall, graceful coconut palms lining the shore.

Threading our way through the dangerously shallow waters surrounding the Trobriand group, we approached the landing beaches at dawn and drove our small ships right up against the coral shelf. Our troops filed off the ramps and went ashore.

I was one of two American correspondents chosen by lot to go with the occupying force. One Australian reporter and an Australian photographer were the only other members of the press party.

The occupation of Kiriwina is an all-American show by Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army. His staff includes such military experts as Col. George Decker of Catskill, N. Y.; Col. Horton White of Omaha, Neb.; Col. Clyde Eddleman of Lake Charles, La.; Col. Kenneth Pierce of Oscoda, Mich., and Lieut. Col. Richard Middlebrooks of San Antonio, Tex.

Many Villages on Island

The Americans found Kiriwina a flat, jungle-covered island forty miles long and two to eight miles wide. It possesses dozen of native villages, all connected by a network of three-lined trails averaging eighteen to twenty-four feet in width.

Several hundred well-trained natives helped the troops to carry supplies from the landing place to inland hide-outs. The seemingly endless lines of natives with boxes on their shoulders and the troops in their green uniforms, carrying barracks bags along the jungle trail, made a colorful picture.

Since the Trobriand natives are expert in agriculture, the island has countless gardens of tropical fruits, vegetables and flowers.

The landing forces carried a good supply of tinned foods, however, to tide us over until native supplies might be organized. The correspondents who landed with the force came dressed in camouflaged green cover-alls and carrying regular jungle equipment—hammocks and mosquito nets. We expected to live at least the first week on Army "C" rations, which have corned beef and beans as their chief constituents.

Living in Comfort

Major John Parman, Australian press relations officer in charge of us, "hit the jackpot," however. His friend, Lieut. Ernest Whitehouse, who has been resident administra-

Yanks Find Island Paradise As They Occupy Trobriand

Coconut Palms Line Shore, Trails Connect Dozens of Villages.

By VERN HAUGLAND

KIRIWINA ISLAND, Trobriand Group, June 30—(Delayed)—(AP) Without a sign of resistance, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth army occupied the strategically important Trobriand islands today in all-American action.

The greenclad United States jungle fighters found a virtual tropical paradise with tall, graceful coconut palms lining the shore.

We approached the landing

BIG BATTLE RAGES ON 165-MILE FRONT SOUTH OF MOSCOW

Japs' Infiltration Tactics Are Adopted By Americans

First Use Reported Made Of Enemy's Methods In Offensive In Central Solomons

JUL 6 - 1943

By TOM YARBROUGH

[Associated Press Correspondent]

South Pacific Headquarters, July 5—American soldiers and marines are using infiltration tactics—the prime favorite of the Japanese—for the first time in the Pacific war.

A responsible person here disclosed use of the tactics in connection with the American offensive in the central Solomons, but gave no details. He said the offensive is proceeding according to schedule and in a very satisfactory manner.

It was also announced that the three Japanese light cruisers and four destroyers that bombarded American gun emplacements on Rendova Island on the night of July 3 tossed about one hundred shells around the harbor from long range. They were not effective and the Japanese warships fled when attacked by American naval units.

[This was announced in a Navy Department communique at Washington Saturday.]

The Japanese positions at Munda, on New Georgia island, only five miles from Rendova, are not particularly healthy and not very useful to the enemy. One of the aims of the five-day-old offensive is the capture of the Munda air base from the Japanese.

Our dive bombers sank a well-

586 Nazi Tanks, 203 Planes Destroyed in One Day of Fighting.

FOE SCORES GAINS

Wedges Driven Into Defense Lines at Several Points, Russians Say.

OTHER ATTACKS FAIL

Germans Press Drive in Orel-Kursk, Belgorod Sectors.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, July 6—(AP) The Germans launched their long-expected, long-overdue offensive yesterday morning.

The giant scale and fierceness of the attack, which raged along a 165-mile front in the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod sector, was indicated in a special Russian communique announcing that in a single day's fighting they had destroyed 586 German tanks and 203 German planes.

The Russians reported they repulsed all attacks, causing the Germans "great losses," but admitted that Hitler's armies had broken through in some places and had driven wedges into the Russian defenses.

Lull Broken in Russia

A special communique released at about midnight told in these words how the 96-day lull existing since the end of the Russian winter offensive on March 31 finally was broken:

"Since the morning of July 5 our troops in the Orel-Kursk and Belgorod direction have been fighting against large forces of enemy tanks and infantry supported by considerable planes which have launched an offensive.

"All attacks were repelled with heavy losses to the enemy.

"At individual points small enemy formations succeeded in wedging into our defenses.

"According to incomplete data, our troops in the Orel-Kursk and Belgorod directions in one days fighting disabled or destroyed 586 German tanks.

"They also destroyed 203 German aircraft which were shot down in air fighting and by anti-aircraft defenses.

"The fighting continues."

It is difficult yet to say with precision just what the German objective is, but the immediate aim seems to be to cut off the Russian bulge in the German lines around the Russian-held city of Kursk. It is not yet clear whether Hitler intends to try a drive on Moscow.

Reds Not Surprised

The Germans by today's action ended the great mystery of their intentions for the summer of 1943. It came as no surprise to the Russians, who not only expected an attack but expected it in the very area where it came.

Russian reconnaissance discovered that Hitler had the bulk of his panzer columns concentrated in the Orel sector as well as the strongest and most numerous part of his infantry. The Russians in turn concentrated important forces opposite the Germans in the Kursk area. The fact that each knew of the other's concentrations and judged them vitally important is shown by the repeated bombings in which either side indulged.

The Russians appear to be in a position today to say "I told you so" to strategists who have said the Germans were settling down to positional warfare on the eastern front, withdrawing the Luftwaffe

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and bending all efforts to pelling an expected Allied on the continent.

The Russians have been i ing they were all wrong—that offensive would come and com soon on the Russian front.

Mines Guard Nazi Lines

The Germans, at the same time, have been sowing vast minefields before their lines to forestall any Russian offensive. The Germans launched their 1941 offensive June 22 and their 1942 main offensive June 28, opening a preliminary drive a few days earlier. They were expected to begin earlier this year as weather conditions were favorable.

Speculation as to why they were delaying followed two main lines of thought—either they were waiting to see what the Americans and English were going to do in the west, or they were not ready as yet.

Military experts said Russian bombing has been highly effective disrupting Hitler's preparations for attack. Night after night Hitler's communications and supply lines have been harassed.

But now the attack finally has begun — as the Russians said it would. Hitler, in a desperate position where he is forced to attempt to reduce Russia with an all out offensive, may have to turn around and fight off the Anglo-Americans in the west.

Hitler's armies are not the same quality as those of 1941, but th Russians are not underestimating them. The Russians are confident but they are taking the enemy seriously.

Reds Bomb Nazi Bases

The Russians meanwhile continued the long-range bombing behind the German lines which has characterized the Russian-German air war in recent weeks. The Moscow radio reported that these Soviet bombers on Saturday night raided Gomel, Roslavl and Unecha, all important supply bases behind the sector where the big German attack was developing.

Enemy troop and ammunition trains and dumps were said to have been hit at Gomel, where 14 fires were started. Similar good results were claimed at Unecha and Roslavl. No planes were reported lost.

German Casualties Heavy

LONDON, July 5 (AP). — Heavy German casualties in men as well as equipment were reported today by the Russian communique announcing the opening of a new offensive by the Germans in the Orel - Kursk - Belgorod sector of the eastern front.

The Nazis were attacking w what the Soviet command called "large forces" of both infantry and tanks, covered by strong air support.

[The new German drive in Russia began later than those of 1941 and 1942. The Nazis invaded Russia on June 22, 1941, and their second offensive began on June 11, 1942, when they opened drives toward the Ukraine and the Caucasus from the area around Kharkov and Kursk.]

The German radio earlier had reported "an intense battle of local importance" in progress since early this morning on a six-mile front on the Donets River northwest of Belgorod.

The midday Soviet communique had told also of activity in the Belgorod area, announcing that the Germans were concentrating troops for an attack.

The Germans for their part declared over the Berlin radio: "The Soviets are continually bringing up reinforcements."

The German high command communique said that several weeks of fighting in the lagoon area of the Kuban in the western Caucasus "was ended yesterday by an action of an offensive nature" in which 2,000 Russians were declared killed or captured. The Germans asserted that 700 Russian boats were destroyed, captured or damaged.

Russians Keep Up Air Raids

The Russians continued the long-range bombing behind the German lines which has characterized the Russian-German air war in recent weeks. The Moscow radio reported that Soviet bombers on Saturday night raided Gomel, Roslavl and Unecha, important supply bases behind the sector where the big German attack was developing.

Enemy troop and ammunition trains and dumps were said to have been hit at Gomel, where fourteen fires were started. Similar good results were reported at Unecha and Roslavl. No Russian planes were reported lost.

Moscow's communique several times used the word "fierce" to describe the Nazi attacks in all three of the newly active sectors.

Announcing the repulse of assaults in the Orel and Kursk areas, other than the one slight advance conceded, it added:

"In the Belgorod area our arvance units by powerful artillery, mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire met the enemy, who passed to the offensive. Fierce engagements developed at the advance lines of Soviet defenses. Our men defended their positions staunchly and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans."

Aloft the battle was as furious as aground; a single Soviet unit reported the destruction of sixty-two German planes in combat.

On the Moscow front and in the far south, around Rostov, active reconnaissance was reported, and the Kalinin sector northwest of the capital also saw renewed activity—the recapture by the Russians of a populated front.

While there had been many reports recently that the German forces in Russia had been somewhat reduced by withdrawal to France, the Russians themselves have denied that there has been any decrease in the invader's strength.

Nazi Strength in Russia

Estimates of Axis strength in Russia vary from the statement last week of the Communist party newspaper "Pravda" that there were 211 enemy divisions in the country to the reports of independent foreign sources in London that withdrawals to reinforce western and southern Europe had left no more than 180 German divisions and less than twenty satellite divisions in Russia.

Before the start of last summer's offensive the British estimated that the Germans had marshaled 225 divisions in Russia.

British informants have declared that, regardless of the number of divisions now there, the offensive power of the Axis armies must have been greatly reduced due to loss of so many top-grade fighting men and replacement by poorer material.

Russian forces are believed substantially larger than those of the Germans—perhaps even twice as large, counting reserves and troops still in training—but on a front of such length the attacking force likely could gain superiority at the point chosen for the push.

German Offensive Reports Spur Invasion Speculation

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Possibility Seen That Allies May Speed Plans To Prevent Chance Of Soviet Collapse

Small British land forces raid Axis air bases on Crete....*Page 3*

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, July 6 — The Russian report of a sharp German offensive gave a quick lift to invasion talk today with the possibility that a large-scale Nazi drive might precipitate major American-British operations to forestall any chance of losing their Soviet ally at the last minute.

A new spark to invasion speculation was added also by disclosure of the British jab into Crete, which is one of the main bulwarks guarding the southern flanks of the Axis.

An Allied operation to relieve the Russians would also take advantage of any heavy Nazi commitment of forces to the Eastern front.

Almost certainly if the Germans maintain hard pressure against the Red army in their new move it will result in an insistent renewal of Soviet demands for opening a front in western and southern Europe—demands which have been reiterated in the past few weeks by the top men of Moscow.

While withholding news of the British Commando-penetration of the vaunted defenses of Crete and acknowledging only fighting of "local importance" in the East, German propaganda attempted to convince the invasion-menaced people of Europe that the Allies are losing planes at a prohibitive rate in a vain effort to soften Italy for landings.

A survey of the Mediterranean situation as put out by the Axis International Information Bureau and heard by the Associated Press reported 108 American and British planes had been shot down in the last forty-eight hours in raids on Sicily and on the Italian mainlands.

Fifteen Per Cent. Losses

This report declared that this was fifteen to twenty per cent. of the attacking forces and "it remains to be seen how long the Anglo-Americans will be able to sustain such losses."

The Allies have reported no such losses.

Calling the Allies "war of nerves" a "war of paper," the information bureau article boasted that Axis defenses were being strengthened greatly and reported that the German air chief, Baron von Richtofen, had joined Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring at the latter's headquarters in southern Italy, adding that Richtofen's reputation for collaboration with the army "should be given some room for thought."

Nothing Before July 14

Meanwhile the Paris radio, as heard by the Associated Press, said "we admit that nothing will occur before July 15—which will allow for the fourth French Republic created in Algiers to celebrate the storming of the Bastille on July 14."

Apparently referring to Prime Minister Churchill's recent promise of Allied action before autumn leaves fall, the broadcast said sarcastically that "the Allies have three months left to conquer Germany and Italy, to occupy their territories and liberate Europe." It added that "we may hear from London that the European picnic party has been again postponed."

GEN. SIKORSKI LOSES LIFE IN PLANE CRASH

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Polish Premier And Head Of Armed Forces One Of Fifteen Killed

Bomber's Motors Failed Soon After Takeoff From Gibraltar

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 5—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile and commander of its armed forces, was killed in a plane crash off Gibraltar, which took the lives of fourteen other persons, including his only daughter and a member of the British Parliament.

While Polish authorities said they had not learned the cause of the accident, it was reported here that the plane—a four-engined Liberator bringing Sikorski back from the Middle East—crashed into the sea when its motors failed soon after taking off from Gibraltar.

The only survivor among the sixteen passengers and crew members was the pilot, said to be a Czech, who was injured seriously. It was not known here whether any of the bodies had been recovered.

300 Yards Off Shore

A Berlin broadcast of a trans-ocean propaganda agency dispatch said residents of La Linea, Spain, saw the plane crash in flames only 300 yards off shore. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said eyewitnesses noted that all four of the plane's engines stalled and added that searchlights were used all night in attempts to rescue the occupants.

The death of Sikorski, who had been in the Middle East to visit Polish armed forces, came at a time when the troops he had been organizing to fight for Poland's liberation finally were ready to participate in offensive operations.

His 29-year-old daughter, Mrs. Sophia Lesniowska, whose husband is reported to be a prisoner of war in Germany, was traveling with her father for the first time as liaison officer between the London headquarters of the Polish Women's Auxiliary Service, in which she was a second lieutenant, and the Middle East. Mrs. Sikorski is now in England.

Col. Cazalet Killed

Another victim was Col. Victor Alexander Cazalet, member of Parliament and political liaison officer to the General. Cazalet spoke Polish well, and sometimes served as interpreter of Sikorski's public speeches. A well-known British sportsman, he served in the last war and for two years was on the British staff in Siberia.

Others among those killed who have been identified were:

GEN. TADEUSZ KLIMECKI, chief of the Polish general staff.

COL. ANDRZEJ MARECKI, chief of the operational section and expert in military science.

COLONEL GRALEWSKI.

LIEUTENANT POBIEWSKI, Sikorski's naval aide.

ADAM KULAKOWSKI, the general's private secretary.

At a special session of the Polish Government, President Wladyslaw Racziewicz appointed Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to serve as acting Premier pending the selection of Sikorski's successor, and placed Gen. Marian Kukiel, Polish Minister of Defense, in charge of Poland's armies.

Asked To Continue

A Government statement said President Racziewicz "has asked the Ministers to continue their duties until such time as a new Cabinet will be formed.

"The President has ordered national and military mourning," the statement said, "and has appealed to the nation to pay homage to the memory of General Sikorski by redoubling their efforts in the Polish cause."

"The tragic death of Sikorski is an enormous loss to us—an almost irreparable loss"—said Stanislaw Kot, Polish Minister of Information. "The general was not only the symbol but the real factor in our struggle and unceasing fight to recover independence."

Sent Fourth of July Message

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—President Roosevelt received today a Fourth of July message sent by General Wladislaw Sikorski a short time before he was killed in an air accident at Gibraltar. It expressed faith in America and confidence in ultimate victory for the United Nations.

"I wish today, the Fourth of July, to pay my sincere homage to the great American nation," said the message, "especially as I am spending it as a guest of the Governor at Gibraltar, where I have met some of your officers. I am convinced that under you, Mr. President, the inspired leader of the American nation, and in close collaboration with Great Britain, the victory will soon come to the United Nations. This victory will not only crush the enemy but also bring into being your principles of freedom and justice."

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ROOSEVELT PRAISES SIKORSKI'S DEVOTION

Message to Polish President Says Death Is Blow to Allies

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the death of the Polish Premier, General Wladislaw Sikorski, killed in an air accident at Gibraltar, was "a severe loss to all freedom-loving people."

In a message to the Polish President, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, Mr. Roosevelt recalled General Sikorski's several visits to Washington and said he had learned to admire "his integrity, his patriotism and those great qualities of leadership which so fully justified the confidence which you and the Polish people placed in him."

"His high sense of statesmanship and devotion to the cause of liberty and democracy," the message continued, "made him one of the outstanding leaders of our time. His passing represents a severe loss to all freedom-loving people."

Today President Roosevelt received a Fourth of July message General Sikorski had sent from Gibraltar before the fatal take-off, expressing faith in America and confidence in ultimate victory for the United Nations.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent a message of sympathy to the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Edward Raczynski, praising General Sikorski's sincerity of purpose, high-minded devotion to duty and outstanding statesmanship.

MANY NOTABLES DIED IN WARTIME CRASHES

Sikorski Was First Government Head to Be Killed

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, was the first head of a government killed in a war air crash, although he and other leaders, including Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, had flown hundreds of thousands of miles.

He is one of a long list of notables, however, who have lost their lives in wartime travel.

Only two months ago United States Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Methodist Bishop Adna Leonard, and high United States Air Force officers were killed in a crash in Iceland.

Three weeks later actor Leslie Howard was lost on a ferry plane from Lisbon, shot down by Axis warcraft which some thought might have been gunning for Mr. Churchill, who was en route from conferences in the United States.

The Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI, was killed in the crash of a Sunderland flying boat in Scotland when en route to Iceland Aug. 25, 1942, on military duty.

RAF BOMBERS ARE REPORTED OVER EUROPE

JUL 6 - 1943

Mission Seen As Followup Of July 4 Attacks By American Planes

Damage To Gnome-Rhone Plant Among Results Of Earlier Foray

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, July 6—British Bombers were reported over the Continent early today, presumably continuing the Allied air offensive which in a July Fourth American assault damaged much of the Gnome-Rhone Aero factory at Le Mans, France.

Two French radio stations and one in Germany went off the air after midnight, usually an indication that attacking planes are expected. The Berlin radio, as heard by the *Daily Sketch*, said a strong formation of British bombers had crossed the Channel and that German naval batteries shot down five of them.

Results Satisfactory

The assault on the Le Mans plant was made by eight Air Force bombers and United States Army headquarters announced that photographs showed that bombing results were "satisfactory."

Many hits were scored on an aircraft depot close to the Chateau Bougon airdrome near Nantes, one of the largest establishments in France for storage and repair of Heinkel 111s.

Direct hits were registered on a freight yard near the Gnome-Rhone works and at least four craters were left in the track bed. About ten freightcars were destroyed and several others were severely damaged or derailed.

100 Craters In Airdrome

More than a hundred craters were blown into the Le Mans-Arnage airdrome, including twenty-five on the main runway, the photographs showed. A U-shaped aircraft shelter was destroyed and another in a dispersal area was damaged.

At La Pallice a heavily-armed escort ship received a direct hit, dry dock installations were damaged, two bombs smashed into a large shed and there appeared to be other hits on a concrete shelter over a new lock, it was announced.

Capt. Raymond P. Ketelson of Houston, Tex., pilot of the "Inferno," the lead ship of one of the formations attacking Le Mans, said "We made a pile of bricks out of the factory."

"I bet they don't put out another engine for six months," he said.

Aircraft Depot Blasted

Second Lieut. Francis H. Exell of Nashville, Tenn., bombardier in a group which led the attack on Nantes, said "There was absolutely nothing left of the aircraft depot, because bombs covered the whole area. I don't think we'll have to go back to that target."

Fliers regarded the German fighters about La Pallice as battle shy.

Lieut. R. Ozier of Nashville, Tenn., bombardier on the "Rikki Tikki Tazzi," said he saw only four and of those only one started to come in.

"But our guns were too much for his liver, I guess, for he peeled away at 400 yards and took a powder," he said.

At the same time the Air ministry news service reported that photographic experts confirmed "heavy industrial damage" was caused in Cologne by the R.A.F. raids of June 28 and July 3.

Rail Station Damaged

In the first raid, when targets on the west side of the Rhine were attacked, the great Gereon railway yard, the main rail station and many industrial plants were "severely damaged," it said.

In the second raid the objectives were the Kalk and Deutz districts on the east side of the Rhine and large industrial areas were heavily damaged.

A reconnaissance pilot found the area still covered by clouds and black smoke yesterday.

The news service said these two raids on Cologne within a week unloaded "well over twice" the weight in bombs dropped in the 1,000-bomber attack and "devastation has been far greater."

A preliminary examination of photographs, it said, indicated that the "north transept of the Cathedral sustained some roof damage but the rest of the structure appears to be unaffected."

The two "huge factories" of Hunboldt-Deutz that made many of the Diesel engines for U-boats were reported damaged. Despite a pall of smoke over the larger factory, the photographs showed a "great many buildings" hit, while at the second works "heavy damage" could be seen plainly.

"The damage," said the bulletin, "makes it certain that at the very least, production at Cologne will have been seriously affected and this in turn must affect the whole U-boat program."

Many other factories were hit and "railway damage was "severe."

The Air ministry news service also reported Royal Air force Mustangs shot up six locomotives and attacked other ground targets including railway buildings, engine sheds and freight cars over northern France today.

Twenty to 30 German soldiers on bicycles who were fired on near Abbeville "fell off their bikes and several dived into a hedge," one pilot reported.

Two Spitfires on patrol off the French coast damaged a coastwise vessel.

LONDON FLIES AMERICAN FLAG

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Emblem Run Up On Press Association-Reuters Building For First Time

Paul Patterson, Mark Watson And Lee McCardell View Ceremony

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 5—For the first time in history the United States flag was run up over the Press Association-Reuters building in Fleet street this morning in an Independence Day ceremony.

The flag was presented by the Associated Press to W. J. Haley, joint managing director of the Manchester *Guardian* and the Manchester *Evening News* and a director of Reuters and the Press Association, during his recent visit to New York.

On the roof top overlooking London's newspaper row and the vast bombed areas of the East End, the flag was raised by a color guard of United States forces in the presence of several British and American notables.

Began 9 Months Ago

The story of the presentation of the flag began nine months ago when the first parade of United States forces in London during the present war marched past the Press Association-Reuters building to a ceremonial luncheon at Guildhall.

James Bone, of the Manchester *Guardian*, telegraphed Haley "No Old Glory flying over PA-Reuters Building. Cabling Kent Cooper (executive director of the Associated Press). Stand from under."

When Haley inquired of Press Association directors why no American flag was purchased for the occasion they told him that a flag was unobtainable because Britain's three principal flagmakers had been bombed out.

Carried Union Jack

So Haley and C. J. Chancellor, joint general manager of Reuters, who were going to the United States, carried with them a Union Jack for presentation to the Associated Press. They received in return the American flag which was run up today.

While workers in near-by newspaper offices craned their necks out of windows, Paul Patterson, president and executive director of the Baltimore *Sunpapers* and a director of the Associated Press, and a group of British and American newspapermen watched the flag being raised.

Included in the party besides Haley and Chancellor, were:

ROBERT BUNNELLE, chief of the London bureau of Associated Press.

A. MCLEAON EWING, a director of the Glasgow *Herald* and of Reuters and the Press Association.

ROBERT T. LEWIS, managing editor of the Manchester edition of the London *Daily Mail*.

HENRY MARTIN, editor-in-chief of Press Association.

MARK S. WATSON, military correspondent, of the Baltimore Sun, and LEE MCCARDELL, *Sunpapers* correspondent.

EDWARD W. DAVIES, general manager of Press Association.

W. J. MOLONEY, joint general manager of Reuters.

NAZI DEPOT LEVELED BY FRENCH PATRIOTS

LONDON, July 5—(AP) A Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor said today that French patriots at Marseille recently blew up German military barracks, killing and injuring at least 80 Nazis.

The report, given out by the Soviet Information bureau, said that in other patriot attacks, a group halted a column of German trucks near Toulouse, killing 20 Nazis and destroying 11 vehicles.

In Haute Savoie a party of armed Frenchmen forced their way into a German arms depot, killing the guards and capturing a number of machine-guns, the broadcast said. They burned the building when they left.

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Stranded Axis Ship Attacked ByBeaufighters

London, July 5 (AP)—A heavily loaded German supply ship stranded on a reef off the Norwegian coast was almost certainly destroyed last night by RAF Beaufighters guided to the spot by a Norwegian pilot, the Air Ministry News Service said today.

The Beaughters, diving through a heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries ashore, loosed bombs and cannon shells upon the vessel and left her burning and listing heavily, it was announced. The victim was described as medium sized.

One aircraft is missing from the raid.

Greek Submarine Sinks Ship

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—The Greek Government-in-Exile announced today that the Greek submarine Katsonis had sunk a small Axis supply ship in the Mediterranean. "In Karlovasi harbor, off the island of Samos, she also attacked with a torpedo and probably hit a transport of large size," the communiqué stated.

Nazis Report Four Sinkings

LONDON, July 5 (AP).—The German radio asserted today that German submarines have sunk four Allied merchant ships totaling 21,000 tons in an attack "on a very strongly protected convoy in the Mediterranean." The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, was unconfirmed by any Allied source. The date of the asserted action was not given.

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Britain Honors Two Canadian Flyers From U. S.

London, July 5 (AP)—For courage and skill in action, two Americans with the Royal Canadian Air Force have been awarded British flying decorations, it was announced today.

Flying Officer Thomas R. Wilby, 24, a native of Richmond, Va., was given the Distinguished Flying Cross for displaying "courage, fortitude and skill of the highest order" in air operations.

The Distinguished Flying Medal was conferred upon Sergt. Stanley Gaunt, 22, of Pascoag, R. I., the citation reading that he was captain of an aircraft hit repeatedly by anti-aircraft fire when illuminated by searchlights in an attack on Dortmund in May, but he flew his damaged machine back to Britain displaying "great courage, skill and coolness throughout."

Texan, Once A Private, Now A Brigadier General

London, July 5 (AP)—The promotion of Col. Frank S. Ross, of El Paso, Texas, organizer of transportation facilities for the United States Army in Great Britain and North Africa, to the rank of Brigadier General was announced by United States Army headquarters here today.

Ross, who has risen from the rank of private in the Texas National Guard since 1916, will continue in his present job, headquarters officials said. He was a lieutenant colonel in the general staff corps in Washington when war was declared and arrived in Great Britain as army transportation chief in May, 1942. His wife lives in Washington.

Would End Philosophy Behind Nazi War Power

London, July 5 (AP) — Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, told the American Society at an Independence Day luncheon today that after the war "every possible step must be taken to prevent that awful and abominable philosophy which has actuated the war powers of Germany for so many years."

Behind the whole of that philosophy, Bevin said, "is cold-blooded calculated militarism."

Bevin's audience included United States Ambassador John G. Winant, who presided; Lieut. Gen. Jacob L.

Devers, commanding United States forces in the European theater; Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth Army Air Force, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, commanding the United States naval forces in Europe.

QUEEN WILHELMINA RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, July 5 — (AP) The Netherlands government-in-exile announced that Queen Wilhelmina arrived here today from Ottawa, Canada, where she had been visiting her daughter, the Princess Juliana.

The Queen had flown to Canada to attend the christening of her newest granddaughter, the Princess Margriet Francisca, daughter of the Crown Princess and Prince Bernhard.

During her trip to the western hemisphere she visited with President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Pacific Drive Bolsters London Stock Exchange

London, July 5 (AP)—The Stock Exchange, which generally is not as quick to react to war news as is Wall Street, experienced its busiest day in nearly two months today with attention focused on shares bearing a Far East interest.

The American offensive in the Pacific was held responsible for the buying. Rubber and tin were particularly prominent and gains also were seen in Far East banking and oil shares.

ITALIAN LEAVES CANCELLED

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6—(AP) London morning newspapers quoted the Berlin radio as announcing that leave for all armed forces in Italy had been cancelled.

Dean Gildersleeve in London

LONDON, July 5 (AP) — Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, New York, arrived in London today to see how the war has affected women's education here. She said: "I am also hoping to discuss plans for post-war education in enemy and occupied countries."

'Twerps' Oust Col. Blimp As Britain's Chief Pain

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5—That fumbling fuddy-duddy, "Colonel Blimp" of cartoon fame, has been pretty well run out of Britain, Admiral Sir Edward Evans told a youth rally today, adding that now it was up to youth to stamp out the "Twerps."

The London Regional Commissioner described the "Twerps" as "those who go on strike without justification, those who do nothing for the war effort but moan and those perfectly fit men who will not do fire watch."

Blitz-Made Friendships Make London a Neighborly Place

(Barbara Wace is an English girl who spent the first three years of the war in the press section of the British Embassy here as secretary to Sir Gerald Campbell when he was director general of the British Information Services in New York and as an assistant in the British Information Office in San Francisco. Great Britain's battle is new to her From that viewpoint she now is writing about Britain at first hand as a member of the Associated Press staff.)

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By BARBARA WACE,
Associated Press Correspondent.

LONDON.—"Isn't it lovely to live in a blitzed area, Duckie? You don't have to stand in a queue or anything."

An old London charwoman, bucket and brushes in one hand, here new combined ration book, identity card and clothes coupons clutched firmly in the other, trailed happily down the stairs of the Ministry of Food depot in Cheapside, in the district which London calls "the city."

Depots in the residential suburban areas had been besieged by hundreds of harried housewives. Queues and five-hour delays were the usual thing. But the handful of residents still in the sadly damaged "city" area between Fleet street, where the great newspaper offices can be found, to the Mansion House, home of the lord mayor, had no trouble at all. The depot had the leisurely, unhurried atmosphere of a village store.

Looking back on six hectic weeks of flat hunting, and a final, never-to-be-forgotten 10 days of wartime moving, I felt inclined to agree with the charwoman.

Finding a place to live in London had proved worse than in Washington, D. C., and that's saying something! On top of overcrowding, a large percentage of London's buildings are uninhabitable because of raid damage.

Worn Out by House Hunting.

My hunt had worn me out. My feet hurt, my head ached. I felt so hopeless that I had even started negotiations for a basement flat without bathroom or kitchen.

But something besides an urge for beer guided me into the "Clachan"—an inn off Fleet street—and I asked the buxom publican's wife if she could help.

"Nobody has lived in them two rooms on the third floor here since we came in 1940. You ring up the Brewers, dear, and see what they say. It would be nice to have somebody like you up there."

After weeks of having front doors slammed in my face, it seemed too good to be true.

Now I am settled, or as settled as one can be in wartime England, in No. 11 Old Mitre Court. One room looks towards Fleet street, and the friendly smell of beer floats up from below in the evenings ,and the fireguards gossip in the court which was once part of the yard of the famous Old Mitre Tavern in the 17th Century. The other room looks across what was once 7, 8, 9 and 10 Old Mitre Court to the Temple and the river. They have made a water tank of the remains of some of the houses, and the firemen practice working their hoses in the long summer evenings.

Living in the city really is rather like living in a village nowadays. The residents fought side by side against the fire of London in 1941. Everybody knows everybody else. How would they treat an outsider who hadn't been there?

I soon learned. It started with the telephone man. Getting a telephone usually is almost impossible. But a newspaper reporter has priority, and my telephone actually was in before anything else—long before.

Telephone Man Helpful.

But the telephone man did much more than that. He told me where I might get some curtain rods, which are almost unobtainable, gave me some tips on converting bedspreads into curtains to save coupons, and almost pursuaded me to grow tomatoes in a water tank in my bedroom.

The Brewers are good landlords, for they had the flat painted and washed, but it had to be beige. That was all the painters could get. And lucky at that.

It took a week, and visits to 11 shops, before I could get a latchkey cut.

I had to buy a geyser, a contraption for heating water with gas. Half of it came but the other half had to be got from a factory doing war priority work and it didn't arrive until 10 days after I moved in —10 days of trying to clean the place and myself with cold water. The cook stove was late, too, and when it did come it didn't fit, and had to go away again. But there's one in now.

Then the gas heater was put in, and looked fine to me, but when I came to light it I found the aged workman had left something out. So I got a cold.

It was then that I found the Rowells. Mrs Rowell, who used to live in Milwaukee, came back after her husband died, and went to live in Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square, Fleet street, with her old mother and her daughter, Betty. The old house, which once belonged to the writer who was immortalized by Boswell, belongs to a trust formed by Lord Harmsworth which has made it the property of all English speaking people for all time. For 30 years Mrs. Rowell and her mother have shown tourists around the historic old house, and during the blitz she and her daughter fought the incendiary bombs which destroyed nearly all the nearby buildings.

'Edward' Solves Problem.

Mrs. Rowell found me standing hopelessly beside a sofa with the furniture movers, two aged men and an idiot. "It's no good, Miss," they insisted. "It won't go up the stairs."

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Rowell, "I'll send Edward round at once."

Edward came. He is Betty's husband. Large, florid, absolutely impurturbable, he took off his blue National Fire Service coat, got the movers working, and in five minutes the sofa was in the living room and the rest of the furniture following it. I lost him for a few minutes, and back he came with matches, a quarter of a pound of coffee and some bread. "You'd better have something for breakfast," he said firmly.

That was the beginning of a long series of neighborly actions. Mrs. Rowell and Betty washed the china —Edward laid the carpets.

One carpet was full of moths, because wartime warehouses can't give much attention. For three days at lunch time I combed the shops for some exterminator, with no luck.

"But what do you do?" I asked, "for you can't get them demothed at the cleaners under two or three months."

"I don't know, miss, I'm sure," replied the unconcerned shop assistant.

Ultimately mother sent some from my home on the southeast coast. These tip-and-run raided towns.

where the "little battle of Britain" is fought, have many things unobtainable in London. The population has dwindled and the shops still have old stocks.

I had sheets and crockery and supplemented my furniture by borrowing. If I hadn't I'd have had a hard time. You can't buy sheets now, except an odd pair occasionally —and the only ones I heard of were $50 a pair. Towels take coupons. So do curtains.

Things Hard to Get.

Things like scrubbing brushes are now three times the price they used to be. Carpets have a 100 per cent tax. A member recently told the House of Commons that furnishing a small house today costs $680, against $260 before the war. I couldn't buy a scourer for my one saucepan, and I used my soap ration getting the place clean to start with and must wait for next week to get soap flakes for my laundry.

It's hard to get a scrubwoman. I found one finishing the office stairs as I came in one morning and borrowed her when she was through. Down Fleet street we want, scrubbing brush, bucket, apron and all. And one of the office traffic men is going to fix my shelves when he comes off duty one morning. (In the Associated Press the men who operate and maintain the teletype machines are known as "traffic men.")

There are some other snags, too. Anybody who comes to see me has to shout up three stories from the court below, against the Fleet street traffic noise, as I have no doorbell yet. My landlord has promised, but it's slow coming. So far the office boy with a message gets top marks, for whistling piercingly through his teeth. He brought me running from the back room. A high-ranking officer came out worst. He had a definite complex about shouting outside pubs. But the firewatcher came to his aid and brought me down with a tremendous yell. He stayed there for half an hour while my Sunday teatime guests arrived, aided considerably by a small boy who thought it loads of fun.

"You all right?" came a friendly call across the court. "I don't mean to interfere, but you've gone to bed so early lately I thought there might be something wrong when I saw your flashlight." And sending a beam with his across the court in a friendly salutation, he added: "Let me know when you want a butler again to announce your guests!" And went on talking to the policeman on duty.

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PUBLISHER VISITS KREMLIN

Sulzberger and Molotoff Confer for an Hour in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, spent an hour today in the Kremlin with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff.

Mr. Sulzberger said later he could disclose no details of the interview. He was introduced to Mr. Molotoff by William H. Standley, United States Ambassador.

The publisher has been here as a special Red Cross representative and expects to leave Moscow within a few days.

43 ENEMY PLANES BLASTED BY ALLIES IN RAID ON SICILY

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Axis Puts Up Desperate Resistance, Downing 13 U. S., British Aircraft.

FIVE AIRFIELDS HIT

Holiday Air Battles Among Most Bitter in Mediterranean Campaign.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 5—(AP) In a blazing struggle for air mastery over Sicily, American and British war planes smashed key enemy airfields and knocked 43 enemy fighters out of the sky during a great July Fourth aerial offensive.

Five of the big island's ten air bases shook under bombs despite frantic counterattacks against the resolute Allied raiders by possibly 200 German and Italian interceptors.

It was one of the bitterest days of the Mediterranean campaign, General Eisenhower's headquarters made clear today in a communique observing:

"The enemy resisted determinedly."

13 Allied Planes Lost

Allied losses were 13 planes in hotly concentrated operations by both arms of the Northwest Africa air force—strategic and tactical.

The destruction of an Italian seaplane off the coast and of an enemy float plane brought the total enemy losses to 45.

The Middle East air force based in Cairo joined the African wing in the action, R.A.F. heavy bombers centering their fire upon the railway yards at Catania, Sicily.

The North Africa force was over Catania, Gerbini, Sciacca, Comiso and Milo; Malta-based British fighters acted as escorts for some of the U. S. bombers.

Everywhere the Axis defense was desperate. At Catania, for example, Flying Fortresses smashed at least 18 enemy planes in combat as they drove in to attack the airdrome.

Fires Rage at Catania

At Catania fires were left raging; two conflagrations swept Sciacca field; at Milo it was the same story; at Comiso enemy aircraft caught on the ground were sprayed with fragmentation bombs; at Gerbini at least 20 enemy planes were destroyed in the sky by Mitchells, Lightnings and Marauders.

The Germans in particular were described as "very aggressive—" so said Major A. B. Hughes of Center, Tex.

(The Italian high command, in a broadcast from Rome, spoke of "fierce battles" aloft, acknowledging damage both in Sicily and Cagliari Province, but claiming that "in the last two days" 108 Allied planes had been shot down over Italian territory.)

The offensive against Sicily rose to a violence as great as those which crushed enemy air resistance in Tunisia in May and conquered Pantelleria in June.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, while drawing upon formations of R.A.F. heavy bombers from the Middle East for the Catania attack, sent Wellingtons from northwest Africa to smash at Trapani harbor and venture up the Italian mainland to within 15 miles of Rome for a raid on the seaplane base of Lido di Roma.

American Mitchells and R.A.F. Bostons attacked together in the bombing of Comiso airfield before dawn yesterday—the first reported night operation by American elements of the tactical air force.

The coming of daylight then brought a series of staggering blows against enemy air defenses

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by American Fortresses, Marauders, Mitchells and Bostons.

In a single action—over Catania—the Axis attacked with a force of 75 fighters, but the American loss there was a single bomber.

American Warhawks defending Boston bombers over Sciacca fought off 30 Axis planes, destroying five there.

Shield For Defense

Sicily, a triangular shield for the Axis defense of southern Europe, represents the toughest assignment which the Allied air forces in the Mediterranean have yet undertaken.

To the enemy, Sicily is valuable as an unsinkable aircraft carrier. The mountainous island of 9,926 square miles and with a peacetime population of just under 4,000,000, commands one side of the bottleneck strait through which every Allied convoy from Gibraltar to Suez must pass.

COMMANDOS RAID CRETE AIRFIELDS, DESTROY PLANES

British Force Lands on Nazi-Held Island During Night

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OIL DUMPS SET AFIRE

Troops Withdraw Safely after Carrying Out Mission.

LONDON, July 5 — (AP) In a hard, quick thrust, small bodies of British troops landed last night on Axis-held Crete, raided enemy airfields, destroyed grounded planes and withdrew safely from that heavily - defended Mediterranean stronghold.

A number of oil dumps also were left blazing. The raiders were all British, many of whom had previously fought in Crete before Allied forces were beaten off the Greek island in 1941.

All Patrols Return

A Cairo communique announced today that "operations were successful" and that all British patrols—in all likelihood they were Commandos—had returned.

The strongest efforts were made, however, to make it plain that this was not the start of an invasion and the British Ministry of Information sent a special broadcast to the people of Crete urging them to remain quiet and not betray themselves by premature resistance.

The Axis was caught unaware by the landing, which was from shallow draft vessels such as might spearhead any invasion.

One of the first questions to arise was what had happened to the minefields which Axis propaganda had reported were sown so heavily along all shores menaced by the Allied armies. There was no official answer to that, and this and other circumstances obviously fitted into the general strategy of the war of nerves against the Axis.

Crete, captured by the Germans in May of 1941 but never wholly cleared of guerrilla resistance, has eight air bases, none far from the seashore and most of them stretching along the northern side of the island.

Nazis Silent on Raid

Late tonight, the Germans still had said nothing of the raid—an indication of great reluctance to add that fresh worry to the Nazi home front.

This was the broadcast to Crete:

"You have heard the communique which announces the raids on Crete by British forces. You know that these forces neither asked nor received any assistance from the local inhabitants.

"The Germans know this, too. They may try to spread the story that the British have landed and the invasion has begun. They want to drive you into exposing yourselves into premature action and into giving them an opportunity to wreak their savagery upon you.

"For the moment, resist these tricks and remain quiet and watch. The Germans will commit their usual crimes and you may expect their so-called reprisals on innocent persons. If this happens you must bear it knowing that the victims by their sufferings and calmness contribute to the longed-for purpose of the common struggle.

"Furthermore, the Germans know you have no responsibility for these raids. If they take any action against you they are committing a breach of international law. They know they will be punished for any outrages they commit. The day is coming when they will pay for all their crimes.

Invasion to Come

"This time, no action is required of you. This is not an invasion. The day is coming when the signal will be given for the warriors of Crete to fight side by side with the invasion forces to exact justice for your enemy's crimes.

"Until then stay in your places. Avoid giving provocation to the enemy. Await your moment."

Vague reports from Ankara quoted in a British broadcast said that rioting broke out in several of the Dodecanese islands which have been ravaged by starvation, dysentery and typhoid.

The Italian governor of Rhodes was said to have been killed, the unconfirmed report said.

GLOOMY FOURTH ENDS IN HIKE AND JOLLITY

British Officers Play Host to Americans in Africa

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AN OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP in North Africa, July 5 (AP) —It was the Fourth of July in this joint British and American officers' training camp, and the day was not very old before the American quartermaster sergeant and the British stores sergeant were angrily comparing notes.

The American said that "some so-and-so busted into the storeroom last night and stole thirty pounds of sugar and a whole hell of a lot of bread and coffee!" The British sergeant replied sadly that "our whole month's ration of whisky has disappeared."

As the day wore on the American officers began to be a little disgusted, too. No announcement was posted about a Fourth of July celebration. The camp was to follow its usual routine. There would be a route march at 5 o'clock.

They fell in on the parade ground and started up the trail. They noticed that the American general was making the march, but they did not see any British officers. They murmured: "It's our holiday and they get the day off. Can you beat it?"

The trail led through a grove winding up and down the slopes of the mountain. The sun was nearly down when they emerged into a clearing.

Just ahead, in an open space among the trees, the British officers were lined up in two files. They were singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." An American flag waved above their heads.

Near by was a long table covered with dishes, glasses and large pitchers. When the anthem ended, they all crowded around the table and drank the first of many toasts to America's holiday.

A British officer said: "We had to steal some sugar from your stores last night—didn't have enough to make whisky sours for you." Then he apologized for making whisky sours with Scotch. "But that's all we had," he added.

U. S. FIGHTER SQUADRON BAGS ITS 100TH VICTIM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 5—(AP) A United States Spitfire fighter group ran its score of enemy aircraft victim to 100 exactly a year from the day it came abroad and credit for the "century" went to Lieut. Charles T. O'Connor of Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. O'Connor sent a Focke-Wulf 190 crashing into the Mediterranean on July 1 for his first triumph.

The group is commanded by Major James S. Coward, 25, of Erwin, Tenn. In addition to 100 enemy planes definitely destroyed it is credited with 18 probably destroyed and many others damaged.

New Pilot Learns Germans Are Real —And They Shoot

By GEORGE TUCKER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

CAIRO, July 5.—I was on a desert landing field 1,000 miles from here with Maj. Harry Bowers of St. Louis when a new B-24 came in from California. We jumped into a jeep and went out to meet it.

A young man got out and introduced himself as Lt. James A. Deeds of Oakland, Calif.

"Tell me," said Lt. Deeds, who piloted the plane, "do they really see Germans around here?"

"I guess they do, son," said the major. "They come home sometimes full of bullet holes.

Maj. Bowers motioned toward a formation of bombers returning from a raid on ferry terminal installations at Messina. They were swinging our way and dropping. Maj. Bowers said:

"Ask them to tell you about it. They ought to know."

Lt. Deeds stared steadily at the formation. He knew that in a few days he would be coming back like that. He asked, "How many went out on that raid, major?"

All Planes Return.

Maj. Bowers said he thought there were about 40 and Lt. Deeds shot a quick look at the incoming planes and exclaimed:

"And only nine came back!"

"No, son," said the major. "That's only the first formation. The others will be along soon. They get strung out like that sometimes."

Soon a second formation appeared—then others and, finally, all the planes were back.

Lt. Deeds and his companions boarded a truck which took them to report to their new commanding officers. Maj. Bowers and I walked to one ship whose ground crew was making a check. I walked around her and saw two small holes in the fuselage. Ack-ack. I looked closely at the ship and suddenly discovered a yellow circle around her insignia.

Noticing my surprise, Maj. Bowers asked, "Didn't you know about that?"

"No," I said.

Insignia Changed.

"There are hundreds of planes in this desert and they've all got it," he said, explaining that the order had come about two weeks ago and that the insignia on every American plane in the Middle East had been changed.

Until then our insignia had been a big white star on round field blue. Now all the stars on the wings and fuselage are inclosed by a wide yellow band.

Reasons for the change were given as better visibility and security. Sometimes, in the peculiar light of the Mediterranean, insignia have been confused with German markings. The yellow circle makes things positive.

I was astounded that I hadn't noticed the new insignia before—they screamed out like circus posters.

"Stick around a while," said Maj. Bowers, "and I'll teach you some of the facts of life about this war."

GETS SOLDIER'S MEDAL

Sergt. Parmeter of Chillicothe, Ohio, Is Decorated in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, July 5 (AP)—Sgt. Harry M. Parmeter of the United States Army Services of Supply, whose home is at Chillicothe, Ohio, received the Soldier's Medal today for saving the lives of three Indian guards who were trapped in a burning truck.

The presentation was made by Brig. Gen. Gilbert Cheves of the Services of Supply.

The citation said: "Parmeter's heroic action in helping save the lives of comrades of the Allied forces exemplifies the highest tradition of the United States Army."

Parmeter was burned severely in effecting the rescues.

GREEKS TO MAKE CHOICE ON POST-WAR REGIME

CAIRO, July 5.—(AP) The Greek government-in-exile of King George contemplates a program of free elections after the Axis conquerors have been expelled from the homeland whereby the Greek people may choose their form of government—either with or without a king—Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos declared today.

Elaborating on a broadcast by the King to the Greek people yesterday in which he assured them they would be permitted to elect a representative assembly as soon as military expediency warranted, Tsouderos said this meant the people would be free to choose a new form of government—whether it be a democratic monarchy or a republic.

U. S. WORKERS IN IRAN RUSH GOODS FOR REDS

AT AN IRANIAN PORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF, July 4—(Delayed)—(AP) One thousand American Army dock-wallopers and other soldier-workmen went on parade today—but the Fourth of July wasn't the only event they were celebrating.

They were celebrating, too, the fact that the tonnage of war supplies that had passed through to Russia was fast approaching seven figures for less than seven months, and they had official documents to prove it.

Major-Gen. Donald H. Connolly, commanding the Persian gulf supply command, announced the tonnage from the reviewing stand and called it "Uncle Sam's present to Uncle Joe Stalin."

Then he conferred hero's medals upon Corp. Hugh F. Menton of Crockett, Calif., for rescuing two native workmen from drowning, and Pvt. John P. Powers, of Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., for saving 12 loaded cars on the Trans-Iranian railway which broke loose on a heavy grade and roared along out of control of 15 miles. He was a rear brakeman on the train. Menton formerly was a San Francisco longshoreman.

BURMA BASES HIT BY U. S. BOMBERS

Jetty Blasted at Akyab, Shweli Bridge Damaged.

NEW DELHI, July 5 — (AP) Four-engined Liberator bombers of the U. S. 10th air force bombed the jetty at Akyab and attacked the Shweli bridge in northern Burma yesterday, a communique announced today.

Medium Mitchell bombers also joined in the celebration of Independence day with heavy attacks on central Burma, dropping more than ten tons of bombs on the railway yards at Shwebo and scoring many direct hits on [illegible], rolling stock and ware[illegible] the communique said.

Many fires were left burning at Shwebo and one of them was accompanied by an explosion and black smoke indicating hits on oil storage tanks.

The Liberator crews reported damage to the Shweli bridge, but said clouds prevented observation of the destruction created by their bombs at Akyab.

Another formation attacked enemy barracks at Meiktila, where another ten tons of bombs were said to have burst in the target area. An enemy plane was shot up on a nearby air field at Kanguang.

Tenth air force headquarters also announced that bombs were dumped on the railroad yards at Prome Saturday. Hits were reported in the target area.

All planes and crews returned safely from the week-end operations, the communique said.

Hearn Made Major General

CHUNGKING, July 5 (AP).—Brigadier General Thomas G. Hearn, chief of staff to Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding United States forces in China, India and Burma, was promoted to the rank of major general today.

NEW SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA CROSSES SECTION OF RUSSIA

Overland Line Brings Needed Goods from Allied Bases in India.

CHUNKING, July 5—(AP) Plans for a new backdoor supply route to China by way of the Turkestan-Siberian railroad were disclosed today as China, battered but still defiant and confident, prepared to mark the sixth anniversary of the war against invaders who had boasted they would bring her to her knees in three months.

The circuitous railroad route to shunt supplies from India through Iran and Russia was announced by Chinese Minister of Communications Tseng Yang-Fu, who said it was hoped shipments would begin

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"in the nearest future."

Overland Route Used

Tseng declared that an overland supply line from Siberia into China has been "actively utilized ever since the Chinese-Japanese war broke out," but that China had not received as much as she had hoped for by that route. The disappointing result, he said, was due to the huge distance—it is 3,125 miles from Alma Ata to Chungking—Russia's war with Germany, and motor transport difficulties.

(Russia has maintained strict neutrality in the Oriental conflict among the Allies and Japan, and Tseng's announcement that plans have been concluded for use of the Siberian railroad was taken in some quarters as indicating Soviet willingness to help China.)

Tseng said he believed the air supply route from India to China would be developed further, but "before Burma is recaptured heavy military supplies cannot be brought in."

The minister disclosed that China, with some 10,500 of her 12,500 miles of railroads now in Japanese hands, is building several new lines despite difficulties of terrain and war. One new road will run 450 miles between Luichow in Kwangsi province and Kwieyang in Kweichow, and 250 miles already are in use, he said, and another extends the Lung-Hai railway 100 miles westward from Paochi to Tiensui.

Jap Attacks Repulsed

Meanwhile on the warfront the Chinese High Command reported repulse of Japanese attacks on three different sectors, and said Chinese forces recovered two points in fighting in Kwangtung province near Swatow. Japanese thrusts, it said, were turned back southwestward of Paotow in Suiyan province, near Chucheng in eastern Shantung. Three hundred of the enemy were killed in the latter battle, headquarters said.

On Wednesday, China will observe the "double seventh,"—the seventh day of the seventh month—when Japan struck six years ago. The approach of the anniversary brought confident statements from many of China's leaders.

China "bides her times to launch a general offensive," declared H. H. Kung, vice premier and minister of finance. He termed China "the most convenient advance base from which the war can and must be carried into the enemy camp," and said Chinese troops still are pinning down "the flower of the Japanese army."

War Minister and Army Chief of Staff General Ho Ying-Chin said "extermination of Japan as a military power" was entirely assured," and estimated Japanese casualties at 3,000,000, included losses inflicted by United States and British forces. Japan, he said, is facing an acute manpower shortage, is weaker in sea strength, outmatched in the air, short of material resources and running into food difficulties.

Minister of Information Chang Tao-Fan declared that China asked of her Allies that fatal blows be dealt upon Japan by closer Allied cooperation and unified strategy, and that China receive more arms.

Sun Fo, president of the legislative Yuan, suggested destruction of the Japanese military machine by shooting all Japanese officers above the rank of major general, interning or imprisoning for life all above the rank of lieutenant, and sentencing all non-commissioned officers to exile and hard labor.

Taking War to Japanese, Curtin Says in Broadcast

Adds Japan Will Feel 'Dynamic Blows' in Tokio Itself

CANBERRA, Australia, July 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Curtin declared in a special Independence Day broadcast today to America that "the war Japan brought to us, we now are taking to Japan."

"Japan," he declared, "is going to feel the dynamic blows of American and Australian fighting men, which will have repercussions in Tokio itself.

"I pledge the unbreakable unity of our two nations against the enemy."

Looking to the post-war period, Curtin said: "I hope that in peace Australia and America will play a noble, associated part in Pacific affairs. We look to the future confidently, but we must think of those in the Pacific who have lost their independence.

"We pledge ourselves that nothing shall be left undone, not an hour lost until independence is universal in the Pacific again."

Australian Inquiry Begun

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 5 (AP).—A royal commission appointed by Prime Minister John Curtin began inquiries today into Labor Minister E. J. Ward's allegations that an important home defense document was missing from the files of Australia's Advisory War Council.

MUST COVER KNEES

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 5—(AP) Members of the House of Assembly may air their opinions but not their knees under a new edict issued by Speaker J. R. Conyers.

He forbade assemblymen to wear shorts while in the house on grounds it lowered the dignity of the chamber and was disrespectful to him.

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (AP)—Charges of illicit association were lifted from thirty-one leaders of the German Cultural Welfare Circle by Judge Ramon Vasquez today after a higher court held the accusations, brought by a Congressional investigating committee, had not been proved.

The organization had functioned as the German National Socialist party but a Federal order dissolved it as such in 1939.

6 STATES GO TO THAILAND

JUL 6—1943

Japan Cedes Four From Northern Malaya And Two From Burma

Tojo In Bangkok Rewards Siamese For Opening Way For Invasion

[By the Associated Press]

New York. July 5—Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan has ceded six states of Malaya and Burma to Thailand in reward for that puppet kingdom's surrender, which laid open an easy path of Nipponese invasion of the British possessions at the start of the Pacific war.

Announcements of the agreement to cede the territory and of Tojo's presence in Thailand were made by the Tokyo radio in broadcasts recorded here by the Associated Press.

Four northernmost Malay states totaling 14,770 square miles and a million natives, and two Shan states of about 24,000 square miles were parceled to the Japanese-dominated kingdom. The Tokyo radio made it a gala occasion for propaganda featuring such words as independence, coprosperity, honesty of purpose, political reconstruction and the like.

Rich In Rubber And Tin

The Malay states were Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu. These are rich in rubber, tin and rice. The Shan states of Burma were Kengtung, of about 12,000 square miles, and Mong Pan, about the same size. The Burma states border China, Thailand and French Indo-China.

Tojo was in the Thai capital of Bangkok Saturday and Sunday, made known the decision in a joint communique issued with the Thailand Premier, Field Marshal Luang Bipul Songgram. Tojo then went to Singapore where he conferred with Field Marshal Count Hisaichi, supreme Japanese commander in the southern area.

Little Effect Now On War

The move was the latest in a series of maneuvers by which the Japanese apparently were trying to win favor among the peoples of East Asia for their so-called greater East Asia coprosperity sphere.

So far as the Allied cause is concerned, the juggling of the occupied British possessions meant little because all areas involved are under Japanese domination. The transfer may be aimed at facilitating the occupation of the areas, switching that responsibility to Thailand and relieving Japanese troops for a tion elsewhere.

The Japanese radio called the move "sensational," and said among other things that Premier Tojo had found occasion to assert again "that invincible positions of Greater East Asia have been established in spite of attempts of the United States and Great Britain to retrieve their desperate situation."

Thailand Annexes Four Malay States By Jap Agreement

By the Associated Press.

The Japanese radio announced today that Japan had agreed to Thailand's annexation of the four northernmost Malay states, Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, and two of the Shan provinces of Burma, Kengtung and Mong Pan.

The announcement, in a Domei dispatch from Bangkok broadcast by the Tokio radio and recorded by the Associated Press, was made in connection with the disclosure that Japan's premier, Gen. Hideki Tojo, had arrived in Singapore.

The Malay States, Domei noted, contain the points where the Japanese made their original landings at the outbreak of the Pacific war and from where they swept down the peninsula to seize the British naval base at Singapore.

That campaign was sprung in part from Thailand, where the Japanese had been permitted to establish bases.

A communique said Gen. Tojo and Thailand's premier, Field Marshal Luang Bipul Songgram, met yesterday to review "the prevailing global war situation and relations between Japan and Thailand and exchanged views as to measures to be taken for the consolidation of Greater East Asia and for successful prosecution of the common war."

Japan's agreement to Thailand's annexation of the four Malay States and two Burmese provinces, it said, was announced in a joint Thailand-Japanese communique issued in connection with Gen. Tojo's visit.

The annexed Malay States, the Japan radio said, had an area of 14,770 square miles and "formerly belonged to Thailand previous to their seizure and incorporation into the unfederated Malay States under British rule." Their combined population was given as slightly more than 1,000,000. Their resources include tin, rubber and rice.

Burma's Kengtung Province has an area of about 12,000 square miles. It borders on Southwest China. Mong Pan, southwest of Kengtung, is on the Northern Thailand border.

Mussolini Calls War Life and Death Struggle

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Admits Lagging Industry, Defeatism in Speech That Was Suppressed 12 Days

Premier Benito Mussolini, in a speech made public yesterday, replying to the Fascist party directorate's bid for control of Italy declared that "this war is a life-and-death struggle—we must persevere."

The speech was made June 24, and Axis radios made no effort to explain why its publication had been suppressed twelve days and suddenly featured with the greatest prominence in radio programs recorded by The Associated Press and the Office of War Information.

"The capitulation of Italy would mean shame, collapse, disarmament, the destruction of industry and the loss of art treasure which the enemy could take in lieu of payment," Mussolini said.

His rambling discourse, unusually long for the Italian dictator, contained admissions of faulty bureaucracy, lagging industry, black-market operations and defeatism among some elements.

"There are, of course, negative and opposing elements," he said, "but you can expect that among a nation of 46,000,000 that there will be a thousand or a hundred thousand individuals who oppose the war effort for personal reasons, by reason of a weak, nervous system or a poor state of health."

About industry he said: "More has to be done regarding industrial production. We must have the courage to eliminate all industries that do not justify their existence, and we must have courage to remove all industrialists who do not live up to the situation."

Speaking of bureaucracy which the directorate had flayed, he said: "Bureaucracy has recently been strengthened by young elements. Nevertheless, reform will be necessary in order to make it speedier and quicker in its decisions, and accustom it in all its grades to treat the public with the maximum of kindness."

Mussolini defended his action in taking Italy into the war in these words: "This war was not to be avoided lest Italy be compelled to commit suicide and renounce its rank as a historically great power."

Il Duce Tells Fascists Italy 'Must Hold Out'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—Belatedly, the German radio quoted Premier Mussolini of Italy today as having told his Fascist Party Council June 24 "we must hold out. That is the demand of honor."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Mussolini asserted the Italian people now were certain the war was a matter of life and death, remarking:

"The enemy must not be proved right in his despicable allegation that the Italians are unable to resist to the twelfth hour, but would give in at a quarter to twelve."

The Italian leader also confirmed reports that strikes had broken out in Italian industry during March, but shrugged them off as "short and based on economic grounds; nowhere was it possible to make a political case out of them," the German broadcast said.

He warned his party directorate, it was said, "either we win this war, as I myself believe we will, with all determination, together with comrades of the Axis and the tripartite pact, or Italy will have the peace of shame and will be pushed back to the rank of a fourth or fifth rate power."

The directors were reported to have presented a nine-point demand for a more rigorous prosecution of the war.

Mussolini was said to have agreed to demands for more severe measures against black market operators.

What's Behind the War News

By GLENN BABB

The death of General Vladislaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish government in exile, in an airplane crash at Gibraltar is a very real loss to the cause of the United Nations. Not only was Gen. Sikorski's leadership chiefly responsible for the considerable and growing Polish military contributions to the alliance but on him depended largely the hope of an early solution of the Polish issue on which there is a dangerous lack of accord between the Soviet Union and the western Allies.

His death draws attention again to the tragic plight of his country. Not only has the Polish fatherland been overrun in one of history's most ruthless conquests, but the Poles today are still without assurance that the defeat of their conqueror will mean the rebirth of their nation in anything like the form they desire.

Most of them hope for the reestablishment of the Polish state within the boundaries it occupied from 1919 to 1939. There is no power able and willing to promise this. On the contrary the power on whose friendship their future most largely depends, Soviet Russia, has given notice that the eastern half of Poland as constituted by the treaty of Versailles is now considered an integral part of the Soviet Union.

Late in April the Soviet government, bitterly denouncing the Sikorski regime's stand on the so-called Katyn forest murders, broke off relations with it. Both before and since this rupture a situation has developed which further menaces the position of the London Polish government in exile, which has the recognition and support of the United States and Britain. Joseph Stalin, having withdrawn recognition from that government, has shown marked favor to a group inside Russia called the Union of Polish Patriots. This is headed by Wanda Wassilevska, a Polish Communist and wife of Alexander E. Korneichuk, a Ukrainian playwright who holds the post of vice commissar of foreign affairs in the Soviet government.

Moreover the Soviet authorities are aiding in the formation of a "Koscfuszko division" made up of

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Poles inside Russia, appaarently as an offset to the Polish army, some 100,000 strong, commanded by General Anders under direction of the Sikorski government. The Anders army, which has been training in the Middle East for more than a year and has been well equipped by the United States and Britain, is believed to have been allotted an important place in the American-British plans for the invasion of Europe, especially if there is a drive from the southeast.

But Moscow apparently has been grooming the "Kosciuszko division" for the return to Poland and the march on Berlin.

Thus the Poles find themselves in the unenviable position of standing between two elements of the anti-Hitler alliance, providing an issue that endangers the solidarity of that alliance and faced by the possibility that before the war is over there may be rival governments in exile recognized and supported by the Atlantic powers on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

When he was killed, Gen. Sikorski had been in the Middle East to visit General Ander's army, which he found, he said, "spoiling for a fight," eager to take part in the invasion. While he was in Cairo there were persistent reports that progress had been made toward healing the breach with Moscow. These were not confirmed but Gen. Sikorski's passing is a severe blow to hopes of an Allied accord on the Polish issue which were aroused by them. Among Polish leaders Gen. Sikorski was rated one of those farthest toward the left and it is doubtful whether any of those remaining in the London regime has as good a chance of regaining the sympathy and confidence of Moscow.

Meanwhile the Polish issue remains a constant threat to Allied solidarity. It must be remembered that Stalin's latest assurance of Russian readiness to aid in the "creation of a strong and independent Poland" were given to Madame Wassilevska's group, not the government recognized by the other Allies. Moreover Moscow never has defined its ideas as to what would constitute "a strong and independent Poland," what its boundaries would be or its form of government.

Russia's interests admittedly are paramount in the post-war settlement in eastern Europe. But the United States and Britain also are vitally interested. Primarily they are interested in maintaining a common front for the job of destroying Hitler and ensuring agreements after the war that will give peace and security. The friction over Poland is a grave menace to these fundamental interests.

GIRAUD TO DISCUSS MILITARY EVENTS

Non-Political Theme of Washington Visit Stressed at White House.

WASHINGTAN July 5 — (AP) The White House laid heavy stress today on the strictly military and non-political nature of the impending Washington visit of General Henri Honore Giraud, commanding French troops in North and West Africa under General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Neither the exact time of the French officer's arrival nor the length of his stay was indicated. While he is coming at the personal invitation of President Roosevelt, he will not be a resident guest at the White House. The conference schedule arranged for him accents the purely military character of his mission.

Leahy to Meet Giraud

In making this known, Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, said this would be "emphasized" throughout Gen. Giraud's visit. Mr. Roosevelt designated his own chief-of-staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, to meet the general on his arrival and conduct him to the White House. He will be lodged during his stay at the Blair mansion, used to accomodate distinguished official guests.

Mr. Early said Gen. Giraud would spend much of his time in Washington with General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and also confer with War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and "other officials."

In arranging quarters for him in the Blair mansion rather than the White House, the non-political aspects of the visit were further stressed. Normally only heads of friendly states are entertained by the President as house guests.

With every indication that Allied attacks from French Africa on continental objectives or island outposts are impending it seems probable Gen. Giraud's stay in Washington will be brief.

Will Return to Africa

Gen. Eisenhower's insistence to the French Committee for National Liberation that Gen. Giraud retain command, at this stage, of French elements in Allied armies in French Africa implies that his presence at the time of contemplated attacks is essential. He must be expected back from Washington in time for that.

The official precaution taken to surround Gen. Giraud's trip to Washington with military rather than political significance is in line with immediate Allied policy in Africa as stated both in London and Washington. It appears aimed at assuring partisans of Gen. Charles de Gaulle that no political commitment to recognize Gen. Giraud as representative of French sovereignty is involved but only discussion of ways and means of pressing the campaign against the common foe.

Gen. Giraud is said by informed officials here to have been eager to lead his French troops back to France itself at the earliest possible moment. That project may figure importantly in his Washington conferences although more limited objectives appear to govern immediate offensive plans in the western Mediterranean theater.

Committee Dooms Guffey Act, Wanted by Miners, Operators

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The one big desire shared alike by oft-warring coal miners and operators—extension of the Guffey coal act to stabilize the bituminous coal industry—ran today into a 13-11 House committee rejection. President Roosevelt wanted it, too.

Enacted in 1937 to put a floor under prices at the mine and thereby to prevent unregulated competition in an industry which had long been on the sick list, the act now will expire Aug. 23, barring an overthrow of the action taken by the Ways and Means Committee in executive session.

The committee voted behind closed doors, and individual members' stands were not announced. Committeemen said party lines split.

Mr. Roosevelt's written recommendation for continuance failed to win the committee over. He said:

"There were some indications that proponents will try to induce the Rules Committee tomorrow to order to the House floor legislation extending the act until Jan. 1.

"The whole coal situation is so unsettled that it would be helpful if any phase of it could be definitely concluded . . . I am again concerned about the failure to extend the Guffey coal act, and I hope the Ways and Means Committee will find it possible to conclude its hearings and report the bill favorably."

Argued Representative Jere Cooper, Democrat, of Tennessee, on the purpose of the act:

"I ask you if the coal industry has been stabilized? There has been more trouble in this industry than in any other in the country."

Coal operators reported that the strike appeared to be nearing an end. There was a rush of miners into the pits today in response to union appeals and the lure of overtime pay on the Independence Day holiday. It was estimated that about 50,000 of the 100,000 miners reported still out last week had returned to the pits today, and it appeared probable that most of the holdouts would be back by Wednesday.

Opponents of the extension contended that since the government is now operating the coal mines, following the series of United Mine Workers strikes, the act no longer is necessary. They also said it caused higher prices for consumers.

The act sets up machinery for a system of minimum prices on a regional basis at the mines. Operators who said they spoke for 75 per cent of the industry's commercial production have testified that they like it because of its price-stabilizing features. Representatives of the miners also have asked continuance as helpful to their pay envelopes.

A one-cent-per-ton tax is levied under the law and the proceeds go to defray expenses of price control. The Bituminous Coal Division, which administers the law under the Interior Department, has about twelve hundred employees. Some 450,000 miners in about 12,500 mines are affected.

The committee voted after it had heard H. L. Findlay, Ohio coal operator, testify that failure to continue the act would result in "such a severe shortage of coal in this country it will very seriously hinder the war effort."

"It is needed as much in war time as in peace," Mr. Findlay said, adding that if the act is allowed to expire, "a great many mining companies will face bankruptcy." He said that only 5 per cent of the coal operators had appeared in opposition to the act.

JONES FLAYS BEW IN FORMAL REPORT

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Commerce Chief Writes 7,500-Word Denial of Wallace's Charges.

WASHINGTON, July 5 — (AP) Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones fired 7,500 words of denial tonight to Vice President Wallace's charges of stalling on the home front and accused his fellow high official of unscrupulous tactics filled with "malice, innuendo, half-truths, and no truths at all."

If anybody is guilty of delaying the stockpiling of strategic materials, said Secretary Jones, it is Mr. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare and not Secretary Jones' Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Wallace Out of Town

Mr. Wallace was out of town tonight, but Milo Perkins, executive director of BEW, carried on the feud in his behalf by accusing Secretary Jones of throwing up a "smoked screen" and of using a "Rip Van Winkle" approach to the problem of acquiring vital war materials.

"He has not proved and cannot prove that he bought what the vice president charged him with not buying," Mr. Perkins said in a letter to the Senate Appropriations committee.

It all started June 29 when Mr. Wallace complained that the RFC had "failed dismally" in building up these stockpiles when it had the job and then adopted "obstructionist tactics" which hampered the BEW when it took over. Mr. Wallace said the RFC moved too slowly and cautiously for wartime.

Safeguarded Treasury

Secretary Jones said today, writing the Senate Appropriations committee:

"As for the charge which Mr. Wallace appears to regard as a major crime, that I have attempted to safeguard the taxpayers' money, I must plead guilty.

"Squandering the people's money even in wartime is no proof of patriotism. The RFC does not pay $2.00 for something it can buy for $1.00. Maybe no one does, but the point is that some men know when you can buy it for $1.00, some don't know, and some don't care as long as they are spending other people's money."

Secretary Jones at one point said Mr. Wallace was guilty of "a falsehood out of whole cloth." This, he said, was a charge that Secretary Jones had given the Byrd economy committee "certain misinformation" as to relations between BEW and the RFC with respect to purchase of materials from abroad.

But salted throughout his counter-attack were words almost as strong.

Attacks BEW

There were such phrases as "silly and ridiculous," a reference to a 100-man BEW mission to Brazil as doing "little more than get in each other's way," one remark about board methods "bordering on the hysterical," and in a discussion of contract delays this comment:

"Since Feb. 25, 1943 all negotiations are handled by BEW. More's the pity."

Secretary Jones' statement took up various specific charges lodged by the vice president, treated them in detail and went on to call them "maliciously false."

Then, switching to the counter attack, it said "Mr. Wallace seeks to give the impression that BEW has somehow accomplished the impossible." to Counteract that impression, the commerce secretary charged:

Discussions concerning a mahogany purchase program were begun by BEW in June 1942 but "out of seven contracts for a total of 47,000,000 board feet of mahogany, no mahogany has been delivered even at this late date."

Hits Slow Action

That the basic terms of a contract for buying Peruvian antimony metal were agreed on in February but BEW did not submit the final draft until June.

That BEW took six weeks to make minor changes in a draft of a contract for the purchase of cobalt ore.

An overall agreement the RFC had for buying strategic materials from Peru expired last September and, although the BEW undertook to renew it, "they are apparently still negotiating."

BEW took seven and a half months to negotiate a contract for 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons of Canadian alcohol, whereas in 1942 RFC bought 90,000,000 gallons of domestic alcohol and during this year probably will buy 350,000,000 gallons.

Six months have elapsed without a contract BEW sought to get in January for the purchase of additional pig bristles.

Reports Imports Held Up

BEW held up all new imports of dressed horsetail and mane hair from December, 1942 to June, 1943 and "in consequence RFC must now release to the trade a substantial portion of its stockpile."

Negotiations by BEW for Canadian vinyl acetate, used in plastics and in place of rubber cement, took from early January to the middle of March, whereas a similar contract was taken care of by RFC in less than a week.

BEW informed the RFC in January it would prepare certain needed amendments to an old RFC contract for Turkish chrome but "to date they have not been submitted."

Not even the White House, in the person of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, has been able to head off the airing of the feeling between the two high lieutenants of President Roosevelt. Mr. Byrnes got them together last Wednesday but the meeting, while reportedly polite, brought no agreement. Mr. Wallace did make clear he was not reflecting on the patriotism of the Secretary.

Secretary Jones explained how he felt about it today, saying in his letter to the committee:

"In my eleven years as a government official, I have consisently refrained from any public criticism of other government departments, and reluctant as I am to burden the Congress and the public with a detailed reply to Mr. Wallace, his tirade is so filled with malice, innuendo, half-truths, and no truths at all, that considerations of self-respect and of common justice to my associates force me to expose his unscrupulous tactics."

RFC is Service Agency

Explaining that the RFC functions as a service agency and not as a war policy-making agency, its head listed these as the sources of recommendations on which it acts: The President, the War Production board and its predecessor agencies, the State, War and Navy departments, the rubber director, the Maritime commission, the petroleum coordinator and the BEW.

"A very significant thing in this controversy," wrote Secretary Jones, "is the fact that not one of these agencies has had reason to complain, nor has any except BEW ever complained, of RFC's performance in the war effort, which has involved the authorization of expenditures of more than $20,000,000,000."

Elsewhere he said:

"Mr. Wallace's statement that I have harassed administrative employes of BEW in their single-minded effort to help shorten the war by securing adequate stocks of strategic materials is as silly and ridiculous as it is false.

"It is completely refuted by the record, which reveals that of RFC foreign purchases and commitments totalling $3,500,000,000 made since the middle of 1940, not more than 10 per cent has been acquired under programs initiated since BEW entered the field, April 13, 1942, and that of $1,600,000,000 in foreign materials already paid for

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by RFC, less than five per cent has come from such programs; and this after 15 months during which time BEW has frantically sent at great expense many 'missions' composed mostly of inexperienced men to all parts of the world."

Uses Experienced Agencies

"RFC has felt, and it has learned, that production is best brought out and handled through established and experienced agencies and not be sending great groups of inexperienced men to overrun foreign countries.

"While generous prices are desirable and often necessary in the war effort, lavish prices do not always increase production.

"Our immediate efforts in the foreign field should be concentrated on war procurement needs, and not on post-war ideologies. Furthermore, it is the unspectacular rather than the spectacular methods, and the quiet rather than the noisy approach, which accomplish the most.

"Mr. Wallace speaks of sending a hundred men to Brazil alone, on a single program. It is our belief that those hundred men, hastily recruited as they were, and with little or no familiarity with the work they were to do, have done little more than get in each other's way, and substitute confusion for order. That program would be in better shape today if most of those hundred men had stayed at home.

"If the policy of the RFC in dealing with private business at home and abroad, when possible, subjects me to Mr. Wallace's criticism, that cannot be helped. It is my belief that government should seek to preserve private business, use it wherever possible in the war effort, and operate directly only when necessary."

MINE STRIKE ENDS WITH MOST MEN RESUMING WORK

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Union Appeals, Lure of Overtime Pay Brings Miners Back.

PITTSBURGH, July 5 — (AP) Two weeks after it started, the big coal strike was near an end today, United Mine Workers officials reported, as thousands more miners returned to work in response to union appeals and the lure of overtime pay on the Independence day holiday.

Incomplete reports indicated approximately a 50 per cent drop in the 100,000 miners who last week still refused the U.M.W. policy committee order to end their work stoppage. There were still scattered holdouts, mainly in Pennsylvania and a few in Virginia and Tennessee, but more back-to-work votes by union locals were scheduled and operators joined union leaders in predicting that operations would be near normal by Tuesday or Wednesday.

Best Gain in Pennsylvania

The work resumption movement made its largest advance today in Pennsylvania, where about 55,000 out of 200,000 miners remained idle, as compared with 89,000 last Saturday.

Anthracite production jumped 15 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania, whose large mines were operating for the first time in two weeks.

In western Pennsylvania, several captive mines were among those reopening. The Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation received its first coal since the strike started from two of its four mines in the Pittsburgh area.

The U. S. Steel corporation reported its mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky were producing considerable tonnage today—the first Independence day on which U.M.W. members have worked. About 1,000 of the company's 6,600 Pennsylvania miners were still idle, but a spokesman for the firm expected them to return soon.

"The outlook is very encouraging," he said, announcing that two more U. S. Steel blast furnaces returned to production in the Pittsburgh district, leaving only six still down.

A big movement was indicated in Alabama, with captive mines operating near normal and most of the state's 24,000 coal diggers reported back at work.

Many of the rest of the nation's 521,000 miners already back at the pits also worked today at the holiday rate of time and one-half.

Roosevelt Opposes Bill Revising Aviation Set-Up

Fears Reorganization Would Be Unwise at Present Time

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—President Roosevelt has expressed opposition to legislation which would revise the present set-up of aviation agencies, it was learned today.

The Chief Executive's objections were expressed in a letter addressed to Clarence F. Lea, Democrat, of California, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The bill is pending in both Senate and House. Among other things it would remove the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration from the Commerce Department, make the board supervisor over the administration and establish an independent director of accident investigations.

The C. A. B. now issues certificates for air-line operations, fixes mail pay rates, investigates accidents and generally supervises commercial aviation. The C. A. A. supervises safety measures and has control over the airports and airways.

Noting that the present organization appears to be "working satisfactorily," Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have said that he felt a reorganization would be unwise "at least at the present time," when the services of the two agencies are so greatly needed by the armed forces.

He expressed concern that the changes contemplated "would so distract the attention of officials and employees of these agencies, and so impair their working efficiency, as to seriously interfere with the contribution which they could otherwise make in the interest of securing successful civil aviation in the conduct of the war."

Defects Caused Sinking of Only 2 Liberty Ships

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Investigator of Structural Failures Praises Record of Maritime Commission

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Of the more than 1,000 Liberty ships built under the Maritime Commission's war construction program, only two have been lost as a result of structural defects, Representative Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, said today.

Mr. Jackson, chairman of the House merchant marine subcommittee studying the structural failure question, said today the first phase of the subcommittee's study had been completed and a formal report would be made public soon following its submission to committee members.

The J. L. M. Curry, built by the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, encountered structural difficulties at sea in enemy waters and was sunk March 6, 1943, by gunfire from friendly ships to prevent her falling into enemy hands, he said.

The Thomas Hooker, built by the South Portland, Me. Shipbuilding Corporation, was lost March 6, 1943, when she came apart and was abandoned at sea, he said.

In neither case were any lives lost, he said.

"As to structural defects," Mr. Jackson said, "there have been a number, some in the nature of minor failures and a few major ones necessitating drydocking. All cases so far as we know were related to welding practices and the committee has not found evidence of any case where defective material has been a direct cause."

The yard with the highest percentage of structural failures, Mr. Jackson said, was one on the Gulf Coast.

Speed of construction, he said, appears to have nothing to do with incidence of defects—for example, a vessel built by Henry M. Kaiser, launched in a little over four days and at sea in slightly more than seven, has had no trouble.

"It all appears to be a question of the welding procedure followed," he said. "When this became apparent, the Maritime Commission looked into the matter and required all yards to adopt new methods. Since that time no known defects have developed."

Much of the difficulty, he added, could be traced to the lack of trained supervisory personnel both in welding and other phases of ship construction to keep pace with the tremendous expansion of the industry.

Praising the Maritime Commission as "about the only agency having a substantial part in the war production program which has not only kept up with its program, but is ahead of it," Mr. Jackson said: "It is to be expected that when ships are turned out in such volume that some defects will be encountered, but the percentage is not higher than in any other industry."

U-Boat Threat Tapers To Low Point as War Enters 201st Week

By the Associated Press.

The submarine, on the basis of announced sinkings, continued to lose force as a menace to Allied shipping and loss of life in the Western Atlantic as the war entered its 201st week today.

For three of the last four weeks, there were no losses of merchant ships given by the Navy. That left at 670 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral merchantmen sunk in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

It well bore out the statement by Prime Minister Churchill in London that more than 30 U-boats were destroyed in May and that the "massacre" of one of Germany's most dependable weapons continued through June.

The Prime Minister declared that "since the middle of May scarcely a single merchant ship has been sunk in the whole of the North Atlantic" and that June was the "best month we have ever known in the war."

At the same time, Churchill said American and United Kingdom shipyards were producing between seven and 10 times the amount of ships lost to the enemy in the month of June.

And from Washington came the news that American shipyards had delivered in the first six months of this year more tonnage than had been produced here in the entire record-breaking 12 months of 1942. Already 879 ships, totaling 8,818,622 deadweight tons, have come out of the shipyards as against last year's 747 vessels of 8,089,732 deadweight tons.

The announcement from London last Saturday that a great convoy recently crossed the Atlantic under continuous air protection — "the mid-Atlantic gap was filled by planes from a British carrier"—marked another step in the increased protection given to convoys.

STIMSON PRESENTS DSM TO EMMONS

Pins to Uniform of General Award for Accomplishment in Hawaiian Command

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The War Department announced today the presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, former commander of Army forces in the Central Pacific and Military Governor of Hawaii, and disclosed that it had assigned him, at least temporarily, to duty in Washington.

Secretary Stimson pinned the medal to General Emmons' uniform in a ceremony at his offices in recognition of the general's accomplishments in the Hawaiian command, which he relinquished a month ago to Major Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr.

"The period of his command," said the DSM citation, "was marked by the highly efficient organization of the military defenses of the Central Pacific area and by the tactical development of the principle of unity of command in conjunction with the Pacific Fleet, resulting in signal success in combined Army and Navy action during the Battle of Midway. Under his military governorship the civilian life of the Territory was closely integrated into the total war effort."

At the same time Secretary Stimson presented to General Emmons the Air Medal, awarded for his achievement in pioneering flights to establish an air ferry route between the United States and Australia. He previously had received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The Army disclosed that when General Emmons left Hawaii June 1 he was assigned to the Army Group, an organization in the War Department for officers detailed to headquarters, usually on a temporary basis. The exact nature of his present duties was not disclosed.

General Emmons was born in Huntington, W. Va., fifty-five years ago and was graduated from West Point in 1909. He was Chief of the Air Force Combat Command and served as air officer of the Hawaiian Department before he was designated commanding general of the department Dec. 17, 1941, ten days after Pearl Harbor.

Hibbs Is Made Major General

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., July 5 (AP)—Promotion of Brig. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, commander of the Sixty-third "Blood and Fire" Infantry Division, to the rank of major general, was announced here today.

At the same time Colonels Frederick M. Harris and Edward J. McGaw, senior officers of the division, were made brigadier generals.

General Hibbs was graduated from West Point in 1916 and was wounded twice during the First World War. He won the French Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action.

He served as General Douglas MacArthur's adjutant when the latter was commandant at West Point.

General Harris has served in China, the Canal Zone and for some time was military intelligence officer in the Latin-American area.

General McGaw, chief of the division's artillery section, is a native of Philadelphia and a well-known amateur boxer.

Irwin Decorated For Gallantry In Action In Tunisia

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Washington, July 5 (AP)—The Silver Star was presented today to Maj. Gen. Stafford Leroy Irwin, of Washington, for gallantry in action as an artillery commander in Tunisia last February.

Then a brigadier general, Irwin was placed in command of all artillery support in the Thala sector of the Tunisian line February 21, arriving there after dark, without prior reconnaissance and with limited information about the situation.

"He established his command post and observation post in front of all support," the citation said, "and refused to quit his post even after twelve hours of terrific artillery shelling of his observation post. He accomplished the mission given him, and his coolness and ability gave the units confidence in themselves and contributed toward the success of the battle."

Irwin, a native of Fort Monroe, Va., was graduated from West Point in 1915.

RECEIVES NAVY CROSS

WASHINGTON, July 5 — (AP) Commander James A. Hirshfield, who commanded the Coast Guard cutter Campbell when she rammed and sank a German submarine in the Atlantic last winter, was presented the Navy Cross today by Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche.

Navy Lists 2 Deaths From New York Area

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The Navy announced today two deaths from the New York City area.

This brings to 27,028 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,185 dead, 4,734 wounded, 10,516 missing and 3,593 prisoners.

The deaths announced today from the New York area:

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LIVEZEY, JOHN CLIFFORD, lieutenant; (Navy); wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Livezey, 6 Hawthorne Terrace, Leonia, N. J.
JONES, RICHARD W. 3d, Captain; (Marine); Father, Richard W. Jones, Jr., Monroe, N. Y.

Miss Cochran Heads Army's Women Pilots

By the Associated Press.

The appointment of Miss Jacqueline Cochran as director of women pilots in the Army Air Forces and special assistant to Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, assistant chief of air staff, was announced today by the War Department.

Since September Miss Cochran has been director of women's flying training of the Air Forces Flying Training Command and the program she devised already has graduated approximately 150 pilots, with hundreds more in training.

At the same time the department announced that Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, organizer and senior squadron leader of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron since last September, has been assigned as an executive to the staff of Col. William H. Tunner, commanding officer of the ferrying division, Air Transport Command, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

600,000 New WAC Goal; Mrs. Hobby Becomes Colonel

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Washington, July 5 (AP) — A goal of 600,000 members for the Women's Army Corps was set today by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, as the corps' director, Oveta Culp Hobby, was sworn in as a colonel in the army—the first WAC officer commissioned.

Achievement of Marshall's goal would mean expanding the corps to virtually ten times the size of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which has a strength of 65,000.

During the swearing-in ceremony for Colonel Hobby, atended by commanders of other women's units in the armed services, General Marshall praised the work of the organization as an auxiliary and said he expected "even greater efficiency and a tremendous contribution to the war effort" when it becomes an integral part of the army.

3 Embassy Pickets Arrested

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Two women and one man were arrested here today when they picketed the British Embassy demanding "release for Gandhi and Nehru" and "1776 for India." Held for violating the law against picketing of foreign embassies, they were Marjorie Kendrick, 22, of Washington; Jane Fulton, 26, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Harold R. Lefever, 26, of York, Pa.

Puerto Rican Aid Fund Voted

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—A $7,000,000 appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was approved today by the Senate as a part of a deficiency appropriation bill. The $7,000,000 fund had already been approved by the House. Congress previously passed a resolution setting up the work relief program but providing no money.

To Be Consecrated Bishop Of Iceland

Washington, July 5 (AP)—The Most Reverend Johannes Gunnarsson will be consecrated here as the Catholic Bishop of Iceland in services Wednesday.

The services will be conducted by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, assisted by the Most Reverend John M. McNamara, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore and Washington.

Born in Reykjavik, Bishop Gunnarsson will be the first native-born Icelander consecrated a Catholic bishop of the island since the sixteenth century.

Flier Turns Gunless Plane Into 'Buzz-Saw'; 6 Zeros Shun Fight With Propeller Blades

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Regaining consciousness in mid-air after a swarm of Japanese Zeros had wounded him in the head and blasted his guns out of action, Lieut. Jack Bade converted his weaponless plane into a flying buzz-saw and went after six enemy planes with his propeller blades, it was disclosed today.

In recounting the do-or-die daring of the 20-year-old pilot from Elk River, Minn., the War Department said Lieutenant Bade not only broke the nerve of the Japanese pilots by hurling his battered P-40 into the hail of their bullets but in doing so saved three large Navy dive bombers from their attack.

Then, on landing, he expressed concern that the Navy men in the dive bombers might not understand why he didn't shoot down the Zeros.

Lieutenant Bade's first tangle came at 23,000 feet over Bougainville Island in the Southwest Pacific one day last month. Outnumbered, he was shot in the back of the head and knocked out.

The ocean was only 400 feet below when he revived, pulled out of his dive and saw four float-type Zero planes on the water a mile ahead. He headed for them, but discovered his gun had been crippled by enemy fire. He was near the Japanese field at Ballale, a bad place to be alone, and without a gun. So he headed homeward, bleeding.

But at 5,000 feet up he saw a Zero chasing a slower Navy dive bomber and went to the resuce with nothing but his whirling propellers for a weapon.

He bore down, head-on toward the enemy guns spraying death. The Zero held its course for a while—then suddenly the Japanese pilot broke away, twisting his plane out of the P-40's path and darting for safety.

Once more Lieutenant Bade headed homeward, but 2,000 feet higher up two more American dive bombers streaked across the sky with five Zero's hammering at their tails.

Roaring in from the rear Lieutenant Bade pulled up beneath one Zero and tried to cut away its rudder with his propellor. That Zero scurried off and then there were four. Lieutenant Bade kept after them until there were none. All fled.

New York, July 5 (AP)—A report that the Governor of Rhodes had been killed and that riots had "broken out in several of the Dodecanese islands" was broadcast tonight by the London radio quoting an Ankara (Turkey) report.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, added that "the population of these same islands is starving and suffering from dysentery and typhoid fever."

The Dodecanese islands are Italian possessions in the Aegean Sea.

NORSE SHIP'S CREW SAVED NEAR AFRICA

41 Men Aboard Small Vessel Survive Attack by U-Boat.

BOSTON, July 5 — (AP) The entire 41-man crew of a small Norwegian merchant vessel escaped when the craft was torpedoed by an enemy submarine early in May off the west coast of Africa and the sailors have been landed in Boston, the Navy reported today.

The announcement said that after the torpedo hit the submarine surfaced and attempted with little success to obtain information from the ship's first mate who had escaped the sinking ship in a motor lifeboat. The mate professed he did not even know the whereabouts of his skipper "and the rest of the answers he gave his questioners was of little value to them," the Navy said.

The ship's personnel arrived at a North African port 12 hours after the sinking and later was brought to the United States.

McCormack Predicts Early Elimination Of Italy From War

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 5.—Elimination of Italy from the war "in the near future," with consequent relief to the Russian armies and the bringing of new aid to China was forecast today by Majority Leader McCormack.

In an address at an Independence Day observance in Faneuil Hall, "cradle of liberty," Representative McCormack declared that "whether Italy makes peace terms or not, every indication points to the fact that Italy's days of active participation in this war will be over in the near future."

As consequences. Representative McCormack predicted a weakening of the German position in the Balkans, the location of new air bases that would make possible destruction of industrial portions of Germany hitherto immune from air attack, the speeding of shipments of war weapons to Russia, China, India and elsewhere, and the release of great Allied naval forces—possibly for a move against the Japanese in Burma.

Withdrawals From Balkans.

"With Italy withdrawing from the war, it will mean 20 to 25 divisions of Italian soldiers withdrawing from the conquered Balkan states. * * * tions would force the German army to withdraw from some conquered parts of the Balkan Peinsula. * * *

"The probabilities are that the control of Italy by the United Na-

"It will enable us to locate air fields closer to the industrial heart of Germany and to more effectively bomb and destroy a great industrial part of Germany that heretofore has been practically immune from air attack. * * * The elimination of Italy from the war will ease the strain on Turkey, with probable favorable results to our cause.

Would Release Part of Fleets.

"But, above all, the elimination of Italy from the war will release a large part of the British fleet and a good portion of the American fleet now in that area, both of which are now engaged in protecting our lines of communication in the Mediterranean and in the watching of the Italian fleet. The elimination of Italy will enable a substantial part of the British fleet and of our own fleet in that area to be released for fighting in the Far East.

"This will also greatly assist our brave ally, China. * * *

"The recapture and reopening of the Burma road, affording the opportunity of land transportation to China, is generally recognized as a matter of primary importance. In any such future effort naval forces will have to play an important part."

Destroyer Gets Hero's Name As His 11-Year-Old Son Weeps

By the Associated Press.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 5.—Yesterday was the proudest—and saddest—Independence Day in the life of 11-year-old Don Lovelace.

You could see he was proud as he stared wide-eyed from the launching platform at the flag-bedecked destroyer escort the Navy named in honor of his daddy, who died a hero's death in the Pacific last year.

And though he fought hard to keep them back, you could see the tears come when the admiral related the exploits that won Lt. Comdr. Donald A. Lovelace the Distinguished Flying Cross for "heroic conduct in aerial combat" four months before he died in a plane crash.

You could see by the expression on Don's face that it's much better to have your daddy than a warship named in his honor. But just about that time the whistles blew, the band played, his mother smashed a bottle of champagne against the ship's bow and down the ways went the Navy's newest weapon against Axis submarines.

If you were watching Don's face instead of the ship splashing into the Elizabeth River, you saw the pride shining through the drying tears.

There was mixed pride and sadness, too, on the faces of other members of the hero's family—his widow, Mrs. Helen R. Lovelace of Coronado, Calif.; her 12-year-old daughter, Sally; Comdr. Lovelace's mother, Mrs. J. W. Lovelace of High Point, N. C., and the sponsor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, Charleston, S. C.

Comdr. Lovelace, a native of Scottsburg, Va., was killed June 2, 1942, while commander of Fighting Squadron 2 aboard the aircraft carrier Yorktown. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1928 and served continuously in aviation assignments from 1930 until his death.

Miss Margaret Morrison of Rutherford, N. J., daughter of John Gordon Morrison, a Civil War United States Navy coxswain and hero, after whom the vessel was named.

TOKYO RAID CALLED 'PIONEER' OPERATION

Knox at Seattle Says Air Trail to Japan Was Opened

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SEATTLE, July 5 (AP)—The American air raid of April 18, 1942, on Tokyo, Navy Secretary Frank Knox said today, was a "pioneer raid" rather than a "nuisance raid."

"Just as did the early pioneers who settled this magnificent country, some of our men lost their lives," Mr. Knox said at an Independence Day celebration. "But where they pioneered, others followed.

"There is no doubt that when the next raid on Japan takes place, other Washington boys will volunteer. * * * Their fathers and forefathers followed the admonition, 'Go west, young man.' Today, it seems, this generation is raring to 'go west' from there—to follow the air trail blazed by the Doolittle raid."

Mr. Knox's only reference to the present Southwest Pacific offensive operations was that "these are proof that the United States Navy is on the move."

"Our fleets * * * are on the offensive and they are headed straight for Japan," he asserted.

Speaking at the launching of the destroyer Morrison last night at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation yard, Mr. Knox said that the Solomons-New Guinea actions furnished ample proof that President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill had made no idle boast when they asserted that the initiative had been wrested from the enemy.

The Morrison was christened by

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GERMANS HAVE THROWN IN A HEAVY OFFENSIVE SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY ROBERT E. BUNNELLE

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN IN A HEAVY OFFENSIVE IN THE OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD SECTOR, THE SCENE OF THEIR GREATEST EFFORT OF A YEAR AGO, AND VIOLENT FIGHTING IN PROGRESS SINCE THIS MORNING ALREADY HAS COST THE INVADER 586 TANKS AND 203 PLANES, THE SOVIET COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE, WHO AS JUNE DRAGGED OUT WERE ADVI ING CORRESPONDENTS THAT A MAJOR OFFENSIVE SEEMED UNLIKELY, WERE CAUTIOUS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OUTBURST OF FIGHTING.

"IT MIGHT BE THE START OF A REAL OFFENSIVE INTENDED TO KNOCK OUT MOSCOW," ONE COMMENTED, "OR IT MIGHT BE MERELY LARGE-SCALE LOCAL ACTIVITY INTENDED TO KEEP UP THE MORALE OF THE ARMY IN THE EAST AND GIVE THE HOME FRONT SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT BESIDES BOMBING AND ALLIED INVASION THREATS."

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THE ONE GERMAN ADVANCE SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED WAS A HALF-KILOMETER WEDGE DRIVEN INTO ADVANCED RUSSIAN LINES. RUSSIAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE SAID TO HAVE HALTED THE THRUST AT THAT POINT.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT WERE REPORTED--IN A SINGLE SECTOR, FOR EXAMPLE, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT 3,000 NAZIS WERE KILLED.

THUS WAS ENDED THE HUNDRED-DAYS LULL ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT BY ACTION SO HEAVY AS TO INDICATE THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND PERHAPS HAD EMBARKED ON THE FULL EFFORT TO KNOCK THE SOVIET UNION OUT OF THE WAR.

THE OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD SECTOR APPEARED, ON THE BASIS OF THE INITIAL RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT, TO BE TAKING ON THE ASPECT OF AN AREA OF DECISION; THE GERMAN LOSSES REPORTED WERE SO ENORMOUS AS TO INDICATE THAT ONE OF THE GREATEST OF ALL THE WAR'S STRUGGLES WAS GETTING UNDER WAY.

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THERE WAS IMMEDIATE SPECULATION AS TO THE MOTIVE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AND WHETHER IT HAD ARRIVED, RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY, AT THE

CONCLUSION THAT MAJOR ALLIED ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS ON THE WEST OR SOUTH WAS NOT IMMINENT.

WHILE THERE HAD BEEN OF LATE MANY REPORTS THAT THE VAST GERMAN FORCES IN RUSSIA HAD BEEN SOMEWHAT REDUCED BY WITHDRAWAL TO FRANCE, THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES HAVE DENIED THAT THERE HAS BEEN ANY DECREASE IN THE INVADER'S STRENGTH.

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THIS OUTBREAK OF HEAVY ACTION, ANNOUNCED OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY REUTERS, WAS IN THE SAME AREA THAT THE GERMANS LAST SUMMER BEGAN THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE.

OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD FORM A SECTOR ABOUT 200 MILES WIDE, BEGINNING APPROXIMATELY 200 MILES SOUTH OF MOSCOW AND EXTENDING TO WITHIN 50 MILES OF KHARKOV.

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ADD LONDON - ACHER

THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE LOST EIGHT BOMBERS ON THE SUNDAY MISSIONS, WHICH INVOLVED A ROUND TRIP OF MORE THAN 600-MILES TO LA PALLICE, AND MORE THAN 200-MILES ROUND TRIP TO LE MANS. BOMBING RESULTS WERE GOOD, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, ALTHOUGH HEAVY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS MET AT LE MANS AND NANTES, IT WAS SAID. A NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

ONE AMERICAN BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. HARVEY H. WALLACE, OF CARTHAGE, MISS., SAID THAT THE ENGINE FACTORY AT LE MANS "JUST ISN'T THERE ANY MORE. THEY CAN CROSS THAT FACTORY OFF THE LIST."

RETURNED FLIERS SAID THE WEATHER WAS SO CLEAR THE FACTORY, TWO MILES FROM LE MANS, "STOOD OUT LIKE A BEACON."

SGT. TIM TOUCHIN, WHO IS SAID TO BE THE ONLY FULL-BLOODED NAVAJO

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INDIAN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, VIEWED LE MANS FROM THE TAIL GUNNER'S POSITION AS HIS FORTRESS TURNED AWAY FOR HOME. "I LOOKED BACK BUT COULDN'T SEE A DARNED THING OF THE TARGET EXCEPT SMOKE, FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS," HE SAID.

SGT. MARSHALL R. CROW, OF WASHINGTON, GA., A TOP TURRET GUNNER WHO WAS ON THE LA PALLICE RAID, SAID "IT LOOKED LIKE EVERY BOMB HIT IN THERE."

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OF THE NANTES ATTACK, CAPT. HUGH J. TOLAND OF PHILADELPHIA REPORTED "I HAD A BEAUTIFUL, LONG BOMBING RUN."

RETURNING FLIERS SET OFF FLARES AT THEIR HOME BASE TO SIGNALIZE THE SUCCESS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY MISSIONS.

RAF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ALSO SWEPT OVER THE CONTINENT DURING THE DAY, HITTING AT RAILWAY YARDS AT AMIENS AND KNOCKING DOWN ENEMY PLANES, WITH A LOSS OF FOUR OF THEIR OWN.

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL X X X GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED A FEW "NUISANCE RAIDS" OVER WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT. ISOLATED BOMBS CAUSED LIGHT DAMAGE TO RESIDENCES, SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT ASSERTED THAT 24 HEAVY BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE GERMANS YESTERDAY.

(EDITORS--IN SIXTH GRAF MAKE THE THE COLOGNE RAID THE 118TH OF THE WAR. INSTEAD OF "188TH.")

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FOLLOW CAIRO RAIDS

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-MILITARY QUARTERS SAID TODAY THEY ASSUMED BANDS OF COMMANDOS, HIGHLY TRAINED IN NIGHT OPERATIONS AGAINST ENEMY BASES, WERE USED IN THE RAIDS ON CRETE AIR FIELDS ANNOUNCED AT CAIRO.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED THAT A SPECIAL BROADCAST HAD BEEN MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF CRETE WARNING THEM NOT TO BE TRICKED INTO BELIEVING THAT THE RAIDS WERE THE START OF A REAL INVASION.

"THIS TIME NO ACTION IS REQUIRED FROM YOU," THE BROADCASTER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE ISLANDERS. "THIS IS NOT AN INVASION."

STRUGGLE AND UNCLEAR

AP LONDON - SIKORSKI

EARLY TONIGHT PRESIDENT RACZIEWICZ BROADCAST A MESSAGE TO POLISH CITIZENS IN THE HOMELAND OVER BBC, DECLARING THAT SIKORSKI HAD "JOINED THE RANKS OF THOSE WHV IN FALLPNG IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM ARE LEADING US TOWARD A NEW LIFE."

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"CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC," THE PRESIDENT SAID, "I APPEAL TO YOU ALL, WHEREVER YOU MAY BE--IN POLAND, OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY, OR IN EXILE, SCATTERED BY THE STORMS OF WAR THROUGHOUT ALL CONTINENTS, OR IN THE RANKS OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES--TO STRENGTHEN YOURSELVES IN UNITY AND IN INTENSIFIED WORK, EACH AT HIS POST UNTIL VICTORY IS WON, WHICH MUST BE FOR THE MOTHERLAND A TRIUMPH OF HISTORIC JUSTICE."

TWO CABINET MINISTERS AND OTHER HIGH-PLACED POLISH OFFICIALS WERE SAID TO HAVE ASKED SIKORSKI TO ABANDON HIS TRIP TO THE MIDDLE EAST BECAUSE OF THE DANGER INVOLVED.

ACTING PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK WAS ONE OF THE-LEADERS OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY BEFORE THE INVASION. HE BECAME DEPUTY PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS IN 1941.

KUKIEL, A 58-YEAR-OLD DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, IS A KEEN STUDENT OF MILITARY STRATEGY AND HAS AIDED SIKORSKI GREATLY IN REORGANIZING THE POLISH ARMY.

UNDER THE COALITION GOVERNMENT THE PRESIDENT MUST CHOOSE A NEW PREMIER ACCEPTABLE TO ALL FIVE MAJOR POLISH PARTIES--PEASANT, NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC, SOCIALIST AND LABOR.

NEXT TO HIS TALENTS AS A STRATEGIST AND ORGANIZER, POLES SAID

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THAT SIKORSKI'S GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO HIS NATION WAS THE POLITICAL SAGACITY AND MODERATING VIEWPOINT HE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON RUSSIAN-POLISH PROBLEMS.

ALTHOUGH HE REMAINED FIRM AND DETERMINED IN THE FACE OF RUSSIA'S RECENT RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT HE WOULD CARRY THE MAIN BURDEN OF RESTORING FRIENDLY RELATIONS. THE RUPTURE FOLLOWED A CONTROVERSY OVER THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA STORY ALLEGING THAT 10,000 POLISH OFFICERS HAD BEEN SLAIN BY THE RUSSIANS AT KATYN.

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POLISH SOURCES SAID THE CONTENTS OF A LETTER WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSED TO SIKORSKI WHILE HE WAS IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAD NOT BEEN RELAYED TO MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HERE.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINERY BEGAN TURNING OUT STORIES ON THE DIVIDE-AND-CONQUER THEME LESS THAN TWO HOURS AFTER SIKORSKI'S DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED HERE. IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED "POLISH EMIGRANT CIRCLES IN STOCKHOLM" AS SAYING THE PREMIER WAS "MURDERED" BY BRITISH SECRET SERVICE AGENTS "BECAUSE HIS DISPUTE WITH MOSCOW WAS FELT TO BE AN EXTREME NUISANCE FOR BRITISH-SOVIET RELATIONS."

A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE WAS SENT TO THE POLISH PRESIDENT BY KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND WHO SAID HE WAS "DEEPLY SHOCKED TO LEARN OF THE TRAGIC DEATH OF GENERAL SIKORSKI AND OF THOSE WHO WERE TRAVELLING WITH HIM ON HIS COUNTRY'S SERVICE."

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AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN 1939 SIKORSKI PLACED HIMSELF AT THE DISPOSAL OF MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY RYDZ, THEN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, BUT HE WAS NOT CALLED AND DECIDED TO GO TO FRANCE AND ORGANIZE A NEW POLISH ARMY.

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AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI AND THE DOWNFALL OF THE COUNTRY, SIKORSKI WAS NOMINATED PREMIER AND IN NOVEMBER, 1939, WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL POLISH ARMED FORCES.

FROM A HANDFUL OF TATTERED REFUGEES WHO FIRST STRUGGLED OUT OF FRANCE AND RUMANIA AFTER THE COUNTRY WAS OVERRUN IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, HE BUILT UP AN ARMY REPUTEDLY OF ABOUT 200,000 IN BRITAIN AND THE MIDDLE EAST, AN AIR FORCE WHOSE SQUADRONS FOUGHT THROUGH THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND WHOSE PILOTS ARE KNOWN AS AMONG THE BRAVEST IN THE UNITED NATIONS, AND A SMALL NAVY.

SIKORSKI LIVED SIMPLY IN A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR LONDON, WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER. HIS FAVORITE RECREATION WAS WALKING. SILENCE WAS ONE OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

ONE APPRAISAL OF HIM BY HIS COUNTRYMEN WAS THAT HE EVIDENCED CLARITY OF THOUGHT, QUICKNESS OF DECISION AND SPEED IN ACTION.

"THE MOMENT A DECISION IS REACHED, EXECUTION MUST FOLLOW," IT WAS SAID OF HIM. "WHEN THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE HE IS LIABLE TO BECOME IMPATIENT AND ABRUPT WITH THOSE AROUND HIM X X X."

HE DID NOT SMOKE, ALTHOUGH HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO THOSE ABOUT HIM SMOKING.

AS PRIME MINISTER AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF HIS TRAVELS TOOK HIM FROM LONDON TO IRAN, WHERE A LARGE BODY OF POLISH TROOPS WAS STATIONED, TO MOSCOW AND TO WASHINGTON.

HIS RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AT TIMES WERE STRAINED BUT IN HIS

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LATEST STATEMENT, MADE TO NEWSMEN AT CAIRO LAST FRIDAY, HE DECLARED THAT POLAND WANTED TO LIVE AT PEACE WITH RUSSIA AND PROMISED THAT POLES SOON WOULD BE FIGHTING THE GERMAN

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SHORTLY AFTER CONFERRING WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND ARRANGING FOR POLISH FORCES TO TAKE OVER SCOTTISH DEFENSES IN 1940, HE WENT TO CANADA TO RECRUIT A POLISH LEGION, AND THEN WENT ON TO WASHINGTON IN MAY OF 1941, WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ALMOST A YEAR LATER, IN MARCH 1942, HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND DISCUSSED POLAND'S POST-WAR BOUNDARIES--SINCE THEN A HOTLY CONTESTED POINT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA--WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. AT THAT TIME HE PLEADED FOR FULL AID TO RUSSIA.

LAST DECEMBER HE MADE A THIRD TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ALSO VISITED PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO OF MEXICO.

THE LATTER PART OF JUNE MR.ROOSEVELT SENT HIM A SECRET LETTER BY THE HAND OF U.S. AMBASSADOR ANTHONY DREXEL BIDDLE, JR. THE CONTENTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED. THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION IT MAY HAVE DEALT WITH THE POLISH - RUSSIAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER SIKORSKI ANNOUNCED THAT THE POLES WERE EAGER TO SEE ACTION AND HE REVIEWED THE STRONG POLISH CONTINGENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST ON A TOUR THROUGH THAT REGION.

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AS RECENTLY AS LAST APRIL 26, SIKORSKI WAS THE TARGET FOR A BITTER EDITORIAL IN MOSCOW'S PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER.

BASIS OF THE RUSSIAN OUTBURSTS AGAINST THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WAS THE POLISH REQUEST THAT AN INVESTIGATION BE MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS OF THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA CHARGE THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF 10,000 POLISH SOLDIERS WHOSE GRAVES THE GERMANS DECLARED HAD BEEN DISCOVERED IN KATYN FOREST, NEAR SMOLENSK.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT LATER WITHDREW ITS REQUEST, BUT THE BITTER FEELING BETWEEN THE KREMLIN AND THE LONDON EXILE REGIME DID NOT ENTIRELY VANISH.

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SIKORSKI HAD CONFERRED SEVERAL TIMES WITH STALIN IN THE LAST FEW YEARS AND MUTUAL PLEDGES OF AID AND PREDICTIONS OF ALLIED SUCCESS WERE EXCHANGED.

AT ALL TIMES SIKORSKI, WHO HAS WRITTEN A NUMBER OF BOOKS ON MILITARY STRATEGY AND WAS CONSIDERED AN AUTHORITY IN FRENCH MILITARY THOUGHT, VOWED THAT GERMANY WOULD BE BEATEN.

IN HIS RECENT INTERVIEW, HE SAID THAT POST WAR EUROPE NEEDED A STRONG CENTRAL SLAVIC BLOC WITH POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AS ITS DOMINATING MEMBERS WORKING CLOSELY WITH RUSSIA, AND THAT EAST PRUSSIA MUST BE ELIMINATED AS A DAGGER POINTING AT THE HEART OF POLAND.

THIS WAS ANOTHER WAY OF RESTATING HIS THESIS OF A YEAR AGO, POLAND MUST HAVE FREE ACCESS TO THE BALTIC SEA.

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, DEPUTY POLISH PREMIER AND LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WAS DESIGNATED TODAY AS ACTING PREMIER BY THE CABINET, PENDING SELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE GEN.WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI.

LONDON-FIRST ADD POLISH CABINET X X X SIKORSKI.

MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO ALSO IS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN THE CABINET OF THE EXILE GOVERNMENT, WAS DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FORMED DEC.9, 1939, AND WHEN THE PIANIST IGNAZ JAN PADEREWSKI DIED,

JUL 6 - 1943 V

MIKOLAJCZYK TOOK THE SPEAKER'S POST. THE COUNCIL WAS DISSOLVED IN SEPTEMBER 1941.

ACCORDING TO THE COALITION AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH POLAND HAS BEEN OPERATING, THE REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT MUST APPOINT A NEW PREMIER AGREEABLE TO ALL FOUR PARTIES.

GENERAL MARIAN KUKIEL, POLISH MINISTER OF DEFENSE, WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF POLISH ARMIES, REPLACING SIKORSKI.

THE CABINET DECREED NATIONAL MOURNING FOR ALL POLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THE NEWS WAS BEAMED TO POLAND BY RADIO.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF ...

ADD LONDON - Flag raising

ALSO EDWARD W.DAVIES, GENERAL MANAGER OF PRESS ASSOCIATION; W.J.MOLONEY, JOINT GENERAL MANAGER OF REUTERS; MARK WATSON, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE SUN; LEE MCCARDELL, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE SUN; LEW HAWKINS, LYNN HEINZERLING, E.C.DANIEL, ALL OF ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND THE AMERICAN DETAIL WHICH INCLUDED STAFF SERGEANT RUSSELL R.LOUVIERE, CROWLEY, LA., FOR THE ARMY; SEAMAN FIRST CLASS ANTHONY I.MARTINELLI, DUNKIRK, N.Y., NAVY; AND CORPORAL NORMAN WILSON, PROSPECT PARK, PA., FOR THE MARINES.

ALSO SERGEANT JOHN E.RICHARD, RAYNE, LA.; CORPORAL RALPH ANDREWS, CROWLEY, LA.; SEAMAN FIRST CLASS ROBERT STRIAR, BAYSIDE, N.Y.; SEAMAN SECOND CLASS ZACHARY FRANK, BROOKLYN; MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEE E.RAUSCH, PLAIN CITY, OHIO; AND MARINE P.F.C. MICHAEL J.JAROSZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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ADD LONDON--FIRST ADD MUSSOLINI X X X BLACK MARKET OPERATORS.

THE GERMAN RADIO ACCOUNT SAID IL DUCE WARNED AGAINST LISTENING TO ENEMY PROPAGANDA AND THEN ADDED:

30.24---5715

"IN THE OTHER CAMP IT COULD BE OBSERVED IN THE MEANTIME FOR INSTANCE BY RECENT EVENTS IN DETROIT THAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER IS A SCRAP OF PAPER. NOW THE ENEMY IS CALLED TO PLAY THE CARD ABOUT WHICH HE HAS TALKED SO MUCH, NAMELY, INVASION. NOW HE MUST ATTEMPT IT."

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 6--(AP)---THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE DISCLOSED TODAY CONSTRUCTION DETAILS OF THE LAND MINE DETECTORS WHICH ENABLED SAPPERS TO CLEAR AWAY BURIED AXIS EXPLOSIVES SO EFFICIENTLY IN THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE DEVICE, WHICH IS THE INVENTION OF TWO POLISH OFFICERS, CONSISTS OF A BOX CONTAINING TWO ELECTRICAL COILS ON THE END OF A LONG BAMBOO POLE CONNECTED THROUGH AN AMPLIFIER TO A PAIR OF HEADPHONES.

THE CURRENT PASSES THROUGH THE COILS, WHICH SEND OUT MAGNETIC WAVES OVER SHORT DISTANCES. A METAL OBJECT SUCH AS A MINE INTERRUPTS THE MAGNETIC WAVES AND THE RESULT IS A HIGH-PITCHED NOISE THROUGH THE HEADPHONES WHICH WARNS THE OPERATOR THAT HE IS TREADING DANGEROUS GROUND.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, MONDAY, JULY 5)

APL 126 YANKEES ... 01414 JRT 214PEM

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LONDON, JULY 5--(AP)--THE BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT SIX INFORMAERS IN THE PAY OF THE GERMAN POLICE HAVE BEEN SLAIN IN BRUSSELS.

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ENCOUNTERS WERE ALSO REPORTED BETWEEN THE GERMAN POLICE AND BELGIAN PATRIOTS IN WHICH THREE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE WERE KILLED. IN ANTWERP, THE [redacted] AGENCY SAID, THREE BELGIANS HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH ON CHARGES THAT THEY [redacted] WERE MEMBERS OF [redacted] SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

London, July 5-(AP)-How a British submarine commander, forced into the harbor at North Corsica, surfaced in broad daylight and shelled a nearby airfield [redacted] "to liven up the proceedings" when he found no shipping there was related today.

"It is possible," said the commander, Lieut. M.F.R. Ainslie, in his official report, "that some ceremonial parade was taking place at the time as over 200 men, all wearing uniform, suddenly appeared from behind a hangar and raced across the landing ground, m finally disappearing like a lot of cockroaches into various funk holes."

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the submarine fired 20 rounds and all burst in or around hangars, ainslie reported. then, he said, the return fire forced him to dive and "we proceeded out of the harbor with out further incident."

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LONDON, JULY 5--(AP)--ITALIANS HAVE HERDED "TENS OF THOUSANDS" OF MONTENEGRANS SEIZED IN PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS INTO MONTENEGRO INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS, THE YUGO SLAVIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 6,000 PRISONERS IN CAMPS AT BUREL AND BAR ALONE, AND THERE ARE OTHER CAMPS SCATTERED THROUGH MONTENEGRO, ALBANIA, AND ITALY. INTERNEES ARE DYING IN GREAT NUMBERS AS THE RESULT OF "APPALLING" SANITARY CONDITIONS, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

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30.24—5717

LONDON, JULY 5--(AP)--THE AGING, PRO-ALLIED PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA, 73-YEAR-OLD FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, WILL SEEK A RETURN TO POWER FOR HIMSELF AND HIS UNITED PARTY WEDNESDAY IN THE UNION'S FIRST WAR-TIME ELECTION.

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SELF DESCRIBED AS "AN OLD HORSE IN HIS LAST RACE," SMUTS IS BELIEVED BY MOST OBSERVERS TO BE ASSURED OF RE-ELECTION OVER THE COMBINED OPPOSITION PARTIES HEADED BY D.F. MALAN, ANTI-BRITISH LEADER AND HEAD OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

COMING AS IT DOES SO SOON AFTER ALLIED MILITARY SUCCESSES IN NORTH AFRICA, THE ELECTION UNDOUBTEDLY FAVORS MARSHAL SMUTS WHO TOOK THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA INTO THE WAR AFTER DEFEATING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LATE GENERAL J.B.M. HERTZOG IN 1939 BY 13 VOTES.

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SMUTS' PARTY HOLDS 72 OF PARLIAMENT'S 153 SEATS AND IT IS ALSO SUPPORTED BY THE DOMINION, LABOR AND NATIVE PARTIES WITH 15 SEATS. THE OPPOSITION, WHICH IN ADDITION TO MALAN'S PEOPLE'S PARTY INCLUDES THE NEW ORDER PARTY OF OSCAR PIROW AND THE AFRIKAANER PARTY OF N.C. HAVENGA, HAS 66 SEATS.

THE VOTES OF 160,000 SOLDIERS OUTSIDE THE UNION WILL BE CAST

IN THE ELECTION, A FACT WHICH PROBABLY WILL DELAY ANNOUNCEMENT OF

THE FINAL RESULT UNTIL JULY 23 BECAUSE OF THE COUNTING PROCEDURE.

SMUTS HAS URGED HIS SUPPORTERS NOT TO BE LULLED INTO COMPLACENCY

AND IN ADDITION THE MARSHAL HAD MALAN'S "WITHDRAW-FROM-THE-WAR" MANIFESTO

PRINTED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS' NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT CAIRO.

IF RETURNED TO POWER, SMUTS IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR A TRIP

TO BRITAIN AND NORTH AMERICA SOMETIME IN AUGUST.

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LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-- THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT

RUMANIAN VICE-PREMIER MIHAIL ANTONESCU HAD RETURNED HOME AFTER A VISIT

TO ITALY DURING WHICH HE SAW POPE PIUS XII, KING VITTORIO EMANUELE,

PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND PRINCE UMBERTO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED A

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SPECIAL ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE AS SAYING THAT ANTONESCU AND MUSSOLINI HAD REACHED "COMPLETE UNITY OF VIEWS" ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND, JULY 5--(AP)--/DELIVERY OF ARMS BY PARACHUTE AND AMMUNITION TO FRENCH GUERRILLA FORCES HAVE SHOWN A SHARP INCREASE, DISPATCHES FROM ANGOULEME TO THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE SAID TODAY.

THE AIRPLANES, FLYING SINGLY AND VERY HIGH BEYOND THE RANGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ARE DROPPING RUBBER-WRAPPED LOADS OF WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES EACH WITH DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE. THE ANGOULEME DISPATCH GAVE NO INDICATION AS TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE PLANES OR FROM WHICH DIRECTION THEY ARRIVED OVER FRANCE.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 5--(AP)-- FORMATION OF A NEW "GENERAL SERVICE" MILITARY UNIT UNDER GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, ORGANIZED APPARENTLY TO COMBAT THE IMPENDING ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE, WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER "AFTONBLADET" IN A DISPATCH PASSED BY THE BERLIN CENSOR.

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THE NEW GROUP INCLUDES FOUR DIVISIONS DRAWN FROM THE

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COAST GUARD, SUBMARINE, AND LIGHT AND HEAVY FORCES. FROM THE MAKE-UP OF THE UNIT IT HAS APPARENTLY A NAVAL REORGANIZATION ALTHOUGH SOME PERSONNEL WAS DRAWN FROM THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE, THE AFTONBLADET INDICATED.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT "MYSTERY" SURROUNDED THE NEW BRANCH AND THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT FROM BERLIN OF ITS TASK OR PURPOSE, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED FROM THE COMPLEXION OF THE UNITS THAT IT WOULD BE ENCHARGED WITH HANDLING COAST DEFENSES FROM THE TIP OF NORWAY TO GREECE.

THE APPOINTMENT OF RAEDER BRINGS HIM BACK AGAIN INTO ACTIVE COMBAT DUTY. HE WAS HEAD OF THE GERMAN NAVY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1928, UNTIL JANUARY 30 OF THIS YEAR, WHEN HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ. RAEDER THEN BECAME ADMIRAL INSPECTOR OF THE NAVY. AT THE TIME OF THE CHANGE IT WAS INTERPRETED AS A MOVE TO INTENSIFY THE

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30.24——5719

SUBMARINE WARFARE SINCE DOENITZ WAS PRIMARILY AN UNDERSEAS MAN.

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION HERE IN STOCKHOLM WHETHER THE FORMATION OF THE NEW BRANCH MIGHT NOT BE INTENDED TO DIVERT ATTENTION ON THE HOMEFRONT FROM THE FAILURE OF THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN WHICH NAZI CHIEFS HAD PROMISED WOULD CRIPPLED ALLIED WAR EFFORT.

Stockholm, July 5-(AP)-Two bombs struck the Cologne cathedral during the RAF raid last Monday night but the damage can be repaired architects told Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, according to dispatches published here today. JUL 6 - 1943

The experts were said to have told the newspaper that nothing was destroyed or damaged which was priceless or irreplaceable.

On the day after the raid the German high commend communique reported a direct hit on the cathedral which it said caused "heavy damage."

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The Berlin radio broadcast numerous reports of the raid, one of which declared the cathedral was "completely ~~dam~~ destroyed."

BY PAUL KERN LEE

VALLETTA, MALTA, JULY 5-(AP)-SIX MEMBERS OF A LIBERATOR CREW WHO BOMBED LECCE, ITALY, BUT CRASHED INTO THE SEA AND WERE RESCUED BY A BRITISH MINELAYER WERE BROUGHT TO MALTA TODAY AND ARE RECOVERING FROM THEIR COMPARATIVELY MINOR INJURIES. JUL 6 - 1943

THEY CRASHED AFTER A SHELL FROM A MESSERSCHMITT DAMAGED THEIR PLANE.

AT LEAST THREE OF THEM OWE THEIR LIVES TO THE QUICK THINKING AND STRONG TEETH OF THE PLANE'S CO-PILOT, LIEUT.ROBERT LENNHAUSEN OF (515 EAST ARMSTRONG) PEORIA, ILL.

LENNHAUSEN CHEWED THROUGH A ROPE HOLDING THEIR RUBBER DINGHY TO THE SINKING PLANE, SETTING IT FREE JUST IN TIME.

WITH LENNHAUSEN WERE LIEUTENANTS WILMER GARRETT, PILOT, (189 ECHO DRIVE) FRESNO,CALIF, AND CARL JOHNSON, NAVIGATOR, (1620 SHERBOURNE DRIVE) LOS ANGELES; AND SERGEANTS ADOLPH BRZOZOWHY (CQ), TURNERS FALLS, MASS.; MELVIN J.COLE, WATERBURY,CONN.; AND EDWARD R. WAITE, CHARLEROI, PA.

AFTER BOMBING THE ITALIAN AIRFIELD ON JULY 2, THEIR LIBERATOR, "MISS VIRGINIA," HAD A BRUSH WITH THREE MESSERSCHMITTS. THE PILOT SAID HE HAD BELIEVED THE PLANE HAD BEEN HIT, BUT THAT A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION SHOWED NO DAMAGE.

BUT SOME 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF BENGASI, TWO ENGINES QUIT, AND A THIRD SPLUTTERED. IT DEVELOPED THE FUEL SYSTEM HAD GONE HAYWIRE.

AS THE PLANE STRUCK THE SEA, ITS NOSE BROKE OFF. GARRETT, LENNHAUSEN AND JOHNSON WERE THROWN THROUGH THE GAP.

ONE DINGHY FLOATED FREE, BUT THE SECOND, INFLATED BY LENNHAUSEN,

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WAS BOUND TO THE PLANE BY A STURDY ROPE. LENNHAUSEN HAD NO KNIFE SO HE WENT TO WORK ON TE ROPE WITH HIS TE

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KNIFE SO HE WENT TO WORK ON THE ROPE WITH HIS TEETH.

THEN HE DRAGGED GARRETT AND JOHNSON, WHO WERE UNCONSCIOUS, INTO THE DINGHY.

"I'M GLAD IT WAS A LIGHT ROPE," GRINNED LANNHAUSEN, WHO IS SUFFERING FROM A CUT ON THE NOSE. "IT PROBABLY TOOK TWO MINUTES TO CHEW IT IN TWO."

SAID GARRETT, WHO WAS BANGED ON THE HEAD:

"HE MUST CHEW FASTER THAN AN AFRICAN LOCUST."

BY PAUL KERN LEE

VALLETTA, MALTA, JULY 5-(AP)-THE HEROISM OF SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM H.SHAW OF WATERLOO, IOWA, BROUGHT THE CREW OF A MEDIUM BOMBER SAFELY TO MALTA YESTERDAY AFTER THE SHIP'S PILOT WAS KILLED OVER SICILY AND SLUMPED OVER INTO SHAW'S LAP.

RECOVERING AT A HOSPITAL HERE FROM MINOR INJURIES, THE CREW SANG SHAW'S PRAISES ALOUD TODAY WHILE THE YOUNG PILOT, WHOSE LEFT ARM WAS WOUNDED BY A SHELL FRAGMENT, BLUSHED MODESTLY.

THE PLANE HAD JUST COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL RAID ON THE GERBINI AIRPORT WHEN IT WAS JUMPED BY MESSERSCHMITT 109'S. TWENTY MILLIMETER CANNON SHELLS SLASHED THROUGH THE NOSE OF THE PLANE, KILLING THE PILOT INSTANTLY AND NICKING SHAW'S ARM.

"HE (SHAW) GRABBED THE WHEEL SO QUICK WITH HIS GOOD ARM THAT WE NEVER EVEN VEERED OUT OF FORMATION," DECLARED BOMBARDIER LIEUT.J.P.MCLEOD OF FLORENCE,S.C., AND AUGUSTA,GA.

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"I WAS HIT ON THE CHIN WITH A BIT OF SHELL WHICH KNOCKED A FEW TEETH LOOSE," SAID MCLEOD. "WHEN I MANAGED TO CATCH MY BREATH THERE WAS OLD WILLIE HANGING ON TO THE WHEEL AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER. HOW HE DID IT, I DON'T KNOW--BUT HE KEPT US FROM CRASHING."

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OTHERS IN THE CREW, WHO CAME THROUGH UNHURT, WERE SERGEANTS GILBER PERRY OF PADUCAH,TEX.; LOREN ANTHONY OF (ELMWOOD AV.) PROVIDENCE,R.I.; AND WALTER F.MOYNIHAN OF (152 NANATUCK ST.) HOLYOKE, MASS. THEY CONFIRMED MCLEOD'S ACCOUNT.

INSTRUMENTS ON THE PLANE WERE SMASHED, AND THE CREW PUMPED THE WHEELS DOWN BY HAND.

SHAW BROUGHT IT IN FOR A PERFECT LANDING.

"THAT GUY'S REALLY ALL RIGHT," SAID MCLEOD. "AND WE'RE ALL IN GOOD HEALTH BECAUSE OF HIM."

ADD Cairo — Greek Govt

"THE OPPOSITION BECAME ACCUTE AND AT TIMES TOOK ON A REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER.

"YOU CAN WELL UNDERSTAND THAT THE SITUATION EMBITTERED THE WHOLE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY. BY THE KING'S PATRIOTIC DECLARATION, WITH WHICH THE WHOLE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AGREES, A DEFINITE END WILL BE PUT TO THESE DIFFERENCES."

THE DECISION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO BE ELECTED AFTER THE WAR, SAID THE PREMIER, "MUST BE RESPECTED BY ALL."

"BY THIS ACTION," TSOUDEROS ADDED, "THE KING GIVES THE FIRST SIGNAL FOR SO NECESSARY A CONCORD AMONG GREEKS AND ENDING THE DIFFERENCES WHICH HAVE LASTED TOO LONG."

"I AM SURE THAT THIS DECLARATION OF THE KING'S THAT THE INTERNAL QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY WILL BE SOLVED BY THE COUNTRY'S CONSTITUENT

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30.24—5721

ASSEMBLY AND THAT ELECTIONS TO THIS ASSEMBLY WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A GOVERNMENT REPRESENTING ALL PARTIES AND CURRENTS OF PUBLIC OPINION IS AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL STEP.

"ITS SIGNIFICANCE IS GREATER BECAUSE IT COMES AT THIS CRITICAL HOUR WHICH NECESSITATES UNITY AND SACRIFICE."

SN932PEW

CAIRO, JULY 5-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS OF THE MIDDLE EAST OMMAND STRUCK AT RAILWAY YARDS AT CATANIA, EAST SICILY PORT, SATURDAY IGHT, A MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY, DROPPING BOMBS NORTH F THE HARBOR.

XM52PAFW

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CHICAGO, JULY 5-(AP)-AMERICAN ASSCIATION STANDING

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BULLETIN MATTER

CAIRO--FIRST ADD CATANIA BOMBED X X X THE HARBOR.

WEATHER CONDITIONS WERE POOR AND VISIBILITY WAS LIMITED SO THAT CCURATE OBSERVATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE, THE BULLETIN SAID, BUT BOMB URSTS IN THE HARBOR AREA WERE NOTED.

ALL OF THE ATTACK PLANES RETURNED SAFELY, IT WAS SAID.

(THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A SUNDAY BROADCAST, QUOTED A ROME DISPATCH S SAYING THAT ONE PERSON HAD BEEN KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED IN THE TTACK ON CATANIA. NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN OF THE EXTENT OF AMAGE.)

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ADD Aitken HDQ NYC ERICH

LIEUT. WILLIAM P. GEORGI OF NYACK, N.Y., SUMMED UP THE FEELINGS OF BOMBER CREWMEN, SAYING: "WHEN I SAW THOSE BOMBED PLANES DOWN ON THE GROUND SPUTTERING LIKE ROMAN CANDLES I REMEMBERED IT WAS THE FOURTH. WHETHER THE ITALIANS KNEW IT OR NOT, THEY SURE HELPED US CELEBRATE."

GUNNERS OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN OR PAIRING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY PLANES IN THE FORTRESS RAID ON CATANIA INCLUDED:

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SERGT. E. F. KING OF MARFA, TEX., ME-109; SERGT. GILBERT A. DEPENHEFER OF 3804 PLANT AVENUE, FRESNO, CALIF., ME-109; SERGT. JOHN J. HOPKINS OF 47 SABRISKIE, JERSEY CITY, N.J., ME-109; SERGT. EUGENE R. LEHMAN OF 748 MARION AVENUE, SOUTH CANTON, O., ME-109; SERGT. WILBUR F. PETERSON OF 2752 MONTGOMERY AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH., ME-109; SERGT. STANLEY J. MIKULA OF 1023 WEST HERMITAGE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., ME-109; SERGT. E. W. ANDERSON, 10828 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., ME-109; SERGT. JOHN F. KORTRIGHT OF DORCHESTER, NEB., ME-109; SERGT. RUDOLPH E. SHIELDS, 1503 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., ME-109;

SERGT. BERNARD E. DOONE OF ETC X X X PICKING UP 21ST GRAF AND ELIMINATING 20TH BEGINNING "AMONG THE FORTRESS."

GERMAN AIR UNITS ARE ENGAGED IN A DESPERATE DEFENSE OF SICILY, UT THEIR NEWEST TACTICS AS USED AGAINST THE FLYING FORTRESSES OVER CATANIA AND BOSTONS AT SCIACCA FAILED TO WEAKEN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

MAJ. A. B. HUGHES OF CENTER, TEX., A VETERAN OF 40 FORTRESS RAIDS OVER WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, SAID THE GERMANS WERE "VERY AGGRESSIVE."

"THEY CERTAINLY WERE GIVEN A GOOD PEP TALK BEFORE THEY TOOK OFF," HE SAID, "THEY CAME AT THE REAR ECHELON OF A B-17 FORMATION IN

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A SINGLE LINE, DROPPING WHAT LOOKED LIKE AN AERIAL INCENDIARY THAT EXPLODED INTO STRINGS OF STUFF RESEMBLING FIRECRACKERS.

"THEY WOULD BE DANGEROUS IF THEY'D MADE DIRECT HITS BUT THE PILOTS' AIM WASN'T TOO GOOD. THEIR CANNON FIRE WAS FAIRLY ACCURATE, ALTHOUGH IT DIDN'T DO ANY HARM. I LOOKED UP FROM THE INSTRUMENTS ONCE AND SAW 20 MILLIMETER STUFF PAP-PAP-PING ALONG BEHIND ONE OF THE FORTS JUST LIKE CLOCKWORK, BUT NEVER CATCHING UP." JUL 6 - 1943

(EDITORS: ONE TAKE OF THIS DISPATCH IS DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION. IT WILL BE INSERTED AT THIS POINT UPON ARRIVAL).

AMONG THE FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING OR SHARING IN THE KILL OF ENEMY PLANES WERE:

SERGT. BERNARD E. DOONE OF 705 EAST LONG AVENUE, NEWCASTLE, PA., ME-109; SERGT. WILLIAM T. BRADY OF 954 WEBSTER AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., ME-109; SERGT. OTIS W. HWARTON OF EWING, MO., ME-109; SERGT. WILLIAM R. CARNEY, JR., OF 830 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, LAKELAND, FLA., AND SERGT. ANDY GUINN OF CULPEPER, VA., JOINTLY ONE ME-109; SERGT. ROBERT S. KING OF OVERTON, TEX., AND SERGT. THOMAS F. MCCAFFREY OF 11 NORTH BOSTON AVENUE, LENNOX CITY, N.J., JOINTLY ONE ME-109; SERGT. EDWARD J. DUMAS, JR., OF PEABODY, MASS., FW-190; SERGT. CHESTER C. SUMMER OF 26 LIBERTY STREET, NEW BEDFORD, MASS., MA-202; SERGT. ROBERT T. DENNIS OF FISHER, ARK, FW-190.

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LIGHTNING PILOTS SCORING THE SIX VICTORIES ABOUT GERBINI AIR FIELDS WERE LIEUTENANTS THEODORE P. JOCHEMS OF WICHITA, KAS., ME-109, HIS THIRD VICTIM; HOWARD M. PRYOR OF TROY, N.Y., MA-202; JOHN A. RAPUTO OF JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., ME-109; EUGENE E. PHILLIPS OF PLYMOUTH, O., MA-202; JAMES R. GANT OF FORT WORTH, TEX., MA-200 AND ROBERT MUIR OF CLARENDON HILLS, ILL., MA-202. JUL 6 - 1943

TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE REPORTED DESTROYED IN OTHER OPERATIONS. ONE WAS AN ITALIAN FLOAT PLANE WHICH FELL VICTIM TO A BALTIMORE PATROLING THE TYRRHENIAN SEA. THE OTHER WAS SHOT DOWN BY THE COASTAL AIR PATROL SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY JOSEPH NORTON

AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 5-(AP)- A GERMAN AIR FORCE TEAM BROKEN IN ACTION OVER SICILY WAS TAKING TIME OUT TODAY TO HOLD FUNERAL SERVICES FOR AT LEAST 18 MEMBERS--FLIERS WHO WERE SENT UP TO INTERFERE WITH A FLYING FORTRESS CELEBRATION OVER CATANIA.

SOME OF THE GERMAN GROUP WERE FLYING THE LATEST TYPE MESSERSCHMITT 109S, BUT THEIR DARING AGGRESSIVENESS COST THEM THEIR LIVES--THEY CAME TOO CLOSE TO THE FORTRESSES.

THE ALLIED BOMBERS WERE ATTACKED FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THEY REACHED CATANIA. THEY FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THE CITY, UNLOADED THEIR BOMBS, AND WITH ALL GUNS BLAZING CONTINUED THE RUNNING BATTLE UNTIL THEY WERE 50 MILES FROM THE SEA. THE CREW OF ONE FORTRESS UPON REACHING THEIR HOME AIRPORT TOOK STOCK AND FOUND THAT THEY HAD KNOCKED DOWN THREE FIGHTERS. ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LEDGER THEY COUNTED A DOZEN GAPING HOLES--THE RESULT OF HITS FROM 20-MILLIMETER AERIAL BOMBS.

LATER AS THEY HUDDLED AROUND A SOLDIER WHO WAS DISHING OUT DOUGHNUTS, THE GROUP TOLD OF THE BATTLE.

"THE FIRST FIGHTER CAME OUT JUST AS WE GOT TO THE COAST OF SICILY," PILOT FIRST.LIEUT.PHILIP K.DEVINE, OF PRICE, OKLA.,

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RECOUNTED. "FIVE MINUTES OFF THE TARGET THE FIGHTERS CAME DOWN IN SINGLE FILE FROM THE REAR, DROPPING AERIAL BOMBS IN A STRING ABOVE OUR FORMATION. THE BOMBS BURST ALL AROUND US. WITH THE FLAK AND THE FIGHTERS, THE FIREWORKS WERE REALLY POPPING. ONE OF THE FELLOWS EVEN MADE A CRACK ABOUT IT. I HEARD HIM HOLLER, "I TOLD YOU GUYS THIS WAS GOING TO BE A GOOD FOURTH.'" JUL 6 - 1943

CO-PILOT FIRST LIEUT.J.W.BIGHAM, JR., OF 208 CENTER ST., ORGAN CITY, ORE., TOOK UP THE TALE.

"THEY WERE AGGRESSIVE AS HELL AND HAD LOTS OF GUTS," HE AFFIRMED.

STAFF SERGT.JOHN J.HOPKINS, OF 47 ZABRISKIE ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J., DREW FIRST BLOOD FROM HIS POSITION AS TAIL GUNNER. HE FOUND THE MESSERSCHMITTS DIVING ON HIM IN PAIRS.

"TWO OPENED UP AT ABOUT 800 YARDS AND I WAS LOOKING RIGHT INTO THEIR CANNONS AND WING GUNS. TWINKLING LIKE LIGHTS ON A CHRISTMAS TREE, THEIR SHELLS WERE JUST MISSING OUR SHIP. I KEPT TRADING BURSTS WITH THEM UNTIL ONE GOT WITHIN 100 FEET. THEN HIS ENGINE BROKE UP. I SAW THE PUFF AND HE STARTED DOWN. THE OTHER PEELED OFF."

B10

SOME ONE CALLED TO THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, STAFF SERGT.STANLEY J.NIKULA, OF 1023 NORTH HERMITAGE ST., CHICAGO, "GO AFTER THAT BABY ABOVE HIM."

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"I GOT HIM IN TWO BURSTS," NIKULA REPORTED, "AND I SAW HIM ROLL OVER."

RADIO OPERATOR TECHNICAL SERGT.THOMAS W.WILSON, OF 2204 OHIO

30.24——5723

AVE., GRANITE CITY, ILL., FILLED IN THE NEXT CHAPTER WITH A FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT BY AN EXPLOSIVE 20-MILLIMETER SHELL INTO HIS COMPARTMENT.

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"IT CAME THROUGH THE WALL ABOVE ME," HE SAID, "AND PICKED OFF THE BAND ON THE OXYGEN BOTTLE AS NEAT AS A WHISTLE. ONE PIECE CLIPPED THE CO-PILOT'S SHOE HEELS. THE SCRATCHED PILOT HISSED BETWEEN HIS LEGS TO THE TURRET GUNNER, 'HE MISSED ME COMPLETELY. I GUESS I'M PRETTY LUCKY.'"

THE THIRD MESSERSCHMITT WAS POLISHED OFF BY TECHNICAL SERGT. E.F.KING, OF MARFA, TEX., THE WAIST GUNNER, WHO FOUND "ONE OF THE GERMAN JOBS COMING WITH HIS GUNS GOING 600 YARDS AWAY. HE DUCKED OUT OF OUR SIGHT AND THEN RETURNED AT ABOUT 400 YARDS--JUST IN TIME TO CATCH TWO OF MY BURSTS. I SHOT HOLES OUT OF HIS TAIL TRYING TO GET HIM. HE KEPT ON COMING AND FINALLY AT ABOUT 300 FEET HE BROKE INTO FLAMES. EVEN THEN HE TRIED TO RAM US BUT I THINK I KILLED HIS ENGINE. HE PEELED OFF SHORT AND WENT DOWN."

THE FURY OF THE BATTLE PROMPTED PRIVATE ROBERT BEAR OF 2600 NORTH CENTRAL AVE., KNOXVILLE, TENN., TO GET IN THE LAST WORD.

"I WONDER IF THEY HAD A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH BACK HOME?" HE ASKED.

B213PEW

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A140

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 5-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER PUBLICLY THANKED AN ANONYMOUS "NON-COM" TODAY FOR HIS "SOLDIERLY OBSERVATIONS" ON THE NEED FOR SMARTER SALUTING BY SOME

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AMERICAN OFFICERS IN NORTH AFRICA.

IN A NOTE TO THE EDITOR OF STARS AND STRIPES, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF SAID THAT A LETTER WHICH THE ARMY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ON JULY 3 FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER HAD "EMERSED THOUGHTS THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ISSUED IN FORM INSTRUCTIONS IN TRAINING MEMORANDA AND IN EVERY OTHER WAY THAT HAD OCCURRED TO ME."

"I AM HOPEFUL THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF HIS LETTER AND ITS PUBLICATION THERE WILL RESULT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS TO WHICH "NON-COM" HAS TAKEN EXCEPTION. HIS LETTER CLEARLY INDICATES THAT HE HAS A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE NECESSITY OF DISCIPLINE AND OF THOSE PRACTICES AND CUSTOMS THAT DISTINGUISH A DISCIPLINED OFFICER OR SOLDIER FROM THOSE OF DOUBTFUL EFFICIENCY."

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SN1210AEW

AP

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B13

KX

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, JULY 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COL.O.N.CAMPBELL OF HARDIN, MONT., TRANSPORTATION ADVISER TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, DECLARED TODAY THAT A HUGE AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES CAN BE MOVED IN TRUCKS OVER THE BURMA ROAD TO CHINA AS SOON AS THE JAPANESE ARE DRIVEN BACK.

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COL.CAMPBELL, WHO [illegible] RETURNED FROM A 500-MILE TRIP BY JEEP UP THE BURMA ROAD TO A POINT ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF THE JAPANESE OUTPOSTS, SAID "THERE HAS BEEN MUCH SPECULATION ABOUT BY-PASSING THE BURMA ROAD TEMPORARILY AND SUPPLYING CHINA BY OTHER MEANS, BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT THE BURMA ROAD MUST REMAIN THE NUMBER ONE LINE OF COMMUNICATION."

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"UNTIL THE JAPS ARE BEATEN BACK FROM THE BURMA ROAD WE WONT GET VERY FAR TOWARDS SOLVING CHINA'S SUPPLY PROBLEM," CAMPBELL DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW. "I AM CONVINCED WE CAN BRING AMPLE SUPPLIES IN DAILY OVER THE ROAD."

CAMPBELL, AN AMERICAN WHEAT GROWER WHO HAS BEEN HAULING GRAIN, ORE AND LOGS OVER CORKSCREW MOUNTAIN ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 25 YEARS, SAID, "IT WONT TAKE MUCH TO PUT THE BURMA ROAD INTO AN EXCELLENT SHAPE. CONTRARY TO THE LEGENDS CIRCULATED BACK HOME THE BURMA ROAD IS NO TOUGHER THAN MOST MOUNTAIN ROADS IN OUR WEST.

"WITH THE BURMA ROAD WE CAN DO MUCH. WITHOUT IT--WELL, IT WILL BE A TOUGH ROW TO HOE."

B230PEW

A101

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CHUNGKING, JULY 5-(AP)-MRS. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WIFE OF THE CHINESE GENERALISSIMO, RETURNED TO THIS PROVISIONAL CAPITAL BY PLANE YESTERDAY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF ALMOST EIGHT MONTHS, DURING WHICH SHE MADE AN EXTENDED TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

FD845AEW

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30.24——5725

Add Chungking—Hearn promotion

NO CEREMONY FEATURED THE OCCASION AS

MAX HEARN DONNED HIS TWO STARS. AN OPEN BOX OF CIGARS PASSED AROUND T

ASSOCIATES ON THE HEADQUARTERS S... SERVED AS AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HI

PROMOTION.

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HEARN, A NATIVE OF TUSKEGO, ALA., GRADU

FROM WEST POINT WITH THE CLASS OF 1915. HE SERVED ON THE MEXICAN BORDE

WITH THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST VILLA AND LATER AS AN INFANTRY

OFFICER IN FRANCE. HE CAME TO CHINA IN 1942 AS CHIEF OF STAFF. HE IS

MARRIED, AND THE FATHER OF ONE SON AND A DAUGHTER WHO HAS JUST GRADUATE

FROM STEPHENS COLLEGE IN COLUMBIA, MO.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 5-(AP)-FOR THEIR ABILITY AND BRAVERY IN THE NOW FAMED BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA IN WHICH THEY SANK A JAPANESE TRANSPORT, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF A FLYING FORTRESS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL.

THEY INCLUDED STAFF SGT. CHARLES C.HAFTMAN OF (233 BOX), MILLSBORO, PA., AND SGT. DALE W.ALLTON OF (NORTH ST.) CROOKSVILLE, O.

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THEIR FORTRESS JOINED WITH OTHERS IN ANNIHILATING 22 TRANSPORTS AND WARSHIPS LAST MARCH.

LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES, ALSO GAVE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO OTHER BOMBER CREWS "FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN AERIAL ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY.

THOSE CITED INCLUDED: FIRST LT. NEILL C.KIRBY OF (22 CONVERSE ST.) BURLINGTON, VT.; FIRST LT. JOHN C. LOMBARD OF (45 BEACH HILL RD.) SC

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RSDALE, N.Y.; ST

RD.) SCARSDALE, N.Y.; STAFF SGT. JOSEPH F.GILLIS OF (237 NORTHWOOD AVE.) DU BOIS, PA.; SGT. ARTHUR J.LUTZ OF (1329 SOUTH ALBERT ST.) ALLENTOWN, PA.; SGT. LOUIS M.PRIFTI OF (5315 IRVING ST.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THEIR CITATION WAS FOR LOW-LEVEL BOMBING RUNS WHICH DAMAGED AND SET AFIRE AN ENEMY CARGO VESSEL, IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OFF RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, LAST JANUARY. THIS WAS THE SECOND AWARD OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THIS CREW.

FOR SINKING A SHIP AND SILENCING ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES OVER RABAUL IN JANUARY, OAKL LEAF CLUSTERS WERE AWARDED TO CAPT. WILLIAM P.THORINGTON OF (2009 MADISON AVE.) MONTGOMERY, ALA.; FIRST LT. RICHARD E.ZAHM OF (1415 NORTH JEFFERSON ST.) VANDERGRIFT, PA.; STAFF SGT. GERARD C.BENOIT OF (131 HATHAWAY ST.) NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; SGT. ROBERT P.ELMERICK OF SUFFIELD, O.; CORP. CHARLES A.ISENBERGER OF (30 E. JAMES ST.) LANCASTER, PA.

AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER WENT TO SECOND LT. BERNARD W.RAPASKY OF

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.357 S.BROAD ST.) ELIZABETH, N.J., NAVIGATOR ON A LIBERATOR BOMBER WHICH SANK A WARSHIP NORTH OF MADANG, NEW GUINEA, IN DECEMBER.

NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 5-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS WERE THREATENED TODAY BY A STRONG PINCERS ACTION OF AMERICAN FORCES BEING DIRECTED PERSONALLY BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

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IN THIS ADAPTATION OF THE PINCER MOVEMENT TO AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE, NAVAL AND AERIAL UNITS FORMED THE NORTHERN LEVER OF THE NUTCRACKER, WHILE ISLAND-INVADING ARMY FORCES COMPRISED THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN ARM.

THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE STRATEGIC VILLAGE OF VURA ON VANGUNU ISLAND, JUST SOUTHEAST OF NEW GEORGIA ON SUNDAY, KILLING 300 JAPANESE.

THIS FOLLOWED THE SEIZURE ONE JUNE 30, AT THE OPENING OF THE VLATEST SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OFFENSIVE, OF A FIRM FOOTHOLD ON RENDOVA ISLAND, ONLY FIVE MILES FROM THE WESTERN SHORE OF NEW GEORGIA. THE AMERICANS THERE ARE WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE JAPANESE AIR BASE AT MUNDA, ONE OBJECTIVE OF THE NEW SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ACTIONS.

BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON VANGUNU AND RENDOVA WAS A THIRD FORCE OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AT VIRU ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF NEW GEORGIA. THE ENEMY BARGE BASE AT VIRU WAS CAPTURED IN ONE OF THE FIRST MOVES OF THE OFFENSIVE.

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(A NEW ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE ON NEW GEORGIA, THIS TIME AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON MONDAY. AMERICAN WARSHIPS STEAMED INTO THE NARROW KULA GULF BETWEEN NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND AND BOMBARDED VILA, ENEMY BASE ON KOLOMBANGARA, AND BAR BAIROKO ON NEW GEORGIA.)

COMPLETION OF THE MOVES AGAINST NEW GEORGIA ISLAND WOULD GIVE THE AMERICANS A GOOD AIR BASE AT MUNDA, A STEPPING STONE TO RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, STRONGEST JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

MUNDA WAS ATTACKED BY TORPEDO AND DIVE-BOMBERS, WHICH DROPPED 1,000 AND 2,000 POUND BOMBS ON CAMP SECTORS AND HARBOR OUTPOSTS, THE MONDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED.

TWENTY ONE JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER RENVOVA. THEY WERE PART OF TWO FORMATIONS OF 18 AND 16 PLANES THAT ATTEMPTED TO RAID AMERICAN POSITIONS ON RENDOVA.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO IS IN SUPREME COMMAND OF ALL LAND, AIR AND SEA FORCES IN THE NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FLEW TO NEW GUINEA LAST MONTH. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME IN EIGHT MONTHS THAT HE WENT INTO THE FIELD TO DIRECT OPERATIONS. LAST OCTOBER HE TOOK CHARGE OF THE CAMPAIGN THAT RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF BUNA, NEW GUINEA, AND ROUTED THE JAPANESE FROM THE PAPUAN PENINSULA.

NO ACTION WAS REPORTED FROM NASSAU BAY ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA BELOW SALAMAUA WHERE THE ALLIES MADE A SUCCESSFUL LANDING IN THE OTHER BIG MOVE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRALIAN AAA TODAY.

U.S. DIVE BOMBERS HEAVILY ATTACKED BAIROKO ANCHORAGE ON THE WESTERN END OF NEW GEORGIA AND TORPEDO BOMBERS HIT AT THE ENEMY SEA PLANE BASE AT REKATA BAY, SANTA ISABEL ISLAND.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED THAT A JAPANESE PLANE UNSUCCESS-

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30.24——5727

FULLY ATTEMPTED TO BOMB AN ALLIED SHIP IN THE ARAFURA SEA ABOVE AUSTRALIA.

BAGGING OF THE TWO ENEMY PLANES OVER RENDOVA RAISED TO 157 THE TOTAL SHOT DOWN IN ALMOST DAILY SKY BATTLES THERE SINCE THE ISLAND WAS SEIZED BY AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCES JUNE 30 AS PART OF A PACIFIC OFFENSIVE EXTENDING SOUTHWESTWARD IN A 700 MILES ARC TO SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA.

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BAIROKO ANCHORAGE IS ON THE KULA GULF IN AN AREA WHERE A NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON MONDAY NIGHT SAID IT WAS INDICATED THAT A NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND JAPANESE SHIPS WAS IN PROGRESS.

ADD melbourne —

COMMISSIONER JUSTICE LOWE SAID THE COMMISSION HAD DECIDED TO DETERMINE FIRST WHETHER ANY DOCUMENT ACTUALLY WAS MISSING AND, IF SO, TO DISCOVER ITS NATURE.

CURTIN ALREADY HAS STATED IN PARLIAMENT THAT NO DOCUMENT IS MISSING, AND WARD ACCEPTED THIS STATEMENT. WARD HAS BEEN UNDER SUSPENSION FROM THE CABINET PENDING THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

J.V.BARRY, ATTORNEY FOR THE LABOR MINISTER, ATTACKED THE LEGALITY OF THE COMMISSION'S STRUCTURE, DECLARING THAT MATTERS RAISED WITHIN PARLIAMENT, WHERE WARD MADE HIS ALLEGATION REGARDING THE DOCUMENT, WERE PROTECTED BY PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE INVESTIGATED BY AN OUTSIDE TRIBUNAL.

CONSEQUENTLY, BARRY ADDED, IF WARD IS COMPELLED TO GIVE EVIDENCE, HE WILL REFUSE TO NAME THE PERSON BY WHOM THE MINISTER SAID HE HAD BEEN RELIABLY INFORMED THAT THE DOCUMENT WAS MISSING.

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A115KX

(EDITOR'S NOTE: AMERICAN PLANES COVERING JOINT ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE LANDING OPERATIONS IN THE ENEMY-HELD CENTRAL SOLOMON ISLANDS JUNE 30 SCORED ONE OF THE GREATEST AIR VICTORIES OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SHOOTING DOWN, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL FIGURES, 101 JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN A SINGLE DAY AT A COST OF ONLY 17 UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT. IN THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH LEIF ERICKSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES, REPORTS FOR THE FIRST TIME HOW THE GREAT AIR BATTLE WAS PRECIPITATED.)

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

U.S.AIR HEADQUARTERS, GUADALCANAL, JUNE 30 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED TODAY ON RENDOVA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, AND BUT FOR THE CHANCE INTRUSION OF A SINGLE JAPANESE MEDIUM BOMBER, THE OPERATION MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITHOUT ENEMY INTERRUPTION.

THE BOMBER, OF A TYPE CALLED "BETTEY" BY THE AMERICAN FLIERS, EVIDENTLY WAS OUT ON PATROL AT THE TIME OF THE LANDINGS. IT WAS SPOTTED BY AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS SKIPPING ALONG THE EDGES OF THE THICK WEATHER WHICH HELPED CONCEAL OUR INVASION FLEET.

THAT WAS ABOUT 10:40 A.M. THE FIGHTERS PROMPTLY SHOT "BETTEY" INTO THE SEA, BUT NOT BEFORE THE BOMBER MANAGED TO RADIO KAHILI, THE ENEMY'S MAJOR AIRDROME AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BOUGANVILLE ISLAND, 150 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

TWENTY MINUTES LATER A FLIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 20 ZEROS CAME DOWN FROM KAHILI. OUR FIGHTERS SCRAMBLED WITH THE ENEMY, AND IN

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20 MINUTES MORE SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 15 OF THE JAPANESE PLANES.

THE ENEMY NEXT SENT DOWN A WAVE OF MEDIUM AND DIVE BOMBERS, WHICH WERE INTERCEPTED ABOUT 3:15P.M., OR MORE THAN TWO HOURS AFTER THE INVASION CONVOY, ITS TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT UNLOADED, HAD STARTED BACK TO BASE.

AFTER ANOTHER 40 MINUTES A THIRD WAVE OF ENEMY PLANES--COMPOSED THIS TIME ENTIRELY OF "BETTIES"--ATTEMPTED TO STRIKE AT THE SHIPS OF THE CONVOY. A LARGE PROPORTION OF THESE PLANES, AS WELL AS OF THOSE IN THE SECOND WAVE, WERE KNOCKED OUT OF THE AIR BY THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

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BY THEN, RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED, THE JAPANESE HAD EXHAUSTED ALL THE USEFUL STRIKING STRENGTH THEY HAD AVAILABLE. BUT IN A FINAL, FUTILE FLIGHT THEY CALLED OUT ABOUT 20 PLODDING, TWO-WING FLOATPLANES FROM THEIR SEAPLANE BASE AT FAISI ON SHORTLAND ISLAND.

OUR FIGHTERS POLISHED OFF AT LEAST 14.

WHILE THE ENEMY WAS TRYING FOR BOMB-SHOTS AT THE CONVOY, FLIGHTS OF AMERICAN DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS STRUCK THE JAPANESE AIRFIELD AT MUNDA POINT ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND BOTH MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

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THE DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS ALSO HIT VIA AIRFIELD ON KOLOMBANGAR ISLAND NORTHWEST OF NEW GEORGIA IN THE MORNING RAID.

THE AMERICANS PROFITED BY A FREAKISH WEATHER ADVANTAGE BOTH IN THE LANDINF OF TROOPS AND IN THE OPERATION OF FIGHTER SQUADRONS. A STORM FRONT, WHICH AT POINTS WAS THICK AND SOLID FROM SEA LEVEL TO 10,000 FEET, BLACKED OUT THE JAPANESE LANDING GROUNDS IN THE AREA, BUT THE AMERICAN FIELDS ON BOTH GUADALCANAL AND RUSSELL ISLANDS HAD CLEAR WEATHER PERFECT FOR FLYING.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY HENDERSON FIELD ON GUADALCANAL AND ITS TWO NEARBY FIGHTER STRIPS WERE SWEPT BY MINIATURE DUST STORMS STIRRED UP BY THE PROPELLERS OF A CONSTANT STREAM OF PLANES.

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Add Baires

TEN OF THE GROUP, ALSO CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING CONTRIBUTORS IN COLLECTION OF FUNDS, WERE ABSOLVED PARTIALLY OF THAT CHARGE, ALTHOUGH VASQUEZ INDICATED THE INVESTIGATION WOULD CONTINUE.

BY CHARLES GUPTILL

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 5-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI TOLD MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY AT AN INDEPENDENCE DAY LUNCHEON TODAY THAT ARGENTINA "WILL BE WITH THE NATIONS OF AMERICA IN ALL FIELDS WHERE IT IS CALLED BY ITS PLEDGED WORD AND ITS DUTIES FOR PANAMERICAN COOPERATION."

HE ADDRESSED MORE THAN 1,000 AMERICANS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF 26 UNITED NATIONS, WHO WARMLY APPLAUDED HIS RENEWED ASSURANCES THAT ARGENTINA WOULD STAND WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

"ANY NATION OR ANY ENTITY WHICH TRIES TO HINDER OR OBSTRUCT OUR PROGRAM OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY NOT ONLY IS NOT WITH ARGENTINA BUT ALSO IS AGAINST ARGENTINA," HE DECLARED.

U.S. AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR, SAYING THAT A TERRIBLE YEAR HAD BEEN SAFELY WEATHERED, ADDED THAT THE QUESTION NO LONGER WAS "IF" THE ALLIES ACHIEVED VICTORY BUT RATHER "WHEN."

TURNING TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR DAVID VICTOR KELLY, ARMOUR OBSERVED;

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30.24——5729

"IF ON THE DATE WE ARE OBSERVING TODAY ENGLAND LOST A MEMBER OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY IN HIS PLACE SHE WAS TO SECURE FOR ALL TIME A TRUE AND LOYAL FRIEND."

KELLY FOR HIS PART DECLARED IT WOULD BE LOGICAL AND INTELLIGENT IF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ITSELF CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY BECAUSE ITS PRESENT GREATNESS WAS "DIRECTLY DUE TO THE LESSON WHICH THE MOTOR COUNTRY LEARNT AND ACTED UPON WHEN THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED STATES REVOLTED AGAINST THE OLD COLONIAL POLICY."

SN1205AEW

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JULY 5-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL JOHN H. HOOVER, FRESH FROM CONFERENCE IN MARTINIQUE, SAYS HE REGARDS AS FAVORABLE THE OUTLOOK FOR SETTLING THAT ISLAND'S TANGLED RELATIV

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THE OUTLOOK FOR SETTLING THAT ISLAND'S TANGLED RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

HE RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM TALKS WITH ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, VICHY FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE, WHO INVITED THE UNITED STATES TO SEND AN ENVOY TO DISCUSS A CHANGE OF "FRENCH AUTHORITY" IN THE ISLANDS.

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HOOVER DECLINED TO EXPAND ON HIS STATEMENT EXCEPT TO SAY THAT THE CONFERENCES WERE NOT CONCLUDED, BUT HE DID NOT INDICATE WHAT HIS NEXT STEP WOULD BE.

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT HE HAD FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON THE RESULTS OF HIS CONVERSATIONS. IN ANNOUNCING THAT HOOVER WOULD FLY TO FORT DE FRANCE TO SEE ROBERT, THE NAVY HAD STRESSED THAT HIS ROLE WOULD NOT BE THAT OF AN ENVOY.

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IT WAS HELD PROBABLE THAT GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, CO-PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION NOW ENROUTE FROM ALGIERS TO THE UNITED STATES, WOULD STOP HERE TO VISIT ADMIRAL HOOVER.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT AN "AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE" WOULD BE SENT TO THE CARIBBEAN IN AN EFFORT TO SWING MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE INTO THE RANKS OF THE FRENCH FORCES FIGHTING THE AXIS.

FD844AEW

KX (FOR ALBUQUERQUE) (ASKED)

MEXICO CITY, JULY 5-(AP)-THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT POLITICAL GROUP, ANNOUNCED ITS BELIEF THAT IT HAD CARRIED THE NATION'S CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS SUNDAY AS THE FOUR-DAY TASK OF COUNTING BALLOTS BEGAN TODAY.

THE ELECTION, WHICH DREW A POSSIBLE 2,000,000 OF THE COUNTRY'S 3,000,000 REGISTERED VOTERS TO THE POLLS, PASSED WITH LITTLE OF THE VIOLENCE THAT SOMETIMES HAS ACCOMPANIED ELECTIONS IN THE PAST.

IT WAS MEXICO'S FIRST WAR-TIME ELECTION IN 100 YEARS.

SUPPORT IN CONGRESS FOR PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO WAS NOT ENDANGERED SINCE OPPOSITION CANDIDATES WERE FEW.

WITH THE ISSUE STILL OFFICIALLY IN DOUBT, ANTONIO VILLALOBOS, PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, SAID IT WAS HIS PERSONAL IMPRESSION BASED ON REPORTS FROM PARTY WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

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THAT HIS PARTY HAD WON ALL CONTESTS.

MANUEL GOMEZ MORIN, HEAD OF THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL ACTION PARTY, HOWEVER, CLAIMED VICTORY FOR HIS NOMINEES AND MANY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES DECLARED THEY HAD WON.

San Jose, Costa Rica, July --(ap)--A long-range quinine producing program, established with a base of 2,000,000 cinchona seeds flown out of the Philippines by Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Fischer at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in one of the last planes to leave those embattled islands, now is under development in this mountainous Central American republic.

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It is the same development mentioned recently by Vice President Wallace as one of the projects of his board of economic warfare, with both the army and defense supplies corporation holding interested hands.

But full credit for its existence apparently is due Colonel Fischer, who flew the seeds out to Australia and later took them by boat to the United States.

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With a group of experts, Fischer arrived here in mid-May for five weeks of rugged traveling, inspecting, locating and testing land suitable for cinchona development. He found what he was seeking and now is back in the united states with the actual planting here expected to begin soon.

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The entire development is NO short-range plan to supply quinine in this war, but a far-sighted project to commence cultivation of this vital drug in the Americas, insuring that never again with the United States be caught without a sufficient quantity and source of supply.

It will be four years at the soonest before it will produce--possibly longer.

The plans, carried through with the close help and cooperation of Costa Rican authorities, call for 25-year development under United States direction and supervision, after which it will revert to the Costa Rican government to control and continue.

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Meanwhile, planners like Louis R. Stadtmiller of Stamford, Conn., BEW man who will be the overall supervisor here, hope to interest Costa Rican farmers in the culture of cinchona, thus establishing it firmly throughout the area.

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Behind the entire program there is a fascinating story dating from 1916, when Fischer became chief of the forestry section of the Philippine government, to his present search for a suitable property for a cinchona plantation in Costa Rica. For it was he who introduced and developed cinchona in the Philippines and it is he who now is returning it to its original native habitat--the western hemisphere, from which it was taken long ago to the Netherlands Indies for cultivation.

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However, he is returning the fine Ledgeriana strain, developed by an Englishman named Ledger and superior to any other type. His seeds and seedlings now in the Glendale nurseries in Washington are proving extremely fertile. An excellent batch of some 200,000 seedlings, developed during the past year, already have been sent to Guatemala and other latin American countries where they are thriving.

CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR II NOW NUMBER 91,644, OF WHOM 31,579 ARE LISTED AS MISSING.

THE ARMED SERVICES HAVE REPORTED 16,696 DEAD, 21,828 WOUNDED AND 21,541 IMPRISONED BY THE ENEMY, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION (OWI) REPORTED.

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ARMY CASUALTIES TOTAL 64,621, THE OWI SAID, AND NAVY LOSSES NUMBER 27,023.

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NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THE HERALD-TRIBUNE SAYS THAT AFTER A SECRET TRIP TO MARTINIQUE, CAMILLE JEAN FERNAND-LAURENT, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, HAS REPORTED THAT ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE ANTILLES, IS SEEKING AN HONORABLE WAY TO GO OVER TO THE ALLIES.

THE NEWSPAPER STATES THAT FERNAND-LAURENT, WHO WAS A PARIS PUBLISHER, INDICATED IN HIS REPORT THAT ADMIRAL ROBERT FEELS BOUND BY OATH TO MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN AND THAT THE ADMIRAL WOULD WELCOME FORCE AS AN HONORABLE SOLUTION OF HIS PROBLEM.

FERNAND-LAURENT IS QUOTED IN THE STORY AS SAYING:

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"CONTRARY TO THE SECRET WISH OF THE ADMIRAL (WHO WOULD WELCOME AMERICAN ATTACK AS A GLORIOUS WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA IN WHICH HE FINDS HIMSELF) THERE IS NOT HOPE OF ANY INTERVENTION BY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS DECIDED, TO USE HIS OWN EXPRESSION, 'TO LET HIM STEW IN HIS OWN JUICE'".

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THE HERALD-TRIBUNE SAYS FERNAND-LAURENT REPORTED THAT THE ONLY FORCE TO WHICH THE ADMIRAL COULD YIELD WOULD BE FRENCH FORCE AND HE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE JOB OF REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF ALGIERS IN THE MATTER, SAYING:

"MY DEFINITE OPINION IS THAT I CAN BRING THE TWO ISLANDS (MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE) WITH THE FLEET INTACT TO THE ALLIES BY PERSUADING ADMIRAL ROBERT TO YIELD TO THE APPEARANCE OF FORCE."

FERNAND-LAURENT, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ESCAPED FROM FRANCE INTO SPAIN ON DECEMBER 31, 1942 AND MADE HIS WAY TO LONDON AND GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE.

NEW YORK,JULY 5-(AP) ...ODAM,HOME OF THE LATE KAISER WILHELM II,AND MUNICH,BIRTHPLACE OF ADOLF HITLER'S NAZI PARTY,HAVE BEEN MADE CLOSED ZONE TOWNS,ACCORDING TO THE BERLIN RADIO.

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THE BERLIN BROADCAST,REPORTED BY BBC AND RECORDED HERE BY CBS,SAID THAT THREE OTHER TOWNS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN GERMANY HAVE BEEN ACCORDED THE SAME TREATMENT.THE OTHER TOWNS WERE NOT NAMED,NOR WAS THERE ANY REASON GIVEN FOR THE ACTION TAKEN.

...WHO DO NOT LIVE IN THESE TOWNS CAN NOW ONLY MOVE INTO THEM IF THEY OBTAIN PERMISSION,"THE BERLIN RADIO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

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AS FOR ...

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO ARRIVED IN SINGAPORE TODAY TO CONFER WITH FIELD MARSHAL COUNT HISAICHI TERAUCHI, SUPREME COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN THE SOUTHERN AREA "AND TO INSPECT PERSONALLY ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH."

THE BROADCAST, FROM A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH, WAS AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. DOMEI ALSO SAID ANOTHER MOTIVE OF TOJO'S VISIT WAS TO "PREPARE THE NEW POLICY FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONS."

THE OWI, DECLARING THE BROADCAST DID NOT SPECIFY THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS TOJO PLANNED TO INSPECT, POINTED OUT THAT TERAUCHI'S COMMAND PRESUMABLY INCLUDES THE NEW GUINEA-SOLOMONS AREA WHERE A STRONG NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE IS UNDERWAY.

UNDATED GERMAN RADIO

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT THAT THE GRAVES OF "SOME 1,000 MURDERED UKRANIANS" HAD BEEN FOUND NEAR THE TOWN OF WINNIZA IN THE VICINITY OF ZHITOMIR -- ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KIEV.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID IT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THE GRAVES WERE DUG BETWEEN 1938 AND 1941 AND ...

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TAINED THE BODIES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE NAZI ANNOUNCER SAID EXHUMATIONS HAD BEGUN AND IT WOULD BE "PROV-EN THAT THE MURDERED ALL WERE VICTIMS OF THE OGPU," RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.

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THE BROADCAST RECALLED THE EARLIER ALLEGATIONS OF GERMAN PROPAGAND-ISTS THAT THE BODIES OF 10,000 POLES, WHICH THEY ASSERTED HAD BEEN SLAIN BY THE RUSSIANS, HAD BEEN UNCOVERED IN THE SMOLENSK REGION. THESE CHARGES LED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON TO REQUEST AN INVESTIGATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS--A REQUEST WHICH INTENSIFIED POLISH DIFFERENCES WITH MOSCOW AND WAS A FACTOR IN THE DIPLOMATIC BREACH THAT LATER DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

UNDATED FOURTH OF JULY OVERSEAS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICANS AROUND THE WORLD CELEBRATED THE 167TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR NATION'S INDEPENDENCE YESTERDAY ENTHUSIASTICALLY ASSISTED BY THEIR ALLIES.

IN MOSCOW'S PHILHARMONIC HALL, LONDON'S HYDE PARK, AT ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, AND IN THE CAPITALS OF LATIN-AMERICA AMERICANS AND THEIR FRIENDS GATHERED TO CELEBRATE THE DAY WHICH HAS BECOME A SYMBOL IN THE PRESENT-DAY BATTLE FOR THE FOUR FREEDOMS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS AND MEN JOINED THE CELEBRATION AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA AT WHICH GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY UNDER ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM PUNCTUATED THE CEREMONIES BY -IRING A 4X-GUN SALUTE WHICH SENT STARTLED NATIVES SCURRYING TO

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WINDOWS TO SEE IF AN AIR RAID WAS IN PROGRESS.

IN LONDON 25 AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN WERE HOSTS TO A LIKE NUMBER OF BRITISH GIRLS ON AN OLD-FASHIONED HAYRIDE--IN HYDE PARK--THE FIRST EVER SEEN IN ENGLAND--WHILE MANY OTHERS TOURED HISTORIC SPOTS ALONG THE THAMES RIVER AS GUESTS OF VICE ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY BLAKE, ENDING AT WINDSOR CASTLE WHERE THEY WERE PRESENTED TO KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH. RED CROSS CANTEENS HELD OPEN HOUSE.

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BRITISH COMMUNISTS OBSERVED THE DAY WITH A RALLY AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE, WHICH WAS OPENED WITH THE PLAYING OF THE PAUL ROBESON RECORDING OF "BALLAD FOR AMERICANS."

AT HISTORIC ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL HALF OF THE SERVICE WAS BROADCAST FROM THERE AND THE REMAINING HALF RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AT SULGRAVE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ANCESTRAL HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS WERE RAISED.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, HELD OPEN HOUSE AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW AND GUESTS DRANK A CONCOCTION WHICH THEY CALLED "CUBA LIBRANSKY," A CUBA LIBRA WITH VODKA SUBSTITUTED FOR RUM.

LATER RUSSIAN ARTISTS PRESENTED AN ALL-AMERICAN PROGRAM AT PHILHARMONIC HALL FEATURING GEORGE GERSHWIN'S "RHAPSODY IN BLUE," AND AMERICAN FOLK SONGS SUNG BY NATALIE SCHRILLER, MOSCOW OPERA PRIMA DONNA. PART OF THE PROGRAM WAS SHORT-WAVED TO THE UNITED STATES. PRESENT AT THE CONCERT WERE CAPTAIN EDWARD V.RICKENBACKER AND ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES WHO IS IN MOSCOW ON A RED CROSS MISSION.

LATIN AMERICA GAVE A DEMONSTRATION OF HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY.

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MESSAGES OF FELICITATION POURED IN FROM PRACTICALLY EVERY CAPITAL. MANY ARRANGED SPECIAL BROADCASTS AND NEWSPAPER FEATURED EDITORIALS AND PAID ADVERTISEMENTS BY MERCHANTS STRESSING THE BONDS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

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IN RIO DE JANEIRO, 4,000 BRAZILIAN STUDENTS STAGED A DEMONSTRATION IN THE PLAZA BEFORE THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, AND IN MEXICO CITY THE GOVERNMENT RADIO DEVOTED ITS NATIONWIDE BROADCAST TO A TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, FEATURING THE PLAYING OF THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

EVEN ARGENTINA, THUS FAR THE ONLY AMERICAN NATION WHICH HAS NOT ACTIVELY JOINED THE ANTI-AXIS BLOCK, PLANNED A CELEBRATION. MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY IN BUENOS AIRES WERE TO LUNCH TODAY WITH VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, AS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.

IN CHUNGKING, CHINESE WAR MINISTER HO YING-CHIN GAVE A DINNER AT THE WAR MINISTRY FOR LIEUT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, 70 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMANDER'S STAFF AND A NUMBER OF HIGH-RANKING CHINESE ARMY OFFICERS.

STILWELL, SPEAKING IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, LAUDED CHINA'S FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND SAID SHE WOULD BE GIVEN "THE FULLEST AMERICAN AID."

UNDATED RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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LAST YEAR'S MAJOR NAZI OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA BEGAN JUNE 13, NEARLY A MONTH EARLIER THAN YESTERDAY'S BIG ATTACK, WHEN THE GERMANS FLUNG THEIR MIGHT AGAINST A SMALL SECTION OF THE KHARKOV FRONT TO BEGIN A DRIVE THAT WON THEM RICH PRIZES--BUT PRIZES THEY COULD NOT HOLD.

ALTHOUGH THAT CAMPAIGN STARTED ON A COMPARATIVELY SMALL SCALE, IT SWELLED TO GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS WITH LIGHTNING-LIKE SWIFTNESS. TWO MONTHS AND FIVE DAYS LATER THE RUSSIANS SAID THE CAMPAIGN THAT FAR HAD COST THE ENEMY 1,250,000 MEN AND FABULOUS QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT, AS COMPARED WITH ONLY 606,000 SOVIET MEN LOST.

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IN YESTERDAY'S ATTACK, WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID BEGAN IN THE MORNING IN THE OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD SECTOR--THE SAME VICINITY AS THE 1942 INITIAL ACTION, BUT A LITTLE TO THE NORTH--THE REDS SAID THE GERMANS WERE USING "LARGE FORCES" OF INFANTRY AND TANKS, WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT. THE BATTLE BEGAN IN THE MORNING. BY NIGHT, THE SOVIET COMMAND REPORTED THAT AFTER VIOLENT FIGHTING THE INVADER ALREADY HAD LOST 586 TANKS, 203 PLANES AND THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS. IN ONE SECTOR ALONE, 3,000 GERMANS LOST THEIR LIVES.

YESTERDAY'S ACTION CONCLUDED A COMPARATIVE SILENCE OF 100 DAYS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, A MILD WEATHER INTERVAL FAR GREATER THAN THE NAZIS ALLOWED LAST YEAR OR THE YEAR BEFORE.

THIS YEAR, AS LAST, THEY HAD THEIR MAIN FORCES ARRAYED ON THE SAME FRONT.

BY JULY 7, 1942, THE NAZIS WERE POUNDING SAVAGELY AT THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FRONT. FOUR DAYS AFTER THAT THEY CAPTURED KURSK, CROSSED THE DON AND OCCUPIED HALF OF VORONEZH. BY JULY 12 THEY HAD LISICHANSK, 200 MILES SOUTH OF VORONSZH, AND WERE GRAVELY MENACING THE NORTH CAUCASUS. THEN THEY BEGAN THEIR ADVANCE DOWN THE DON VALLEY BETWEEN THE DON AND DONETZ RIVERS.

THEY AIMED TO CAPTURE STALINGRAD, CUT COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTH

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AND SOUTH RUSSIA, THEN SPLIT INTO TWO FORKS--ONE TO SWING ON MOSCOW FROM THE EAST, THE OTHER TO SMASH THROUGH TO THE CAUCASUS OIL FIELDS.

BY JULY 14, THE GERMANS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT HAD RZHEV. IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS THEY TOOK VOROSHILOVGRAD AND ROSTOV AS THEY DUG DEEPER INTO THE CAUCASUS, AND FINALLY THEY ARRIVED AT THE GATES OF STALINGRAD AND THE HISTORIC SIEGE BEGAN. THE OTHER GERMAN FORK SLASHED DEEPER UNTIL IT REACHED MOZDOK AND NALCHIK.

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THEY TOOK THE MAIKOP OIL FIELDS AND DROVE WITHIN 35 MILES OF THE GROZNY WELLS, BEING ABLE TO PARALYZE OPERATIONS FROM THE AIR. BY THIS TIME THEY WERE BUT 40 MILES FROM THE CASPIAN SEA.

SOON, HALF OF STALINGRAD WAS IN GERMAN HANDS, BUT THE RUSSIANS PUT UP THE GREAT DEFENSIVE WHICH AMAZED THE WORLD. THE GERMANS WERE CLOSING IN ON THREE SIDES AFTER HAVING OVERRUN THE KUBAN AND DON STEPPES. THEY CONTROLLED THE VOLGA AT STALINGRAD. THEY SEVERED VITAL RED COMMUNICATIONS FOR MILES ALONG THE RIVER.

THEN THE RUSSIANS' ALLY--WINTER--RETURNED, AND THEY SMASHED BACK.

FROM NOV. 10, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943, THE REDS RETOOK TOWNS IN THE CAUCASUS AND KUBAN AT A RATE OF A DOZEN A DAY, SHOVING THE GERMANS INTO A RAPIDLY ROLLING SNOWBALL OF RETREAT. THEY EVEN HAD TROUBLE KEEPING UP WITH THEM. THEY DROVE THEM COMPLETELY OUT OF STALINGRAD AND OTHER AREAS FAR TO THE WEST.

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THE RUSSIANS LIQUIDATED THREE ENEMY SPRINGBOARDS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT--RZHEV, GZATSK AND VIAZMA--AND BROKE THE BLOCKADE THE NAZIS KEPT FOR 18 MONTHS AT STALINGRAD.

IN FRONT OF MOSCOW, THE GERMANS WERE THROWN BACK 60 MILES.

THE RUSSIANS IN THEIR OUTER SMASH DROVE HUNDREDS OF MILES WESTWARD, REOCCUPYING THE GREAT DONETS VALLEY, RECAPTURING ROSTOV, KHARKOV AND KURSK, AND PUSHED NEARLY 200 MILES BEYOND THE KURSK-KHARKOV LINE TOWARD KIEV.

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THEN THE GERMANS FOLLOWED WITH A SHORT COUNTER-DRIVE IN WHICH THEY RECOUPED SOME OF THEIR LATEST LOSSES, DRIVING TO THE GATES OF KURSK AND RETAKING KHARKOV AND REOCCUPYING THE MAJOR PART OF THE DONETS BASIN.

ALONG THIS LINE THE GERMANS AND RUSSIANS HAD BEEN POISED FOR MONTHS--UNTIL MONDAY'S OFFENSIVE.

BLANK

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Six Japanese Warships Are Believed Sunk In Kula Gulf Battle; U. S. Loses a Cruiser

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ENEMY DEFEATED IN FIRST SEA CLASH IN SOLOMON DRIVE

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Cruisers, Destroyers Battle Throughout Night North of New Georgia.

PLANES JOIN FIGHT

Bombers Wreck Beached Enemy Destroyer with Direct Hits.

FOE RAIDS DARWIN

Seven Aircraft Shot Down, Allies Lose Same Number.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, July 7—(AP) Blazing guns of American warships probably sank six and damaged four of a Japanese cruiser-destroyer force in a close range battle in Kula gulf, central Solomons, the Allied High Command reported triumphantly today. One United States cruiser was sunk.

The first big sea victory in the week-old Pacific offensive was scored the night of July 5 and in the early morning hours of July 6 in a narrow body of water between New Georgia and Kolombangara islands.

Classifications of the enemy ships was not immediately available in the first meager reports from the battle scene.

Beached Ship Destroyed

After the engagement was broken off, American medium torpedo and dive bombers carried on by blasting a beached Japanese destroyer with 500 pound bombs.

The battle occurred a day later but in the same sector where American warships on the night of July 4 and in the pre-dawn of July 5 bombarded Bairoko anchorage on New Georgia and the enemy base of Vila on Kolobangara, during which the U. S. destroyer Strong was sunk, according to advices from the Navy in Washington.

Japs Raid Darwin

The announcement of the naval victory was accompanied by reports of the successful dispersal of 48 raiders over Darwin, additional sky defeats for the enemy over the central Solomons, a 28-ton bomb attack on the Japanese airdrome of Balale in the northern Solomons and an unsuccessful 15-plane enemy raid on Nassau bay, New Guinea.

The communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who is in the field in New Guinea personally directing the new offensive, gave this terse picture of the sea fight:

"Preliminary dispatches report that our naval surface units intercepted an enemy force of cruisers and destroyers in the Kula gulf during the night of the Fifth.

"Details are not yet available and a final assessment cannot be made but it is indicated that six enemy ships probably were sunk and four damaged.

"We lost one cruiser."

"One damaged enemy destroyer, beached near Sambera harbor, was attacked by our medium dive bombers which scored seven direct hits with 500 pound bombs, resulting in violent explosions and fires."

Drive Enters Second Week

The victory was announced by headquarters of Gen. MacArthur just one week to a day after the Pacific offensive opened with seizure of Rendova island in the Solomons and landing near Salamaua, New Guinea.

The Japanese air defeats also mounted, today's communique reporting that seven out of 48 enemy planes raiding Darwin were shot down while we also lost seven.

In air battles over Rendova and over the Kula gulf nine other enemy planes were downed.

Fifteen enemy planes raided Nassau bay near Salamaua where Americans established a beachhead a week ago.

The sea battle in a body of water 15 miles long and about eight miles across at its widest part had been preceded by the appearance on the night of July 4 and in the pre-dawn of July 5 of American warships which bombarded Bairoko anchorage on New Georgia, the point through which the enemy's menaced air base of Munda is supplied.

U. S. Destroyer Sunk

During the bombardment the United States destroyer Strong was sunk, the Navy reported from Washington. The sinking of the cruiser in the later Navy battle was the third ship announced as lost in the Solomons since the Pacific offensive opened June 30.

During the landings on Rendova island, the troopship McCawley was sunk by combined Japanese air and submarine action after it had discharged its troops.

Today's continuing air actions, in which the Japanese recognized the growing menace to their air bases in the north Solomons by persistently challenging American control of the skies, was foreseen in earlier reports from South Pacific headquarers (in which area the Solomons is located). Spokesmen at headquarters there said the Japanese would be forced to send over more and more of their planes.

The nine planes announced as shot down at Kula gulf and Kendova increased to 166 the number bagged over the Solomons area since the new offensive got under way.

Highlights of Offensive

In the first week of an offensive extending over a 700-mile arc from the Solomons to New Guinea, these were the highlights:

1. Rendova island within artillery shelling distance of the Munda air base on New Georgia seized and conquered in a single day.

2. Viru Harbor, on New Georgia across a narrow channel of water from Rendova, conquered.

3. Vangunu island just southeast of New Georgia, seized and completely occupied (an announcement made Tuesday from South Pacific headquarters.)

4. A beachhead established within 12 miles of the Japanese air base of Salamaua, northeastern New Guinea, at Nassau bay toward which Australians moved from points inland to effect a junction. Salamaua now is threatened from three sides by Australian and American patrols.

5. Japan's big air fortress of Rabaul, New Britain, pounded in repeated raids by 100 tons of bombs which have cut down the weight of air blows with which the enemy might parry the Allied drive.

6. Drawing out of elements of the Japanese navy with the resultant triumph in the Kula gulf.

(Dispatches from Washington placed total Japanese naval losses in the Solomons since the outbreak of the war at between 65 and 80 ships as against about 40 of ours.

For the fourth time within a week, the communique directed attention at Allied shipping in the Arafura sea between Australia and New Guinea.

Allied Convoy Attacked

Today's communique said three Japanese float planes and four medium bombers attempted to attack a small Allied convoy in daylight but were driven off by Allied fighters escorting the ships.

The raid reported on Darwin caused slight damage to ground installations. The seven enemy planes downed included five bombers and two fighters. Two other bombers were listed as probably destroyed and two damaged. Three of the pilots of the seven ships we lost were saved and three others were seen to bail out.

Four hundred miles northwest of Darwin, Allied medium bombers started fires and explosions on Penfoei airdrome at Koepang on Dutch Timor.

On Dutch New Guinea, the Japanese-held villages of Keaukwa near Kaukenau was bombed by two-engined raiders. Also on Dutch New Guinea, four-engined bombers struck at the airdrome on Babo in adverse weather.

Japs Raid New Guinea

In the New Guinea battle sector nine Japanese bombers and four fighters "ineffectively raided" the Bena Bena area 90 miles northwest of Lae. This inland area is known to have had emergency landing fields before the war but the infrequent raids made by the enemy there have been reported without elaboration.

Near Lae, above Salamaua, bombers struck at Labu Lagoon where the enemy has been known to secret supply barges.

Some five miles from Salamaua, patrol clashes were reported at Bobdubi.

Today's communique said the 15-plane enemy raid on Nassau bay caused no damage.

It also reported a raid, previously announced from Washington, of an attack by big Liberator bombers on the Japanese airdrome at Ballale island in the Shortland islands below Bougainville. The raiders dropped 22 tons of high explosives which started fires. Despite interception by the fighters, all returned safely.

Hits blanketing the ferry terminal installations in Messina was stated officially.

Middle East Flyers Attack.

More than sixty Liberator bombers based in the Middle East joined in the devastating raids, shaking Messina in Sicily with nearly 375,000 pounds of bombs, a communique of the United States Ninth Air Force declared.

30 Forts Bag 41 Axis Planes

Former Bodyguard of Morgenthau Shoots Down 7 in Battle Over Sicily.

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Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 6 (A. P.).—Allied air forces, spearheaded by United States Flying Fortresses which shot down forty-one enemy fighters over Gerbini, struck paralyzing blows at Axis resistance yesterday over Sicily and Sardinia.

It first was announced that the fortresses had shot down thirty fighters but tonight it was stated officially after complete checking and comparison of pilot's reports that the score was forty-one, sending Axis losses for twenty-four hours to a total of fifty-three.

Twelve Allied planes were lost.

The smashing aerial offensive against the Italian outpost islands went through its third straight day with bombers roaring over Gerbini, Marsala, Licata, Sciacca and Catania in Sicily and Villacidro in Sardinia—all of them bases for the defending Axis aerial fleets.

In twenty-four hours ending yesterday, forty-two enemy planes were shot down against a loss of twelve Allied planes, it "caused extensive damage," the communique said, and bombs were laid on railway tracks, a roundhouse, a warehouse, freight yards, oil tanks and barracks by the Liberators striking in three waves. One string of bombs "fell across the Lazaretto mole."

The Liberators downed three enemy planes and returned without loss themselves.

Only 30 Forts in Attack.

Flying Fortresses striking at Gerbini won what is considered one of the greatest single-mission victories of the entire Mediterranean campaign by knocking down thirty out of more than 100 German fighters attacking them. One of the greatest individual victories emerged, too, when Staff Sergt. Benjamin Warmer of San Francisco destroyed seven fighters.

Despite the spectacular and

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seemingly suicidal tactics of the Germans, the Fortresses successfully reached and bombed Gerbini, where they showered explosives over the main airfield and nine satellite fields.

Less than thirty of the big four-motored craft participated in the raid. Outnumbered about four to one, they shot down an average of one enemy plane apiece and destroyed an estimated twenty-five more parked on the ground. Three Fortresses were lost.

Expert Nazi Flyers.

The Germans made desperate and expert efforts trying to break up the formation of Fortresses heading for Gerbini, said Col. Fay R. Upthegrove of Olean, N. Y.

"They came right up through their own flak which was pretty heavy and started dropping aerial bombs on us from about 1,000 feet up," he said. "Then they dive-bombed us, and it looked like they used a pattern attack in an effort to knock out the leading Fortresses and disrupt our formations. Most of their bombs were time-fused to explode at our altitude.

"We went right ahead into the bombing runs with all our guns going. I heard later they were attacking me from directly above, but I was too busy at the time to notice.

"It's pretty evident those pilots were not amateurs. I have never seen fighters attack so closely before. It looked like they thought the bombs would scatter us so they could pick us off individually. That's where we outmaneuvered them.

Tactics of Foe Described.

"After the bombs were dropped some of the fighters attacked the formation in a line from the stern. They would fire on one element and dive under the fire at another, then zoom over and come in on another from the front. Others would ride alongside the formation, peel off and hit individually."

The colonel, who led his thirteenth mission, praised the deadly shooting of Sergt. Warmer, a 6-foot-6-inch 275-pound former athletic star, who downed seven planes. Sergt. Warmer was formerly bodyguard to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.

But, Col. Upthegrove said there were others who accomplished an even greater feat and whose names may never be known—the gunners on the three Fortresses that were lost.

"Those boys were still firing away when their planes were burning all around them," he said. "I can't say enough for fellows who stay in there pitching like that. The ball turret gunner of one of the planes we lost got two fighters. The last the boys saw of him he was still firing away."

13 for One Fortress.

The crew of Sergt. Warmer's Fortress was credited with a total of thirteen victories—seven for Sergt. Warmer, three for Sergt. Emmett R. Worthey of Eldon, Mo., two for Sergt. Robert H. Creo of Pittsburgh, Pa., and one for Falvey G. Haynes, San Angelo, Tex.

The battle lasted only fifteen minutes, and the Fortresses' thirty victims all were registered within that time.

Their mission, which was to cascade hot steel and high explosive over the planes and installations at Gerbini, was accomplished with hardly less success. Bomb splinters tore through hurdles of planes sitting on the ground, destroying and damaging many. Hangars and administration buildings were hit and smoke was rising high when the big bombers left.

Besides the thirty victories officially attributed to Fortress gunners and five scored by Lightning pilots also over Gerbini, Allied headquarters announced that five planes had been destroyed by Malta aircraft and coastal squadrons had downed two more.

Discouraged the Nazis.

They handed the Germans such a savage mauling that throughout the rest of the day only about ten enemy fighters rose to meet succeeding bomber formations. Lockhead Lightnings downed five of these.

Bombers of the R. A. F. and South African Air Force, along with other groups of United States planes, ranged far and wide over Sicily and Sardinia. They reported meeting little fighter opposition, but some anti-aircraft fire. Villacidro, in Sardinia, and Catania, in Sicily, were raided by night bombers.

The forty-two enemy aircraft lost in twenty-four hours included only those shot down by planes of the Northwest African Air Forces.

[In contrast, the German communique as broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press asserted the British-American air forces lost fifty-one planes, mostly four-engined bombers, "in repeated thrusts against the Sicilian coasts yesterday." The Italian communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said the raids at Messina, Catania and Marsala caused "limited" damage and casualties. This communique reported an Axis raid on the harbor of Bizerte, a claim not immediately confirmed by Allied sources.]

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean, small bodies of British troops dashed on to the beaches of Axis-held Crete from shallow draft vessels Sunday night, raided airfields, destroyed grounded planes, left a number of oil dumps afire, and withdrew safely. The raid was announced last night in a Cairo communique.

In a broadcast to the Greek patriots on Crete, the British Ministry of Information in London quickly pointed out that "this is not an invasion" and cautioned them not to betray themselves by premature resistance.

"The day is coming when the signal will be given for the warriors of Crete to fight side by side with the invasion forces to exast justice for your enemy's crimes," the broadcast added. "Until then stay in your places."

The hard, quick thrust, which caught the Axis unawares, was described by the Cairo communique as "successful,"

made seven kills to establish what is probably an individual record for a foray's shooting. The sharpshooter was Staff Sergeant Benjamin Warmer 3d, of San Francisco.

Other Sicilian targets were Licata, Marsala, Sciacca, Catania and Messina and the objective in Sardinia was the air base of Villacidro.

12 Allied Planes Lost

A dozen Allied planes in all were lost.

The attackers flew against the Italian outposts from bases in French Africa, Malta and the Middle East and once again the Allied command pointed up the increased enemy opposition by calling it "vigorous."

The hardest fight was over Gerbini where the Germans tried everything including suicide tactics to block the Fortresses. The Americans fought through for 15 minutes to lay their explosives on the main and subsidiary airfields where additional grounded planes were destroyed.

Sergt. Warmer said at his home base: "I think we are quite capable of handling them the same way every mission if it becomes necessary. But I don't think they can stand it. In fact I doubt if they ever had a worse beating than they received today."

30 Fliers Lost

Thirty of his buddies were lost in the three destroyed bombers. One exploded during its bomb run and caught fire; a second went down in flames; the third was last seen heading toward the sea trailing smoke.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that the other 27 did their work well covering the target area throughout and leaving many parked planes afire.

U. S. Liberators from the Middle East delivered a heavy blow at the ferry terminal of Messina where nearly 375,000 pounds of high explosives were dropped in daylight by 60 planes in three waves a Cairo communique said.

Extensive damage was claimed at the terminal; railway tracks were ripped up; a roundhouse was exploded; the central station and oil tanks and barracks were left blazing. The Liberators all fought home safely after shooting down three and perhaps four and damaging five others.

Malta-based planes destroyed five Axis fighters and coastal patrols shot down two more.

British Wellington bombers attacked Villacidro and Catania which lies close to the towering volcano Mt. Etna.

56 Axis Planes Felled as Allies Batter Sicily and Sardinia Anew

12 United Nations Craft Lost; Foe's Losses Stand at 101 for 2 Days; Fortress Gunner Takes Place Among Air Heroes by Shooting Down 7

JUL 7 - 1943

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 6.—Allied planes struck hard yesterday at six towns in Sicily and a seventh in Sardinia in their pre-invasion campaign to gain air supremacy in the Mediterranean, shooting down fifty-six enemy aircraft for a two-day total of 101.

Thirty Flying Fortresses raiding Gerbini, Sicily, were jumped by 100 German planes. When the battle was over forty-one of the enemy planes and three four-engined American bombers had been shot down. It was one of the greatest single victories yet scored by the Fortresses. One gunner

Yanks Bag 30 of 100 Planes In Fight Over Sicilian Airfield

Fortresses, Outnumbered More Than 3 to 1, Also Destroy 25 Aircraft on Ground

JUL 7 - 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 6.—A furious air battle developed over Gerbini yesterday during a Flying Fortress raid on that Sicilian airfield, Allied headquarters announced today, and the American gunners shot down 30 of approximately 100 attacking enemy fighters.

The communique described the resistance there as "vigorous."

The Fortresses striking at Gerbini won what is considered one of the greatest single-mission victories of the entire Mediterranean.

One of the greatest individual victories emerged, too, when Staff Sergt. Benjamin Warmer of San Francisco destroyed seven fighters.

Despite the spectacular and seemingly suicidal tactics of the Germans, the Fortresses successfully reached and bombed Gerbini, where they showered explosives over the main airfield and nine satellite fields.

Fewer than 30 of the big four-engined craft participated in the raid. Outnumbered more than 3 to 1, they shot down an average of one enemy plane apiece and destroyed an estimated 25 more parked on the ground.

Three Fortresses were lost.

They handed the Germans such a savage mauling that throughout the rest of the day only about 10 enemy fighters rose to meet succeeding bomber formations. P-38 Lightnings downed five of these.

Other Allied air squadrons inflicted damage on three other landing fields in Sicily—at Licata, Marsala and Sciacca, the war bulletin said.

Allied plane losses were placed at 12 during yesterday and the night before, when night bombers blasted targets at Villacidro, in Sardinia, and at Catania, in Sicily.

Striking in from the eastward yesterday, American heavy bombers [illegible] the Middle East force blasted [illegible] Sicilian ferry terminus of Me[illegible] again, returning to their base[illegible]

out loss.

Fires and Explosions.

A Cairo communique said fires and explosions dotted the harbor area at this vital enemy communications center. The railway station, supply depot, engine sheds and an infantry barracks also were hit. Three enemy fighters were reported shot down there.

The headquarters war bulletin reported that during yesterday and the night before the Northwest African Air Forces had knocked down 42 aircraft, including the 30 at Gerbini.

(In contrast, the German communique as broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press asserted the British-American air forces lost 51 planes, mostly four-engined bombers, "in repeated thrusts against the Sicilian coasts yesterday."

Special Marauder Unit Is Created In Africa

An Advanced Bomber Base in North Africa, July 6 (AP)—A large unit made up exclusively of Marauder bombers has been created within Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Strategic Air Force after a long trial by combat in the North African theater.

The unit, believed to be one of the largest forces of Marauders battering Axis targets anywhere, has given this medium bomber a position of equal rank with its fellow-worker, the Mitchell, used in the raid on Tokyo.

In one thirty-three-day period since the fall of Tunisia, the unit made about fifty trips over enemy territory. During four days of operations against Pantelleria alone it dumped nearly 600 tons of bombs.

46 Fighters Downed

Forty-six enemy fighters which challenged the Marauders were shot down. A number of grounded spite of its oversized engines and many more were damaged.

Flyers said that figures such as these won respect for the plane in spite of its over-sized engines and short, stubby wings.

They said the plane has fulfilled a demand for a low-altitude bomber of medium range, able to carry sizable bomb loads and fly at high speed to protect itself. Improvements have been made on the newer models as the result of experience in combat, particularly in the South Pacific.

Called Good As Any

One of the operations officers here, Lieut. James E. Conlan, former professional baseball player, who has flown 300 hours of combat, said he believed the Marauder "is as good as any for bomb precision and area bombing at medium altitudes."

"It can handle about every job in the North African theater," he said. "I must admit that when you come down from flying formations you've done a day's work, but the men whose lives depend on the plane's performance consider it satisfactory."

Fort Gunner Tells Of Downing Seven Axis Planes Over Sicily

Former Morgenthau Bodyguard, In Attack On Gerbini, Probably Sets Record For One Mission

Staff Sergeant Warmer, of San Francisco, Cal., shot down seven enemy planes in an aerial battle over Gerbini, Sicily, yesterday, probably a record for a single gunner on one mission. Warmer is a former bodyguard of Secretary Morgenthau.

WARMER 3D

By STAFF SERGEANT BENJAMIN F. WARMER

A Flying Fortress Base in North Africa, July 6 (AP)—"Judge, I kept my word."

That's what I want to tell my father, Superior Court Judge Benjamin F. Warmer, of San Bernardino, Cal., because I promised to get a few planes for him when I came over here. I named my gun "the Judge" and it came through

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today in great shape.

At Least Seven

I got at least seven planes and I believe I hit and damaged more.

We were told before the takeoff that we were hitting one of the toughest spots in Sicily, and we accepted it at its face value without losing confidence in our ability to come through. The warning turned out to be a bit of an understatement.

About five minutes off the target we ran into a howling anti-aircraft barrage, and coming up through their own flak were more enemy pursuit planes than we had ever seen. It had been their habit to lay outside their flak until it was over, but today they came right into their own fire.

Came In At Start

The first plane that I got a shot at came in at the start—a Messerschmitt peeled off from our right and leveled straight at us with his guns winking. I winked back until the German was fifty yards away, and then I saw him burst into flames and plough down under our Fortress. I signaled the left waist gunner to look out of his window and see if the plane went down. He nodded yes.

No 2 and No. 3 were daisies. Two Messerschmitt-109s made a run together at the Fortress. I got one on the way in. He peeled off in a roll. The other came on but broke his run at about fifty yards, and I opened up on his belly when he exposed it in a turn. The first plane slid off to the right for approximately 1,000 yards and the pilot bailed out. The second plane went down and the pilot also left it.

Meantime one of our own Fortresses had been set on fire.

Confirmed By Others

The next two victories I didn't even intend to claim, but the gunners in some other plane saw them parachuting down. There was a Messerschmitt making a run at our Fortress and I picked him up as he started his bank, held the trigger down until the plane began to smoke, and he started out of control like a leaf floating in the breeze.

The other one was making a run on a ship of ours—the one that was in trouble. The enemy had to pass within fifty yards of me, so I put approximately 200 rounds into him and the last I saw of him he was in a vertical dive and burning.

I got two more fighters, but didn't have time to identify them positively.

Banked For Run

They were both making passes at a Fortress behind us, and as they banked to make a run on her they had to pass me. The first tried dodging tactics when they saw my tracers, but he was too close for me to miss and he went down before he got to the plane he was after.

The other one was doing the same thing. He was just under our tail and below us and shooting at the ship behind us when one of my incendiaries made him explode in the air. He was number seven.

I passed up my chance for a commission in the army to become a gunner because I wanted to get some action, and today I had my hands full.

I knew every one of our boys who went down—we had been eating together, palling around together and living together for eight months. I only wish I could have gotten a plane for every one of them.

Mixed Emotions

We looked on those fellows who shot it out with us today with sort of mixed emotions. We respected them for their flying ability, because they are part of the German air force's flying circus.

I think we are capable of handling them in the same way on every mission if it becomes necessary, but I don't think they can stand it. In fact, I doubt if they ever had a worse beating than they received today.

I've just finished reading the synopsis of a book, "Queens Die Proudly," and it exemplifies perfectly just how I felt when I saw two of our Fortresses go down. One was burning from stem to stern as three fighters made passes at her. The ball turret gunner was still in position and he got all three in that one pass. Every gunner in the squadron will verify it. He went down with the Queen.

It isn't the machine alone—it's the combination of the men and the machine that makes the Fortress.

ALGIERS DISSOLVES DORIOT'S FACTION

Algiers, July 6 (A. P.).—The French Popular party, which had Nazi connections through Jacques Doriot, was dissolved by a decree of the French Committee of National Liberation today.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the committee also abrogated all Vichy decrees establishing obligatory controlling "groupments" in production and commerce.

An official statement said the committee "examined the problems of French refugees in Spain and the measures to be taken regarding them."

In another forward step the of committee authorized the creation of an aviation school at Marrakech, Morocco, where "navigation and other officers will be trained to form a staff for air artillery units."

Three members of the committee are on overseas missions—Gen. Henri Giraud, en route to Washington to see President Roosevelt; Gen. Georges Catroux and Rene Massigli.

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Fighting French headquarters said today the Ministry of Information had suspended the French weekly newspaper Marseillaise printed in London. The reason was not stated.

1,009 NAZI TANKS WRECKED BY REDS IN TWO-DAY FIGHT

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Moscow Reveals German Gains on Southern Part of Front.

13,000 GERMANS SLAIN

Red Lines Hold Firm in Bitter Fighting at Kursk, Orel.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—(AP) The big German offensive against central Russia drove into two populated places near Belgorod at the southern anchor of the 165-mile front Tuesday despite terrific losses which mounted to at least 13,000 German dead in two days of fierce fighting, the Russians announced today.

In the Belgorod area the Nazi war machine renewed its attacks early in the morning and at first was hurled back to its initial position by the strong Russian fire, but later in the day "strong forces of tanks" succeeded in capturing two unnamed villages, the Russians acknowledged with a loss of 100 tanks at that point alone.

Other Red Lines Hold

A special communique was issued announcing the Belgorod penetration, but it asserted that the German onslaught was held at all other points.

"In the Belgorod direction, at a cost of heavy losses, the enemy was able to advance somewhat in some sectors," said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Along the entire Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front the Russian defenders destroyed or disabled a total of 1,009 tanks in two days, 423 of them Tuesday, the bulletin declared. In addition, 111 more German planes were shot down, raising the two-day total to 314.

The 13,000 Nazis killed represented only a small part of the German casualties. The two special communiques issued in the first two days of the offensive have failed to mention casualties, and the 13,000 represents a total of Germans listed killed only in individual actions on scattered sectors.

The regular midnight communique elaborated on the Belgorod penetration as follows:

"In the Belgorod direction the Germans renewed their attacks on Soviet positions from early morning. Our troops met the enemy with strong fire from all kinds of arms and hurled them back to their initial positions.

Use Tank Forces

"In the second half of the day, bringing up strong forces of tanks, the enemy once again launched an offensive. In the fighting they lost more than 100 tanks. In one place the Hitlerites, at the cost of heavy losses, were able to capture two populated places."

On all other sectors, the communique said, the German onslaught was being held in "stubborn engagements" which left little doubt that terrific fighting was continuing.

The midnight communique added 3,000 German dead to a previously-reported total of 10,000 in the first 36 hours of the gigantic battle.

These 3,000 officers and men, the Russians said, were wiped out by one formation in the Orel-Kursk direction where a 400-tank German attack was stopped at a cost of 110 enemy tanks. German tanks and infantry attacked in this sector "constantly," the communique said.

As the Russians turned in their report on the second day of the Nazis' big summer offensive, it appeared, on the basis of acknowledged German gains, that Hitler's strategists may be attempting to turn the Russians' southern flank with the bloody power of the offensive's opening momentum.

Great Force Massed

From the Russian figures of Nazi plane and tank losses alone it seemed that the Germans were pushing with more than they ever had amassed at one point before.

The two-day Nazi tank toll of 1009 was more than enough to equip four German divisions. The destruction of 111 planes raised the two-day total to 314. The whole picture was one of the greatest wholesale destruction of mechanized war might in all history.

The special Russian communique stressed that the Germans were attacking "with large forces of tanks and infantry," supported by swarms of planes.

Nazis Play Down Battle

The Germans deprecated the magnitude of the battle in their propaganda broadcasts, although the High Command said the fight was extending and "assaulting even greater violence."

The fact that the Germans advanced in the Belgorod sector, suggested they were aiming at Voronezh on the Don and that possibly a crossing had been forced on the Donets on which Belgorod is located.

Previous German gains had been limited to a quarter of a mile, an earlier Russian communique issued at noon said.

In the Orel area where the Russians said enemy attacks were repulsed, the German news agency declared that the Russians almost scored a major break-through in a fierce attack but were finally thrown back by a counterattack.

Meanwhile large forces of Russian bombers kept pounding German troop concentrations in the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod sector. The Moscow radio reported a large number of tanks, motor vehicles, and artillery batteries were destroyed or damaged and said the Germans suffered heavy casualties.

Two Soviet planes were reported missing.

Sharp fighting was reported all along the upper reaches of the western front exclusive of the 165-mile sector where the main German effort was launched, and it appeared that the scale of battles was growing everywhere the Russians were in contact with the Germans.

The midnight bulletin reported two German attempts to retrieve an important height on the Kalinin front captured from the Germans near the end of June. Although the Germans succeeded in breaking through, the Russians said, a Soviet counterattack threw them back and wiped out more than a company of Germans as well as destroying five tanks.

In another sector, reconnaissance activities flared into hand-to-hand fighting during which Russian scouts "wiped out a group of Hitlerites and took prisoners. This was accomplished after the Red army men penetrated German barbed wire entanglements and "broke into his positions."

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Penetrations Made By Enemy Only in Isolated Areas

(Map on Page A-6.)

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 6.—Vicious German thrusts by armored divisions and infantry have been flung back with heavy losses all along the 165-mile central front from Orel to Belgorod, the Russians reported today, as the long-expected Nazi summer offensive moved into its second day.

Despite terrific destruction to their armored units, amounting in some cases to as high as 50 per cent of total attacking strength, the Nazi Army kept boring into the heavily defended positions. In only isolated sectors, however, have they managed to penetrate the defense lines, Red Army leaders said.

The Russian midnight communique said that in the initial hours of the battle Red Army units destroyed 586 tanks and 203 planes.

152 More Tanks Knocked Out.

The midday communique reported an additional 152 tanks were knocked out of the fight, including a number of the new 60-ton Tiger tanks. In one sector alone in the Orel-Kursk area, the buletin said, Soviet troops destroyed 50 out of a German unit of 100 tanks. The communique also reported 4,000 Germans had been slain in this area and 2,000 more in one sector of the Belgorod front.

(The German communique reported heavy fighting in the Belgorod and Kursk areas and declared it grew out of "a successful local attack by German infantry" in the Belgorod sector followed by "strong Soviet counterattacks."

(The fighting has spread to the area north of Kursk and is "assuming ever greater violence," said the communique broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press.)

Start of Battle Described.

Dispatches reaching Moscow from the front told of the start of the battle just after dawn yesterday.

The Nazis, these advices said, used classic tactics—a smashing artillery barrage coupled with heavy air bombardment designed to destroy Russian men and guns and blast a path through the Russian line for the German infantry and armored divisions.

The Germans were firing with everything they had—long-range batteries, medium-range cannon, howitzers, multiple-barreled mortars and even short-range weapons were rolled out before the German front line.

Russian batteries countered with withering fire and as the artillery duels continued the Germans attempted various strategems—such as suddenly switching targets—in an effort to confuse the Russian troops. The various ruses failed and Soviet artillerists succeeded in silencing a number of German batteries, the Russians said.

During the artillery duels Red Army infantrymen crouched in dugouts and slit trenches. When the German tanks and infantry began their advance toward the Russian lines the infantry resumed their places along the firing line.

Nazi Attacks Fail.

The dispatches said the first wave to reach the Russian positions found that the heavy barrage designed to hack lanes through the Soviet lines had failed and that the Russian infantry was still there.

The succeeding steps in the assault apparently found the Germans employing the familiar pattern of attack by tank units, followed by infantry, with small groups of bombers supporting from the air.

The first enemy attack was begun early in the morning. A group of German infantry preceded by several tanks came out into no-man's land as the smoke from the artillery battle was rolling away. They were quickly repulsed by fire from the frontline Soviet detachments, the Russians declared.

Twenty minutes later, however, they said, it became obvious that this attack was only to divert attention from a large-scale thrust which began along a neighboring sector.

This time large German infantry forces rushed into the battle on a narrow sector of the front. Leading the way, frontline reports said, were more than 200 German tanks of all sizes and descriptions, including the heavy Tigers such as the Americans and British have already faced in Tunisia.

Sharp Land and Air Battle.

Low-flying groups of bombers numbering from 20 to 30 in a flight came ahead of the advancing ground forces.

The battle was joined and immediately developed into one of extreme sharpness and intensity both on land and in the air.

In the Orel-Kursk sector, the Russians said, 100 tanks broke through their defenses, but Soviet infantry barred the w[illegible] to oncoming Nazi foot troops while artillery in the rear shelled the tanks. The Germans were reported to have swung around and rolled into swift retreat after 38 of the 100 tanks were damaged.

The Russians admitted the Germans succeeded in occupying two

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settlements in one sector of the Belgorod front, but said they were dislodged by counterattacks and retreated, leaving hundreds of dead on the battlefield.

Southwest of Mtsensk, which is about 50 miles northeast of Orel, the Russians reported that two regiments of German infantry captured Russian trenches in the vicinity of an important hill. At the day's end, however, the Red Army struck a counterblow which drove out the Germans and left them completely re-established, the midday communique said. It was estimated that the Germans lost 600 killed in the assault.

Drive Not Unexpected.

The offensive which began yesterday was not unexpected by the Russians. For weeks they have predicted that it was soon to come and even said that it would begin in the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod area.

Communiques for several weeks have told of large concentrations of troops, armored equipment and artillery in the sector and Red Army air power was used extensively in attacks on Nazi supply depots and railways behind the lines.

The offensive, the third summer drive of the Russian war, was launched at a later period than the previous two. Germany first attacked Russia June 22, 1941, but the attack stalled in the heavy winter snows and the Nazis were forced to retreat.

The 1942 attack was launched nine days earlier, on June 13, but the German army failed to smash Russian resistance and again found itself forced back during the winter months.

RAF FIGHTERS BAG 8 NAZIS IN SWEEPS

Spitfires Strike by Day Over French Coast From Dieppe to Dunkerque, Seeking Foe

NIGHT FLIER HITS A SHIP

Two German Planes Break the Lull in Air Over Britain by Machine-Gun Attack

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Royal Air Force fighters on sweeps over Northern France and along the French coast from Dieppe to Dunkerque knocked down eight German fighter planes today. German reports of British bomber raids on Germany last night remained unconfirmed.

The Nazi fighters—Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s—were destroyed by pilots of a Canadian and Polish wing forming a large Spitfire formation, the Air Ministry news service reported.

Five fell to the Poles and two to the Canadians. The commander of a Canadian squadron destroyed a Messerschmitt inland from Boulogne and then the motor of his plane cut out. He glided thirty miles back to England and landed safely at an airdrome. The weather was clear over Dover Strait.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said British planes carried out "nuisance raids" over Western and Northern Germany during the night, but no announcement was made by the British concerning such activities.

During the night an RAF plane damaged a German armed ship of about 500 tons in a low-level attack off the Netherland coast, the Air Ministry news service said.

The Air Ministry reported that two Nazi fighter planes had flown for a short time this evening over a district in East Anglia, at one point wounding a small number of persons by machine-gun fire. [Up to last night no German bombs had been dropped on Britain for two weeks, Reuter noted.]

Allied Planes Again Raid North France; Germany Bombed

Photographs Reveal Le Mans Aero Plant Hit in Sunday Foray

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6. — Allied planes, including many squadrons of fighters, roared over the Channel toward the French coast in brilliant sunshine this morning as a Berlin broadcast was reporting raids on Germany last night by British bombers.

There were no immediate British announcements concerning any night activities over the Reich, but the Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said enemy planes had carried out "nuisance raids" over Western and Northern Germany.

The daylight squadrons, flying high in weather so clear the French shoreline was easily seen from the British side of Dover Strait, were observed heading for the area between Boulogne and Calais.

During the night an RAF plane damaged an armed vessel of about 500 tons in a low level attack off the Dutch coast, the Air Ministry News Service said.

Yank Raid Successful.

Meanwhile, United States Army headquatrers announced that photographs had disclosed "satisfactory" results in the Sunday bombing of the Gnome-Rhone aero factory at Le Mans, France, by 8th Air Force bombers.

The announcement said a considerable portion of the main building at the Le Mans factory was damaged.

In other raids on Independence Day, the American bombers scored many hits on a depot at the Chateau Bougon airdrome near Nantes, France, a direct hit was registered on a heavily-armed escort ship, and a dry dock and other installations were reported damaged. Eight bombers were lost in the three raids.

The Air Ministry News Service reported last night that photographic experts confirmed "heavy industrial damage" was caused by the June 28 and July 3 RAF raids on much-bombed Cologne in Germany.

Bomb Weight Doubled.

The news service said these two raids within a week sent down "well over twice" the weight of bombs delivered in the 1,000-bomber attack on that city a year ago.

The triple American attack Sunday was in the nature of an anniversary celebration, for it was just a year before that Americans first made an air attack on enemy Europe. On July 4, 1942, a handful of American pilots borrowed half a dozen Boston bombers from the RAF and raided German positions in Northern France.

Simultaneously with the Saturday night raid on Cologne, the British heavy bombers bombed Hamburg and other targets in the Ruhr. The night's operations cost the RAF 33 planes.

Churchill Calls Sikorski Death Blow to Allies

Tells Parliament Tragedy Is a Heavy Stroke, Says Poles Will Carry on Work

LONDON, July 6 (AP). — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the death of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish government-in-exile, who was killed Sunday in an air crash at Gibraltar, was "one of the heaviest strokes we have sustained."

At the same time, the House was advised that Brigadier J. P. Whiteley, a member of Parliament, was among the sixteen persons killed in the crash of a Liberator plane which was bringing Sikorski back here after an inspection of Polish forces in the Middle East. Whiteley, who was forty-five, was a veteran of the first world war and had been in Commons since 1937.

Representatives of the Polish government looked on from the galleries as the Prime Minister told the House that "we learned yesterday that the cause of the United Nations has suffered a most grevious loss."

"It is my duty to express the feeling of this House and pay tribute to the memory of the great Polish patriot and staunch ally, General Sikorski," Churchill went on.

Led Military Forces

Sikorski, who in addition to being Premier had served as commander in chief of the Polish armed forces, "commanded the devoted loyalty of the Polish people, now tortured and struggling in Poland itself," Churchill said.

"He personally directed the movement of resistance which has maintained ceaseless warfare against German oppression in spite of sufferings as terrible as any nation ever has endured. This resistance will grow in power until at the approach of the liberating armies it will exterminate the German ravagers of the homeland."

President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz met at noon today with the Polish Cabinet to pay homage to Sikorski, but there was no business transacted and it was believed unlikely that permanent appointments to the premiership and the command of the army would be made for some time.

Sikorski, meanwhile, lay in state today in the Roman Catholic cathedral at Gibraltar. Beside him lay General Tadeusz Klimecki, chief of the Polish general staff, who met death in the same accident. A guard of honor composed of Polish officers was posted at the cathedral, where a solemn pontificcal mass of requiem will be celebrated tomorrow.

The crash of the four-engined Liberator took the lives of thirteen other persons, including General Sikorski's twenty-nine-year-old daughter, Mrs. Sophia Lesniowska; Colonel Andrzej Marecki, chief of the Polish Army operational section and an expert in military science; Colonel Gralewski, Lieutenant Pobiewski, Sikorski's naval aide; Adam Kulakowski, the Premier's private secretary, and Colonel Victor Aleexander Cazalet, a member of the British Parliament.

Cause Not Determined

The only survivor of the crash, the cause of which has not officially been determined, was the pilot of the plane, said to have been a Czech, whose name was withheld by British authorities at Gibraltar.

It was reported at London that the mishap was due to an engine failure. A Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said that résidents of La Linea, Spain, saw the big bomber crash in flames only 300 yards offshore.

Immediately after word of Gen. Sikorski's death was received in London a special session of the Government in Exile was called by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, who appointed Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to serve as Acting Premier pending the selection of Sikorski's successor.

FREED POLAND, ANGRY PLEDGE BY CHURCHILL

London, July 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill pledged in Commons today that Poland's fight for freedom led by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile who was killed Sunday night in an air crash near Gibraltar, would be carried on until it "will exterminate the German ravages of the homeland."

Two members of the House of Commons were included in the 15 persons killed in the crash of the B-24 Liberator aircraft bearing Sikorski home from the Middle East. They were Brig. J. P. Whiteley, 45, veteran of World War I, and Col. Victor Alexander Cazalet, expert on Middle European affairs, who was well known in the United States. Sikorski's 29-year-old daughter, Mrs. Sophia Lesniowska, died in the same accident.

Churchill told the House that Sikorski's death was "one of the heaviest strokes we have sustained."

Premier Sikorski, who also served as commander in chief of the Polish armed forces, "commanded the devoted loyalty of the Polish people, now tortured and struggling in Poland itself," Churchhill said.

The crash of the plane took the lives of 11 other persons, including Col. Andrzej Marecki, choef of the Polish army operational section and an expert in military science; Col. Gralewski, Lieut. Pobiewski, Sikorski's naval aid, and Adam Kulakowski, the Premier's private secretary.

The other British subjects who were killed in the crash were announced today as W. W Lock and a man named Pinder, who was otherwise unidentified. Lock was en route to England from the Persian Gulf area where he had been a representative of the Ministry of War Transport.

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Churchill Looks To Complete Victory

London, *Wednesday*, July 7 (AP) Prime Minister Churchill told China's Generalissima Chiang Kai-shek in a message observing the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese conflict today that the victories in North Africa and successes on the Yengtze gave "tangible evidence in the East and the West of what is to come."

Warning that "colossal difficulties" lie ahead, Churchill said however, that the "pattern of events is now becoming clear, initiative is being wrested from the grasp of the enemy and we can look forward with confident hope to the time when all over the world the aggressors are driven to unconditional surrender."

Spitfire Pilot Glides 30 Miles After Plane Engine Goes Dead

Canadian Brings Craft To English Base After Sailing Through Ack-Ack At Boulogne

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, July 7—R. F. McNair, leader of a Canadian squadron, brought his Spitfire home without a motor today after a sweep over northern France—gliding thirty miles, part of the way through heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Air sources said the long glide undoubtedly was a record for an operational flight.

McNair, who holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, had just shot down a Messerschmitt 109 when his engine went dead. He was some distance inland at the time—but was well over 20,000 feet.

Takes Short Route

He decided to glide.

He took the shortest route, despite the fact that that meant flying directly over the strongly defended town of Boulogne.

McNair said he did not want to risk wasting height by going around the town.

As he approached the port he was greeted by heavy ack-ack fire. It burst all around him. In maneuvering, he said, he lost valuable height, but he managed to keep going toward the coast.

Followed At Base

His flight was followed at his base. When he was about halfway home, his headquarters asked how things were going.

"Oh, fine," came the reply. "It's a piece of cake."

McNair finally made the Channel, crossed it easily and came down smoothly on an airfield in southern England.

He made but one comment:

"It was wonderful flying alone, so peacefully, and without any noise."

McNair's home is at North Battleford, Sask.

SMUTS IS FAVORED

London, July 6 (A. P.).—The aging Prime Minister of South Africa, 73-year-old Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, will seek a return to power for himself and his United party Wednesday in the Union's first war-time elections.

Self-described as "an old horse in his last race," Marshal Smuts

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is believed by most observers to be assured of re-election over the combined opposition parties headed by D. F. Malan, anti-British leader and head of the People's party. Coming as it does so soon after Allied military successes in North Africa, the election undoubtedly favors Marshal Smuts, who took the Union of South Africa into the war after defeating the Government of the late Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog in 1939 by thirteen votes.

The votes of 160,000 soldiers outside the union will be cast in the election, a fact which probably will delay announcement of the final result until July 23 because of the counting procedure.

If returned to power, Marshal Smuts is expected to leave for a trip to Britain and North America some time in August.

DUTCH DOCTORS HELD

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Aneta, the Netherlands news agency, reported today that hundreds of Dutch physicians have been imprisoned in concentration camps by the Germans because they refuse to accept Nazi medical ideologies and practices.

The agency quoted reliable informants as saying that the physicians were being rounded up by German authorities in Holland and that their property was being confiscated. Many of them have gone into hiding, it was said, while health services are at an apparent standstill.

U. S. O. Official Reaches England on Transport

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Walter Rothschild, New York importer and a member of the U. S. O. executive committee, has arrived in Great Britain to inspect welfare work among United States troops here, it was announced today. He made the trip on a troopship to study welfare work as it is carried out at sea.

Provost Marshal Of England Resigns

London, July 6 (AP)—Major General Sir Percy R. Laurie today resigned as Provost Marshal General of England, to which he was appointed in 1940.

Sir Percy was convicted of alleged ration-book offenses on April 3, but appealed, and the conviction was quashed by the appeals committee in London Sessions on May 19. He had been suspended from his post pending the appeal.

JAMAICA GOVERNOR NAMED

Sir John Huggins Goes to Island From Washington Post

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—John Huggins, head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, succeeding Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, recently appointed Governor of Nigeria, it was announced today. The new Governor entered the British colonial service in 1920 and has been a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Eden Congratulates U. S. On Food Conference

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking in the House of Commons, congratulated the United States Government today on the successful outcome of the Hot Springs food conference, describing it as the first experiment of a comprehensive international discussion of postwar matters.

London, July 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio, quoting dispatches from Tokio, reported today that Japanese military authorities estimated the United States had lost between 10,000 and 11,000 men since the beginning of operations on Rendova Island in the Solomons as the result of continuous air attacks.

This Japanese claim was wholly unsupported by American reports from the scene of action, all of which have indicated that the initial landing on the island was accomplished without opposition and that Japanese air raids have been effectively countered.

1,000 British Miners Strike

LONDON, July 6 (AP).—One thousand miners employed in a Derbyshire colliery went on strike tonight against a new wage schedule.

Nazis Say Warcraft Have Quit Gibraltar

London, July 6 (A. P.).—A propaganda broadcast of the German radio said today that all battleships and aircraft carriers have left Gibraltar and there are forty-six merchant vessels in port ready for sailing.

The ship movements continue to indicate active military preparations, said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

The German radio at intervals issues reports of alleged ship movements centering on the British naval base. These reports are unconfirmed.

German White Paper Accuses British of Attacks on Civilians

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6.—The Germans who laid waste to Warsaw, Rotterdam and Coventry climaxed their sympathy-seeking campaign against the bombing of their industrial cities with a Foreign Office white paper today charging Britain with "sole guilt" for what it termed attacks on civilians.

Without mentioning the 40,000 British civilians killed and the 120,000 wounded in German air raids on Britain, the white paper asserted that "German efforts have failed to affect the determination of the enemy to use air terror as a plan thought out in the last detail for the destruction of Europe."

The white paper charged that the "English wanted to 'take off the gloves' from the start. Thus the question of guilt in the bombing war has been unequivocally clarified."

Asserting that the destruction of towns and the deaths of thousands of women and children were a "flaming accusation against the two mainly responsible for the war—Churchill and Roosevelt"—the Nazi white paper threatened to exact "eye for eye, tooth for tooth" reprisals.

The white paper was described by DNB, German news agency, in a Berlin radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. During the reading a ghost voice gave a running commentary asking, "Why is no white book published on Hitler's crimes and bararism?"

VON RICHTHOFEN REPORTED IN ITALY

London, July 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that Field Marshal Baron von Richthofen, commander of the German air fleet in the battle of Britain, has been dispatched to Italy to help bolster defenses against the mounting Allied aerial assaults.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that von Richthofen would assist Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Axis air chief for southern Europe, in organizing a defense against assaults on possible invasion points in Sardinia, Sicily, and the Italian mainland. It was believed in London that von Richthofen had been given German air forces drawn from squadrons based on occupied France and the lowlands. This belief was given weight by a communique yesterday from Allied headquarters in North Africa, which spoke of heavy resistance encountered on raids.

The flying Field Marshal is a cousin of the late Baron Manfred von Richthofen, German ace of the last war.

Reuters said that the Berlin correspondent of the German-controlled Scandinavian telegraphic bureau reported in Stockholm that Richthofen's squadrons had been transferred from Russia to Italy where they will reinforce Kesserling's air force. This report conflicted with the theory advanced by observers here.

There was ample evidence, meanwhile, that Fascist officials were exerting every effort to kill any hopes of the bomb-shocked Italian populace that they might be able to withdraw from the war.

There was ample evidence, meanwhile, that Fascist officials were exerting every effort to kill any hopes of the bomb-shocked Italian populace that they might be able to withdraw from the war.

Virginio Gayda, writing in the Giornale d'Italia, again warned the Italians that there can be no thought of capitulation.

"The Italian nation rejects with indignant determination all British-American appeals for unconditional surrender," he said.

Sweden Will Continue Extensive War Games

Order Follows Recent Reports of Threat to Country

STOCKHOLM, July 6 (AP).—A Swedish communique announced today that military exercises will be conducted this summer on the same extensive scale as last spring and winter, with the air force participating in the concluding maneuver. The order followed recent statements by Swedish officials that Sweden still is in danger of being drawn into the war.

There was no indication of how many men would be involved in the exercises. Under complete wartime mobilization, Sweden could muster about 600,000 troops.

No dates have been announced for the maneuvers, but they will be held at a period when the nights—now only a few hours in duration—become longer and would permit surprise attacks.

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STOCKHOLM, July 6 (AP).—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockhold Tidningen quoted Maj. Otto Mossdorf, German military commentator, today as saying that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's South Pacific offensive "may be the beginning of a decided turn of events for the Japanese."

For the past six years, Maj. Mossdorf was reported as saying, the Japanese have failed to fulfill their promises "to finish the Chinese war quickly."

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U. S. Prisoners Of Axis Wanted ParchesiGames

But Red Cross Finds Men Sought Dice, Not Boards, and Switches Its Orders

BERN, Switzerland, July 6 (AP).—"Please send more parchesi boards."

This odd request to the International Red Cross's war prisoners' relief center at Geneva, always coming from American doughboy prisoners in Axis camps, exhausted the supply within a few weeks.

The puzzled and curious camp workers, seeking a substitute game, investigated and found the men weren't interested in parchesi but only wanted the dice. Dice now are being supplied.

One American's letter to the International Red Cross, however, gives a more typical insight into the need for the work being carried on.

"The camp is full of happiness and noise as the arrival of one of your relief consignments has shown us that we are not quite forgotten by the world outside, that we are not abandoned to our fate."

Prisoners, both soldier and civilian, are writing such letters, always reflecting more desire to be remembered by the outside world than any need for material assistance, although it is through this material aid that the mental need is most effectively reached.

Food Distribution Improves

As the war drags on, with many prisoners approaching their fifth year of internment, letters from home, books, musical instruments and games are becoming more important to keep spirits high.

The Red Cross food distribution system in Europe is working especially well, say neutral visitors to the camps, to which 51,871 tons of foodstuffs were shipped in 1942 against 38,399 tons in 1941 and 3,001 tons in 1940. The increase is partly due to increasing numbers of prisoners, and partly due to improved packages.

For Americans, Miss Marguerita Strahler is the dynamo of energy, keeping the folks at home in touch with their boys interned, looking after their requests, rushing new prisoner lists to Washington. A Swiss, the daughter of a Swiss father and an American mother, Miss Strahler passed her girlhood in Yokohama, speaks and reads Japanese. Her family lives now in San Francisco.

The first prisoner list sent to the Red Cross by the Japanese was in Japanese script, and she alone could work out the names. The lists now are received in English, but the more or less phonetic spellings require careful study.

Soldiers Plead for Books

The prisoners' letters mostly ask for things to help pass the time. One prisoner wrote: "We are well enough cared for here but intellectually are starving. A few books would make all the difference."

The Red Cross Y. M. C. A., which bought the complete stock of two music stores in Geneva and regularly buys and distributes books, games, musical instruments and plays, is active in meeting this need along with several other relief societies.

Answers like this show that it is worth while: "The joy in this camp at the arrival of your promised case of books is truly indescribable. You cannot imagine what it means to us to receive at last some nourishment for the mind, for our distress in this respect has been great. We can now organize regular classes."

Letters from home are still the most valued gift. Americans can send them through their own Red Cross organization which in turn relays them to the International Red Cross in Geneva for distribution. By the same procedure, through the Red Cross, requests to trace those missing can be made by cable if urgent, or by letter.

8th Army Reported Shifted

BERN Switzerland, July 6 (AP).—A Sofia dispatch quoting the Italian newspaper "Il Giornale D'Italia" said today a great portion of the British 8th Army now was concentrated in Irak, Iran (Persia) and Syria, and said that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, its head, was reported to be at Bagdad.

China Enters Seventh Year Of Warfare with Japanese

Chiang Sees Defeat of Enemy Within Two Years.

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CHUNGKING, Wednesday, July 7 — (AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, marking today the sixth anniversary of China's bitter war with Japan, confidently declared that the time limit for utter defeat of the Japanese invasion armies "cannot exceed two years."

Linked with this pledge of victory by 1945, Gen. Chiang told the Chinese people.

"On land, the Japanese invader has been mired down in the China theater with no hope of extricating himself.

"On the sea, his naval and air force is weak and losses to his warcraft and transports are particularly heavy.

Japs Under Pressure

"Over his 8,000-mile front there is no place which is not feeling the increased pressure of the Allied offensiv."

Henceforth, he said, the Japanese could only defend a few isolated islands and once the Allies have launched a simultaneous attack on the enemy's positions, his painful experience on Attu island in the Aleutians, where the entire Japanese garrison was wiped out, would be repeated.

Gen. Chiang said the Japanese never dreamed that China would fight on for six years, "and now, although struggling hard to free himself from the quagmire in order to carry out his ambition of dominating the world, the enemy is no longer free to commit further crimes."

Offensive to Start

"In the seventh year of our war of resistance," he said, in an anniversary message, "an offensive that will deal crushing blows to the enemy will be started in various theaters of the world and there will be an unending stream of victories.

"The current year is the decisive year of the present world war, during which the foundation of the

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United Nations' ultimate victory will be laid.

"Our war of resistance and the world situation on this day have reached the highest peak in our uphill struggle.

"One step beyond will be smooth-sailing for us."

Gen. Chiang stressed the importance of the Allied conquest in North Africa, as related to the entire global conflict, declaring that as a result of that triumph by the British and American armies "from now on the lines of transportation between the Allies in the east and west will be kept open without interruption and the European and Asiatic war theaters will be merged into one.

"As things stand now," he said, "the initiative in the different theaters has passed into Allied hands.

"Henceforth the aggressor has no alterative but to await his doom. There is no longer any possibility of his making sneak attacks, and the time limit of his utter defeat cannot exceed two years."

The last High Command communique of China's sixth year of hostilities stated tersely: "There is nothing to report on the war situation."

CHINA NOW SEES VICTORY AHEAD

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Chiang Predicts Defeat of Japs in Two Years.

Chungking, July 6 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told China today on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the conflict with Japan that the time limit for utter defeat of the aggressor "cannot exceed two years."

"In the seventh year of our war of resistance," he said in his anniversary message, "an offensive that will deal crushing blows to the enemy will be started in various theaters of the world and there will be an unending stream of victories.

"Our war of resistance and the world war situation on this day have reached the highest peak of our uphill struggle," he went on. "One step beyond will be smooth sailing for us."

His message was one of a series of confident predictions from Chinese leaders of a complete Allied victory and elimination of Japan as a military power.

Hardest Stretch.

He cautioned that the present marks the beginning of the greatest trials and exhorted his countrymen to brace themselves up, defy all hardships, concentrate on their will and exert their utmost to enable China to join hands with her allies in negotiating the hardest stretch of the road to victory.

He emphasized the utmost importance to the entire war situation of the cleanup of Axis forces in North Africa.

"From now on the lines of transportation between the Allies in the East and West will be kept open without interruption and the European and Asiatic war theaters will be merged into one," he said.

"The initiative in the different theaters of war has passed into Allied hands while Allied military power, economic strength and war production are daily increasing.

"Henceforth the aggressor has no alternative but to await his doom. There is no longer any possibility of his making further sneak attacks and the time limit of his utter defeat cannot exceed two years."

It was the first time the Generalissimo ever had set such a time limit.

The military situation as a whole, he declared, is even brighter now and final victory is further assured.

"The current year," he said, "is the decisive year of the present world war."

The resistance of China's armed forces and civilians forced the Japanese invader to exhaust much of his war resources and retain a great part of his strength in the Chinese theater, he added. "At the same time our armed resistance has made it possible for our allies to carry out satisfactorily their production programs and strengthen their fighting power in various war theaters."

U. S. ACE IN CHINA KILLED IN LANDING

A United States Fighter Group Headquarters in China, July 1 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Major John Lombard, 23 years old, of Ionia, Mich., one of the most decorated fighter pilots in China and one of the youngest squadron commanders in the entire United States Army air forces, was killed at an advanced base in Central China yesterday when he attempted to make an instrument landing in extremely bad weather.

The accident occurred on the eve of Major Lombard's twenty-fourth birthday anniversary. He was one of nine fighter pilot aces in China, with seven confirmed victories and one "probable" to his credit. He was promoted to major last June 1.

Since his arrival in China on April 4, 1942, he had won the Distinguished Flying Cross with an oak leaf cluster, the Silver Star, the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Purple Heart.

The Silver Star citation said that he had unusual offensive spirit. It gave as an example an aerial battle last July 31 in which he led two other P-40 Lightnings into a formation of twenty-seven Japanese planes. Major Lombard destroyed one of them before leading his comrades back to safety.

He was awarded the Purple Heart following a night battle last September in which he destroyed a Japanese bomber. He was wounded and had to bail out of his plane.

All told, Major Lombard had rolled up nearly 200 hours of combat flying, comprising 113 sorties.

His widow and their 19-month-old son live in Ionia.

Auchinleck Warns India

Calls Invasion Threat Still Serious, Tells of Work "to Turn Tide"

BOMBAY, India, July 6 (A.P.).—General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck warned India today that she still faces a serious threat of invasion, but he said: "We are preparing to help turn the tide, preparing to help carry the war east to Japan."

The new commander in chief in India declared at a press conference that "since I was last in India a tremendous thing has happened . . . that is the appearance among us of large forces—air forces and land forces—from the United States."

Sea and Air Fighting Rage In Kula Gulf Area

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 6 (AP).—The Solomons area of the Pacific offensive flamed with continued action both on the sea, where American warships daringly moved above the ground front into Kula Gulf, and in the air over newly-seized Rendova Island, the high command reported today.

(The Tuesday noon communique from headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur made no reference to a naval battle, but did confirm an earlier announcement from Washington that American warships in the Gulf of Kula had shelled Japanese positions.

Fires at the enemy air base of Vila, Kilombangara Island, on the west side of Kula Gulf, and at Bairoko anchorage, New Georgia, on the east side, were set both by the shells of the warships and bombs dropped by Mitchell medium bombers the night of July 4 and in the predawn of July 5. Later, dive-bombers dropped 1,000-pound bombs on Bairoko which is above the menaced enemy air base of Munda, also in New Georgia.

Over Rendova, which is within artillery shelling distance of Munda, the Japanese sent 40 Zeros yesterday in a continued effort to balk expansion of American action in that sector. Outnumbered American fighter planes shot down two of the Zeros and dispersed the remainder while losing one plane, the pilot of which was saved. The Japanese now have lost 157 planes over Rendova in almost daily sky fights since the island was invaded June 30.

The Solomons arm of the offensive virtually monopolized developments reported in today's communique. At the other end of the 700-mile arc at Salamaua, New Guinea, the only action reported was bombardment of the Salamaua airdrome and air attacks on enemy positions between Salamaua and the Nassau Bay area, 12 miles down the coast, where Americans landed last Wednesday.

Another air strike in the Solomons area was directed by torpedo bombers at the enemy seaplane base of Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island above New Georgia.

The communique made no mention of ground action, either in the Solomons or on Northeastern New Guinea.

Above Australia, a long-range fighter strafed and set afire an 80-ton enemy power barge near the Aroe Islands. In the Arafura Sea, two Japanese float planes attacked an Allied ship but missed with the single bomb dropped.

PRIEST OUTWITTED FOE IN SOLOMONS

Father Lebel 'Talked' His Way Off Warship Sent to Remove Him From Bougainville

AIDED RESCUE OF OVER 70

American, Now Safe at Pacific Base, Chafes at Quiet Life

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and Longs to Return

REMBERT T. JAMES

AN ADVANCED BASE in the South Pacific, June 23 (Delayed) (AP)—An American Catholic priest who for ten months outwalked and outwitted the enemy in the rescue of more than seventy priests, nuns and other white persons from Japanese-held Bougainville Island, at the north end of the Solomons, chafed today at the unaccustomed quiet and safety of his life.

"I want to go back," said the priest, Marist Father Albert Lebel of Brunswick, Me.

Father Lebel came off Bougainville several weeks ago with his Bishop. With them were others composing the last known group of free white people there.

The dark-haired, smiling 38-year-old missionary came out on the instructions of American military authorities.

To the Japanese he became a symbol of defiance, of the unafraid and unconquered white men on an island swarming with Japanese soldiers.

He was always in their hair, but never in their hands—not after they realized how badly they wanted him. Under his superior, he took an important role in gathering the clergy and the faithful in a secret rendezvous. He fed them and helped them to safety.

Surprises Mission Father

Once he took ten native boys and crept at night into a mission settlement at the northern end of Bougainville and rescued three priests and two semi-invalid nuns who were carried on stretchers into the hills.

A few nights later, and many miles away, the missionary boldly shoved his motor boat into a harbor under the guns of five Japanese warships moored at the pier. Then he walked up the main street and told an astonished mission priest to take some clothes and food and come along.

"The mission father almost couldn't talk from surprise at seeing me," Father Lebel related.

When the Japanese first arrived on Bougainville that April they were cocksure and casual. They weren't too sure of exactly what they wanted to do with the missionaries. Father Lebel, at his coastal mission, Tinputz Station, near the northern tip of the island, soon met them.

"It was the second day of Holy Week," the priest said. "I had been expecting them, and I had native boys posted to watch the sea.

"When the boys came in yelling that a ship was entering the bay, I went out with my field glasses and looked. It was a Japanese destroyer. A marine lieutenant and seventeen Japanese marines landed."

In spite of his protestations, Father Lebel found himself on board the destroyer and actually steaming out of the harbor a half hour later. But he talked them into turning back and putting him ashore.

"I told them I was harming no one, that I would only be another internee to feed, if they took me along, and that I had an ill and elderly French priest ashore to take care of.

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Cites Examples of Cruelty

"The argument worked. I went back to my mission and to taking care of the elderly man. A month later some Japanese soldiers came and seized my radio. Then everything was quiet until August, when the Marines invaded Guadalcanal. The Japanese became inflamed with hatred and took their feelings out on helpless whites in their grasp."

Father Lebel said he knew personally of two instances on Bougainville in which white men died from Japanese cruelty.

"The first case," he said, "was that of a planter the Japanese tried to force into revealing the hiding place of some other white people.

"They seized him and prodded him into leading them over some trails into the hills. He was a fat man, none too physically fit. He tried to drink from a river, and in his exhaustion, fell in. They let him drown."

The other case was that of a middle-aged man who had been a storekeeper. A group of Japanese, on a march into the hills, grabbed him, put a rope around his neck and pulled the rope down between his legs, forcing the man's head down to the level of his knees.

"They made him trot along ahead of them like some great, clumsy dog on a leash," the priest said. "After they had gone about three miles, they got tired of the sport. One Japanese, in an offhand manner, took his sword and chopped off the man's head."

Japs Sat Entranced on Beach As Yanks Landed on Rendova

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By J. NORMAN LODGE

WITH OCCUPATION FORCES ON RENDOVA ISLAND, June 30—(Delayed)—(AP) Japanese soldiers, seemingly entranced at the sight of American doughboys wading ashore from invasion boats, sat on stumps and in trees today until the determined invaders started picking the Nips off with sharp shooting.

The Japanese seemed glued to their perches as the tiny boats slipped through the entrance to Renard harbor with so little clearance room on each side the sight resembled a motor boat race.

I was in the first boat that landed at Lumbari and waded ashore with the troops as they opened up on the enemy with tommy guns, rifles and pistols. More than 20 Japanese paid for the glory of their emperor within 50 feet of the shore. In this action we lost no men killed or wounded.

The divisional command post is now more than 1,000 yards inshore at the base of huge Rendova mountain, on the far side of which the few Japanese who are left for cleanup are now holed in.

Much credit for the beautifully executed landing maneuver is due the weatherman. Low hanging clouds obscured the approaching task forces and prevented the Nips from using the air. Rain fell steadily as the first small boats dashed for Renard, the entrance to Rendova. Then when most of the men and supplies was ashore the sun burned away the overcast, allowing our planes to cover our ships and land-based crews.

Meanwhile our destroyer craft began a minute by minute blasting of Munda point on New Georgia north of Rendova, and site of an enemy airbase which will be the objective of the invasion before this story reaches the United States.

Vangunu Falls to U. S.

South Pacific Headquarters, July 6 (A. P.).—American forces have gained control of Vangunu Island, southeast of New Georgia, in addition to Rendova Island, it was disclosed today.

[Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced yesterday that United

States troops had captured important positions on Vangunu, but there has been no previous indication that Americans were in complete command of the island, an area of perhaps 200 square miles.]

Stubborn Jap resistance was encountered on Vanguna in contrast to the opposition on Rendova, which wilted after little more than an hour of land fighting on June 30.

Although the Japanese air force has suffered extremely heavy blows the last three weeks, it was believed still capable of producing a strong kick with several hundred planes based in the Solomons and more which can be flown step by step from other bases and from Japan itself. Powerful aerial opposition was expected to continue, since the Japanese are not inclined to give up anything without a fight.

area of the central Solomons, but there is no indication that the action was decisive in this respect. The Japanese may still get a few supplies through to such port villages as Vila, across Kula Gulf from Munda.

The American victory, however, reduced to some extent at least the number of ships which the enemy has on hand for bombarding American shore positions or for intercepting American surface vessels assigned to bombard Japanese defenses.

Japs Suffered Considerably.

The Navy did not give the exact extent of damage to either side, but made it entirely clear that the Japanese suffered much heavier losses than the well-equipped, hard-hitting squadrons of Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific command.

Here is what the communique said:

"On July 6, in the early morning, a United States surface task force engaged Japanese surface units in Kula Gulf off New Georgia Island (between New Georgia and Kolombangara).

"Sufficient details have not been received to give the results of this engagement, but it is believed that, while some damage was suffered by the United States force, considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy."

United States Destroyer Lost.

The communique also announced the loss of the 2,100-ton United States destroyer Strong, a ship commissioned less than a year ago and having a normal complement of about 250 officers and men. Under the command of Commander Joseph Harold Wellings of East Boston, Mass. the Strong was torpedoed and sunk on Sunday night while engaged with other American ships in the bombardment of enemy positions on New Georgia Island. The fate of the skipper was not reported and, in fact, the Navy disclosed that next of kin of the casualties had not been notified but would be as soon as possible.

On Monday evening, American Liberator bombers struck at Japanese installations on Ballale Island, in the Shortland Island area of the northwestern Solomons, and started five fires. Significantly the Navy reported that about twelve Zero fighters tried to intercept, but were driven off and no American planes were lost. The Japanese apparently were unwilling to press home the attack.

No Place for Big Ships.

Today's battle report from the Navy gave no clews as to the relative sizes of the forces involved in the Kula Gulf fight except that the action occurred within the limits of the gulf. This body of water is only about five miles wide at its mouth and half a mile or so wide at its head and not more than fifteen miles long. Thus, while it is very deep, it does not offer an area suitable for the maneuvering of large warships.

Speculation therefore was that the forces involved were relatively small, perhaps destroyer-cruiser groups and that the advantage lay with the side which got in the first licks with the most accurate shooting.

How the fight developed likewise was not indicated, but speculation on that point was that either the Japanese were attempting to intercept an American bombardment of their shore positions or else the Americans were attempting to intercept a Japanese supply convoy moving to Vila on Kolombangara or to Bairoko opposite Vila on the shores of New Georgia. Bairoko is a landing place for supplies moving to Munda.

2 to 1 for United States.

Both Vila and Bairoko were under bombardment by American surface forces Sunday night when the Strong was sunk. On Saturday night, a raiding Japanese surface force had shelled United States positions on Rendova Island southwest of Munda but had retired when American ships replied to the attack. Thus both sides have been active in this kind of sea warfare, characteristic of inter-island fighting.

The advantage so far lies with the American forces, whose record of past actions in the Solomons shows a score of about two to one over Japanese naval units and a far greater margin of successes over enemy aerial units.

Since the time that the Solomon Islands were first invaded last August the United States Navy has lost about forty ships of all types among the islands, while the Japanese have lost sixty-five to seventy-seven, the latter figure including about a dozen officially reported as "probably sunk."

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WASHINGTON REVEALS CLASH IN KULA GULF HAS ENDED

Some Losses Suffered by U. S. in Fighting in Southwest Pacific.

AMERICAN DESTROYER SUNK

The Strong Sent to Bottom in Vila Bombardment—Vangunu Isle in Allied Hands.

Washington July 6 (A. P.). — Straight-shooting United States naval forces, supporting the Solomon Islands front in the South Pacific offensive, apparently have scored a signal victory over Japanese fleet units in the battle of Kula Gulf, the Navy disclosed today.

The triumph is expected to isolate still further the embattled Japanese garrisons in the Munda air-base

Ship Built in Australia For U. S. to Be Launched

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, July 6.—The Navy Ministry announced today that the first auxiliary cargo vessel built in Australia for the United States would be launched this month.

Mrs. Nelson Johnson, wife of the American Minister to Australia, will christen the vessel.

New Jersey Airman Honored

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 6 (AP)—Second Lieut. Bernard W. Rapasky of Elizabeth, N. J., has received the Oak Leaf Cluster from Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny, commander of the Allied Air Forces. He was the navigator on an American Liberator bomber which sank an enemy warship north of Madang, New Guinea, in December.

Gets Award for Hawaiian Service

HONOLULU, July 6 (AP)—The Legion of Merit for Conspicuous Service in the Hawaiian Islands has been awarded to Col. Nelson Dingley 3d of Pelham Manor, N. Y., the Army announced today. Colonel Dingley was decorated for "use of his brilliant tactical intelligence, his unfaltering attention to duty and marked executive ability" in welding the staff and units of an artillery command into an efficient team immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Says Dies Committee Probe Fans Public Hatred Of Japs

WRA Director Fears It May Lead To Further "Maltreatment" Of Americans In Japan

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 6—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, charged today the Dies Committee's investigation of Japanese relocation centers has stirred up a public hatred of Japanese that may lead to "further maltreatment" of American prisoners and internees in Japan.

The investigation, Myer told the committee, has achieved "maximum publicity of sensational statements based on half-truths, exaggerations and falsehood."

He expressed fear that "misinformation floating around the country" is inflaming prejudice against Japanese citizens and that somebody might "kill a Japanese," furnishing the enemy an excuse for retaliation against American prisoners.

Accuses Committee

Facing Representative Costello (D., Cal.), chairman of the subcommittee making the inquiry, the gray-haired WRA director bluntly accused the committee and its investigators of "providing the enemy with material which can be used to convince the peoples of the Orient that the United States is undemocratic and is fighting a racial war."

While Myer was testifying before the committee, the Senate approved a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to direct the WRA to segregate disloyal from loyal Japanese in relocation centers.

The resolution, which does not require House approval, was recommended by the Military Affairs Committe following a subcommittee investigation of some centers.

Urges President To Act

The resolution also requested the President to direct the issuance of "a full and complete authoritative public statement" concerning "conditions in relocation centers," as well as plans with respect to their "future operation and the movement of persons of Japanese ancestry interned therein."

Myer told the Dies group the WRA is "leaning over backward" to protect the internal security of the country in its release of Japanese evacuees from relocation centers.

He declared that Robert E. Stripling, chief of staff of the Dies Committee, who was sitting five feet away, had issued a statement containing "absolutely no basis of fact," regarding the allegedly dangerous character of Japanese who have been released.

Not Released On West Coast

Myer said the Japanese are not being released on the West Coast because "the military forbids it."

Costello interjected that the WRA wanted to release them there, and Myer acknowledged that under certain circumstances he would favor allowing them to return to coastal areas.

Myer explained that at the insistence of the army, Japanese who are released are not permitted to live in the eastern defense area unless approved by a joint board which includes representatives of the army intelligence, naval intelligence, army provost general's office and WRA.

This led to an exchange with Representative Mundt (R., Mich.), who said "if a Jap is dangerous, he is just as dangerous in Omaha or Minneapolis as he is in Baltimore."

9 EDITORS NAMED ADVISERS TO OWI

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Palmer Hoyt, Domestic Director, Lists Newspapermen As His Aides

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 6—Palmer Hoyt, domestic director of the Office of War Information, today announced the appointment of nine newspaper editors and managing editors as an advisory committee.

Simultaneously Hoyt announced that OWI would "work entirely through the accepted media of information," and had suspended issuance of all pamphlets and posters, and had scrapped its field service entirely.

"OWI will not issue any printed matter directly to the public," he said.

Advisory Committee Named

The advisory committee, which will hold its first meeting in Washington, July 13, is made up of the following:

ROY ROBERTS, managing editor, Kansas City *Star*.

LAWRENCE L. WINSHIP, managing editor, Boston *Globe*.

GEORGE W. HEALY, JR., managing editor, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

PAUL BELLAMY, editor, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

MARK ETHRIDGE, publisher, Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

GARDNER COWLES, JR., editor and publisher, Des Moines *Register and Tribune*.

FRED GAERTNER, JR., managing editor, Detroit *News*.

WILBUR FORREST, assistant editor, New York *Herald-Tribune*.

H. D. PAULSON, editor, Fargo *Forum*, Fargo, N. D.

"This is not a 'front' committee," Hoyt observed. "In fact, some of them, as you know, have been very critical of our operations."

Hoyt voiced the opinion that the group could "give OWI a lot of help" in getting out military and other news.

Tight Budget Cited

"Apparently Congress is going to give the domestic branch $2,250,000 to operate on, compared with our request of $8,800,000," Hoyt said.

"That is a pretty tight budget, in Government or in business. Some business firms spend $10,000,000 to tell the public what they are doing.

"Within the next ten days, therefore, we will discuss our problems with representatives of the press, radio, outdoor and car-card advertising, and with magazine and book publishers. We want to get their views on what we can do. Until we have completed these conversations, we can't tell what OWI's program will be."

ROLL BACK PLAN REJECTED AGAIN BY SENATE, 36-28

Revolt Against OPA Subsidy Program Breaks Out Anew.

BILL MOVES TO HOUSE

Conference Committee Begins Work on Compromise Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 6. — (AP)

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In a tumultuous session, the Senate revolted afresh against the Administration's price "roll-back" program today and voted 36 to 28 to ban any subsidies whatsoever to lower retail food prices.

Only last week President Roosevelt had vetoed a measure including a similar ban on the grounds that it was "an inflation bill, a high-cost-of-living bill, a food shortage bill."

Amendment to CCC Bill

As was the first, the new ban written into a measure to extend the life of the Commodity Credit corporation, important Administration farm agency. After the President's veto, which was sustained, the House had passed a simple resolution continuing the CCC as it now operates until Jan. 1 and increasing by $350,000,000 its present borrowing authority of $2,650,000,000.

When the resolution got back to the House today with the Senate's new subsidy ban attached, Rep. Cannon (D-Mo) sought an immediate vote on the question of approving the Senate amendment, but the House sent it to a conference committee. This committee, composed jointly of senators and representatives, is charged with working out a compromise.

George Leads Fight

The Senate attached the prohibition against subsidies to the resolution after a series of maneuvers in which it repeatedly reversed itself and after hearing an impassioned plea from Senator George (D-Ga) that it reject the whole idea of subsidies.

"The subsidization of consumers has been tried since the days of ancient Rome and has resulted invariably in nothing but destruction of the political institutions of the country that tried it," Senator George shouted.

"What is being done here is proposing that we put off the payment of our grocery bill until next year, then have Mr. Morgenthau pay part of it out of the United States Treasury."

In a series of votes, the Senate successively:

Approved, 32 to 31, an authorization for the Administration to spend $525,000,000 in the next six months to keep retail food prices down.

Reconsidered this provision and threw it out 33 to 31.

Voted, 36 to 29, to kill a resolution extending the life of the Commodity Credit corporation from June 30 to Jan. 1. (The subsidy provision was a part of this legislation.)

Reconsidered this decision on a voice vote.

Adopted the ban on subsidies by the vote of 36 to 28.

Approved the amended resolution on a voice vote.

Danaher Offers Plan

Senator Danaher (R-Conn) proposed first to ban only the use of any of the CCC's funds to pay subsidies—a prohibition which would not have invalidated the Administration's meat and coffee price "rollbacks" which are financed by the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Senator Tydings (D-Md) urged that the ban apply to all government agencies.

"The Administration has advocated Congress changing its mind," Senator Tydings said. "I advocate the President changing his mind. This is a policy-making body up to now."

Senator Tyding's proposal was added to Senator Danaher's and it was in this form that the ban was adopted.

As it finally stood, there was nothing to interfere with the CCC's using its funds for payments to stimulate production of needed crops or to prevent the RFC from subsidizing transportation costs (as is now done on movement of petroleum products to the east coast), but neither agency, nor any other, may pay subsidies simply to push down retail food costs.

Administration Upset

When the session opened, Administration leaders had been confident of getting passage of the resolution with the restriction that no more than $525,000,000 might be spent on subsidies in the remainder of the year. This restriction, proposed by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), was approved by the Senate Banking committee and word circulated that it was agreeable to the Administration. The meat-butter-coffee "roll back" is estimated to cost about $4[illegible],000,000 a year.

The leaders credited Senator George's speech with swinging the Senate to the new expression against any subsidies.

Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance committee, which with the House Ways and Means committee, has to find revenue to meet government expenditures, told his colleagues:

"We are definitely heading toward inflation. The mounting national debt, aided by subsidies, may shake faith in the American dollar—and when that time comes, you will know what inflation really means!"

Under the roll-back system, he said, the Treasury will have to sell more war bonds in order to pay part of the people's food bill. Additional taxes, he asserted, will have to come for the most part out of the incomes of the persons making $3,000 a year or less, for that represents the bulk of the country's income producers.

Subsidies to encourage production are one thing, Senator George said, and consumers' subsidies something quite different. He said he had seldom seen a course so "inexcusable and unwise" as the plan to subsidize coffee when according to the President, imports are increasing to the extent that it soon may be removed from the ration list.

Majority Leader Barkley said he had never been particularly fond of the idea of subsidies, but declared that the life of the CCC was at stake in the pending bill.

Senator McClellan (D-Ark), who lost a son in the North African theater, told the Senate he could not look returning soldiers in the eye if he supported the roll-back subsidy program.

"You'll not be able to defend it a year from now, or even tomorrow," he said.

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WARNS AS TO PUERTO RICO

Tariff Commission Says Trade Benefits Should Be Extended

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Tariff Commission warned today that any reduction in trade or other benefits now given Puerto Rico by the United States would depress the already low living standards on the island.

The next result would be to check the growth of population and finally reduce the number of inhabitants, the commission stated in a report made to the Senate Territories Committee, which is considering a bill proposing independence for the island.

The report contained no recommendations and made no attempt to appraise the merits of programs which have been proposed for improving economic conditions there.

British Embassy Pickets Arrested

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Two women and one man were arrested here yesterday when they picketed the British embassy demanding "release for Gandhi and Nehru" and "1776 for India."

The picketers were charged with violation of a District of Columbia code which prohibits picketing of foreign embassies. They were Marjorie Kendrick, 22 years old, of Washington; Jane Fulton, 26, of Pittsburgh, and Harold R. Lefever, 26, of York, Pa.

'Falange' Probe Is Demanded On House Floor

Washington, July 6 (AP)—A Congressional investigation into the Western Hemisphere activities of "Falange," an organization which, he said, is carrying on "Hitler's work," was demanded on the House floor today by Representative Coffee (D., Wash.).

He declared the *Falange Espanola, Traditionalista*, "sole political party in Fascist Spain," has been under the direct control of "Nazi Gen. Wilhelm von Faupel" since 1935 and has branches in every Spanish-speaking country.

"These branches of the Falange have been doing Hitler's work since 1936." he said. "Their blue-shirted members receive military training, act as spies and propagandists for the Axis, and swear allegiance only to Franco—the sworn enemy of the United Nations."

Cuban Asserts Reds Foresaw Nazi Offensive

Envoy to U. S., Who Is Also Envoy to Russia, Predicts Drive Will Be Repelled

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union expected "all along" the current German offensive on the central front and was confident it would be thrown back, Cuban Ambassador Aurelio F. Concheso said here today. He is ambassador to both the United States and Russia.

Concheso, who paid a courtesy call on Secretary of State Cordell Hull this morning, following his return from Russia, where he presented his credentials as the first Cuban Ambassador to that country, declared at an interview that he found a strong spirit of confidence shown by Soviet officials and the man in the street.

Concheso, the first Latin-American diplomat received by Josef V. Stalin, said he found the Russian Premier a "very fine man."

GIRAUD WILL MEET CHIEFS OF STAFF

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Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud will confer here with the British-American chiefs of staff on the war against the Axis.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early announced this today in emphasizing that the visit of Gen. Giraud, chief of French military forces in North Africa, will be of a military character.

"Gen. Giraud will discuss the conduct of the war against the Axis powers and consult with the combined chiefs of staffs in Washington on that subject," Mr. Early said. He did not announce when Gen. Giraud will arrive.

USED PROPELLERS IN ATTACK ON JAPS

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Regaining consciousness in mid-air after a swarm of Japanese Zeros had wounded him in the head and blasted his guns out of action over Bougainville Island in the southwest Pacific, Lieut. Jack Bade converted his weaponless plane into a flying buzz saw and went after six enemy planes with his propeller blades.

In recounting today the daring of the 20-year-old pilot from Elk River, Minn., the War Department said Bade not only broke the nerve of the Japanese pilots by hurling his battered P-40 into the hail of their bullets, but in doing so saved three large Navy dive bombers from their attack.

On landing, he expressed concern that the Navy men in the dive bombers might not understand why he didn't shoot down the Zeros.

"They must think I'm a lousy shot," he exclaimed.

SAYS GERMANS PAID MONEY TO VIERECK

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—A former bookkeeper for George Sylvester Viereck, alleged Nazi propagandist, told a District Court jury today that his employer received thousands of dollars annually from the German Library of Information in New York, in addition to a regular salary of $6,000 a year from that institution.

The witness was Harry Abramowitz, who said he had known Viereck since 1927 and had set up a bookkeeping system for him. He explained in detail submitted income accounts for 1940 when, he said, Viereck received $500 a month from the library, plus a total of $22,871, entered variously as "special editorial work on books, literary services, white book, professional services."

Viereck is on trial a second time charged with violating the Foreign Agents Registration act. The Supreme Court reversed his conviction at the first trial.

Another witness, Eric Posselt, writer and translator, testified he was hired by Viereck in 1941 to do rewrites and translations on material for Facts in Review, weekly publication of the German library.

He identified a manuscript handed him by the prosecutor as a collection of speeches by former Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, asserting Viereck had given him the manuscript to type and that he was given to understand it was to be printed in book form.

Navy Lists 26 Casualties

Includes 4 Dead, 2 Missing and 20 Dead Earlier Reported as Missing

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-six casualties, including four dead, two missing, and twenty men previously listed as missing who now are reported dead.

This brings to 27,034 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,209 dead, 4,734 injured, 10,498 missing and 3,594 prisoners.

No New York, New Jersey or Connecticut names were listed.

HEMPSTEAD MARINE CITED

Navy Cross to N. A. Willox for Heroism on Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—For extraordinary heroism during last September's bloody battle of Luga Ridge on Guadalcanal, the Navy Cross has been awarded to Private First Class Nicholas A. Willox, USMC, 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan J. Willox of 15 Moore Avenue, Hempstead, L. I.

His heroic conduct during this engagement won the young man promotion to his present rank and the following citation from Secretary of the Navy Knox, for the President:

"For extraordinary heroism while serving with the first marine raider battalion during combat against the enemy Japanese forces on Luga Ridge, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on the night of Sept. 13-14, 1942. While the battalion was being subjected to ferocious assaults by the enemy and in spite of a change in position, Private Willox, serving as assistant gunner in a mortar section, kept up an accurate and almost continuous fire against the advancing Japanese.

"With utter disregard for his own personal safety, he courageously assisted in the evacuation of the wounded and the carrying of ammunition to the front-line units. In the closing hours of the battle he voluntarily joined these units and ably assisted them in stemming the assaults until he was injured by enemy grenades. His cool courage, devotion to duty, and indomitable fighting spirit were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Private First Class David P. Taber, USMC, 25, son of Mrs. Susie Taber of Oneida, N. Y., recently reeeived the Silver Star Medal for bravery in action on Guadalcanal. The young marine has received a special letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

Knox Says Japanese Got 'Damned Good Licking'

Says He Can't Reveal Details of Kula Gulf Battle News

BREMERTON, Wash., July 6 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told a cheering crowd of shipyard workers today, "The Japs have taken another damned good licking."

"I've just been getting a little additional news about the latest shellacking we've been giving the Japs. I can't tell you all the details, but this much I can say: The Japs have taken another damned good licking," Mr. Knox said.

The Secretary did not expand upon his report.

He addressed an estimated 10,000 workers during the noon hour in concluding a three-day inspection of Navy installations in the Puget Sound area.

At a luncheon in his honor, he appealed for the removal of international relations from partisan

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politics.

"The Monroe Doctrine is the only international policy over which there has never been any controversy," he declared, "and for that reason it is stronger today than ever. We should put all our foreign relations on the same plane. Partisanship should stop at the nation's borders."

He expressed fear that one or both of the major parties might try to capitalize on foreign relations in the heat of the 1944 campaign. He said such action would create unfortunate uncertainties in the eyes of the nation's allies.

INDIA LEADER WARNS OF CHAOS, BLOODSHED

NEWTON, Mass., July 6 — (AP) Mahatma Gandhi will be repudiated and India and England will be plunged into "utter chaos and bloodshed" unless India's political aspirations are satisfied soon, India's Nationalist leader declared tonight.

Dr. Anup Singh stated that "if India's political aspirations are not satisfied soon, Gandhi will be repudiated in favor of someone more ruthless and violent, and that will plunge India and Britain into utter chaos and bloodshed for a long period x x x."

Discussing the Indian problem in a symposium at Andover-Newton Theological school, H. Duncan Hall, Australian official, asserted that Britain is moving to free India as rapidly as possible and that to give India self-government before Japan was defeated would be too great a risk for the United Nations armies.

19 SHIP WORKERS KILLED AS TUGBOAT CAPSIZES

HALIFAX, July 6.—(AP) Nineteen Halifax shipyards employes were killed today when the tug boat "Erg" was in collision with a freighter and sank in Bedford basin, company officials reported.

It was said that 23 men were aboard when the collision occurred. The craft had been running parallel. When they collided, the tug rolled over.

Bedford basin is an extension of Halifax harbor, used by ships for anchorage.

Toronto Army Registrar Seized

TORONTO, July 6 (AP)—R. A. Irwin, division registrar of the mobilization section of National Selective Service, and three other men were arrested today by Royal Canadian Mounted Police on charges of conspiracy to impede mobilization regulations. The others were Robert A. Allen, former Toronto Alderman and former Liberal M. P. for Toronto Riverdale; Naiffe M. Stephens and Norman Stephens, brothers.

Admiral Robert Is Reported Ready To Yield to Force

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By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Herald Tribune says that after a secret trip to Martinique, Camille Jean Fernand-Laurent, a former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has reported that Admiral Georges Robert, French high commissioner for the Antilles, is seeking an honorable way to go over to the Allies.

The newspaper states that M. Fernand-Laurent, who was a Paris publisher, indicated in his report that Admiral Robert feels bound by oath to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and that the admiral would welcome force as an honorable solution of his problem.

M. Fernand-Laurent is quoted in the story as saying:

"Contrary to the secret wish of the admiral (who would welcome American attack as a glorious way out of the dilemma in which he finds himself) there is not hope of any intervention by the United States, which has decided, to use his own expression, 'to let him stew in his own juice.'"

The Herald-Tribune says M. Fernand-Laurent reported that the only force to which the admiral could yield would be French force and he volunteered for the job of representing the government of Algiers in the matter, saying:

"My definite opinion is that I can bring the two islands (Martinique and Guadeloupe) with the fleet intact to the Allies by persuading Admiral Robert to yield to the appearance of force."

M. Fernand Laurent, the newspaper said, escaped from France into Spain on December 31, 1942, and made his way to London and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

JAPS CUT TRAINING TIME IN AIR FORCE SCHOOLS

NEW YORK, July 6 — (AP) An indication of Japan's severe losses in the air came tonight from Tokyo radio, which broadcast an announcement that the training period for Japanese air cadets has been cut from three years to a year and a half.

The broadcast, recorded by United States government monitors, said that youths who pass "health examinations" would be commissioned as air force second lieutenants in 18 months.

A Tokyo broadcast on May 4 said that 14 - year - old primary school graduates would be accepted in Japanese army training schools, including aviation, a reduction of one year in the minimum age limit.

Martinique Swings Over, French Told

New York, July 6 (AP) — The Morocco radio at Rabat declared tonight in a broadcast to French territories that "Martinique has rallied to the French Committee of National Liberation."

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said an officer representing the "Fighting French forces at Santa Lucia in the Antilles" had received a message from the "deputy of Martinique" announcing the "enthusiastic rallying of Martinique to the French Committee of National Liberation and requesting the immediate designation of new authorities."

[Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner of Martinique, invited the United States last week to name an envoy to discuss a "change" in French authority on the island.]

Clare Luce Urges Repeal Of Chinese Exclusion Acts

New York, July 6 (AP)—Terming the Oriental Exclusion Acts a "gross insult to the Chinese people," Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) tonight urged their repeal "to promote better understanding between ourselves and the Chinese nation."

"Anti-Chinese laws put upon our statute books many years ago by Congress seem to have anticipated and given approval to the whole Hitler doctrine of race theology," the legislator said in an address prepared for delivery at a forum of the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University.

Repeal of the Exclusion Acts will be sought during the next session of Congress, she said, with Chinese being put under the quota system, which, she added, "would allow an entry of exactly 105 Chinese a year."

POST-WAR AIR ROUTES ASKED

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American Air Lines, Inc., Applies To CAB For 50 Per Cent. Expansion

Seeking To Add 10 States And 35 Cities To Its Present Schedules

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 6—American Air Lines, Incorporated, announced today it had applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for an expansion of its routes by about fifty per cent. as "the lead-off in the contemplated tremendous expansion of air transport after the war."

A. N. Kemp, air line president, said that through new routes, extensions of present schedules and the inclusion of additional cities American would add ten States and thirty-five cities to its present schedules which now include twenty-two States and fifty-two cities.

Kemp said American was prepared to inaugurate the new program whenever the release of equipment made it possible, but added that it was not believed many steps would be made in that direction until after the war.

Obligation To Expand

Charles H. Rheinstrom, vice president in charge of traffic, said that "American Air Lines, like other airlines in the United States, has a definite obligation to expand in order adequately to serve the public and bring the benefit of new transportation to new communities."

Kemp estimated the program called for about four times as much equipment as the line now uses. He said there would be a fifty per cent. increase in personnel.

Some Specific Requests

Among its specific requests to the CAB, American has asked for a route from Detroit and Cleveland to St. Louis by way of Toledo, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Muncie-Anderson and Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Illinois.

Another application is for a route from Detroit to Miami with stops between which would provide the first direct air service from Ohio cities such as Toledo and Columbus to Florida and the Southeast.

In another application American sought extensions on both ends of its Cleveland (Ohio) - Nashville (Tenn.) route now including Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati and Louisville. It was proposed to extend north from Columbus to Toledo and Detroit, and south from Nashville to New Orleans, by way of Meridian, Miss.

Other Extensions

The proposed Detroit-Miami route would include Toledo, Columbus, Charleston, W. Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Winston-Salem and Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

American asked the CAB for extensions of its routes into the Northwest. One would carry service from Chicago to Milwaukee, and another from Chicago to Minneapolis-St. Paul.

In addition, the company sought permission to place on existing routes several cities, including Wilmington, Del., and Richmond, Va., on the transcontinental route between Boston, New York and Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh on a route to provide direct service between Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the West.

TREASURY RETAINS DATA ON FRENCH WHO AIDED NAZIS

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Collaborationists Listed for Reference When Foe Is Driven Out.

NEW YORK, July 6 — (AP) Agents of the United States Treasury are constructing a file of information on collaborationist activities of individuals and business establishments in present-day France, it was learned today.

The obvious implication, financial circles said, was of an intent to make, ahead of actual invasion, decisions which might facilitate stabilization of the French economy once the immediate upheavals of invasion were quieted.

Covers Pre-War Period

The questions asked go beyond general terms and deal with specific personalities, pre-war tendencies toward Nazi friendships, and details of transactions made with the Nazi occupation authorities.

Treasury representatives recently have conducted their search for data among banking men in the New York financial district, many of whom had a considerable degree of contact with, and some an intimate knowledge of, French business and finance.

From one analytical banking mind came this opinion:

A heavy majority of French business men and government leaders made their decisions and have continued to make them on the bases of self preservation, business preservation and national preservation, in that order.

These Frenchmen, however, and most of the people of France, apparently are weary of occupation. The Nazis have worn out what welcome they found.

A banker who declined to be quoted said French business has been operating under a domination by Nazi occupation authorities which approached "third degree" methods in severity. He based his statement on discussions with neutrals who have been able to maintain a semblance of business relationships in France.

Refuse To Guess on Dates

There was little inclination on the part of American bankers to guess at invasion dates or at the length of time necessary to straighten out the tangle of French business resulting from Nazi controls.

It was learned, however, that certain American business interests with former continental connections were taking steps which might be construed as indicating hope of resuming operations abroad in the not-too-distant future.

Discussing the French situation, these men pointed out that while France's finance has suffered a severe inflation as a result of German occupation charges, there exists in English and American vaults a sizable amount of gold which—once France were freed—could be used as a reserve to help stabilize the franc. Some degree of stability would be needed, they asserted, before American business safely could resume normal international trade.

MacArthur Rides P-T Boat, Recalling Earlier Escape

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur traveled in a motor torpedo boat during a recent inspection of New Guinea combat bases—his first ride in the small, swift craft since he left the Philippines.

NBC's Australian correspondent, Ed Wallace, told of the trip last night in a broadcast. Mr. Wallace, who accompanied the general, said the PT boat was commanded by 22-year-old Frank Dean, jr., of San Diego, Calif.

The boat was equipped with an antiaircraft gun called "Balls of Fire" which its gunner, Ralph Mitchsani of White Plains, N. Y., said had sunk 14 Japanese barges while sub-hunting along the New Guinea coast.

What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

China's stand against Japan's aggression enters its seventh year today. It is surely one of history's finest examples of a struggle against almost hopeless odds. Not since Waterloo has any war lasted more than five years, but as China embarks on her seventh year of struggle her indomitable leader, Chiang Kai-Shek, warns his compatriots that victory may not come until the eighth.

Chinese resistance has been a tremendous contribution to the cause of the United Nations. Had China fallen, the task of beating Japan might have proved even beyond the vast war-making capacity of the United States and Britain. For China, while fighting for survival, also has fought to retain the continental bases from which Japan can be blasted from the air and ultimately invaded and crushed.

The sixth anniversary of the battle of the Marco Polo bridge—that manufactured "incident" outside Peiping which the Japanese army made the pretext for attacking the unoffending and peace-seeking Chinese republic—finds Chinese hopes at a new high. This is due to recent military victories, the turning back of the enemy on the approaches to Chungking; to the rising tide of United Nations fortunes throughout the world; to confidence that really effective help from the Allies, chiefly the United States, surely will arrive within the next twelve months.

China's plight still is extremely grave. Her sixth year of war has been the worst through which she has passed. The danger of disastrous collapse has been ever present, with economic misfortunes, social dislocations and natural disasters, famine and flood, added to the ravages of war. The cruel disappointment of the high hopes with which the Chinese people hailed

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the entry of the United States and Britain into the war against Japan was a damaging blow to popular morale. For nearly a year and a half after those two great powers had become China's allies it appeared that her fortunes steadily declined.

But the dark months of disappointment, frustration and despair seem to be over. Among the Chinese themselves and among their Allies there is confidence that the danger of a Chinese collapse is over. The splendid performance of the Fourteenth United States Army Air force in the China theater is a hint of what American aid will mean in a few more months: The time is approaching rapidly when China-based American bombers will be scourging the Japanese homeland day after day.

Six years of the China war have taken their toll of Japan, although less perhaps than was generally believed before Pearl Harbor. General Ho Ying-Chin, the Chinese chief of staff, estimates that the Japanese have suffered not less than 3,000,000 casualties since Marco Polo bridge, including those outside China. That figure probably is too high, but it is quite likely that the China fighting alone has trimmed at least 1,000,000 men from Japan's limited manpower resources, killed in battle or by disease, maimed or missing.

There was a time when the Japanese war machine used the China war as a useful instrument in the preparations for the greater adventure launched with Pearl Harbor. It provided a training ground for her armies, a testing ground for new weapons and especially a smoke screen behind which she was able to mobilize her people, her economy and her industry for still greater wars. There have even been suggestions that in 1940 and 1941, years in which the invader made virtually no progress, the Japanese warlords were in no hurry to end the China war. But if that was true they doubtless regret now that China's resistance was not ended in those days when she stood alone. Japan's commitments in China definitely weaken her ability to raise shields against the terrific blows the Allies are preparing against her. They are a strong factor in limiting her offensive power, in holding her to the strategic defensive.

There was a time when it appeared that China's very steadfastness was working to her disadvantage. It seemed, to outsiders at least, that the continuation of her resistance was taken so much for granted that her rescue was given a low place on the United Nations' list of priorities. There is a growing evidence that all that has been changed. The offensive launched last week in the Solomons and along New Guinea's coasts is the beginning of a pressure that is unlikely to be relaxed until Japan is beaten. The coming autumn should see the opening of a campaign to recover Burma, end China's isolation from her Allies and begin her liberation.

Nazi Radio Says Reds Murdered Ukrainians

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By the Associated Press.

The Berlin radio said last night that the graves of "some 1,000 murdered Ukrainians" had been found near the town of Winniza in the vicinity of Zhitomir—about 80 miles southwest of Kiev.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said it had been established that the graves were dug between 1938 and 1941 and contained the bodies of men, women and children.

The Nazi announcer said exhumations had begun and it would be "proven that the murdered all were victims of the OGPU," Russian secret police.

The broadcast recalled the earlier allegations of German propagandists that the bodies of 10,000 Poles, which they asserted had been slain by the Russians, had been uncovered in the Smolensk region. These charges led the Polish government-in-exile in London to request an investigation by the International Red Cross—a request which intensified Polish differences with Moscow and was a factor in the diplomatic breach which later developed between the two governments.

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LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)—COMMANDER EDWARD ALBERT GIBBS, ONE OF BRITAIN'S CRACK SUBMARINE KILLERS, WAS GRANTED THE THIRD BAR TO HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER TODAY, THUS BECOMING THE FIRST MAN IN THIS WAR TO WIN THE EQUIVALENT OF FOUR DSOS. IT IS ALSO BELIEVED THAT HE IS THE FIRST NAVAL MAN EVER TO ACHIEVE THIS DISTINCTION.

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THE AWARD, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE SAID ONLY THAT IT WAS GRANTED "FOR COURAGE AND SKILL IN SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS AG INST ENEMY SUBMARINES."

London, Wednesday, July 7-(AP)- The British news agency Reuters recorded tonight a broadcast of the Morocco staging:

"Martinique has just joined the French Committee of National Liberation."

(There was no confirmation of this report from other sources. Martinique's leader, Admiral Georges Robert, some days ago invited the U.S. to name an envoy for a discussion as to a "change" in French authority there.)

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London, July 6-(AP)-A Check for $100,000 from United States workers was handed to Labor Minister Ernest Bevin today to boost the fund ~~fmmmmmmmh~~ with which rest homes are provided for British munitions workers fatigued by long hours.

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The money was collected from many unions in the United States by the British war relief society of American.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7-(AP)-IT IS NOW TWO WEEKS SINCE A BOMB HAS DROPPED ON BRITAIN--ONE OF THE LONGEST LULLS SINCE THE GREAT AIR WAR BEGAN THE NIGHT OF OCT. 9, 1940.

MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS PLAIN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS EXPERIENCING TERRIFIC STRAIN AND WHILE THE GERMANS HAVE ENOUGH BOMBERS BASED ON FIELDS FACING ENGLAND TO MAKE A STRONG ATTACK, THERE IS NO INDICATION THEY WILL BEGIN RAIDS HERE.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE GERMANS COULD NOT SPARE A SINGLE MAN OR PLANE AS CREWS AND AIRCRAFT WERE DIVERTED FROM THE CENTRAL POOL IN GERMANY TO THE EASTERN FRONT. IN ADDITION, OBSERVERS SAID, THE GERMANS APPARENTLY LACKED SPARE PARTS AND FUEL AS A RESULT OF THE BATTLE OF THE RUHR. THE GERMANS WERE ALSO BELIEVED TO BE CONSERVING STRENGTH FOR DEFENSE AGAINST AN INVASION FROM THE WEST.

THE AMERICAN DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON AXIS EUROPE WERE SEEN AS ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE QUIET SPELL ENJOYED BY BRITAIN. FOCKE-WULF 190S WERE STAYING HOME TO WARD OFF THE FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS. MOST OF THE ATTACKS ON BRITAIN, UNTIL THE LULL BEGAN, WERE MADE BY THESE PLANES WITH BOMB RACKS FITTED UNDER THE WINGS.

THE LAST DAYLIGHT RAID WAS MADE JUNE 6 ON A SOUTH COAST TOWN WHEN THE GERMANS SENT OVER 14 PLANES. IN THE LAST NIGHT RAID ON JUNE 24, HULL WAS ATTACKED BY 15 PLANES.

ENEMY PLANES MACHINEGUNNED A DISTRICT IN EAST ANGLIA YESTERDAY BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS.

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(ABOVE AND B&I SHLD BE SLUGGED --17--)

NIGHT LEAD MARSEILLAISE

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY REVOKED TODAY THE PAPER LICENSE OF THE FRENCH WEEKLY NEWSPAPER LA MARSEILLAISE, A BRITISH SOURCE SAID, BECAUSE IT HAD "FOR SOME TIME PAST PURSUED A POLICY OF HOSTILITY TO THE UNITED STATES."

THE LICENSE TO PUBLISH THE PAPER HAD BEEN ISSUED ORIGINALLY AFTER REPRESENTATIONS FROM GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S HEADQUARTERS THAT NO NEWSPAPER WAS AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK IN THE NAME OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH COMMITTEE.

FIGHTING FRENCH HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HAD SUSPENDED THE WEEKLY, BUT IT GAVE NO REASON.

THE BRITISH SOURCE SAID THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAD RAISED NO OBJECTION TO THE CLOSING DOWN OF THE PAPER, PRINTED IN LONDON.

"SINCE THE FIGHTING FRENCH COMMITTEE AS SUCH AS CEASED TO EXIST--HAVING BECOME MERGED IN THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION--THE REASON FOR WHICH THE MARSEILLAISE WAS BROUGHT INTO BEING NO LONGER APPLIES," HE SAID.

FRANCOIS QUILICI, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE MARSEILLAISE, TOLD

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REPORTERS, "I DONT KNOW WHY THE PAPER HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED."

QUILICI SAID THE FIRST INTIMATION HE HAD WAS A LETTER FROM THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY THIS MORNING STATING THAT THE LICENSE OF THE PAPER HAD BEEN REVOKED, ADDING THAT HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AT THE SAME TIME WHICH SAID, "THIS MAY BE A DISAPPOINTMENT TO YOU BUT IN REGARD TO ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES IT CAN HARDLY BE A SURPRISE."

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PERMISSION TO PRINT ONE MORE ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY TO EXPLAIN WHY HE COULD NO LONGER CONTINUE PUBLICATION WAS DENIED BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, QUILICI ADDED. HE SAID THE PAPER HAD ALWAYS BEEN DEFENDED THE IDEALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THAT "IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND IN 'LA MARSEILLAISE' A SINGLE LINE WHICH WAS AGAINST THIS IDEAL."

QUILICI SAID THE WEEKLY HAD A SMALL CIRCULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN BUT THAT IT WAS ALSO SENT TO FRANCE AND THAT MUCH OF ITS MATERIAL WAS REPRINTED IN THE UNDERGROUND PRESS THERE.

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LONDON--INSERT AFTER 11TH GRAF SIKORSKI, BEGINNING "THE CRASH OF X X X ETC." X X X BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

TWO OTHER BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY AS W.W.LOCK AND A MAN NAMED PINDER, WHO WAS OTHERWISE UNIDENTIFIED. LOCK WAS ENROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AREA WHERE HE HAD BEEN A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT. HE HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO A SIMILAR POST IN CANADA.

ONLY SURVIVOR X X X ETC 12TH GRAF.

(EDITORS: IN 2ND GRAF MAKE WHITELEY'S TITLE BRIGADIER, INSTEAD OF "GRIG.GEN.")

LONDON, FIRST ADD GERMAN WHITE PAPER X X X BARBARISM"

IN THE GERMAN EFFORT TO PROVE BRITAIN'S GUILT THE WHITE PAPER WENT BACK TO THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN 1932 WHEN IT CLAIMED THAT PROPOSALS BY THE GERMAN DELEGATION FOR THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS WERE REJECTED.

NBEIT CITED VARIOUS OTHX

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WERE REJECTED.

IT CITED VARIOUS OTHER SO-CALLED DOCUMENTS INCLUDING A GERMAN GOVERNMENT PEACE PLAN OF 1936. IT CHARGED THAT THE BOMBING OF THE RUHR WAS DISCUSSED AT A SECRET MEETING OF THE "ALLIED WAR COUNCIL" IN NOVEMBER, 1939.

THE WHITE PAPER ALSO ASSERTED THAT BOMBINGS IN THE POLISH CAMPAIGN AT THE START OF THE WAR WERE DIRECTED ONLY AT MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND CITED HITLER'S ALLEGED ORDERS TO THE GERMAN AIRFORCE IN REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL AGAINST THE BOMBING OF CIVILIANS. HITLER, THE WHITE PAPER ASSERTED, TOLD THE AIR FORCE TO LIMIT ITS ACTIVITIES TO MILITARY TARGETS.

THE PAPER ASSERTED THAT DESPITE HITLER'S APPEAL FOR HUMANITY AND REASON THE BRITISH BEGAN A SERIES OF ATTACKS "AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATION."

"IN SPITE OF THIS THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS BEEN EXTREMELY RESTRAINED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ENGLAND WHILE AT THE BEGINNING OF

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OPERATIONS IN THE WEST BRITISH AIR ATTACKS ON NON-MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY HAVE QUICKLY INCREASED," THE PAPER SAID.

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF DESTRUCTION OF 586 TANKS IN THE FIRST THRUST OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE YESTERDAY SUGGESTED TO LONDON OBSERVERS TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE ACQUIRED HIGHLY EFFECTIVE NEW ANTI-TANK WEAPONS OR TACTICS.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN ATTACK IS WIDE AND STRONG, BYSTANDERS HERE ARE WARY OF ASSUMING THAT IT WILL BE AN ALL-OUT EFFORT.

IN TODAY'S HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS DECLARED THAT FIERCE FIGHTING DEVELOPED ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR YESTERDAY AND REPORTED THAT THE RENEWED STRUGGLE IS "ASSUMING EVER GREATER VIOLENCE."

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THE POSSIBILITY OF THE USUAL GERMAN SUMMER ATTACK THIS YEAR NEVER HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED IN LONDON BUT SOME COMMENTATORS STILL QUESTIONED WHETHER THE GERMANS INTENDED TO BECOME COMMITTED TO A FULL-SCALE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST WHILE THREATENED FROM THE WEST.

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROBERT N.LITTLEJOHN OF THE U.S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY FOR HIS WORK IN ORGANIZING SUPPLY SERVICES HERE WHICH "CONTRIBUTED MARKEDLY TO THE SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE AFRICAN TASK FORCE."

LITTLEJOHN, WHO LIVES AT 1851 COLUMBIA ROAD, N.W., WASHINGTON D.C., IS CHIEF OF THE QUARTERMASTER SERVICES OF SUPPLY HERE. HE RECEIVED THE DECORATION FROM LIEUT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS AT A DRESS PARADE OUTSIDE THE LATTER'S HEADQUARTERS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS CONFERRED ON BRIG.GEN. OSCAR B.ABBOTT, 3133 CONNECTICUT AVENN N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR HIS WORK IN THE PERSONNEL DIVISION OF THE GENERAL STAFF FROM SEPTEMBER, 1940, TO JUNE, 1942.

A CITATION SAID HE HAD PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN "INITIATING AND PROCESSING ESSENTIAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE NATION."

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"HIS EXPERT ADVICE TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF, HIS ASTUTE MANAGEMENT OF DIFFICULT SITUATIONS AND CONVINCING APPEARANCES BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES WERE VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE ARMY," THE CITATION ADDED.

BRIG.GEN.PAUL R.HAWLEY OF COLLEGE CORNER, OHIO, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS WORK AS CHIEF SURGEON FOR THE EASTERN THEATER OF OPERATIONS BETWEEN SEPTEMBER, 1941, AND JUNE, 1942, DURING WHICH TIME HE "PLANNED ALL HOSPITALIZATION AND EVACUATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND MAINTAINED SUPERVISION OVER THE MEDICAL SITUATION."

northern ireland,

Belfast, July 6-(AP)-twenty inmates of Belfast prison, refusing to wear regular prison garb until they are recognized as political prisoners, have been wrapping themselves in blankets, it was learned today.

William
Sir lowry, minister of home affairs, declared that the men were not political prisoners, and added:

"i do NOT intend to ask the prison governor to dress them like

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children, but they will NOT be allowed to perambulate the prison grounds naked. I am NOT going to ask him to search for fig leaves."

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JULY 6-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF ALLIED PLANES SWEPT ACROSS DOVER STRAIT THIS MORNING HEADING FOR THE FRENCH COAST BETWEEN BOULOGNE AND CALAIS TO RESUME THE AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST EUROPE BY DAYLIGHT.

THE FORMATION INCLUDED MANY SQUADRONS OF FIGHTERS, WHICH WERE FLYING AT A HIGH ALTITUDE IN THE BRILLIANT SUNSHINE.

THE WEATHER WAS SO CLEAR THAT THE FRENCH SHORELINE COULD BE SEEN EASILY FROM THE BRITISH SIDE OF THE STRAIT.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 6-(AP)-SHOULD AN ALLIED ATTACK BE MADE UPON NORWAY SWEDISH OFFICIALS ARE ON RECORD AS SAYING THAT THE TRANSPORT OF GERMAN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES NOW PERMITTED THROUGH SWEDEN WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

IF GERMANY ATTEMPTS TO RETAIN SUCH FACILITIES BY FORCE, SWEDEN EXPECTS TO GO TO WAR TO PROTECT ITS NEUTRALITY. BECAUSE OF NORWAY'S DIFFICULT TERRAIN BEST TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES FROM OSLO TO TRONDHEIM AND NARVIK IS BY WAY OF SWEDEN.

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THE SWEDISH ARMY HAS BEEN ON A SEMI-MOBILIZATION BASIS FOR TWO YEARS AND ALL MEN OF MILITARY AGE HAVE RECEIVED SOME TRAINING. THE AIR FORCE AND NAVY HAS BEEN MODERNIZED AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF ALL UNITS SAY THEY ARE READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITIES.

ON JUNE 16 KING GUSTAF OBSERVED THAT FOR SWEDEN "THE DANGER IS NOT YET PASSED."

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JULY 6-(AP)-AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL TO 133 MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND.

THE AWARDS WERE FOR "VALIANT AND HEROIC SERVICE WHILE FLYING MISSIONS IN THE ALEUTIANS, A TERRITORY NOW WELL KNOWN AS HAVING WORSE FLYING CONDITIONS, AS FAR AS WEATHER, FOG AND ICE ARE CONCERNED, THAN ANY OTHER MILITARY THEATER IN THE WORLD."

THE AIRMEN WERE DECORATED BY ORDERS OF MAJ.GEN.W.O.BUTLER, AIR FORCE COMMANDING GENERAL, AND MEDALS WERE PRESENTED BY LT.GEN. SIMON B.BUCKNER,JR., COMMANDING THE ADC, AND BRIG.GEN.ROBERT V. IGNICO, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE.

THOSE RECEIVING THE AIR MEDAL INCLUDED:

VERNON W.NEWBOLD, CAPT.PILOT, MINDEN,NEB.

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ROBERT F.TODD, CAPT.PILOT, BROOKS,IOWA.

NEIL D.PERRY, STF.SGT., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, DUNKERTON,IA.

GEORGE W.SHIPPEN, STAFF SGT., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, PAYNE,IA.

EUGENE H.PASCHAL, SGT.AERIAL GUNNER, 917 PLEASANT ST., HANNIBAL, MO.

ROBERT L.ARMSTRONG, 1ST LT., PILOT, 717 MT.PROSPECT, NEWARK,N.J.

NORVAL P.CAVETT, 1ST LT., PILOT, DENISON,IOWA (BOX 295).

HENRY J.DODSON, 1ST LT., PILOT, NO. 2 E. GRANT ST., MARSHALLTOWN,IA.

CARL R.EDMONDS, 1ST LT., PILOT, 518 MONROE ST., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

MARIO H.GOTTFRIED, 1ST LT., PILOT, 246 CLAIRMONT TERRACE, ORANGE, N.J.

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PERCY C.SMITH, 1ST LT., PILOT, 306 MCLEMORE ST., GREENWOOD,MISS.

MORRIS S.THOMPSON, 1ST LT., PILOT, VALLEY HEAD,ALA.

WALTER R.VANCE, 1ST LT., PILOT, GENERAL DELIVERY, WINTERSET,IOWA.

DAVID D.DUFF, 1ST LT., PILOT, 111 GAY ST., ERWIN,TENN.

WILMER L.KEISER, 1ST LT., PILOT, SOUTH ENGLISH,IOWA.

GERHARD A.ROYCE, 1ST LT., PILOT, 114 SOUTH MAIN, ORANGE,MASS.

ROYA A. SORENSEN, 1ST LT., PILOT, R.NO. 1, HUMBOLDT,IOWA.

CARL L.VAN TASELL, 1ST LT., PILOT, RT.NO.4, INDEPENDENCE,IOWA.

BRYCE E.WILSON, 1ST LT., PILOT, 1004 E 12TH ST., DES MOINES,IOWA.

ROBERT M.LEIGHTY, FLIGHT OFFICER, PILOT, 213 E 38TH, SAVANNAH,GA.

EARNEST H.THORP, FLIGHT OFFICER, PILOT, 3521 FONTENELLA BLVD., OMAHA,NEBR.

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RUDY BIZUMICH, TECH.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 328 BROADWAY AVE., YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO.

JOHN L.BURNS, TECH.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 7114 S.CAMPBELL AVE., CHICAGO,ILL.

RAYMOND D.HEITKEMPER, STAFF SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 1301 N. 42ND ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS.

LEONARD J.KRYWICKY, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 1237 MARQUETTE ST., DEPUE,ILL.

DANIEL L.LIZAK, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 144 S.AVON AVE., PHILLIPS,WISC.

EDGAR W.MEYER,JR., STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 275 SHADOWLEWN AVE., MT.LEBANON,PENN.

CORNEY E.SWENSON, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, MADDOCK,N.DAK.

LOUIS F.BROUGH, SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 7548 VANS ST., DETROIT, MICH.

THOMAS E.JOHNSON, SGT., RADIO OPERATOR, BOX 37, EDGEWATER,FLA.

MELVIN A.MARQUARDT, SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, RT.4, BOX 13, BARABOO, WIS.

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EDWARD J.MCCORMICK, SGR., AERIAL ENGINEER, 1905 57TH AVE., CICERO, ILL.

GERHARD N.RENSTROM, SGR., AERIAL ENGINEER, RT.2, ELBO LAKE,MINN.

JAMES E.BAKER, CPL, RADIO OPERATOR, 620 E.FRANKLYN, MINNEAPOLIS.

EVERETT B.BATES,CPL., RADIO OPERATOR, VICTORIA,VA.

BRUCE R.DOUGLAS, CPL. AERIAL ENGINEER, RFD 3, ATTLEBORO,MASS.

MELVIN J.EHLERS, CPL. AERIAL ENGINEER, RT.5, WACO,NEBR.

JOHN F.ERMOLD, CPL, RADIO OPERATOR, 109-20 QUEENS BLVD., FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.

DAVID FINGERET, CPL. RADIO OPERATOR, 3447 FLEETWOOD ST., PITTSBURGH PA.

JACK J.HEDDON, CPL. AERIAL ENGINEER, 3510 PEQUA ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

DONALD A.KING, CPL.AERIAL ENGINEER, MANCHAUG,MASS.

CHARLES J.MESSICK, CPL. AERIAL ENGINEER, 3806 N.LARAMEE, CHICAGO, ILL.

EARL F.MYHRA, CPL. AERIAL ENGINEER, 3923 W.N.AVE., CHICAGO,ILL.

WILLIAM T.SUDDUTH, CPL. AERIAL ENGINEER, 1201 S.MAIN, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

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JAMES W.SAWYER, PFC. AERIAL ENGINEER, 732 E.TAYLOR ST., FLINT,MICH.

PETER L.SMITH, 2ND LT., NAVIGATOR, GRINDSTONE,PENN.

ROBERT L.CHAMBERS, SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER-GUNNER, RUSHVILLE,NEBR.

THOMAS N.PPARCE, SGT. AERIAL ENGINEER-GUNNER, 4004 WESTMINISTER PLACE ST.LOUIS,MO.

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CECIL W.WRIGHT, SGT.GUNNER, 211 E.EUCLID, DETROIT,MICH.

ROBERT E.ZIMMERMAN, TECH. SGT. AERIAL ENGINEER, 1591 2ND AVE., COUNCIL BLUFFS,IOWA.

WILLIAM C.CHRISLEY, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGINEER, PULASKA,VA.

FRANK M.DARTT, STF.SGT.E RADIO OPERATOR, 638 HARRISON AVE., SCRANOON,PA.

EARL H.EDDY, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGINEER, BOX 56, WORTHINGTON,MASS.

WILLIAM F.HARRISON, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGINEER, 2542 GRAND, GRANITE CITY,ILL.

WILLIAM W.HODGE, STF.SGT.AERIAL ENGINEER, 102 BROOKLYN ST., CARBONDALE,PA.

ROBERT H.JONES, STF.SGT.RADIO OPERATOR, 111 LELAND ST., WATER VALLEY,MISS.

CHELSEA M.KEIFER, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGINEER, 2221 N.20TH, LAFAYETTE, IND.

OLIVER J.MASTERS, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGR. 206 PATTERSON ST., SYRACUSE,N.Y.

THEODORE WATSON, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGR., 476 CARNUM AVE., LOWELL,MASS.

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JAMES A.PORTER, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGR., 210 HOWARD AVE., ROCKVILLE,IND.

JOHN SCHOOLCRAFT, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGR. ACME,W.VA.

FRANK P.SCHIBETTA, STF.SGT. AERIAL ENGR., 737 FORD ST., GENEVA, ILL.

JOE G.SHAMPTON, STF. SGT., AERIAL ENGR, 419 N.CONOVER ST., DAYTON, OHIO.

MAX J.VICTOR, STF.SOT., AERIAL ENGR., 317 HUNTINGTON COURT, MADISON,WIS.

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LEO A.WAHL, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGR., PALMYRA,MICH.

RAYMOND S.YORTY, STF.SGT., AERIAL ENGR., RFD NO.1, WEST BROWNSVILLE,PA.

JOSEPH ZEROVICH, JR., STF. SGT., AERIAL ENGR., RT. NO.2, CORTLAND, OHIO.

DONALD R.BARRATT, SGT., AERIAL ENGR., RT. 2, BERWYN,NEBR.

HAROLD F.DENZIN, SGT., AERIAL ENGR., RTE. 3, KEWASKUM,WIS.

WILFORED R.JOHNSON, SGT., AERIAL ENGR., 137 E.LEBANON ST., MT. AIRY,N.C.

ROBERT E.KASAL, SGT., RADIO OPERATOR, 3814 LEAVENWORTH ST., OMAHA, NEBR.

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PHILIP P.STEIN, SGT., RADIO OPERATOR, OSWEGO,ILL.

EVERETT D.WEBB, SGT., RADIO OPERATOR, 8 E. 7TH ST., STERLING,ILL.

DAVID G.ANDERSON, CPL., RADIO OPERATOR, 236 W. 78TH ST.,CHICAGO, ILL.

BERNARD T.CROWLEY, CPL. RADIO OPERATOR, RFD 2, REMUS,MICH.

WAYNE L.SHELDON, CPL., RADIO OPERATOR, 70 GROVE ST., N.BROOKFIELD, MASS.

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PETER F.VAN HAELST, CPL., RADIO OPERATOR, BOX 656 KIMBERLY,WIS.

JOHN D.WATKINS, CPL., RADIO OPERATOR, 525 CRESCENT, MARION,N.C.

HOWARD F.WELLER, CPL. RADIO OPERATOR, BLUFFTON,MINN.

HENRY W.CURRAN, PFC., RADIO OPERATOR, 48 MORTON AVE., NEWPORT,R.I.

DONALD L.EARNST, PFC., RADIO OPERATOR, 303 W.NORTH, KNOXVILLE,ILL.

HOWARD H.MUELLER, PFC., RADIO OPERATOR, 3006 ARLINGTON, AVE., BRONX,N.Y.

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ELMO L.MCNAMARA, PFC., RADIO OPERATOR, 4117 MARX AVE., BALTIMORE,MD.

ROBERT C.WAGGONER, 2ND LT., CO-PILOT, DUNE ACRES, CHESTERTON, IND.

JOHN E.BUSH, 2ND LT., PILOT, 1719 GRAND AVE., AMES,IOWA.

GEORGE F.HUMPHREY, 2ND LT., AERIAL NAVIGATOR, 514 GRAND BLVD., GREENWOOD,MINN.

BY REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD A U.S.WARSHIP, PACIFIC AREA, JUNE 24-(DELAYED-(AP)-AFTER TWO YEARS IN THE NAVY, FRED APOSTOLI THINKS HE HAS ONE GOOD FIGHT LEFT IN HIS SYSTEM, BUT THAT UNLESS HE GETS INTO A RING PRETTY SOON HIS DAYS AS A BOXER ARE OVER.

"I'VE GOT TO HAVE A FIGHT IN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE MONTHS," SAID THE SAN FRANCISCO MIDDLEWEIGHT, ONCE A STRONG CONTENDER FOR THE CROWN.

"IF I LAY OFF ANY LONGER THAN THAT I'LL BE THROUGH -- AND BOY, DO I HATE THE IDEA OF QUITTING BOXING! ACTUALLY, I FEEL GREAT AND THIS NAVY LIFE IS GOOD FOR A MAN. BUT I'M 30 YEARS OLD."

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THE SAN FRANCISCO SAILOR -- HE'S A SPECIALIST, FIRST CLASS, WITH PROSPECTS OF QUICK PROMOTION TO CHIEF PETTY OFFICER -- WANTS TO TAKE ON ANYONE UNDER 175 POUNDS AND WILL FIGHT ANYWHERE -- IN THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, OR CENTRAL PACIFIC, FOR NAVY RELIEF.

THAT IS, IF THE NAVY IS WILLING. RIGHT NOW THERE SEEM TO BE LITTLE PROSPECT. BUT APOSTOLI HOPES THINGS MIGHT CHANGE.

HIS LAST IMPORTANT FIGHT WAS WITH SAILOR KEN OVERLIN, TOP-RUNG LOS ANGELES LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT, IN AUGUST, 1942, FOR THE NAVY RELIEF FUND AT NORFOLK,VA. IT WAS A DRAW. APOSTOLI FOUGHT AT 156 POUNDS, NINE POUNDS LIGHTER THAN OVERLIN. HE THINKS HE REALLY SHADED THE OTHER MAN.

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APOSTOLI ENLISTED IN THE NAVY TWO YEARS AGO UNDER COMMANDER GENE TUNNEY'S PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM. AFTER A YEAR'S DUTY AS A BOXING INSTRUCTOR, HE WAS ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE SHIP'S DUTY AND HAS BEEN ON IT EVER SINCE.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

UNITED STATES AIR HEADQUARTERS, GUADALCANAL, JULY 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AIR COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGHT THE JAPANESE PROBABLY WILL BRING LARGE PLANE REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE SOLOMONS WAR THEATER DESPITE THE THOROUGH SHELLACKING THEY TOOK FROM AMERICAN FIGHTERS DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE NEW GEORGIA OFFENSIVE.

THE ENEMY APPEARED NOW TO BE RECOVERING FROM THE INITIAL SURPRISE OF THE OFFENSIVE AND PLENTY OF MORE TROUBLE WAS LOOKED FOR AS THE JAPANESE INCREASE THEIR EFFORT TO POUND AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS WITH BOMBS ON RENDOVA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS.

A FAIRLY HEAVY BOMBING ATTACK WAS MADE ON THE RENDOVA LANDING FORCE THIS AFTERNOON. REPORTS TO AIR HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID ONE BOMB

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HIT A SUPPLY DUMP AND CAUSED SOME DAMAGE.

FOUR MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE ARMY'S THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE COUNTERED BY SMASHING AND SINKING A CAMOUFLAGED JAPANESE CARGO SHIP OF ABOUT 2,500 TONS NEAR THE BEACH IN BAEROKO HARBOR, ON THE NORTHERN END OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. (THESE ACTIONS HAVE BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY IN LESS DETAIL BY OFFICIAL SOURCES IN WASHINGTON AND AUSTRALIA.)

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THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY PRESSED TO GET SUPPLIES TO FORCES DEFENDING THEIR MUNDA POINT AIR FIELD, TRIED TO RUN THE SHIP INTO THE HARBOR ACROSS A NARROW PENINSULA FROM MUNDA.

REPORTS FROM INVADING GROUND TROOPS TO GUADALCANAL HEADQUARTERS WERE MEAGER BUT THE SITUATION AS THIS WAS WRITTEN WAS SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS:

RENODOVA ISLAND·-- MAIN LANDING FORCE HERE WAS OV

RENDOVA ISLAND -- MAIN LANDING FORCE HERE WAS OPPOSED FOR LITTLE MORE THAN AN HOUR BY A SMALL JAPANESE FORCE WHICH SCATTERED INTO THE HILLS. A BATTERY OF GUNS WAS PUT INTO POSITION AND STARTED SHELLING MUNDA POINT, AROUND WHICH THE ENEMY HAD CONCENTRATED THE GREATER PART OF HIS NEW GEORGIA TROOPS. FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S BOMBING ATTACK WAS THE FIRST SETBACK FOR THE INVADING TROOPS ON RENDOVA.

VIRU HARBOR--AT THIS LANDING POINT, HALF WAY DOQ

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VIRU HARBOR--AT TH

THE FIRST SETBACK FOR THE INVADING TROOPS ON RENDOVA.

VIRU HARBOR--AT THIS LANDING POINT, HALF WAY DOWN THE SOUTH-

WESTERN NEW GEORGIA COAST, AMERICAN FORCES MET STIFFER OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY OUTPOSTS. BUT JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS WIPED OUT THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 1, FOLLOWING A DIVE BOMBING ATTACK BY NAVY DAUNTLESS BOMBERS

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WICKHAM LANDING -- INFANTRY ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF VANGUNU ISLAND, SOUTHEAST OF NEW GEORGIA, MET STUBBORN RESISTANCE. A PROJECTED DIVE BOMBING ATTACK ON THE ENEMY FORCE SURROUNDED ON A SMALL PENINSULA AREA OF ABOUT 1,000 BY 400 YARDS WAS BALKED BY THICK WEATHERS THIS AFTERNOON. A DESTROYER, HOWEVER, WAS ABLE TO SHELL THE AREA. (ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA REPORTED JULY 5 THAT THE AMERICANS ON VANGUNU HAD CAPTURED VURA VILLAGE, COMMANDING THE APPROACHES TO WICKHAM LANDING.)

THE REVISED SCORE FOR THE JUNE 30-JULY 1 AIR FIGHTING OVER RENDOVA ISLAND AND BLANCHE CHANNEL STOOD TONIGHT AT A TOTAL OF 123 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

TWENTY-FIVE AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST BUT AT LEAST 13 OF THE PILOTS WERE RESCUED. (SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT THE NUMBER RESCUED WAS 15.)

IN THE FIRST DAY OUR FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 50 ZEROS, 30 MEDIUM BOMBERS, 20 FLOAT BIPLANES AND ONE DIVE BOMBER FOR A TOTAL OF 101. AMERICAN LOSSES FOR THAT DAY WERE 17 FIGHTERS.

DURING THE SECOND DAY, AMERICAN FIGHTERS BROUGHT DOWN 14 ZEROS AND EIGHT DIVE BOMBERS. EIGHT OF OUR FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

IT WAS NOTABLE THAT UNITED STATES FIGHTERS COULD MAINTAIN SUCH A RATIO OVER THE ENEMY WHILE CARRYING THE OFFENSIVE TO HIM.

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YOUTHFUL BUT SKILLED AMERICAN PILOTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO BUILD UP A RATIO OF EIGHT TO ONE IN DEFENDING GUADALCANAL AGAINST ENEMY AIR ATTACKS. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT A FIGHTER PLANE OVER ITS OWN BASE CAN FIGHT FOR AN HOUR BUT THAT A FIGHTER PILOT ON AN OFFENSIVE MISSION HAS TO CONSIDER THE GASOLINE SUPPLY FOR GETTING HOME.

THE NUMBER OF RESCUES OF SHOT-DOWN AMERICAN PILOTS WAS REGARDED AS REMARKABLY HIGH AND THUS AN IMPORTANT MORALE FACTOR.

IT WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THAT EVEN MORE THAN THE 13 OF 25 REPORTED RESCUED IN THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN MAY BE RETURNED THROUGH THE HELP OF FRIENDLY NATIVES. JUL 7 - 1943

THE AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PILOTS WAS PRAISED AT HEADQUARTERS AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C.H.OSTROM OF NEW YORK WAS CITED AS AN EXAMPLE. HE LED HIS SECTION OF GRUMMAN FIGHTERS THROUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM OUR OWN TRANSPORTS AND DESTROYERS DURING AN ENEMY TORPEDO PLANE ATTACK ON THE SHIPS IN BLANCHE CHANNEL.

"OSTROM DIDN'T THINK," THE COMMANDING ADMIRAL SAID, "THAT GOING THROUGH OUR SHIPS' ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO GET AT THE TORPEDO PLANES WAS UNUSUAL. AS A MATTER OF FACT OSTROM SAID THE TROUBLE WAS THAT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE COULD HAVE BEEN STRONGER. NOBODY'S GOING TO LICK MEN WITH A SPIRIT LIKE THAT."

NIGHT LEAD SOLOMONS

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS,JULY 6 (AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WERE IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF TWO ISLANDS OFF NEW GEORGIA TODAY BUT PLENTY OF TROUBLE IN THE FORM OF JAPANESE AIR RAIDS WAS EXPECTED BY THE AIR COMMAND.

THE CAPTURE OF ALL OF VANGUNU ISLAND, SOUTHEAST OF NEW GEORGIA, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. THIS FOLLOWED PREVIOUS WORD THAT IMPORTANT POSITIONS WERE HELD THERE. RENDOVA, WEST OF NEW GEORGIA, THE OTHER ISLAND IN THE AREA UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL, WAS TAKEN SOON AFTER THE OFFENSIVE STARTED ON JUNE 30. JUL 7 - 1943

AMERICAN FORCES ON THESE ISLANDS AND AT VIRU HARBOR ON THE SOUTHWESTERN NEW GEORGIA COAST LOOKED FOR HEAVY AIR POUNDING FROM THE JAPANESE. THE AIR COMMAND ON GUADALCANAL ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ENEMY PROBABLY WOULD BRING LARGE PLANE REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE SOLOMONS.

RENDOVA HAS ALREADY BEEN BOMBED TWICE. LIGHT DAMAGE WAS CAUSED IN THE FIRST RAID LAST FRIDAY WHILE YESTERDAY 40 ZEROS ATTACKED THE ISLAND. (ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA ANNOUNCED TWO OF THESE WERE SHOT DOWN.)

WHILE POWERFUL AERIAL OPPOSITION WAS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHAT THE JAPANESE WILL RISK IN THE WAY OF WARSHIPS IN RESISTING THE AMERICAN EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, INCLUDING THE IMPORTANT MUNDA AIRBASE ON NEW GEORGIA, ONLY FIVE MILES FROM RENDOVA.

(THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON REPORTED TODAY THAT UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES APPARENTLY HAD CAUSED THE JAPANESE VERY HEAVY DAMAGE IN A BATTLE AT KULA GULF BETWEEN THE NORTHERN END OF NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, DETAILS WERE LACKING.)

LAND FIGHTING WAS LIMITED TO INFILTRATION AND HAD NOT REACHED THE POINT OF CONFLICT BETWEEN MASSED FORCES.

CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED AS LIGHT SO FAR.

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

BANIKA, RUSSEL ISLANDS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO FOUR SERGEANTS FROM VARIOUS UNITS OF THE 26TH (YANKEE DIVISION) WERE SWAPPING SMALL TALK IN A TOWN ABOVE VILLER SUR MARNE, DURING A LULL IN THE CHATEAU-THIERRY DRIVE IN FRANCE.

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TODAY, JUNE 20, THE FOUR MET AGAIN, SOME 15,000 MILES FROM THEIR LAST RENDEZVOUS. CONDITIONS WERE VASTLY DIFFERENT.

THAT DAY A GENERATION AGO THE FOUR WERE LISTED AS 1ST SGT.HAROLD BARKER OF THE 103D FIELD ARTILLERY; SGT.WILLIAM ROSE OF CO. G, 101ST INFANTRY; SGT.LEONARD F.WING OF THE 101ST AMMUNITION TRAIN, AND SGT.J.NORMAN LODGE, ALSO OF THE 101ST INFANTRY.

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TODAY'S REUNION BROUGHT TOGETHER BRIGADIER GENERAL HAROLD BARKER, RESIDENT OF PROVIDENCE,R.I.; BRIGADIER GENERAL LEONARD F.WING OF RUTLAND,VT., BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM ROSE, OF WORCESTER,MASS., AND J.NORMAN LODGE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF METHUEN,MASS.

WING, 49, VETERAN OF THE GROUP, WAS HOST TO HIS FORMER YD (YANKEE DIVISION) BUDDIES OUTSIDE HIS QUARTERS ON BANIKA ISLAND, SERVING TROPICALLY HEATED BEER, AND REMINISCING. BARKER, 48, TOOK THE RIBBING, HAVING BEEN IN WHAT WAS FACETIOUSLY REFERRED TO AS THE "KAISER'S OWN" AMONG YD MEN SINCE 1918; ROSE, 45, WAS A KID SOLDIER, AS WAS LODGE, 44, THE BABY OF THE GROUP.

AND, AS A RED ALERT WAS SOUNDED, THE YOUNG "OLD" SOLDIERS SAT 'NEATH THE TROPIC MOON, WATCHED THE NIPS FLY BY, GUADALCANAL-BOUND, AT HEIGHTS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED FANTASTIC IN WORLD WAR ONE; THEY RAGGED EACH OTHER AS TO THE RESPECTIVE QUALITIES OF THEIR UNITS, THE HIGHER PHYSICAL STANDARDS AND THE I.Q. OF PRESENT DAY SOLDIERS, AND CURED THE ILLS OF THE WORLD.

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WING, THE ELDEST, HASN'T A GREY HAIR IN HIS RED-THATCHED TOP, NOR HAS HE A MIDDLE-AGE PAUNCH. BARKER, PREMATURELY GREY MANY YEARS AGO, HASN'T A WRINKLE IN HIS FACE AND IS AS STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW. ROSE, SLIGHTLY BALD AND NATURALLY CHUBBY, IS ALL MUSCLE. AND LODGE (WITH ALL MODESTY) HAS A CONCAVE STOMACH, RATHER THAN CONVEX.

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MOSCOW--INSERT AFTER 4TH GRAF RUSSIAN X X X BELGOROD FRONT.

MILITARY EXPERTS SAID IT WAS TOO EARLY YET TO SPECULATE WHETHER HITLER AIMS TO TRY TO CAPTURE MOSCOW TO THE NORTH, THE CAUCASIAN OIL FIELDS TO THE SOUTH, OR BOTH.

OREL, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE 165-MILE CENTRAL FRONT, IS ABOUT 200 MILES SOUTH OF MOSCOW. KURKS IS HALFWAY BETWEEN OREL AND BELGOROD, THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS WHICH LIES ABOUT 250 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROSTOV, RUSSIAN-HELD GATEWAY TO THE CAUCASUS.

ONLY THREE MILES FROM KURKS, IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CITY HELD BY THE RUSSIANS, THE ARMIES ARE FIGHTING OVER THE RIVER SYSTEM OF THE DNIEPER. THE ENTIRE CENTRAL FRONT IS A REGION OF FIELDS AND FORESTS, ENDOWED WITH GOOD BLACK EARTH. HUNDREDS OF LUMBERING TANKS ALREADY HAVE FLATTENED MANY FIELDS OF RIPENING GRAIN.

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FEEL THAT THIS IS THE LAST GREAT TEST FOR THE RED ARMY. THEY ARE CONFIDENT BUT SOBERLY AWARE OF THE GREAT EFFORT INVOLVED.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE X X X ETC 5TH GRAF (INSERTED)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 6-(AP)-THOSE B-17'S THAT WENT ON THE MISSION "TO HELL AND BACK" OVER GERBINI WERE THE WINGED MELTING POTS OF AMERICAN YOUTH AND COURAGE.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO CALIFORNIA, FROM WASHINGTON TO THE RIO GRANDE CAME CREWS WHICH RODE THE BIG FLYING FORTRESSES TO WHAT POSSIBLY

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WAS THE GREATEST SINGLE VICTORY OVER GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR POWER OF THE WAR.

"LESS THAN 30" WAS THE OFFICIAL NUMBER OF B-17'S WHICH STARTED OUT, AND IN THE FLAK-POCKED SKY OVER EASTERN SICILY THREE OF THIS LITTLE BAND FELL IN FLAMES.

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THEY FELL WITH SOME OF THEIR GUNNERS STILL BLAZING AWAY AT THE ENEMY.

FOR THE THREE FORTS DESTROYED, THE ENEMY PAID WITH 41 OF HIS FINEST PLANES--FOCKE-WULF 190'S, MESSERSCHMITTS AND MACCHI 202'S.

THE ENEMY TRIED EVERY TACTIC IN THE BOOK, INCLUDING BOMBING FROM ABOVE WITH TIME-FUSED EXPLOSIVES, TO BREAK THE TIGHT FORTRESS FORMATION THAT SOARED OVER THE TARGET AT GERBINI AIRFIELD.

YOU COULD ALMOST WRITE THE STORY OF AMERICA MERELY BY LISTING THE NAMES AND HOME TOWNS OF THESE YOUNG BOMBER CREWMEN WHO SHOT 41 ENEMY AIRCRAFT OUT OF THE SKY.

FOURTEEN STATES--NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST--CONTRIBUTED SONS TO THIS VICTORY. THEY GREW UP IN PLACES LIKE PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS, THE ARIZONA DESERT, ROARING MANHATTAN, THE NEBRASKA PLAINS...

AMONG THE GUNNERS WERE SOME WITH ANCESTRY THAT WAS ANGLO-SAXON OR TEUTONIC, LATIN OR SLAV. YESTERDAY, THEY WERE ALL JUST AMERICANS.

AS MORE THAN 100 ENEMY FIGHTERS MADE THE SUB-STRATOSPHERE AN ARENA OF BLAZING COMBAT PAVED WITH BLACK BURSTS OF ACK-ACK SHELLS, "LESS THAN 30" B-17'S CAME AND CONQUERED.

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IT WAS ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL.

AND HERE IS THE HONOR ROLL OF THE MEN WHO PARTICIPATED:

SGT. BENJAMIN F.WARMER, (340 HAYES ST.) SAN FRANCISCO, SIX ME-109'S AND ONE ME-110; SGT.ROBERT HARVEY CREO, (148 CARVER ST.) PITTSBURGH, PA., TWO ME-109'S; SGT.EMMETT R.WORTHEY, ELDON, MO., TWO 109'S, ONE FW-190; SGT.FALVEY G.HAYNES, (2393 BEAUREGARD ST.) SAN ANGELO, TEX., TWO ME-109'S; SGT. JOHN F.BURKHARDT, (5567 QUICY) CHICAGO, ILL., ONE MA-202; SGT.HAROLD H.KLUG, (8030 CROYDON AV.) LOS ANGELES, ONE MA-202; SGT. JAMES A.BURKHARDT, (202 CLAIRMONT AV.) WEST VIEW, PA., ONE ME-109; SGT.IRVIN L.HERRMAN, (506 NO. JEFFERSON ST.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ONE ME-109; PRIVATE STANLEY J. KARKUT, (9 LIBRARY COURT) BAYONNE, N.J., ONE ME-109; SGT.PETER P. POCIUS, (3456 SO.LITHUANICA AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., ONE ME-109; LIEUT. DEAN COLEMAN, LONG BEACH, CALIF., ONE FW-190; LIEUT.WILLIAM KIDWILER, SEATTLE, WASH., ONE ME-109; SGT.EDWARD MARTIGNETTI, JERSEY CITY, N.J., ONE ME-109;

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SGT.HARRY SAMUEL BROWN, NEW YORK CITY, ONE ME-109; SGT.DANIEL W. BERND, (1035 SO. 17TH ST.) LINCOLN, NEB., AND LIEUT.EDWIN A.YOUNG, (10 ALLEGHANY ST.) BOSTON, MASS., SHARED ONE ME-109; SGT.EDWARD J. JACKSON, (DORCHESTER ST.) BOSTON, ONE FW-190; SGT.HERMAN W.SHIMP, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., ONE ME-109; LIEUT.EDWARD J.CADGER, (567 MADISON AVE.) PATERSON, N.J., ONE ME-110; SGT.JOSEPH FREELAND, INDIANAPOLIS, ONE ME-109; LIEUT.THOMAS C.HAWKE, PRESCOTT, ARIZ., ONE MA-202; SGT. JOSE BERRELLEZ, NOGALES, ARIZ., ONE FW-190; SGT.VINCENTA SCHAULER, WILLBURO, N.J., ONE ME-109; SGT.RUSSEL T.TURKINGTON, TRENTON, N.J., ONE ME-109.

SGT.HERBERT A.TAYLOR, LONGVIEW, TEX., ONE ME-109; SGT.JACK D.

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GUERARD, BEAUFORT, S.C., ONE ME-109; SGT.WARREN B.BRUST, LONG BEACH, CALIF., ONE ME-109; SGT.PAUL VALENTINE, LATROBE, PA., ONE ME-109; SGT.STEVE MALAGA, PRICEDALE, PA., ONE MA-202; SGT.CARL MICHAEL MICIAK, NEW KENSINGTON, PA., ONE ME-109; SGT.GERALD ERNEST MEIER, KNOX, PA., ONE FW-190; AND SGT.ROBERT W.CARLTON, HOOD RIVER, ORE., ONE ME-109.

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By Joseph Morton

An Advanced Bomber Base in North Africa, July 6-(AP)-A large unit made up exclusively of Martin Marauder bombers has been created within Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force after a long trial by combat in the North African theater.

The unit, believed to be one of the largest forces of Marauders battering axis targets anywhere, gives this medium bomber a position of equal rank with its highly touted fellow worker, the B-25 Mitchell, used in the raid on Tokyo.

In one 33-day action-filled period since the fall of Tunisia, the unit made about 50 trips over enemy territory. During four days of operations against Pantelleria alone it dumped nearly 600 tons of bombs, a performance comparable with flying fortresses.

Forty-six enemy fighters which challened the Marauders were shot down. A number of grounded enemy planes were destroyed and many more were damaged.

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Figures such as these won respect for the plane in spite of its over-sized engines and short, stubby wings. Fliers who stuck with the Marauder through thick and thin to prove its worth now wouldn't trade it for the most glamorized flying fortress in American.

The plane has fulfilled the demand for a low altitude bomber of medium range, able to carry sizeable bomb loads and fly at high speed to protect itself. Improvements have been made on the newer models as the result of experience in combat, particularly in the south Pacific.

One of the operations officers here, Lieut. James E. Conlan, former professional baseball player who has flown 300 hours of combat, believes the Marauder "is as good as any for bomb precision and area bombing at medium altitudes."

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"It can handle about every job in the North African theater," he said. "I must admit that when you come dwwn down from flying formations you've done a day's work, but the men whose lives depend on the plane's performance consider it satisfactory."

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CAIRO, JULY 6-(AP)-UNITED STATES HEAVY BOMBERS, OPERATING FROM BASES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, ATTACKED HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT THE VITAL SICILIAN FERRY TERMINUS OF MESSINA AGAIN YESTERDAY AND RETURNED WITHOUT LOSS, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE CAUSED IN THE HARBOR AREA BY THE ATTACK, CARRIED OUT BY THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE. TH RAILWAY STATION, SUPPLY DEPOT, ENGINE SHEDS AND AN INFANTRY BARRACKS ALSO WERE HIT.

THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

THE ASSAULT CONTINUED THE STEADY POUNDING OF SICILIAN AIRFIELDS AND PORTS CARRIED OUT VIRTUALLY WITHOUT LETUP DURING THE PAST THREE DAYS BY ALLIED AIR POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(NEW ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON SICILIAN OBJECTIVES, AMONG THEM MESSINA, CATANIA AND MARSALA, WERE REPORTED IN TODAY'S ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE AS BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THEY CAUSED "LIMITED" DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES.

(THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED 51 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, 37 OF THEM BY FIGHTERS AND 14 BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.)

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(ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 7)

(ADVANCE) MADRID, JULY 6-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN OFFICIALS OF THE SPANISH FOREIGN EXCHANGE INSTITUTE AND THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY HAVE RESULTED IN AN AGREEMENT TO LIQUIDATE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CREDITS IN SPAIN DATED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR ON JULY 18,1936, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

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THE INSTITUTE, IT WAS LEARNED, HAS AGREED TO USE THE DOLLAR CREDITS IT HOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES TO FACILITATE THE LIQUIDATION OF THESE PRIVATE COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS, WHICH COVER THE YEARS FROM 1931 TO 1936.

HOW MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE CONCERNED IS UNKNOWN AT PRESENT BUT ALL PERSONS WITH DOLLAR CLAIMS IN SPAIN DATING FROM THAT PERIOD ARE EXPECTED TO REGISTER THEM FOR PAYMENT WITH THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL IN NEW YORK.

(THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE IN NEW YORK TOMORROW WILL SAY THAT APPROXIMATELY $3,000,000 OF FUNDS WILL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE BY SPANISH AUTHORITIES TO MAKE PAYMENTS ON THE FROZEN SPANISH COMMERCIAL DEBT, AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONTINUE LOOKING TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF FURTHER PAYMENTS.

(THE COUNCIL DOES NOT STATE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE CLAIMS INVOLVED.

(THE ACCOUNTS WHICH MAY BE REGISTERED WITH THE COUNCIL INCLUDE "BONA FIDE ACCOUNTS OF AMERICAN CREDITORS, OWING FROM DEBTORS IN THE SPANISH PENINSULA, BALEARICS, CANARY ISLANDS, CEUTA, MELILLA, SPANISH PROTECTORATE IN MOROCCO AND SPANISH COLONIES," THE ANNOUNCEMENT WILL SAY.

(BANKING AUTHORITIES IN NEW YORK SAID A STEADILY IMPROVING BALANCE OF EXPORTS FROM SPAIN TO THE UNITED STATES HAD PRESUMABLY BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS.)

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CHINESE

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JULY 6-(AP)-CONFIDENT PREDICTIONS OF A COMPLETE ALLIED VICTORY AND THE ELIMINATION OF JAPAN AS A MILITARY POWER CAME FROM CHINESE LEADERS TODAY ON THE EVE OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WITH JAPAN.

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DECLARING THAT THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST HAS CHANGED GREATLY FOR THE BETTER IN THE PAST YEAR, GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, WAR MINISTER AND ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE STRUGGLE IS NOW ASSURED BEYOND ALL DOUBT.

WHILE THE UNITED NATIONS ARE GROWING STRONGER DAILY, HE ASSERTED, JAPAN IS FACING AN ACUTE MANPOWER SHORTAGE, IS FAR WEAKER IN SEA STRENGTH, HAS BEEN SURPASSED IN THE AIR, AND IS RUNNING INTO DIFFICULT MATERIAL AND FOOD PROBLEMS.

THE WAR MINISTER PLACED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE CASUALTIES AT AROUND 3,000,000 MEN, INCLUDING THE LOSSES INFLICTED BY UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FORCES.

ESTIMATING JAPAN'S FIRST LINE PLANES AT NOT MORE THAN 3,000, GENERAL HO DECLARED IT SHOULD NOT BE DIFFICULT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO WIPE OUT THE ENEMY AIR FORCE AND COVER A DIRECT ATTACK ON JAPAN WHEN THE TIME COMES.

CHINA WAS DESCRIBED BY H.H.KUNG, VICE PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, AS "THE MOST CONVENIENT ADVANCE BASE FROM WHICH THE WAR CAN AND MUST BE CARRIED" TO JAPAN. CHINA, HE SAID, IS JUST BIDING HER TIME "TO LAUNCH A GENERAL OFFENSIVE."

"DURING SIX YEARS OF WAR," ADDED KUNG, "CHINA NOT ONLY HAS HELD HER OWN BUT HAS EVEN REGISTERED GAINS OF EPOCH-MAKING SIGNIFICANCE. UNDER THE INSPIRING LEADERSHIP OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OUR FORCES IN THE FIELD CONTINUE TO KEEP THE FLOWER OF THE JAPANESE ARMY PINNED DOWN."

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SUN FO, FIERY CABINET MINISTER AND SON OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC, URGED THAT THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES TRY TO KNOCK OUT THE MAIN JAPANESE BATTLE FLEET AND THEREBY OPEN THE FRONT DOOR OF CHINA TO AN ADEQUATE FLOW OF MATERIALS.

IN THE MATTER OF SUPPLIES FOR CHINA, TSENG YANG-FU, CHINESE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, DISCLOSED PLANS FOR A NEW BACKDOOR ROUTE BY WAY OF THE TURKESTAN-SIBERIAN RAILROAD. HE SAID IT WAS HOPED SHIPMENTS WOULD BEGIN "IN THE NEAREST FUTURE."

DR.WANG CHUNG-HUI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL, SAID HIS COUNTRY WAS PLEDGED TO "TOTAL VICTORY AND LASTING PEACE" AND GENERAL WU TE-CHEN, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE KUOMINTANG, (NATIONALIST PARTY), DECLARED NEW TREATIES RECENTLY SIGNED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WITH CHINA ASSURED THE LATTER A "NEW ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS."

THE ANNIVERSARY, JULY 7, IS KNOWN IN CHINA AS "DOUBLE SEVENTH DAY" BECAUSE IT FALLS ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE SEVENTH MONTH.

(IN A STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, GEN.JOSEPH E.STILWELL, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, PRAISED THE CHINESE FOR THEIR "BITTER AND HEROIC STRUGGLE" AND SAID THEIR "INDOMINATBLE SPIRIT HAS ALWAYS BEEN STRENGTHENED BY THEIR CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE VICTORY.")

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(ADVANCE)...CHUNGKING--INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD CHINA X X X THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE."

IN ANOTHER MESSAGE ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE GENERALISSIMO URGED AN IMMEDIATE LARGE-SCALE ALLIED OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN IN ORDER TO THWART THE ENEMY EMPIRE'S "DESPERATE EFFORTS" TO RE-GEAR AND REPLENISH HER WAR MACHINE AND ALSO TO REDUCE THE "TIME AND PRICE" WHICH MUST BE PAID FOR ALLIED VICTORY.

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NOW, HE DECLARED, IS THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS "TO REAP GREAT RESULTS WITHIN A RELATIVELY SHORT SPAN OF TIME."

"JUST AS GERMANY VAINLY HOPES FOR DISSENSION AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS, JAPAN IS PRAYING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL DELAY THEIR BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST HER," HE SAID.

"SHOULD WE LET HER HAVE FURTHER RESPITE TO COMPLETE IMPREGNABLE DEFENSES AND TO WAGE A LONG DRAWN-OUT WAR WITH US, THE TIME AND PRICE THE ALLIES WILL HAVE TO PAY TO DEFEAT HER WILL BE MANY TIMES LONGER AND HEAVIER THAN WHAT ARE REQUIRED TODAY."

SIGNIFICANTLY HE STATED: "WHAT DISQUIETS THE MINDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IS NOT WHETHER THE UNITED NATIONS WILL WIN THE WAR BUT WHEN THEY ARE GOING TO WIN IT AND AT WHAT PRICE."

CHINA'S WAR LEADER DECLARED THAT "IN ONE SENSE SHE (JAPAN) IS AT HER WEAKEST AS HER READY RESOURCES ARE APPROACHING A POINT OF EXHAUSTION." ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, IF JAPAN SUCCEEDED IN CONSOLIDATING HER CONQUESTS SHE "WOULD BE FAR STRONGER THAN AT THE TIME SHE FIRST CONQUERED THESE LANDS."

HE CALLED UPON THE PEOPLES AND LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED NATIONS "UNANIMOUSLY TO UPHOLD" THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL AGREEMENT THAT FROM NOW ON THE ALLIES WILL "WAGE THE WAR ON THE JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN FRONTS WITH EQUAL POWER."

"IN THE EXECUTION OF THIS STRATEGY," HE PROMISED, "OUR ALLIES CAN COUNT UPON THE DETERMINATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY TO CONTRIBUTE WHATEVER IS WITHIN THEIR POWER AND TO MAKE WHATEVER SACRIFICES NECESSARY X X X."

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CONCERNING THE FINAL STAGES OF THE WAR, THE GENERALISSIMO SAID:

"WHETHER WE ARE GOING TO WIN THE PEACE DEPENDS LARGELY UPON WHETHER THE UNITED STATES, SOVIET RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, WHO ARE BEARING THE MAJOR BURDENS OF THE WAR, COULD BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR REACH A COMPLETE AGREEMENT OF POLICY AND BUILD A CONCRETE FOUNDATION FOR POST-WAR COOPERATION."

RULING OUT ANY "NEGOTIATED PEACE," HE SAID:

"THE FACT THAT THE LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE CLEARLY AVOWED A DETERMINATION TO FIGHT UNTIL THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY IS A SOURCE OF DEEPEST GRATIFICATION TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE."

SECONDLY, HE INSISTED THAT "FUTURE PEACE SHOULD BE A PEACE SEEKING EMANCIPATION OF ENTIRE MANKIND." HE URGED THE REACHING OF A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING ON THIS POINT BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR--RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS OCCUPIED BY ENEMY COMMAND AND ALSO ASSISTANCE TO OTHER PEOPLES "WHO HAVE NOT ATTAINED COMPLETE FREEDOM." "THE RELATIVE SPEED OF EMANCIPATION MAY HAVE TO VARY ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT CULTURAL LEVELS OF DIFFERENT PEOPLES," HE NOTED.

"THIRDLY, THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD SET UP AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT JOINT MACHINERY FOR THE WINNING OF THE PEACE AS WELL AS THE

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EFFICIENT PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

"FOURTHLY, TO SAFEGUARD INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND TO INSURE THE SUCCESSFUL FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS AFTER THE WAR, THERE MUST BE A POST-WAR WORLD ORGANIZATION WITH THE SOLID BACKING OF AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE."

IN THE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO HIS OWN PEOPLE, THE GENERALISSIMO DECLARED THAT THE LONG CHINESE RESISTANCE HAS BEEN A GREAT SURPRISE TO THE JAPANESE WHO, HE SAID, HAVE BEEN FABRICATING STORIES OF CHINA'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE EVER SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

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HENCEFORTH, HE SAID X X X ETC., 6TH GRAF.

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 6-(AP)-THE STRONGLY PRO-ALLIED NEWSPAPER LA NACION DECLARED TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI HAD REFLECTED THE SENTIMENTS OF "AN IMMENSE MAJORITY" OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE WHEN HE PROMISED IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY THAT ARGENTINA WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS IN THE INTERESTS OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY.

STORNI MADE HIS ASSERTION BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF MORE THAN 1,000 AMERICANS, BRITONS AND OTHER ALLIED NATIONALS, ASSEMBLED IN BUENOS AIRES TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY.

"ARGENTINA," STORNI DECLARED, "WILL BE WITH THE NATIONS OF AMERICA IN ALL FIELDS WHERE IT IS CALLED BY ITS PLEDGED WORD AND ITS DUTIES FOR PAN-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

"ANY NATION OR ANY ENTITY WHICH TRIES TO HINDER OR OBSTRUCT OUR PROGRAM OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY NOT ONLY IS NOT WITH ARGENTINA BUT ALSO AGAINST ARGENTINA," HE ADDED.

ABSENTEES ATTACHED SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THE SPEECH BECAUSE THE OCCASION WAS EXCLUSIVELY A UNITED NATIONS PARTY AND IT WAS SEEN AS A HINT THAT ARGENTINA, LONE AMERICAN NATION STILL MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, WAS PLANNING AT THE PROPER TIME TO ALIGN HERSELF WITH HER SISTER REPUBLICS.

LA NACION, COMMENTING ON THE SPEECH, SAID "THERE NOW REMAINS NO ROOM FOR DOUBT OR UNCERTAINTY WITH REGARDS TO THE LIMITS WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT WILL GO IN CARRYING OUT ITS OBLIGATIONS TO CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY."

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THE EDITORIAL ADDED: "THE FOREIGN MINISTER IN HIS SPEECH X X X PRONOUNCED THE MOST CATEGORIC WORDS THUS FAR IN DEFINING THE POSITION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT. HE IS CORRECT IN THINKING THAT IN SPEAKING THIS WAY HE INTERPRETED THE THOUGHT OF AN IMMENSE MAJORITY OF ARGENTINES."

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 6

- - -

GOVERNMENT MOVES
TO INSURE BETTER
SUPPLY OF QUININE

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NEW PROGRAM FOR
COSTA RICA DISCLOSED (900)

BY VAUGHN BRYANT

(ADVANCE) SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JULY 6-(AP)-A LONG-RANGE QUININE PRODUCING PROGRAM, ESTABLISHED WITH A BASE OF 2,000,000 CINCHONA SEEDS FLOWN OUT OF THEPHILLIPINES BY LIEUT.COL.ARTHUR F.FISCHER AT THE

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REQUEST OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN ONE OF THE LAST PLANES TO LEAVE THOSE EMBATTLED ISLANDS, NOW IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT IN THIS MOUNTAINOUS CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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IT IS THE SAME DEVELOPMENT MENTIONED RECENTLY BY VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE AS ONE OF THE PROJECTS OF HIS BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, WITH BOTH THE ARMY AND DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION DEEPLY INTERESTED.

BUT FULL CREDIT FOR ITS EXISTENCE APPARENTLY IS DUE COLONEL FISCHER, WHO FLEW THE SEEDS OUT TO AUSTRALIA AND LATER TOOK THEM BY BOAT TO THE UNITED STATES.

WITH A GROUP OF EXPERTS, FISCHER ARRIVED HERE IN MID-MAY FOR FIVE WEEKS OF RUGGED TRAVELING, INSPECTING, LOCATING AND TESTING LAND SUITABLE FOR CINCHONA DEVELOPMENT. HE FOUND WHAT HE WAS SEEKING AND ACTUAL PLANTINGS HERE IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN SOON.

THE ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT A SHORT-RANGE PLAN TO PROVIDE QUININE IN THIS WAR, BUT A FAR-SIGHTED PROJECT TO COMMENCE CULTIVATION OF THIS VITAL DRUG IN THE AMERICAS, INSURING THAT NEVER AGAIN WILL THE UNITED STATES BE CAUGHT WITHOUT A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

IT WILL BE FOUR YEARS AT THE SOONEST BEFORE THE SEEDS SHALL PRODUCE --POSSIBLY LONGER.

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THE PLANS, CARRIED THROUGH WITH THE CLOSE HELP AND COOPERATION OF COSTA RICAN AUTHORITIES, CALL FOR 25-YEAR DEVELOPMENT UNDER DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION OF U.S. AUTHORITIES, AFTER WHICH THE PROJECT WILL REVERT TO THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL AND CONTINUE.

MEANWHILE, PLANNERS LIKE LOUIS R.STADTMILLER OF STAMFORD, CONN., NEW MAN WHO WILL BE THE OVERALL SUPERVISOR HERE, HOPE TO INTEREST COSTA RICAN FARMERS IN THE CULTURE OF CINCHONA, THUS ESTABLISHING IT FIRMLY THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

BEHIND THE ENTIRE PROGRAM THERE IS A FASCINATING STORY DATING FROM 1916, WHEN FISCHER BECAME CHIEF OF THE FORESTRY SECTION OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, TO HIS PRESENT SEARCH FOR SUITABLE PROPERTY FOR A CINCHONA PLANTATION IN COSTA RICA. IT WAS FISCHER WHO INTRODUCED AND DEVELOPED CINCHONA IN THE PHILIPPINES AND IT IS HE WHO NOW IS RETURNING IT TO ITS ORIGINAL NATIVE HABITAT--THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, FROM WHICH IT WAS TAKEN LONG AGO TO THE NETHERLANDS INDIES FOR CULTIVATION.

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HOWEVER, HE IS RETURNING THE FINE LEDGERIANA STRAIN, DEVELOPED BY AN ENGLISHMAN NAMED LEDGER AND SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER TYPE. HIS SEEDS AND SEEDLINGS NOW IN THE GLENDALE NURSERIES IN WASHINGTON ARE PROVING EXTREMELY FERTILE. AN EXCELLENT BATCH OF SOME 200,000 SEEDLINGS, DEVELOPED DURING THE PAST YEAR, ALREADY HAVE BEEN SENT TO GUATEMALA AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WHERE THEY ARE THRIVING.

A RESERVIST, FISCHER BECAME MACARTHUR'S CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE ON BATAAN AND LATER ON CORREGIDOR. WHEN QUININE WAS RUNNING LOW, LIEUT.GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT, NOW A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE, DISPATCHED HIM TO THE CINCHONA PLANTATIONS ON PANAY AND MINDANAO TO EXTRACT QUININE FROM CINCHONA BARK AND RETURN TO THE BASE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

WHILE HE WAS AWAY CORREGIDOR FELL AND MACARTHUR THEN ORDERED FISCHER TO GATHER THE SEED AND COME TO AUSTRALIA.

HE FLEW OUT ABOARD ONE OF THE LAST PLANES FROM THE ISLANDS, RESTED

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THE SEED WAS BROUGHT DOWN FROM GLENDALE WHERE IT WAS BEING CAREFULLY TENDED FOR WITH CINCHONA COMPLETELY CUTOUT BY THE JAPANESE THESE PRECIOUS LEDGERIANA CANNOT BE REPLACED. THEY MUST BE PLANTED SUCCESSFULLY.

THUS, WHEN COSTA RICA WAS CHOSEN FOR A SITE, FISCHER ACCOMPANIED BY EXPERTS HAD TO MAKE EXHAUSTIVE STUDIES. HE NEEDED HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE OF FORESTRY AND CINCHONA AND THAT OF STADTMILLER AND FORESTRY EXPERT LIEUT.CHILDS OF NORFOLK, CONN., WHO ALSO HAD BEEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DR.JOHN PENDLETON, SOILS EXPERT, NOW IN NICARAGUA, BOTANIST OTTO DANKING, NOW IN GENEVA, N.Y., ALSO JOINED HIM AND THE PARTY FLEW LONG HOURS HUNTING LIKELY SITES. THEY TRAVELLED ON LAND BY JEEP, HORSE, MULE AND AFOOT, COVERING HUNDREDS OF MILES OF DIFFICULT TERRAIN.

THEIR PROBLEM WAS TO FIND AREAS WHERE WERE GROUPED ALL THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CINCHONA GROWS. IT NEEDS HIGH ALTITUDE, A MINIMUM OF 3,000 FEET, AND CANNOT STAND FROSTS. IT NEEDS EVEN RAINFALL--NOT PERIODS OF DROUGHT AND PERIODS OF TORRENTIAL RAIN SUCH AS CHARACTERIZE MUCH OF LATIN AMERICA. IT NEEDS RICH SOIL.

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A GLANCE AT LIEUT.CHILDS' COPIOUS NOTES ARE ENOUGH TO CONVINCE ANYONE OF THE EXCEEDINGLYDIFFICULT JOB AND PAINSTAKING THOROUGHNESS WITH WHICH IT WAS UNDERTAKEN. BUT PUSHING THROUGH KNEE-DEEP MUD, CLIMBING, SCRAMBLING AND FALLING UP AND DOWN MOUNTAINSIDES, TESTING, OBSERVING AND STUDYING, THEY FOUND PROMISING SPOTS.

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MONTREAL, JULY 6-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ICEBREAKER LADY GREY SANK AT HER DOCK IN THE YARDS OF CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED HERE JULY 1, WHEN AN OVERHAULING AND REFITTING JOB THAT WAS TO PREPARE HER FOR ADDITIONAL DUTY HAD BEEN PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

CENSORSHIP HAD PREVENTED PUBLICATION OF DETAILS OF THE SUDDEN SINKING UNTIL TONIGHT.

NO LIVES WERE LOST IN THE SINKING. TWO WATCHMEN WHO WERE ABOARD THE SHIP WHEN SHE STARTED TO LIST AWAY FROM THE DOCK EARLY LAST WEDNESDAY MORNING WERE ORDERED ASHORE BY A SUPERVISOR WHEN THE LIST BECAME DANGEROUS. THE VESSEL LISTED FAR OVER ON HER SIDE AND THEN PLUNGED DOWN INTO 30 FEET OF WATER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

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HE URGED HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES TO TAKE JOINT ACTION IN POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO SAID THAT THE STATE OF CORRUPTION WHICH LED THE ARMED FORCES TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT FROM PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO LAST MONTH WAS "CREATED IN THE FIRST PLACE BY THE NEGATIVE AND PERNICIOUS ACTION OF BAD POLITICIANS." HE WARNED POLITICAL PARTIES THEY MUST CLEAN HOUSE BEFORE THEY WILL BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO POWER IN THE GOVERNMENT.

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in the last war, huggins was a captain in the yorkshire regiment. he entered colonial service in 1920 and served in malaya for 18 years before becoming colonial secretary of trinidad. in the latter post, he administered the trinidad government during periods in 1938, 1939 and 1941.

in 1942 he was named to the mission in washington with the status of assistant undersecretary of state. he also was a british representative of the anglo-american caribbean commission.

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richards recently was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of nigeria.

HAVANA, JULY 6--(AP)--PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA DECREED TODAY THAT IDLE LAND NEAR CENTERS OF POPULATION MUST BE RENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE DURATION TO BE USED BY POOR, LANDLESS FARMERS.

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THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WILL PAY THE LANDOWNER UP TO $20 A YEAR FOR EACH CABALLERIA OR CAB (33 1/3 ACRES OF LAND) AND THEN WILL LEASE IT AT THE SAME PRICE TO SOMEONE WILLING TO PLANT FOOD CROPS.

BATISTA, IT WAS SAID, IS DETERMINED THAT CUBA SHALL, PRODUCE THE FOOD

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HER PEOPLE NEED TO EAT.

FOR YEARS CUBANS HAVE PLANTED THEIR BEST LAND TO CANE BECAUSE OF THE RICH RETURN FROM SUGAR AND HAVE BEEN CONTENT TO IMPORT A VAST SUPPLY OF FOOD FROM THE UNITED STATES. WITH WARTIME SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS, THE ISLAND NOW HAS MANY SHORTAGES. ABOUT 253,000 ACRES OF LAND, NOW IDLE, WILL BE AFFECTED.

CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, JULY 6--(AP)--DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIOS, SPANISH REPUBLICAN AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES, SAID TONIGHT THAT IN HIS OPINION THE MONARCHY WOULD NEVER BE RESTORED IN SPAIN.

HERRING "WHEN FRANCO (GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO) FALLS THERE WILL BE NEEDN NONE IN SPAIN TO IMPOSE THE NATIONAL WILL BUT I

AM SURE THAT IT WILL NOT BE A DECREPIT MONARCHICAL REGIME. WHOEVER DREAMS THIS WILL HAVE A DISAGREEABLE AWAKENING."

(SPANISH MONARCHISTS IN ~~HER~~ SWITZERLAND RECENTLY WROTE FRANCO ASKING THAT THE MONARCHY BE RESTORED UNDER PRINCE JUAN, THE PRETENDER.)

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MARTINEZ BARRIOS AND GEN. JOSE MIAJA, DEFENDER OF MADRID IN THE CIVIL WAR, WERE GREETED HERE IN A STOP ON THEIR TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA. THEY SAID THEY FOUND CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT FOR THE BELIEF THAT SPANIARDS HAVE THE RIGHT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

PANAMA CITY, JULY 6-(AP)-COMMANDERS OF ARMY AND NAVY FORCES DEFENDING THE PANAMA CANAL AREA ~~XXXXXX~~ WERE AWARDED PANAMA'S ORDER OF VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA TODAY IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA.

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THE AWARDS WERE GIVEN LT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, COMMANDING OFFICER IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA AND PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD, ~~XX~~ DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, REAR ADMIRAL CLIFFORD E. VAN HOOK, COMMANDANT OF THE PANAMA SEA FRONTIER AND THE 15TH NAVAL DISTRICT, MAJ. GEN. GLEN E. EDGERTON, GOVERNOR OF PANAMA CANAL.

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OTTAWA, JULY 6-(AP)-AGRICULTURE MINISTER GARDINER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE WOULD NOT STOP THE EXPORT OF DAIRY CATTLE TO THE UNITED STATES, ALTHOUGH SHIPMENTS THIS YEAR HAD BEEN 19,876 HEAD COMPARED WITH 10,341 FOR THE SAME PERIOD IN 1942.

SPEAKING IN DEBATE ON THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S WAR APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES, HE SAID HE THOUGHT IT WAS "ALL TO THE GOOD" THAT UNITED STATES BUYERS SHOULD OBTAIN DAIRY ANIMALS LIKE THOSE BEING SOLD BY CANADIAN FARMERS WHO WERE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HIGHER PRICES TO SELL THEIR STOCK AND RETIRE. HE SAID HE HOPED SUCH SALES WOULD CONTINUE AS LONG AS FARMERS AS A WHOLE KEPT AS MANY COWS AS BEFORE.

GARDINER, QUESTIONED ABOUT PROTECTION OF THE PRODUCER OF CATTLE IN RESPECT TO PRICES, SAID THAT ON LIVE CATTLE THERE SHOULD BE A SPREAD OF ABOUT A CENT A POUND BELOW THE CEILING ON BEEF.

"WE HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING THAT WE WILL BUY WHEN CATTLE GET DOWN TO THAT FLOOR," HE ADDED.

"THESE CATTLE ARE BOUGHT TO TAKE CARE OF ANY DEFICIENCIES IN THE COUNTRY OUTSIDE OF THE AREA WHERE THEY ARE BOUGHT. AFTER THE SUPPLY IN CANADA HAS BEEN TAKEN CARE OF, WE HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING TO SUPPLY ANY SURPLUS BEEF TO BRITAIN. THAT BEEF MUST BE FROZEN."

JUL 7 - 1943

30.24——5767

UNDATED YUGOSLAV

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT AXIS TROOPS WERE SUCCESSFULLY MOPPING UP SCATTERED YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA FORCES AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF FIGHTING AND DECLARED THAT OPERATIONS ALSO WERE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY AGAINST GREEK PATRIOTS.

JUL 7 - 1943

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID REMNANTS OF "STRONG SERBIAN-COMMUNIST PARTISAN GROUPS" HAD FLED INTO ROADLESS MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF MORAVA AND WERE BEING PURSUED AND ANNIHILATED BY GERMAN AND CROATIAN TROOPS.

"SERBIAN PARTISAN GROUPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF FORMER COL.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC LIKEWISE ARE NOW ALMOST COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"MOPPING UP OPERATIONS IN GREECE ALSO SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUED DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS."

RECENT ADVICES FROM ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SOURCES HAVE TOLD OF HEAVY FIGHTING IN BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE. THE LATTER ADVICES, HOWEVER, HAVE INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE HAVING HARD SLEDDING IN THEIR EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT THE GUERRILLAS.

GERMAN DRIVE TO
REVIVE MOSCOW'S
DEMAND FOR HELP

- - -

JUL 7 - 1943

CASSIDY CONFIDENT
WEHRMACHT CAN'T
BREAK THROUGH (550)

- - -

(HENRY C.CASSIDY, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCOW, WAS WATCHED TWICE WHILE THE GERMANS TRIED TO HAMMER DOWN THE RUSSIAN ARMY WITHOUT SUCCESS. PLANNING HIS OWN RETURN TO MOSCOW, HE SAYS HE WILL GET THERE--BUT THAT THE NEW NAZI DRIVE WON'T.)

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JUL 7 - 1943

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

NEW YORK, JULY 6-(AP)-THE GERMANS' THIRD SUMMER OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH LATER THAN ITS PREDECESSORS AND MORE LIMITED IN SCOPE, CAN STILL PRESENT A STRONG THREAT TO THE SOVIET UNION AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DANGERS ARE DOUBLE--MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

MILITARILY, THE WEHRMACHT CAN MAKE A POWERFUL EFFORT TO DRAIN AT LEAST SOME OF THE OFFENSIVE STRENGTH OUT OF THE RED ARMY BEFORE THE GERMANS ARE CONFRONTED BY A SECOND LAND FRONT IN EUROPE.

POLITICALLY, THE NEW STRAIN IMPOSED UPON THE SOVIET UNION IS RENEWING RUSSIAN ANXIETY OVER THE ABSENCE OF THAT SECOND FRONT, AND MAY WELL BRING TO A HEAD A FRESH CRISIS AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE MILITARY TARGET IS A TREMENDOUS ONE. ON THE BASIS OF SOVIET ESTIMATES, THE RED ARMY HAS ALREADY LOST 4,200,000 MEN, DEAD OR MISSING. BUT, ON THE BASIS OF A POTENTIAL MOBILIZATION OF ONE-TENTH OF THE POPULATION, OR 19,300,000 MEN, THE RED ARMY STILL HAS 15,100,000 MEN, ALMOST FOUR TIMES AS MANY AS HAVE BEEN LOST, A HUGE RESERVOIR OF DEFENSIVE--AND OFFENSIVE--POWER.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION CAN NOT BE REDUCED TO FIGURES, BUT THE EDITORIAL CLAMOR FOR A SECOND FRONT, ALREADY ARISING IN RUSSIA, MAY EXCEED LAST YEAR'S POLEMICS WHICH BROUGHT PRIME MINISTER WINSTON

JUL 7 - 1943

CHURCHILL TO MOSCOW. THE VICTORY IN TUNISIA, IN RUSSIAN EYES, CAN NOT COMPENSATE FOR ANOTHER YEAR OF WAITING, SO FAR IN VAIN, FOR ANOTHER FRONT IN EUROPE.

THE DRIVE WHICH THE GERMANS OPENED YESTERDAY ON THE OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD FRONT COMES JUST TWO WEEKS LATER IN THE YEAR THAN THE FIRST GENERAL INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION JUNE 22, 1941, AND THE MOVE LAST YEAR AGAINST STALINGRAD.

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THE LOSS OF THOSE TWO WEEKS OF SUMMER CAMPAIGN REPRESENTS THE PRICE THE GERMANS HAD TO PAY FOR THEIR LATE WINTER COUNTER-OFFENSIVE WHICH RE-TOOK KHARKOV, BUT WHICH FORCED A CHANGE IN THE ORIGINAL GERMAN PLANS, CONCENTRATIONS AND MOVEMENTS FOR THIS YEAR.

THE OFFENSIVE, HOWEVER, IS NOT TOO LATE TO BE SERIOUS. TWO FULL MONTHS OF HOT, DRY WEATHER--THE CONDITIONS MOST FAVORABLE TO GERMAN OPERATIONS--LIE AHEAD BEFORE THE SEPTEMBER RAINS COME. THAT IS TIME ENOUGH FOR THE STILL-POTENT WEHRMACHT TO DO A LOT OF DAMAGE.

THE FIGHTING FOLLOWS A PATTERN MADE FAMILIAR BY LAST YEAR'S CAMPAIGN. THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT, ANNOUNCING THE START OF THE BATTLE, CARRIED THE CUSTOMARY PHRASES REPORTING ATTACKS BY LARGE ENEMY FORCES AND ACKNOWLEDGING WEDGES IN THE RED ARMY LINES.

THE IMMEDIATE GERMAN OBJECTIVE, AS IT WAS A YEAR AGO, APPEARS TO BE A BREAK-THROUGH ON A COMPARATIVELY NARROW FRONT, FOLLOWED BY A SWIFT, KNIFING THRUST INTO THE DEPTH OF THE RED ARMY DEFENSES. DAYS OR WEEKS OF FIGHTING WOULD BE REQUIRED TO FORCE A PATH THROUGH THE DENSE RUSSIAN LINES, IF SUCH A PATH CAN BE MADE.

WHICH WAY THE GERMANS WOULD THEN TURN REMAINS THEIR OWN MILITARY SECRET. THEIR LOGICAL COURSE, IF THEY HOPE TO ENGAGE THE BULK OF THE RED ARMY, WOULD BE NORTH TOWARD MOSCOW, OR BY-PASSING THE CAPITAL.

MOSCOW HAS BEEN BREATHING EASILY SINCE THE WINTER OF 1941-42, WHEN THE GERMANS WERE THROWN BACK FROM ITS GATES. THE CITY HAS NOT BEEN BOMBED SINCE APRIL 9, 1942. IT MAY, ONCE MORE, BE IN FOR A HARD TIME.

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WHEN I LEFT MOSCOW IN FEBRUARY, AFTER THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD WAS WON, THE RUSSIANS WERE ALREADY LOOKING AHEAD TO THE GERMAN SUMMER OFFENSIVE WHICH IS ONLY NOW DEVELOPING. THEY WERE LOOKING AHEAD WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE DANGERS INVOLVED, BUT WITH COMPLETE CONFIDENCE THAT A NEW CRISIS COULD BE SURMOUNTED.

NOW, I AM STARTING BACK TO MOSCOW, EQUALLY CONFIDENT THAT I SHALL GET THERE--AND THAT THE GERMANS WON'T.

UNDATED MUSSOLINI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FASCIST PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS DESCRIBED YESTERDAY (TUE) AS "THEBIG CANNON OF THIS CONFLICT" IN A ROME COMMENTARY PUT OUT BY THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI WHICH SOUGHT ALSO TO ASSURE THE WORLD THAT "ALL PEOPLES DO LISTEN TO HIS WORDS."

PRAISING A RECENT SPEECH OF IL DUCE FOR ITS "AMPLENESS AND ITS SPONTANEITY," THE COMMENTATOR DECLARED THAT MUSSOLINI'S WAR WAS THE MOST HUMAN OF ALL WARS "BECAUSE HE NEVER SURPASSES CERTAIN LIMITS BEYOND WHICH HUMANITY FEELS UNEASY.

"THE PRESTIGE OF WHICH IL DUCE IS SURORUNDED IN THEK ENTIRE

JUL 7 - 1943

30.24——5769

WORLD," THE BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID, "SEEMS TO BE TODAY GREATER THAN EVER, TO SUCH A POINT THAT ON THE POLITICAL PLANE HE LOOKS TO BE REALLY THE BIG CANNON OF THIS CONFLICT."

JUL 7 - 1943

New York, July 6-(AP)-The British radio, quoting a spokesman at Allied Headquarters in the South Pacific, declared today that "the Americans now control Vangunu island to the south of New Georgia."

The broadcast, recorded here by CBS, quoted the spokesman as saying that "U.S. forces have completed a semi-circle around the southern and western sides of New Georgia."

"He described the northern and eastern approaches to the island as sea areas in dispute," BBC added.

NEW YORK, JULY 5--(AP)--A REPORT THAT THE GOVERNOR OF RHODES HAD BEEN KILLED AND THAT RIOTS HAD "BROKEN OUT IN SEVERAL OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS" WAS BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE LONDON RADIO QUOTING AN ANKARA, TURKEY, REPORT.

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS ADDED THAT "THE POPULATION OF THESE SAME ISLANDS IS STARVING AND SUFFERING FROM DYSENTERY AND TYPHOID FEVER."

JUL 7 - 1943

THE DODECANESE ISLANDS ARE ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.

NEW YORK, JULY 6-(AP)-A SWEDISH RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID TODAY THE STOCKHOLM LOWER COURT COURT HAD SENTENCED TWO MEN, ONE AN ARMY SERGEANT, TO 10 YEARS' HARD LABOR FOR ESPIONAGE IN BEHALF OF AN UNDISCLOSED "ALIEN POWER."

THE BROADCAST SAID ONE OF THE MEN, NAMED AS GOETTE ERLAND SIGVARD WALL, HAD ENCOURAGED OLAF ARTHUR SAMUELSSON, A SERGEANT IN AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT, TO SECURE INFORMATION REGARDING SWEDISH DEFENSES ON THE BORDER OF NAZI-OCCUPIED NORWAY. WALL WAS SAID TO HAVE CONTACTED A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FOREIGN POWER.

THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUL 7 - 1943

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THE OPENING OF THE HEAVY GERMAN OFFENSIVE ALONG A 165-MILE FRONT IN THE OREL-BELGOROD SECTOR--THE BLOODY COCKPIT IN THE RUSSO-NAZI BATTLE-LINE SOUTH OF MOSCOW--MAY SIGNAL THE BREAKING OF THE GREAT

JUL 7 - 1943

STORM WHICH HAS BEEN HANGING OVER EUROPE FOR WEEKS.

WHETHER THIS IS A FINAL ALL-OUT ATTEMPT BY A DESPERATE HITLER TO CRUSH THE RUSSIAN ARMIES ISN'T YET APPARENT. BUT IT'S A MAJOR OPERATION WHICH ALREADY HAS PRODUCED FIERCE FIGHTING, AND IT MIGHT EASILY DEVELOP INTO THE BIG SHOW-DOWN.

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IN SHORT, THIS MAY BE THE CRISIS WHICH SHOULD DISCLOSE IN THE NEAR FUTURE WHAT THE DURATION OF THE HITLERIAN PORTION OF THE WORLD WAR IS LIKELY TO BE. THE NAZI CHIEF WILL HAVE TO PUT HIS RESOURCES ON PARADE.

THE GERMANS PROBABLY HAVE BEEN IMPELLED TO UNDERTAKE THIS BELATED OFFENSIVE EITHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORESTALLING A RUSSIAN DRIVE--WHICH BERLIN HAS BEEN PREDICTING--OR BECAUSE THEY HAVE DECIDED THAT THEY ARE FAIRLY SAFE FROM AN IMMEDIATE ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE. BOTH FACTORS MAY ENTER INTO THE SITUATION.

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PART AND PARCEL OF THIS ATTACK UNDOUBTEDLY IS THE PHENOMENON OF THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF FRESH NAZI AERIAL SUPPORT FOR THE ITALIANS IN THE BATTLE FOR SICILY. APPARENTLY HERR HITLER'S HARASSED INTUITION HAS DONE A SUDDEN BACK-FLOP AND MADE HIM REVISE HIS DECISION TO LEAVE IT ENTIRELY TO BENITO (SOFT-UNDER-BELLY-OF-EUROPE) MUSSOLINI TO STAND OFF THE ALLIED INVASION WHICH HAS BEEN BEARING DOWN ON HIM.

THE NAZI CHIEF'S RECENT ATTITUDE HAS BEEN THAT OF ABANDONING HIS PARTNER IN CRIME AS NO LONGER USEFUL TO THE AXIS CAUSE. HITLER'S CHANGE OF MIND, IF NOT OF HEART, IS EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE IN VIEW OF THE OPENING OF THE RUSSIAN DRIVE. HE HAS DECIDED TO IMPEDE THE ALLIED OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE WHILE HE IS ENGAGED IN RUSSIA.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIRMEN OVER THE FOURTH GAVE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SQUADRONS ATTACKING SICILY THE HEAVIEST OPPOSITION SINCE THE HEIGHT OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN. EVERYWHERE THE AXIS AIR DEFENSE STIFFENED STRONGLY AND THE NAZIS, AS WOULD BE EXPECTED, WERE PARTICULARLY ACTIVE AND APPARENTLY TAKING THE LEAD IN RESISTING THE FIERCE ALLIED BOMBING.

IT ISN'T YET CLEAR HOW MUCH AIR POWER HITLER HAS SHIFTED TO ITALY OR MAY BE PREPARED TO SEND THERE. HE HAS BEEN CONSERVING HIS LUFTWAFFE FOR EMERGENCIES. HE NOT ONLY HAS BEEN CONSIDERING THE FEASIBILITY OF INAUGURATING A FINAL GRAND OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE REDS, BUT HAS HAD TO FIGURE ON A PROBABLE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IF HE HIMSELF DIDN'T STRIKE FIRST. THERE ALSO HAS BEEN THE THREAT OF INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES.

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HOWEVER, HE UNDOUBTEDLY CAN SPARE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF AIR POWER TO HELP MUSSOLINI--PROVIDING HE IS SAFE FROM INVASION ACROSS FRANCE. THIS AID MIGHT CHANGE THE MEDITERRANEAN PICTURE CONSIDERABLY IN THAT IT WOULD MAKE THE ALLIED TASK OF INVASION TOUGHER THAN HAS BEEN ANTICIPATED.

A FAR MORE INTERESTING POINT IS WHAT REACTION THE NAZI OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA MAY HAVE ON THE ALLIED PLANS FOR ULTIMATE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE. WITH HITLER HEAVILY ENGAGED ON THE EASTERN FRONT WE HAVE A SITUATION WHICH RATHER INVITES ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE. QUITE LIKELY PREMIER STALIN FORESAW THIS DEVELOPMENT WHEN HE RENEWED HIS APPEAL THE OTHER DAY FOR AN OPENING OF A SECOND FRONT IN THE WEST.

IN ANY EVENT, HITLER HAS OPENED THE GATES TO THE ARENA, AND WE ARE LIKELY TO SEE THE CONFLICT SWELL TO A FIERCE PITCH BEFORE BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL'S LEAVES OF AUTUMN BEGIN TO FALL.

JUL 7 - 1943

30.24——5771

Japanese Lost 9 Warships in Kula Gulf Battle; Americans Land at 2 Points on New Georgia

JUL 8 - 1943

TROOPS ARE PUT ASHORE ON NORTH COAST AND TO EAST OF FOE'S AIRFIELD

JUL 8 - 1943

MacArthur Communique Tells Of Juncture Of Two Groups—Details Of Naval Fight Show Enemy Craft Went Down In Few Minutes

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday,* July 8—American troops have landed at two points near the Japanese air base at Munda, on New Georgia Island, the high command said today.

The noon communique, in an elaboration of the naval battle in the Kula gulf above New Georgia, also announced that nine Japanese destroyers and cruisers were sunk there.

Munda Immediate Objective

The landings near Munda, which is the immediate objective of the central Solomons offensive were at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko, and at Zanana, six miles east of Munda.

This account was given to the new landing operations:

"Our forces landed at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko harbor, before dawn on the fifth. Operations were preceded by the bombardment of the enemy base in the Kula gulf by our surface units. (It was in this bombardment that the United States destroyer Strong was lost.)

Second Force Goes From Rendova

"During the same night, elements of our ground forces from Rendova secured a beachhead at Zanana, six miles east of the Munda airdrome. Patrols made contact along the Barike river."

The communique announcement in amplification of the Kula gulf naval engagement said the "enemy naval force was decisively defeated with the loss of at least nine warships."

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Destroyers Hit By Smashing Broadsides

"In the first phase of the engagement, four of five hostile destroyers were struck by smashing broadsides that within five minutes destroyed or set afire the entire group," it said.

"Three or possibly four enemy light cruisers were then taken under fire. All were either sunk or afire within fifteen minutes. One was beached.

"Later during rescue of survivors from the light cruiser Helena (the American warship lost) our destroyers intercepted and sank two of three enemy ships attempting to escape from the gulf and damaged the third."

Increase Over Earlier Figures

Yesterday's communique had reported that six enemy ships probably were sunk and four damaged as against the loss on our side of a cruiser, since disclosed to be the USS Helena.

The Munda air base, on which the Americans now have increased their pressure with the new landings, was first developed by the Japanese last December but they have been unable to make much out of it because of repeated poundings it has been given from the air.

In American hands, it would provide an airdrome within fighter-plane range of the big Japanese air and shipping fortress of Rabaul, New Britain.

The peril of Munda figured in the Kula gulf naval battle. American warships had gone into the narrow body of water in order to pound Munda's main source of supply at Bairoko anchorage, twelve miles above it. Munda previously had been cut off from any possible aid from south New Georgia by American landings at Viru harbor and seizure of the island of Vangunu.

In the latest attempt of the Japanese to challenge control of the air over Rendova, an unspecified number of bombers with an escort of fifty-six Zeros was intercepted and dispersed by our fighter patrols in a daylight action.

3 Bombers, 9 Fighters Downed

Three of the bombers and nine fighters were shot down against the loss of only one Allied plane, the communique said.

"Delayed dispatches indicate that on July 5 enemy bombers attempting to attack Allied shipping (at Rendova) were driven off with a loss of nine bombers," the communique added.

"No damage was caused."

Above the Kula gulf on Kolombangara Island, twenty-eight tons of heavy bombs were dropped on Vila by torpedo and dive bombers with a fighter escort, starting fires in the supply dump and bivouac areas. Medium bombers struck at the Japanese airdrome there, All our planes returned.

100 Tons Of Bombs Near Mubo

At the other end of the 700-mile battle arc where American and Australians hold positions near Salamaua, New Guinea, Allied planes dropped more than one hundred tons of bombs on Japanese positions near Mubo.

In addition to reporting the aerial bombardment at Mubo, which is twelve miles below Salamaua, the communique also announced the capture by Australians of an important hill there.

The Japanese continued to send more planes against Rendova Island, seized in the central Solomons June 30, within artillery shelling distance of Munda. In the latest raid they lost twelve bombers and fighters, the communique said. Japanese losses in this sector alone now approximate 180.

Island Of Selaru Raided

Three hundred miles above Australia, in the Tanimbar islands, two-engined Allied raiders bombed and strafed the enemy airdrome on the island of Selaru, attacked near-by villages occupied by the Japanese, started a fire in a fuel dump and silenced an anti-aircraft position.

In an amplification of the raid of enemy planes on Darwin, reported in yesterday's communique, it was announced that ten bombers and two fighters were destroyed out of a force of fifty-eight raiders and three bombers and a fighter were damaged.

It previously had been reported that seven defending Spitfires were lost, but that three pilots were saved and three others were observed bailing out.

Heaviest Fighting Since June 30

The fighting and air action in the area of Salamaua, northeastern New Guinea, was the most extensive reported since Americans landed at Nassau bay on the coast below Salamaua on June 30.

"In direct support of our ground forces, strong formations of attack planes, medium and heavy bombers executed coordinated bombing and strafing attacks on enemy positions on Observation Hill and in Kitchen and Guigap creeks (in the Mubo vicinity)," the communique said.

"One hundred and six tons of high-explosive and fragmentation bombs were concentrated on the target in less than four minutes. Results were reported to be excellent. Our ground forces attacked and captured Observation Hill and are consolidating."

Bobdubi Position Strafed

At Bobdubi, a village within five miles of Salamaua, Allied attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions on a ridge.

Above the ground fighting scene in the central Solomons, a heavy raid on Japanese air bases at Kahili was reported. In an elaboration of the attack, previously announced by the navy in Washington, the communique said forty-five tons of high explosives were dropped by heavy bombers, causing large fires despite intense anti-aircraft fire thrown up by Japanese warships and shore batteries.

Two of our planes are missing.

Four large fires which sent smoke 4,000 feet skyward were started in a raid by four-engined bombers on Ballale airdrome, on the Shortland islands.

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Ten Enemy Ships Sunk or Damaged; U. S. Cruiser Lost

JUL 8 - 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 7.—An American naval victory in the Solomons—probable sinking of six Japanese warships and damaging of four others out of a cruiser-destroyer force at a cost of one cruiser—was announced today, one week after the outbreak of the current Pacific offensive.

The victory, recorded by guns of American ships which flashed in darkness of July 5-6 in the Kula Gulf above New Georgia Island, was sketched in a communique from headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Although bearing out in clearer outline an earlier announcement from the Navy in Washington that the Kula Gulf battle definitely was an American triumph, today's communique left many details to be filled in, including how many of the enemy ships hit were cruisers and how many destroyers. One definitely was a destroyer, blasted by 500-pound bombs of American planes after it had been beached by damage suffered in the naval engagement.

(Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters, which has immediate direction of the Solomons operations, announced today that the Kula Gulf action has ended and that American forces continue to hold the initiative on land and in the air, as well as on the sea. Mopping up of Japanese resistance by ground troops was said to be still in progress on Rendova Island and Southern New Georgia.

("The Japs have taken another damned good licking," Secretary of the Navy Knox told cheering shipyard workers at Bremerton, Wash., yesterday.)

The communique also bore the assuring news that American forces on Rendova Island, seized at the outset of the new drive in the Central Solomons June 30, now have been reinforced and that frantic efforts of the Japanese air force to checkmate the offensive by fresh raids on Australia, New Guinea and American Solomons holdings have been broken up.

Defeat of the Japanese naval forces left imperiled the most immediate objective of the Solomons operations—the enemy air base of Munda on New Georgia.

Above it, Bairoko anchorage, main source of supply, had been battered by shells of American warships in a bombardment from the Kula Gulf the night before the naval battle. The United States destroyer Strong was lost during that action.

Below it, the reinforced American garrison on Rendova has been shelling it from 5 miles away. And on New Georgia American forces at Viru Harbor are in a position to move overland, having consolidated positions there.

Details Not Available.

"Preliminary dispatches report that our naval surface units intercepted an enemy force of cruisers and destroyers in the Kula Gulf during the night of the warship engagement," the Allied communique said.

"Details are not yet available and a final assessment cannot be made, but it is indicated that six enemy ships probably were sunk and four damaged.

"We lost one cruiser.

"One damaged enemy destroyer, beached near Sambera Harbor, was attacked by our medium dive bombers, which scored seven direct hits with 500-pound bombs, resulting in violent explosions and fires."

(A Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique asserted today that Japanese naval forces sank "one enemy cruiser" and set another afire Sunday night in Kula Gulf and that torpedo boats the following morning sank three war vessels.

(The communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, made no mention of Japanese losses. The Japanese for the first time admitted Allied landings on the island of New Georgia, saying troops came ashore there at several points.

(The Japanese war bulletin also asserted that Japanese naval planes shot down 10 planes Monday over Kula Gulf.)

Decisive Battle Still to Be Fought.

The fact that Kula Gulf is only 15 miles long and about 8 miles across at its widest point made it obvious that the battle was between limited and comparatively light sea armament.

(In Washington, unofficial comment was that "the decisive naval action of the present offensive in the South Pacific apparently is still to be fought," with neither side as yet throwing in its battleships and aircraft carriers.)

In air battles over the Solomons fighting scene, Allied headquarters reported seven more Japanese planes were shot down, bringing enemy losses there alone to 164. Eighteen raiders inflicted some damage yesterday on American positions at Rendova, but three were destroyed by ground defenses. The other four were bagged by planes over Kula Gulf as they attempted to break up the bombing of the beached destroyer.

Twenty-seven enemy bombers with an escort of 21 Zeros tried a daylight raid on Darwin, Australia, causing slight damage. Spitfires manned by Australians and British pilots downed five bombers and two Zeros. Seven Spitfires were lost, but three pilots were saved and three others were seen to bail out.

Japs Raid Naussa Bay Area.

Fifteen Japanese planes raided the Naussa Bay area, 12 miles down the coast from Salamaua, New Guinea, where Americans landed June 30 in another daylight stab, but the enemy planes failed to inflict either damage or casualties, the communique said.

In still another Japanese aerial effort nine bombers and four fighters went after the Bena Bena area, 90 miles northwest of the Salamau front, where the Allies perhaps possess landing fields known to have been built there before the war. The raid was characterized as ineffective.

The Allied air force also was busy. Flying 500 miles northwest of Darwin, Allied two-engined bombers set off explosions at the enemy airdrome of Penfoei at Koepang, on Dutch Timor. Other Allied planes struck at Lae, in the vicinity of the Salamau fighting, and at enemy bases far to the northwest on Dutch New Guinea.

ALLIES CONTINUE AIR ATTACKS ON SICILIAN BASES

Axis Opposition Dwindles as Gerbini Airport Is Blasted.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 7.—(AP) German fighter opposition dwindled precipitately on Sicily yesterday under the violent day and night hammering by Allied warplanes, indicating the enemy had lost most of his land-based aircraft on the island and was badly in need of reinforcements.

Flying Fortress and Liberator heavy bombers, medium and light bombers all joined in the round the clock effort to sweep the enemy entirely from above the Mediterranean island flanking Southern Italy.

The main target was the bomb-picked Gerbini airport and its four subsidiary fields in Southern Sicily.

Fifty Liberators attacked from Middle East bases, dumping more than 285,000 pounds of bombs on runways and dispersal areas, setting large fires. The Fortresses from French Africa hit ammunition dumps, administration buildings, hangars and five landing strips.

The only challenge mentioned was to the Liberators, which shot down one, probably bagged another and damaged two more.

British Wellingtons bombed Gerbini on Monday night.

Great Damage Claimed

Experts at headquarters, poring over reconnaissance photos which pictured the tremendous destruction, said the task of rubbing Gerbini's five air fields from the map was nearing completion.

Five Allied planes were lost yesterday; they shot down three. The score for the Northwest Africa Air Force since the fall of Pantelleria thus rose to 275 Axis craft destroyed at an expenditure of 83 planes. A headquarters informant said experience showed that more planes were destroyed aground than aloft in attacks such as the current ones on Sicily, meaning that the rate of attrition was six or seven to one in favor of the Allies.

Other targets were scattered airdromes in Sicily, including the Biscari and Milo fields, and railway installations at the east Sicilian port of Catania. The Italian radio said that Palermo, Trapani, Porto Empedocle and Marsala also were attacked and that 19 Allied planes were destroyed.

Port of Ostia Closed

The Algiers radio said the twice-bombed port of Ostia, near Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, had been closed to the public as a result of the raid Saturday night.

Headquarters was cautious not to claim air supremacy over Sicily, a prerequisite for invasion. But the sharp drop in enemy opposition, which for two days previous had been designated officially as vigorous and determined, meant that the Allied blows were hitting where they hurt most and that the American and British fliers were in a swift ascendancy.

Continuous pounding, such as the current series against Sicily, saps morale and reduces counter-measures by making a battle ground of each enemy base, it was pointed out.

(Middle East headquarters at Cairo amplified its account of the raid on Messina in Sicily Monday. The 85 American Liberators dropped a record of a half million pounds of bombs on the ferry terminal, two miles across the deep, swift channel to the Italian mainland.

("Aerial photography now indicates that damage to terminal facilities and railway facilities was even more extensive than first reported," it was stated.)

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Allies Shower 285,000 Pounds Of Bombs on Sicilian Airfields

Effort to Knock Out Gerbini Sector Appears Nearing Completion

JUL 8 - 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 7.—Flying Fortresses from North Africa and Liberators from the Middle East Command poured hundreds of tons of high explosive and fragmentation bombs on Gerbini airdrome in Southern Sicily yesterday as the air siege of that vital enemy base continued through its 36th hour.

The effort to knock Gerbini and its four satellite fields from the map appeared nearing completion, photographs revealing terrific damage to administration buildings, hangars, parked aircraft and landing strips from the relentless poundings of the last two days and a night.

It was at Gerbini that Flying Fortress gunners of the Northwest African Command destroyed 41 enemy fighters Monday, and at least one more Axis plane was shot down during yesterday's double daylight blow.

50 Liberators in Raid.

A Middle East communique said approximately 50 Liberators participated in yesterday's smash, dropping more than 285,000 pounds of high explosive and fragmentation bombs on the Gerbini fields, covering runways and dispersal areas and leaving large fires burning. One enemy fighter was reported destroyed and two damaged while every Liberator returned safely.

Flying Fortresses from this base struck shortly after dawn and reported hits on an ammunition dump, administration buildings, hangars and five landing strips. Five planes of the Northwest African Force were reported missing from the day's operations, against two enemy aircraft destroyed.

During Monday night RAF Wellingtons hammered at Gerbini, starting five fires, while Biscari and Milo airfields were assaulted by South African Bostons and Baltimores and British Bostons. The same night heavy British bombers of the Middle East Comand pounded railway installations at Catania, Eastern Sicilian port.

Axis fighter opposition which reached a crescendo Monday, when more than 10 war planes attacked a single formation of 27 Flying Fortresses, dwindled yesterday to almost nothing, returning pilots reported. The fourth day of the concentrated attack on Sicily's airfields from here saw the score stand at 110 Axis craft destroyed against an Allied loss of 19.

Veteran observers cautioned against jumping to the conclusion that the Allies have won complete air supremacy over Sicily, but the sudden falling off in enemy fighter interception indicated the Germans had lost most of their Sicilian-based land planes and were in need of reinforcements.

Only one small group of enemy fighters approached an American bombing mission yesterday, and escorting Lighting drove them off.

American Mitchell Medium bombers struck in two formations against Biscari airfield in Southeast Sicly Monday night. Despite a furious anti-aircraft barrage, the bombers "hit the target right on the nose," observers reported. One bomb apparently scored a direct hit on an ammunition dump.

Smooth as Clockwork.

"Everything went as smooth as clockwork," one American pilot said. "Ten miles from the target we saw a large fire started by earlier bombers."

Besides continual bomber missions, yesterday's operations produced many effective fighter-bomber sweeps in which military targets of all kinds on Sicily were surprised and strafed. The bombings continued almost until dusk, with RAF Baltimores mauling Milo Airfield and Mitchells returning for another drubbing of Biscari.

A pilot said that the antiaircraft "looked like big wads of black cotton—they were putting it up thick and heavy."

The ceaseless, concentrated punishment of the enemy's frontline defenses hardly could be anything else than a tremendous headache to Nazi Field Marshal Baron von Richthofen, who was reported to have been transferred to Italy from Russia to stave off the Allied challenge for air mastery over Italy's southern territories.

Grounded Planes Destroyed.

Judged by past results achieved and verified during the North African campaign, an attack such as is being hurled against Sicily destroys more enemy planes on the ground than in the air. It saps the enemy's morale and hamstrings countermeasures by making a battlefield of each enemy air base.

Since the fall of Pantelleria on June 11 the Northwest African air force alone has destroyed 275 enemy aircraft in the air and has lost 83. Add to this the enemy planes wrecked on the ground—estimated by observers at several hundred—and the ratio of plane destruction goes up to 6-1 or 7-1 in favor of the Allies.

A dispatch from Cairo disclosed that 85 American Liberators took part in Monday's assault on Messina in Sicily and dropped a record total for the Middle East command of nearly 500,000 pounds of bombs on the big ferry terminal. It said that "Aerial photography now indicates that damage to terminal facilities and railway facilities was even more extensive than first reported."

An Italian communique today listed 40 persons killed and 6 injured yesterday in Catania Province, where the Gerbini airfield is situated. The brodacast said other points attacked on Sicily included Palermo, Trapani, Porto Empedocle, Catania and Marsala and asserted 19 Allied aircraft were shot down.

A broadcast by the Algiers radio, heard by the Associated Press in London, declared the port of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, near Rome, had been closed to the public and to shipping as a result of an Allied raid last Saturday night.

Algiers Names Successor to Admiral Robert

Martinique Ruler Replaced by Gen. Henri P. Jacomy, an Adherent of De Gaulle

ALGIERS, July 7 (AP).—The French Committee of National Liberation, acting swiftly on unofficial reports that Martinique had rallied to its banner, named Brigadier General Henri Paul Jacomy tonight as commander of the French Antilles and French Guiana, succeeding the Vichy appointee, Admiral Georges Robert.

French observers said the communique announcing the appointment of Jacomy, a De Gaullist, made it clear that the French committee will not deal with Robert once the transfer is formally effected.

The committee also appointed Henri Etienne Hoppenot as dele-

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gate extraordinary to negotiate the return of the French Antilles "into the union of the French empire." Hoppenot is a member of General Henri Honore Giraud's French mission at Washington.

A communique issued by the committee said that no confirmation had yet been received of reports in the Algiers press this morning that Martinique already had aligned itself with the committee as the de facto provisional government of France.

BERGERET LOSES WEST AFRICA POST

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Algiers, July 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, who has been attached to the French Air Forces in West Africa, has been relieved of his duties by the French Committee of National Liberation, a decree published in the Official Gazette disclosed today.

Gen. Bergeret, who formerly commanded all French air forces under Gen. Giraud, was sent to West Africa when an accord was reached between Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle. The De Gaullists had accused him of holding strong Vichy ties and of being sympathetic toward officers of the French air force who remained loyal to Marshal Petain.

MARTINIQUE ENVOY NAMED BY ALGIERS

Algiers, July 7 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation today appointed Marcel Hoppenot, who now is in Washington, as a delegate with extraordinary powers to negotiate the return of the French Antilles to the unified empire, a spokesman said today.

The only portions of the French Antilles not siding yet with the committee are Martinique and Guadeloupe, whose administrator, Admiral Georges Robert, invited the United States last week to name an envoy to discuss a "change" in French authority there.

At the same time the committee appointed Brig.-Gen. Henri Jacomy commander of the French military forces in the Antilles and French Guiana.

Observers interpreted this to meaen that the committee would not consent to retaining Admiral Robert as Governor of Martinique regardless of the outcome of the negotiations. Also, the fact that a military commander has been named while the Antilles are still outside the committee's authority was seen as an indication that the committee expects that the talks will be successful.

M. Hoppenot's delegation will include Jacques Plonton, former head of the Fighting French mission at Accra; Col. Poerre Dechevigne, head of the Fighting French mission in Washington, and Commander Pierre Weitzel, former chief of the Fighting French merchant marine.

The French spokesman here said there was no confirmation as yet that Martinique has already joined the empire.

RIOT REPORTED ON MARTINIQUE

Crowds Of 15,000 On June 15 Are Said To Have Forced Governor's Hand

[By the Associated Press]

Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 7—Crowds 15,000 strong took possession of the streets of Fort-de-France, Martinique, for two days recently in demonstrations favoring the Fighting French leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was reported here today. The demonstrations were said to have forced the action of the Government of the French island colony in seeking an agreement with the United States and a break with Vichy.

A report of the demonstrations received by the Trinidad *Guardian* said the public manifestations broke out June 24 with crowds shouting *vive de Gaulle* and singing the *Marseillaise*. They were unmolested by the gendarmerie sent to disperse them, the report added.

Three Leaders Released

Three leaders of the demonstrators, including the former deputy for Martinique and Mayor of Fort-de-France, were reported arrested but released shortly afterward when the crowd made it plain they intended to continue their demonstrations unless the leaders were freed.

A disagreement between Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy High Commissioner of Martinque, and the colonel commanding the island's troop garrison favored the demonstrations, the report added, because Robert refused to allow the soldiers to put down the uprising.

One youthful demonstrator was reported to have shouted *mort au Boche* (death to the Boche) which resulted in his arrest, but he was released two hours later. The director of the postoffice and telegraph service was said to have incensed the crowd by pulling down the French tricolor flying at half mast over the postoffice as a symbol of mourning and stamping on it.

MORE TOWNS TAKEN

Russians Admit Enemy Gain at Belgorod but Deny Break in Line

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AXIS USES 30 DIVISIONS

Berlin Claims Penetrations at Both Ends of Front in Advance of 24 Miles

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8—A grinding German tank and infantry assault against savage Russian resistance was acknowledged to have driven yesterday into an additional "few villages" near Belgorod at the southern end of a raging 200-mile front, where the Nazis had captured two towns Tuesday. The Germans, however, were still unable to achieve a major breakthrough, the Russians announced today.

The German advance was made in a battle of great fury during which lines, trenches and even villages changed hands time and again. The Russians said their troops were counter-attacking late last night and "are now fighting to restore the position."

The Axis hurled thirty divisions, approximately 450,000 men against the Russians on the Orel-Kursk Belgorod front, but "did not catch our troops unawares," said a special Soviet announcement broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet Monitor here.

"Only in a few sections of the Belgorod area has the enemy, at the cost of enormous losses, succeeded in driving insignificant wedges into our defenses," said the Russians.

[Berlin accounts received in Stockholm said the Germans had achieved breakthroughs between Orel and Mtsensk and near Belgorod, at opposite ends of the line, pushing back the Russians as much as twenty-four miles.]

Huge Nazi Losses Listed

The German Army in three days has suffered the most staggering losses in its history—30,000 dead 1,539 tanks destroyed or damaged and 649 airplanes shot down, it was announced early today in Moscow.

The Germans asserted that their troops had made "deep penetrations" in the Orel sector as well as at Belgorod, despite the resistance of "400,000 crack Soviet troops supported by very strong tank and artillery forces."

Both Berlin and Moscow said the Germans were rushing reserves and matériel to the front line, including aircraft. The special Russian communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor here, said the Germans were supported by "large numbers of aircraft sent in from other fronts."

A German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press supported this statement, saying that "a very large air force" had been concentrated against the Russians and that "air force battles now going on over the Kursk region are surpassing in extent any violence everything hitherto experienced during the whole eastern campaign."

An example of the ferocity was given in a Moscow broadcast asserting that in a single attack near Belgorod the Germans hurled more than 100 tanks against the Red Army. Seventy-four of these were knocked out, said the broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

"The Red Army has before it the largest and most powerfully armed enemy army any country ever has faced," the Moscow announcer declared. In view of the enemy's ...ligal outpouring of men and ...achines, he added, "there should be no underestimation of the weight and desperate determination of the attack."

The announcer indirectly suggested the need of a "second front" in Europe, saying that Adolf Hitler "is throwing everything into the Russian front, leaving only skeleton armies to defend western Europe."

When the German attack began early Monday morning the Red Army line was believed standing forty miles west of Kursk, capital of the rich black-earth farming region of the same name. There was no hint in either Berlin or Moscow reports of the present disposition of the opposing forces.

The Soviet midnight communiqué, referring to the crucial Belgorod fighting, said the Germans, after hours of artillery preparation in the morning, had renewed their offensive. During the day they constantly threw in reinforcements and in one sector "advanced somewhat and occupied a few villages."

Northward along the line marking the Russian bulge in the German front through Kursk to Orel, the Russians reported, formations of German tanks constantly stormed Red Army fortifications in an endeavor to break the front, followed by "large forces of mechanized infantry."

"Our troops beat off all enemy attacks and held firmly to their positions," said the Soviet report.

Groups of German tanks in some instances crashed through fortifications on the Orel-Kursk front and plunged into the depths of the defenses, but by the end of the day, the Russians said, all that had broken through, including forty of the "Tigers," had been destroyed.

Behind the Orel-Kursk front Soviet bombers raided troop concentrations, tanks and truck convoys in the enemy rear.

On other fronts there was increasingly sharp action. Several German attacks on the Kalinin front were repulsed during the day and 300 Germans were slain. Two tanks and other war material were destroyed.

West of Rostov there was an exchange of artillery and mortar fire, in which the Russians said they silenced several German artillery and mortar batteries and blew up an ammunition dump.

GERMANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES

MOSCOW DECLARES

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Special Announcement Says 30,000 Killed, 1,539 Tanks Disabled.

BATTLES STILL RAGE

'Few Wedges' in Red Lines Admitted; Germans Acnowledge Offensive.

MOSCOW, Thursday, July 8 — (AP) Soviet Russia claimed today that the Red army had dealt the Nazi war machine the greatest blow in its history and had thwarted for the moment the huge German onslaught on the central front by killing 30,000 Nazis, destroying or damaging 1,539 tanks and shooting down 649 airplanes in the first three days of fighting.

A special announcement said the Axis hurled 30 divisions, or approximately 450,000 men, against the Russians in a two-pronged drive against the bulging Kursk salient, one column driving from Orel south against Kursk while the other sought to hit northward from Belgorod against the same point.

Soviet troops were declared to have held firmly against the great offensive along the entire Orel-Kursk-Belgorod line except for a few "insignificant wedges" driven into the Red Army defenses near Belgorod at the southern end.

No Conclusion Yet

While telling of the enormous German losses, the announcement nevertheless said "it is too early to formulate a final conclusion concerning the outcome of the battles" and added, the German forces here are great."

"One thing is indubitable and clear," the special announcement added. "The Germans' resolute offensive commenced on July 5 yielded no success in the first three days."

In a breakdown of figures of the attacking forces, the Russians said the Germans were using six tank, one motorized and seven infantry divisions in the Orel-Kursk area and nine panzer divisions and seven infantry including some of their crack formations in the Belgorod area.

The total of 1,539 tanks destroyed or damaged and 649 airplanes shot down as given in today's summary is the total of figures previously given by the Soviet High Command in three special communiques. The Russians had announced 586 tanks destroyed Monday, 433 Tuesday and 520 Wednesday.

Prior to issuance of today's summary, foreign observers here had been adding to this total figures given in the regular daily communiques.

Few Villages Yielded

The regular midnight bulletin had acknowledged the German capture of an additional "few villages" Wednesday in the Belgorod sector at the end of the flaming 200-mile front where two villages already had been taken by the enemy during Tuesday's fighting.

The later Soviet announcement made no attempt to minimize the power of the German threat, but said flatly that "in the first three days the Germans, despite the size of their offensive had met with no success."

"Hitler headquarters' liars" also were taunted in this confident Moscow broadcast for their original assertion that the Red Army, and not the Germans, had launched an offensive.

Berlin broadcasts heard here last night made it clear that the Germans now were admitting their troops were engaged in another major offensive.

"Hitler could not afford to wait until Summer was over without any action on the part of the German army," said the Moscow announcement.

The German aim in starting the huge drive last Monday was the quick encirclement and annihilation of Russian forces holding the Kursk salient above Belgorod, the statement added, but it said that plan has been frustrated by the Red Army.

"It is clear that the Germans hoped to crush the Soviet defenses and achieve big operational successes in the first days of the offensive," said the announcer in commenting on Germany's silence at the outset of the drive.

Special Air Reinforcements

Two special bomber forces and a special fighter force were transferred from Western Europe to the Eastern front between June 9 and 29 to aid in the push, it was said. Axis plane strength elsewhere on the Russian front also was stripped to make possible the great concentration between Belgorod and Orel, the Moscow radio said.

Fifteen tank divisions, one motorized division, and fourteen infantry divisions are being used in

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the offensive, it added.

The German advance was made in great battle fury during which lines and trenches and even entire villages changed hands time and again. The Russians said their troops were counterattacking late last night and "are now fighting to restore the position."

Claims Germans Halted

The Russians said that elsewhere along the fiery front the Germans were stopped cold.

The loss of the "few villages" was acknowledged in the Soviet midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor. Earlier, a special communique had told of the Germans' rushing up vast reserves and listed huge new Nazi tank and plane losses which staggers the imagination.

This was Gedmany's supreme effort to crush the Red Army—Hitler's third and perhaps final fling before an Allied invasion hits him from the West. Dispatches from both Berlin and Moscow made it clear that the Germans were drawing upon their air reserves from the remainder of Europe.

Until today the Germans had maintained that the Russians were launching the offensive, but late last night Berlin radio military commentators declared flatly that the Germans, "originally on the defensive," now were waging an all-out attack.

"For the third time at the Eastern front," said the Transocean military commentator Lieut. Kurt Jesserich, "the Germans have launched an offensive out of originally defensive positions."

"The battle of Kursk is on," said this commentator at another point, perhaps indicating the Nazis' first objectives for a possible wheeling movement toward Moscow itself.

RUSSIA HAS NEW OIL FIELD

Azerbaijan Area Said to Be Second Only to Baku's

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia announced today that new oil fields had been discovered in Azerbaijan that were expected to become second in importance only to those at Baku, capital of that republic.

The fields were said to be remarkable not only for the quantity but the quality of the oil, making them a valuable source of high-octane aviation gasoline.

Germans Paying Heavy Price for Gains in Russia

Reds Claim 1,271 Tanks, 314 Planes Within Two Days

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By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 7.—The German Army has paid a terrific toll in tanks and manpower as the price for the "insignificant gains" achieved in two days of bitter fighting in the 1943 summer offensive on the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front, the Russians said today.

While acknowledging the loss of two unidentified towns near Belgorod at the southernmost end of the revitalized 165-mile front, the Red Army announced last night that in two days its artillery had smashed 1,271 enemy tanks and shot down 314 planes while the German loss in dead exceeded 10,000.

The Russians counted the German loss in tanks at 586 for the first day's fighting. The midday communique yesterday boosted the figure by 152 and last night the Soviet Information Bureau added another 423 in a special communique.

Claim Russians Attacked.

The regular midnight communique later listed 110 German tanks destroyed in the Orel-Kursk sector.

Battlefront dispatches said that German armor battering forward in great weight on a narrow sector forced the Russians to evacuate two populated places, but that two hours later the Soviets counterattacked, halting any further enemy advance and somewhat restoring the Soviet positions.

No separate Russian noon communique was issued today and there was no immediate announcement as to the reason, or whether this marked a permanent new policy.

Advices from the front, however, pictured great battles taking a terrible toll in blood and armor. Four German infantry columns were reported to have attacked near Mtsensk, 30 miles from Orel, to be driven back with 600 men killed. One column won and held Russian trenches briefly before falling back in a Soviet counterattack.

Nazi Concentrations Hit.

Russian airplanes hammered again and again at German concentrations of men and supplies behind the lines and the Russians said the Germans, apparently husbanding their planes, used aircraft principally for direct support of infantry and tanks in battle and were not striking at the Soviet rear.

(The Germans, however, declared they had "effectively bombed" targets behind the Russian lines. One Nazi broadcast said the Soviets had been forced back 25 miles between Orel and Tula.)

(Continuing the theme that the Russians had begun the offensive, the German communique declared that heavy Soviet attacks in the Belgorod area "by very strong forces which had been concentrated for weeks, failed."

(German troops penetrated deeply into Russian positions, inflicting very heavy losses, said the communique broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press. The radio asserted that 300 Soviet tanks had been destroyed or put out of action, and said 637 Russian planes were destroyed Monday and Tuesday against loss of 41 Nazi aircraft.

(The Vichy radio said the German reserves had been rushed to sectors "particularly threatened by Soviet attacks," and that "fighting on a still larger scale must be expected soon.")

Nazis Attack in Force.

Advice from the front indicated the German high command was sending wave after wave of armored units and infantry against the strongly-defended Soviet positions, making no appreciable headway.

The attacks all along the front were strongly supported by the German air force and the Russians said they believed large numbers of German planes had been shifted from Western European bases for the drive.

The Russian midnight communique reported the destruction of 111 German planes and said 22 pilots had been captured. One of the prisoners was said to have told Red Army officers that he was a member of the 7th Detachment of the 1st Squadron of dive bombers and had been based in Yugoslavia prior to the start of the new German offensive.

Seek Weak Defense Spots.

The Russians said that despite the heavy reinforcements to the German Air Forces the enemy had failed to achieve air superiority and that in one sector alone 45 planes were downed.

Front line dispatches said the Germans were striking repeatedly in an effort to find weak spots in the Russian defenses. Tank divisions and infantry struck, then recoiled to be regrouped for a thrust again on the same front but in a different sector.

Principal factor in the success of the Soviet defense seemed to be the Red Army heavy artillery which rolled back the constant onrush of the heavy German tanks. As the armored divisions faltered and turned tail, Red Army infantry dashed from dugouts and slit trenches to engage the enemy in hand-to-hand combat.

The German Army, obviously planning for a major blow at the Russians, picked its battlefield with an eye to providing terrain most suitable for the massing of its armored strength. The land around Orel, Sevsk and Kursk is flat, similar to that around Bryansk about 90 miles to the west where the Germans sent their heavy equipment against the Russians a year ago.

The Germans put 300 to 400 tanks into the battle at one time only to have them smashed back by the Soviet artillery and low-flying Stormoviks, battlefront reports said.

Frequently on the Orel-Kursk front they would switch from frontal attacks to attempts at flanking operations. In one clash the Russians were said to have exterted pressure on the flank of attacking Germans sending them reeling away into a Soviet minefield where they lost 31 tanks and 600 men killed.

BERLIN REPORTS BREAK-THROUGH IN RUSSIAN LINE

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Reds Declare Germans Lost 1271 Tanks and 314 Planes in Two Days.

VIOLENT BATTLES RAGING

Front-line Dispatches Tell of Fierce Onslaughts Met by Strong Counter-attacks.

The Berlin radio quoted a German military spokesman as announcing today that the Germans had broken through the main Russian line at several points in the Kursk area, center of the Russian bulge below Moscow. No details were given, but it was stated that the breakthrough occurred during a German counter-attack.

The claim was made in a Transocean (German propaganda agency) dispatch broadcast by Berlin and recorded at New York by the Associated Press.

Earlier accounts of the battle said that the conflict was raging between Belgorod and Orel with the initiative "firmly held by the Germans." Kursk is midway between those two points.

"The salient of the Russian front northwest of Belgorod and south of Orel is now the scene of a battle continually increasing in violence," a military correspondent of DNB, the German official news agency, was quoted as writing. Tanks were playing an important role, it was said, while in the air the strongest air formations were being engaged in fights in the Kursk area.

The German High Command reported penetrations deep into the Russian positions, but did not say where.

Deny Offensive Is German.

The Berlin radio continued meanwhile to drum out the theme that the Germans had not begun their summer offensive but were simply reacting to heavy Russian attacks.

"The large number of airplanes and tanks employed by the Russians in the Kursk area, the present theater of major operations, confirm the fact that the Russians have gathered a whole offensive army in this sector," Berlin said. "Berlin military spokesmen do not go so far as to speak of preparations for the beginning of a Russian offensive, but express the opinion that the Russians, believing a German major attack was under way, were prompted to strike suddenly."

Berlin added that the Russian tanks engaged in the fighting included "completely new models, partly Russian and partly American in origin."

EDEN PLEDGES VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE

Foreign Secretary Tells Chinese Rally Of Fixed And Grim Resolve

Being Near The Germans Preoccupies British, He Declares

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 7—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared today that the day would come when the accumulated weight of the Allied power would "flow eastwards and overwhelm the Empire of Japan."

Speaking at a "Salute to China" meeting in London's Royal Albert Hall, Eden said "there is in our hearts a fixed and grim resolve to teach Japan once and for all the lesson that coprosperity is not achieved by cruelty and oppression and that he who draws the sword shall perish by it."

Paying tribute to the Chinese people on the sixth anniversary of their war with Japan, Eden declared, "every thrust against the Axis in Europe brings us nearer to the day when the full force of the United Nations can be brought to bear against Japan. Our great bomber offensive is only a prelude to heavier blows."

Preoccupied With Germany

The Foreign Secretary said living next door to Hitler naturally led Britain to become preoccupied with the menace of Nazi Germany, but he reiterated the promises of other British leaders that the "completion of our task in Europe is only the beginning of the end."

Eden declared that if the defeat of Japan is to lead to a lasting peace, it must be more than the physical defeat of her armed forces, "which in itself will involve no mean effort."

"It must also be defeat of those ideas which for more than a decade have been cultivated in the minds of the Japanese by their militarist leaders, to the exclusion of everything that is reasonable and humane," Eden said.

Ground For Hope

At the same meeting, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, asserted 'there is ground for hope that it will not be very long before a large-scale plan of dealing deadly blows to Japan will unfold itself."

Ambassador Koo said the determination of the Chinese people to fight to the end is as "strong as ever," but that the need of the Chinese army for more planes, guns and other equipment is "great and urgent."

"The whole nation is eagerly waiting for the day when the Chinese army will be able to launch a general offensive against the enemy," Koo said.

The Ambassador praised the work of the United States Air Force in China, which he said helped the Chinese troops not only to check the recent advance of a large Japanese force in the direction of Chungking, "but to turn it into a complete route for the overconfident foe."

Greek Election Plans Indorsed by Eden

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the British government indorsed the postwar aims of the Greek government outlined by King George II of Greece in a broadcast from Cairo Sunday.

The monarch told the Greek people that as soon as it was possible for the government-in-exile to return to Greek soil all members would resign in order that a fully representative government could be chosen which would guarantee "freedom and orderliness of elections."

Calling the speech a "far-sighted announcement," Mr. Eden said that "it provides for the constitutional evolution of Greek political institutions in accordance with the principles of democracy and the Atlantic Charter."

Franco Rebuff To Monarchist Plea Reported

Nazi Radio Says Deputies Who Backed Don Juan Have Been Disciplined

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The German radio said today that disciplinary measures had been taken against members of the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) who last month wrote Chief of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco asking that the monarchy be restored in Spain.

"Their offense is regarded as all the more culpable as it took place at a time when Spain, in view of the international situation, requires inner unity," said the broadcast, recorded here by The Associated Press.

All the twenty-five signers of the message to Franco were understood to have been members of the Spanish Cortes, whose duty it is to advise the Cabinet and Chief of State and who enjoy parliamentary immunity. Some, at least, were members of the National Council of the Fascist Falange, Spain's only party.

The petition to Franco asked that Don Juan, the son to whom King Alfonso XIII assigned the throne before his death in Italy, be returned from his present exile in Switzerland.

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Nazi Radio 'Warns' Allies Of Mediterranean Defenses

Germans Fail to Mention Crete Raid; Guerrillas Press Fight.

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LONDON, July 7.—(AP) The German radio told a badly smashed homeland today that the Allied African chieftain, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, had concentrated more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping on the African coast for a leap across the Mediterranean into Europe.

This broadcast was tempered by an assertion that the Allies "cannot launch a real invasion" because of the so-called resolute defenses in Southern France and Italy. "Even an invasion under cover of battleships or other heavy units must be considered an absolutely deadly risk," said the Berlin radio.

To Allied observers these propaganda soundings, recorded by the Associated Press, followed the familiar pattern of touching both ends of the keyboard but not the middle. The Axis still had not mentioned the British commando attack on Crete, a successful invasion feeler carried out Sunday night on that important Greek outpost.

Boost of Defenses

In other words, Berlin was warning all Germans and the occupied nations that something was going to happen — a quite obvious fact from Allied statements — but was stressing reports of Axis ability to combat any stab along the thousands of miles of exposed coastline.

There was a hint of the British Crete operation in one German broadcast which said that a "sabotage attempt" against an airfield there had been frustrated by German guards. This, of course, left the impression that Greek guerrillas might have descended upon the airport.

Greek and Yugoslav guerrillas still are battling in the mountains of those two countries, and the spread of these operations were evident in Vichy dispatches to Madrid saying that American and British planes have been supplying French patriots for some time with parachuted arms, food, munitions, and money.

The Germans said Gen. Draja Mihaeilovic's Yugoslav forces "for the most part have been wiped out," and that "mopping up operations also made good progress in Greece in the last few days."

Spokesmen for those two governments here acknowledged heavier Axis concentration against their warriors, but said claims that they were wiped out were fantastic.

Greeks Battle Italians

Cairo dispatches quoted the Hellenic News Service as reporting a battle raging between the Italians and Greek Guerrillas in the Trikkala area on the slopes of the vital pass o nthe main east-west road from Yannina to Larissa.

This action followed the burning of two villages, the dispatch said, adding that the guerrillas had killed an Italian unit commander and captured 60 men as a result of which the Italians were reported to have burned 10 villages.

From Instanbul came word that German occupation authorities in Greece had attempted to answer the disorders, which flared in many Greek cities after United States air raids with a "last warning" that the death penalty would be inflicted ruthlessly in the event of renewed rioting.

Reliable reports filtering into Instanbul across the border from Nazi-dominated Bulgaria said a contingent of 200 German aviators had arrived in Sofia. The group was believed equipped with the latest fighter planes and was expected to take up defensive stations in the center of Bulgaria with the intention of defending the nation's communications system from Allied air attack.

A British Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman said the Nazi armament industry has been striving to replace equipment lost at Stalingrad and in North Africa, and "probably is not keeping up with its losses in locomotives." But he said the flow of war goods, particularly defensive weapons, has been fairly well maintained.

At variance with this conservative view, however, was an Air Ministry news service report that two thirds of the central areas of Duesseldorf, Germany's third largest inland port and a vital railway and industrial hub, had been burned and smashed by RAF raids.

Nazis Seen Reinforcing Isles

Germans Reported Sending Fresh Troops to Dodecanese, Off Turkey.

London, July 7 (A. P.).—The Germans were reported by the Algiers radio today to have sent fresh troops to the Dodecanese Islands, off Turkey, and the Berlin radio declared that Yugoslav and Greek guerrillas were being wiped out in another step to strengthen the Axis defenses of Europe.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic's forces "for the most part have been wiped out" in Yugoslavia, Berlin said, and mopping up operations have also made good progress in Greece in the last few days. "Complete quiet now reigns throughout the whole southeastern area of Europe, apart from small local disturbances," Berlin added.

The Yugoslav and Greek governments in London acknowledged heavier Axis opposition against their guerrillas, but described as fantastic the idea that the guerrillas had been wiped out.

Keep Up Invasion Myth.

The Nazis, meanwhile, intensified their efforts to convince the German people that the Allies had been balked in the plans for invasion of southern Europe. In a dispatch broadcast by Berlin and recorded here by the Associated Press, DNB, the German official news agency, said that the Allies "cannot launch a real invasion" in the Mediterranean, that southern France and Italy are so well protected that even an invasion under cover of battleships must be considered an absolutely deadly risk.

The dispatch added: "Conditions are the same in Greece and the Ægean Sea, particularly so since the Luftwaffe is exercising effective control. A large-scale operation against the west coast of Greece or the Albanian coast has lost much of its attraction for the Allied general staff after the annihilation of guerrilla bands in Croatia and northern Greece."

Estimate Allied Shipping.

Late this afternoon the Berlin radio declared that Gen. Eisenhower had concentrated 1,000,000 tons of shipping of all kinds in North African ports in preparation for a leap across the Mediterranean.

Also today Berlin reported that ships leaving Gibraltar yesterday included four battleships, two cruisers, eight destroyers and two aircraft carriers, "so that now there are virtually no warships left in the port," though forty-one transports and hospital ships still remain.

On the other hand, the Germans have still made no announcement of Sunday night's British commando raid on airdromes in Crete. One broadcast, however, hinted at it by saying that a sabotage attempt against an airfield had been frustrated by German guards.

PILOT SAVES CREW, CRASHES TO DEATH

Gallantry of Florida Flier Revealed with Posthumous Award of D.S.C.

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LONDON, July 7. — (AP) The gallant story of First Lieut. John J. Howell of South Miami, Fla., who held his damaged plane level until the crew bailed out and then plunged to his death still at the controls was told today by headquarters of the European theater of the United States Army.

Howell has been awarded a posthumous D.S.C. for "extraordinary heroism."

He was flying a fast medium bomber on its first mission in the European theater—a rooftop height attack May 14 on the Velzen power plant. The area bristled with anti-aircraft guns.

Just after the plane released its load squarely into the target concentration, shells and bullets hit it. Oil covered the windshield, forcing Howell to fly blind. The control column was knocked out and Howell remarked to his co-pilot, First Lieut. Howard E. Short of Seguin, Tex., "Look at that son of a gun."

Short wiped the windshield instrument panel with a flying jacket and found the plane had been flying about 30 feet above ground. Regaining altitude they crossed the coast with coastal batteries firing on them.

Plane Disabled

A survey of the ship revealed that in addition to many shell and bullet holes the bomb bay doors would not close, the landing gear would not go down, one of the gas tanks was pierced and nearly empty. Although the pilot's control column was useless the co-pilot's was intact.

When the ship was over its own field, Howell ordered the crew to jump. Short stayed with him to help crash-land the plane which was all but falling apart.

"Short," said Howell, "we can't land this thing."

"I stood by the open bomb bay door," Short said. "Howell was flying the wreck by himself now. With his controls shot to shreds he was operating the pilot's rudder controls with his feet and leaning across the cockpit to reach the co-pilot's control column. He turned and waved to me and I jumped.

Bomber Crashes

"Just as my parachute opened," Short continued, "I saw the bomber swerve and the left wing go down. It recovered momentarily and then dove into the ground with Lieut. Howell still aboard."

Short explained it was easy to jump safely from a medium bomber on a level course but this plane was too nearly out of control to hold itself level, so for the last man the chance was slim. Howell knew this when he made his decision and ordered the co-pilot to bail out, Short added.

Falkenhorst Posts Appeal On Desertions in Norway

Nazi Commander Warns of Need for 'Highest Preparedness'

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Norwegian sources in London reported today that General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, German commander in Norway, had posted notices in military camps taking cognizance of the "shameful and disgraceful" increase in desertions among the Nazi occupation forces. These sources said their information was obtained from an underground newspaper smuggled from Norway.

The notices were said to appeal to the German troops to remain at their posts and General Falkenhorst was quoted as saying "it is necessary for us to be in the highest degree of preparedness."

King Receives Devers

London, July 7 (AP).—King George VI met Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of U. S. Army forces in the European theatre, for the first time today, receiving him in an audience at Buckingham Palace.

British Party Demands Socialistic Program

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—The Commonwealthy party which, with three representatives in the House of Commons, is the smallest in Britain, issued a manifesto today demanding the transfer of all land, utilities, mines, industries, banks and insurance companies to common ownership.

Other demands included self-government for the colonies, immediate independence for India, and a post-war council to control shipping, international trade and civil and military aviation.

The manifesto also called for an end of Britain's present electoral truce and offered full support to the Beveridge plan of social security.

Germans Claim Sinking Of Nine Allied Vessels

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—The Berlin radio reported today that German submarines had sunk nine Allied ships totaling 53,000 tons "in recent days," but failed to say where the alleged sinkings took place.

Failure of the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, to give any details concerning the claim made comparison with Allied reports of recent losses impossible.

BRITISH PRAISE YANKS' MANNERS

London, July 7 (A. P.).—The Daily Express said in an editorial today that the British people "praise the splendid bearing and good manners of the American armed forces in our midst" because "they take into full account our proprietorial rights."

"Officers and troops alike have won our deep respect and affection," the editorial added.

BRITAIN WEIGHING PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAX

London, July 7 (A. P.).—Reporting that the average Briton last year paid about one-third of his income to support the war, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that he hoped a pay-as-you-go tax plan could be devised for Britain.

Sir Kingsley, replying to demands inspired by the American example for pay-as-you-go taxation, promised a statement by early autumn.

He disclosed these tax facts at the end of a debate on a finance bill:

The budget expenditure this year will be eight times that of 1933-34.

Taxes last year took 10 per cent of all private income.

Taxes now are paid by 12,500,000 Britons, of whom 10,000,000 are small taxpayers.

The war expenditure already has doubled that of 1914-18.

Britain already has borrowed a sum more than double the size of the national debt before the war began.

The nation must borrow half the money it spends this year.

Ralph Assheton, financial secretary to the Treasury, reported that Britain's public debt now totals £17,700,000,000 ($70,800,000,000), compared with £8,163,000,000 ($32,652,000,000) at the outbreak of the war, and the nation is borrowing as much money every eight weeks as it borrowed during the ten years of the Napoleonic wars.

"Despite the size of the debt, there is no reason why our finances should not remain as satisfactory in the fifth year of war and if necessary in further years of war as they have been, provided the people continue ready to make sacrifices they now are making," he said.

Sir Kingsley said the British Government thus far had advanced £195,000,000 ($780,000,000) to Allied governments exclusive of the lend-lease aid it had provided.

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RAF Bombers Lay Mines to Endanger German Shipping

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—RAF bombers conducted extensive minelaying operations in enemy waters last night while speedy Mosquitos manned by Canadian crews attacked railway targets in France, the Air Ministry announced today.

One bomber was lost in these forays, the announcement said.

Two enemy fighter planes flew over the East Anglia district early last evening, the Air Ministry announced, and at one point a few persons were wounded by machine-gun fire. There was no enemy activity over Britain after dark, however.

British planes carried out patrols during the night and one fighter was listed as missing. In the early evening, a communique said, Typhoon bombers escorted by fighters attacked enemy shipping at Boulogne. One Typhoon was lost from another force which damaged two mine sweepers and an armed trawler off the Dutch coast.

Spitfires destroyed eight enemy fighters over Northern France yesterday without loss, it was reported.

Center of Duesseldorf Ruined.

London, July 7 (A. P.).—Two-thirds of the central areas of Duesseldorf containing the chief business buildings have been burned and smashed by R. A. F. raids, the Air Ministry News Service announced today.

Duesseldorf is regarded as the leading commercial city of western Germany and the administrative center of scores of steel, heavy engineering and armament firms operating in the Rhine and Ruhr areas.

Photographs taken after the great raid of June 11 showed that among the buildings destroyed was the Stalhaus, the administrative headquarters of a large part of the German steel industry. The news service said its destruction would interfere seriously with the operation of plants throughout Germany.

Duesseldorf also ranks with Essen and Duisburg in the production of armaments, and forty-two of its factories were severely damaged including five plants "of the greatest importance," the news service said.

Scots Guards Trek 2,800 Miles

LONDON, Thursday, July 8 (AP)—A great twenty-eight-day, 2,800-mile trek by a battalion of Scots Guards from Syria to the Mareth Line was disclosed belatedly today by the War Office. The guards traveled by motor transport with other units and lost only seven or eight of their hundreds of vehicles en route. They arrived in Tunisia in time to play a leading role in the successful Medenine battle on March 6, the War Office said.

$2,400,000,000 Raised In British Drive

London, July 7 (A. P.).—More than $2,400,000,000 was raised in the Government's four-month "Wings for Victory" borrowing campaign, Lord Kindersley, president of the National Savings Committee, announced today.

Chiang Urges Immediate Blows Against Japanese

CHUNGKING, July 7 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued a call today to the United Nations to strike at once in force against Japan because now, he declared, is the opportune moment "to reap great results" in reducing the time and cost of final victory.

In a message to the people of the Allied Nations on the anniversary of the day six years ago that China was attacked, the war leader asserted Japan now "is at her weakest, as her ready resources are approaching a point of exhaustion."

"Should we let her have further respite to complete impregnable defenses and to wage a long drawn-out war with us," he added, "the time and price the Allies will have to pay to defeat her will be many times longer and heavier than what are required today."

(In anniversary greetings sent from London, Prime Minister Churchill told the generalissimo the successes in North Africa and on the Yangtze gave "tangible evidence in the East and the West of what is to come," and said "the pattern of events is now becoming clear.")

Gen. Chiang, who told his own people in another message that the time limit for utter defeat of the Japanese invasion armies "cannot exceed two years," urged full support of the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement to "wage the war on the Japanese and European fronts with equal power."

"In the execution of this strategy," he promised, "our Allies can count upon the determination of the Chinese Army to contribute whatever is within their power and to make whatever sacrifices necessary. * *"

Gen. Chiang ruled out any "negotiated peace," insisted it should be one "seeking the emancipation of entire mankind," and declared:

"The United Nations should set up at the earliest possible moment joint machinery for the winning of the peace as well as the efficient prosecution of the war.

"To safeguard international justice and collective security and to insure the successful functioning of democratic government after the war there must be a postwar world organization with the solid backing of an international force."

The Chinese war leader assured his own people that this would be "the decisive year" of the war, one in which the foundation of ultimate victory will be laid, and a start at least made toward driving out the invaders through "an unending stream of victories."

Allied Leaders Honored

CHUNGKING, July 7 (AP).—Allied military leaders in China received needlework pictures at a rally today of the All-China Troop Comforting Association.

Recipients included General Stilwell, Major General Claire L. Chennault, commander of the American 14th Air Force; General Ho Ying-chin, Colonel T.Y. Gubarevich, chief Russian adviser to the National Military Affairs Council, and Major General Gordon E. Grimsdale, head of the British military mission to China.

Chennault, who was unable to be present at the ceremony, was represented by Lieutenant Colonel John Neal, of Nashville, Tenn.

Gold flying eagles bearing a hero inscription and the victory V were bestowed on members of the 14th Air Force and the Chinese Air Force who shot down one or more Japanese planes. First Lieutenant Charles Tucker, of La Crescenta, Calif., received the eagles on behalf of his thirty or more comrades of the 14th Air Force, who were not present.

Stilwell, in a brief speech of thanks in the Mandarin tongue, said: "We feel it to be our entire responsibility to help China obtain final victory."

Gen. Stilwell Decorates Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, July 7.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was decorated today as chief commander, Legion of Merit, by Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States commanding general for China, India and Burma, representing President Roosevelt.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and chief of staff of the Chinese Army, and Gen. Shang Chen, director of the National Military Council, were made commanders of the Legion of Merit, while Gen. U Ta-wei, chief of ordnance, was made an officer of the legion.

UNREST REPORTED AT U-BOAT DOCKS

Stockholm Paper Hears Nazi Guards Assigned to Wharves at Kiel.

STOCKHOLM, July 7.—(AP) A Goteborg newspaper relayed a report today from "German opposition quarters" that Nazi Elite Guards had occupied wharves at the German submarine base of Kiel for two days last week because of disturbances.

The newspaper, the Handels-Och Sjofartstidning, said leaflets were circulated at Kiel reading: "The U-Boat war is also lost. Don't go aboard these floating coffins. End the war! Down with Hitler!"

(Admiral Luetzow, German naval commentator, the BBC said, admitted in a broadcast from Berlin tonight that the Allies now have the upper hand in the U-Boat war. His commentary was reported by the BBC whose broadcast of it was recorded by CBS.

("The battle the German U-Boats have to wage has become very, very hard and the enemy at present has the upper hand," the BBC quoted Luetzow as saying.)

London, July 7—Admiral Luetzow, German naval commentator, the BBC said, admitted in a broadcast from Berlin tonight that the Allies now have the upper hand in the U-boat war.

"The battle the German U-boats have to wage has become very, very hard, and the enemy at present has the upper hand," the BBC quoted Luetzow as saying.

Possibilities Of Italian Peace Are Discussed

Ankara, July 7 (AP)—The British jab against Crete has heartened Allied and neutral observers here.

The Istanbul newspaper *Aksham*, a quasi-official publication, today discussed the possibilities of a separate peace by Italy and said the Turks want Italy "to get out of Albania, break off relations with the Balkans and once and for all leave the islands near Turkey's shores."

The comment appeared to refer to the Dodecanese islands, which *Aksham* said must be ceded to an anti-imperialist power upon the condition that they be disarmed.

The report of the blow at Crete quickened interest in Turkey, being the nearest Allied offensive action to her shores, but there was no official comment and no indication it would affect Turkey's policy of neutrality.

CHINESE REDS SPLIT

CHUNGKING, July 7 — (AP) The dissolution of the Communist International, announced recently from Moscow, has caused a split in the Chinese Communist party, a government spokesman told a press conference today.

One group of Chinese Communists, he said, are inclined to accept entirely the authority of the Chinese central government while others "still hold to the Comintern school of thought," that is, favor retention of International Communist ties.

(Since Japan attacked China in 1937 the Communists have cooperated with and accepted the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government, following 10 years of civil war, but the Communists have retained their own party organization and some friction has persisted.)

Red Star Praises Chinese

MOSCOW, July 7 — Praising Chinese resistance on this sixth anniversary of the Chinese-Japanese War, the Soviet army newspaper Red Star said today that the will of the Chinese people was unbroken and their faith in victory unshaken.

"The Chinese people continue to fight bravely for freedom and national independence," it said.

RENDOVA DEPICTED AS MUD AND BUGS

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Correspondent Says Landing Forces' Pup Tents Were Swimming In Water

By J. NORMAN LODGE

(Associated Press Correspondent)

With Occupation Forces on Rendova Island, July 1 (Delayed)—Our initial landing on Rendova Island and the immediate push into the jungles were made amidst the most despicable conditions this veteran war correspondent ever has seen.

In addition to stagnated, ankle-deep mud, there were weird varieties of ants, slugs, caterpillars, flying insects, horse flies as big as butterflies, bluebottles as large as beetles, lizards of every color in the spectrum, snakes, prickly undergrowth and plenty of rain.

Water Tastes Horrible

Landing forces took along only hardtack and hash field rations, and chlorinated water which tastes worse than castor oil.

Every pup tent was virtually swimming in water. Every piece of clothing was soaked. Yet the men continued to joke and, in fun, compared these conditions to those of the camps they left in North Carolina, for instance.

Units set to work today clearing coconut trees for our heavy artillery which will lay down a barrage on the Munda airfield. Smaller guns have been sending advance greetings to that important base since a few hours after the initial landing.

Jitters First Night

Sporadic fighting throughout last night perhaps was largely the result of jitters. Every leaf looks like a Jap to the fresh troops in their first night in the jungle.

Today's count of enemy dead is sixty-one. The boys are doing some nice shooting, but they won't be satisfied until they reach the main objective—New Georgia.

The Japanese show themselves to be a brave but foolhardy foe, refusing to surrender even though they have two strikes against them and a fast one is coming up. One Nip captain brandishing a sword charged our unit equipped with an automatic weapon. Suffice it to say he lost his head.

TWO NEW YORK BOYS WIN SILVER STARS

Marines Decorated for Heroic Deeds on Guadalcanal

The following story was written by Sgt. Joseph Alli of Buffalo, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by The Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, June 16 (Delayed)—First Lieut. George B. Gierhart of Yonkers, N. Y., and Pfc. Wesley C. Behland of Roosevelt, L. I., both of the United States Marine Corps, have received the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry in action against the Japanese on Guadalcanal last October.

Lieutenant Gierhart, in charge of a platoon during an attack on Henderson Field, inspired his men to great achievement in holding their section of an important tactical position for the protection of the field. Lieutenant Gierhart exposed himself to heavy enemy fire to observe enemy positions and direct mortar and artillery fire. He accomplished this with such accuracy that the enemy attack was halted. The citation says:

"At all times he displayed great skill and courage, and in one instance, when his platoon had suffered considerable casualties, he assisted in the manning of a 37 mm. gun."

On the night of the display of heroism by Private First Class Behland, a Marine regiment was under heavy shelling from a Japanese battleship and several fires were started. Says the citation:

"Private First Class Behland and two other marines, with complete disregard for personal safety, extinguished two fires, and fought a large fire in an adjacent area. This eliminated firing points for the enemy.

"During the shelling a dugout was hit, killing three men and wounding two others. Private First Class Behland and his comrades went to the assistance of those wounded, helping to remove them from the area. Further assistance was given when another unit which had just bivouacked that night came under the shelling. These three marines covered the area completely, offering assistance, and removing one wounded man."

Private First Class Behland, aged 22, is the son of Mrs. Bert Everis. He is a graduate of Hempstead High School, Long Island, where he was a member of the basketball and tennis teams. He enlisted on Feb. 16, 1942.

Lieutenant Gierhart, aged 22, is the son of Harry S. Gierhart. He was commissioned a second lieutenant on Feb. 1, 1942.

Australia's Message

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 7 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin in a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the sixth anniversary of China's war with Japan declared today:

"With the resolute maintenance of the spirit of resistance in your country and the increasing strength of the United Nations it is my fervent hope that the night of China's long ordeal will soon pass."

BOMBER SINKS SUBMARINE

New Zealanders in Hudson Plane Destroy Big Vessel

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 6 (Delayed) (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today that a Hudson bomber manned

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by a New Zealand crew, operating from Guadalcanal in the Solomons, had sunk a large Japanese submarine.

There is reason to believe that an air attack on another enemy submarine also was successful, Mr. Fraser said.

Americans Forced Sea Fight

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 8 (Thursday) (AP).—The Japanese naval forces defeated in the battle of Kula Gulf were compelled to fight by a numerically superior group of American warships which surprised them there, it was disclosed today.

The triumph was so one-sided that, outside of the loss of a single American light cruiser (already identified as the Helena) not another warship on the American side even sustained damage, this source reported.

A large percentage of the lost cruiser's personnel was known to have been saved and possibly some of the others reached shore.

The American warships, also light cruisers and destroyers, caught the enemy units attempting to sneak out of the gulf, a body of water only fifteen miles long and about eight miles wide, between Kolombangara and New Georgia Islands.

The battle, necessarily fought at close range, opened at 3 a. m. as the enemy units moved north through the dark, squally night. The first phase lasted five minutes. In that time five Japanese ships were intercepted and all were left sinking or burning. (General MacArthur's headquarters identified this group as destroyers).

dium bombers countered by sinking a camouflaged Japanese cargo ship of about 2,500 tons near the beach in Baeroko Harbor, on the northern end of New Georgia Island.

Situations Summarized.

The Japanese, apparently pressed to get supplies to forces defending their Munda point air field, tried to run the ship into the harbor across a narrow peninsula from Munda.

Reports from invading ground troops to Guadalcanal headquarters summarized the situation as follows:

Rendova Island—Main landing force here was opposed for little more than an hour by a small Japanese force which scattered into the hills. A battery of guns was put into position and started shelling Munda point, around which the enemy had concentrated the greater part of his New Georgia troops. Friday afternoon's bombing attack was the first setback for the invading troops on Rendova.

Viru Harbor—At this landing point, half way down the Southwestern New Georgia coast, American forces met stiffer opposition from enemy outposts. But Japanese resistance was wiped out the afternoon of July 1, following a dive-bombing attack by Navy Dauntless bombers.

Destroyer Shelled Jeps.

Wickham Landing—Infantry on the southern coast of Vangunu Island, southeast of New Georgia, met stubborn resistance. A projected dive bombing attack on the enemy force surrounded on a small peinsula area of about 1,000 by 600 yards was balked by thick weathers this afternoon. A destroyer, however, was able to shell the area.

Youthful but skilled American pilots have been able to build up a ratio of eight to one in defending Guadalcanal against enemy air attacks. It was explained that a fighter plane over its own base can fight for an hour but that a fighter pilot on an offensive mission has to consider the gasoline supply for getting home.

The number of rescues of shot-down American pilots was regarded as remarkably high and an important morale factor.

It was considered possible that even more than the 13 of 25 reported rescued in the first two days of the New Georgia campaign may be returned through the help of friendly natives.

Spirit Is Aggressive.

The aggressive spirit of the American pilots was praised at headquarters and Lt. Comdr. C. H. Ostrom of New York was cited as an example. He led his section of Grumman fighters through anti-

aircraft fire from our own transports and destroyers during an enemy torpedo plane attack on the ships in Blanche channel.

"Lt. Comdr. Ostrom didn't think," the commanding admiral said, "that going through our ships' antiaircraft fire to get at the torpedo planes was unusual. As a matter of fact, he said the trouble was that the antiaircraft fire could have been stronger. Nobody's going to lick men with a spirit like that."

U. S. To Get Chilean Copper

Santiago, Chile, July 7 (AP).—The Ministry of Commerce announced an agreement today to ship Chile's entire copper production, except a small quantity for national requirements, to the United States as a contribution to the war effort.

Ramirez Says Argentine Parties Were Corrupt

Buenos Aires, July 7 (A. P.).—President Pedro Ramirez, speaking last night at the annual army-navy dinner, expressed the hope that Argentina would join with other hemisphere republics in joint action on the "complex problems which the end of the war will bring to the world."

As for the present situation within his own country, the President declared that before Argentine political parties are permitted to return to power they must clean out the corruption which he said led the armed forces to overthrow the Government of Ramon S. Castillo last month.

New Canadian Naval Station to Graduate First Class Soon

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By the Associated Press.

H. M. C. S. CORNWALLIS, DEEP BROOK, Nova Scotia, July 7.—Canada's small but hard-hitting navy will soon get its first seamen, gunners and stokers from a new $12,000,000 naval training base established here early this year on the shores of the Annapolis Basin.

First recruits arrived at the station late in June to begin an intensive 10-week training course at the large tract which the Canadian government purchased from the estate of the late E. P. Morse for $26,000.

Although construction of the 80 buildings which will house the various schools is not yet completed, there were at the end of June 3,444 trainees, of which 147 were officer candidates and 60 WRENS taking specialized courses, in addition to 1,400 civilian construction workers.

Work on the base is rapidly nearing completion and when the school is filled to capacity it is expected to have a complement of 10,000.

Canada started the war with only a small number of ships, but has assumed an ever-larger share of patrol and convoy work in the North Atlantic, and the Department of Naval Services was hard pressed to train the volume of recruits needed to man the expanding navy.

Deep Brook was chosen as the site for a training station not only because of its climate and geographical position near the Bay of Fundy, but because the soil lent itself to economical construction.

Capt. J. C. I. Edwards, R. C. N., a Nova Scotian and graduate of the old Royal Naval College of Canada at Halifax, is commanding officer of the base. Comdr. E. A. Mount-Haes is in charge of the training program.

Warships Bombard Defenses at Kiska

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Japanese Batteries Fail to Reply; Cruiser Helena Lost in Kula Gulf.

WASHINGTON, July 7 — (AP) Warships of the North Pacific force poured hundreds of shells into Japanese defenses on Kiska Island last night in an operation possibly preliminary to a drive to reconquer that Aleutians position.

A Navy communique, announcing the attack this afternoon, gave no details except that enemy shore batteries failed to return the fire. It left no doubt that the bombardment was heavy and prolonged and ran into hundreds of shells.

The assault came at a time when combined land, sea and air forces of the South and Southwest Pacific commands are putting heavy pressure on enemy positions in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea area. It thus put Tokyo on notice that American offensive power is not limited to one sector of the Pacific alone, and that powerful new blows must be expected at other points.

The communique, covering the actions in the south as well as the few outburst of naval warfare in the north, disclosed that the American ship lost in the battle of Kula Gulw in the Central Solomons in the pre-dawn darkness of July 6 was the 9,700 ton light cruiser Helena, commanded by Captain Charles Cecil of Louisville, Ky.

Loss of life on the Helena was not reported and, in fact, indications were that the Navy here did not yet have that information. The communique said that "the next of kin of the casualties aboard the Helena will be notified as soon as possible."

Following the naval battle in which the Japanese were reported to have had six ships "probably sunk," and "several" damaged, American planes continued their heavy attacks on Japanese bases.

The sinking of the Helena brought to 103 the total number of American combat ships lost so far in the war in all areas of conflict. The probable destruction of six Japanese warships plus the damaging of four others—a communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters had used that specific figure instead of the Navy's "several," — put the total of enemy combatant vessels sunk, probably sunk and damaged at 315.

The Helena had been in service since September 1939 when she was commissioned at the New York Navy Yard. Equipped to carry four aircraft for scouting and gunnery control purposes, she was armed with 15 six-inch guns and eight five-inch anti-aircraft guns in addition to lighter weapons.

There were unofficial reports that she had given valiant service in Pacific fighting since some time last year when she was repaired and returned to sea duty after being damaged in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

Besides the Helena two other American vessels have been lost in the offensive in the Solomons which began a week ago today with the invasion of Rendova Island flanking the Munda air base. The first of these ships was the transport McCawley which was damaged by an aerial torpedo and later sunk by an enemy submarine. The second was the destroyer Strong which was torpedoed and sunk while engaged in the bombardment of Japanese positions on New Georgia Island on the night of July 4-5.

Great interest was aroused in naval circles here by the bombardment of Kiska despite the dearth of information about the make-up of the American task force and the strategy which called for the shelling just [illegible] his time.

There was a possibility that battleships were among the attacking vessels. Capital ships participated in the naval support given the operations on Attu Islands several weeks ago and may still be assigned to North Pacific duty.

There was also considerable speculation as to why the enemy shore batteries did not return the fire. One theory was that if battleships were employed, the Japanese withheld their reply because they were outranged. Another theory was that the enemy did not wish to reveal the position of his defense batteries by firing.

This was the first time that Kiska had been bombarded by naval vessels since last August, when an attack on the enemy-held island was coordinated with the American invasion of the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the Southeastern Solomons. In the intervening attacked by air but recently bad weather has reduced the number of raids possible in one day and on some days has shut out air operations entirely. On July 2 the island was raided eight times and on July 3, the last aerial foray reported, bad weather cut the raids to only one.

Fog and darkness, however, are no insuperable obstacle to bombardment by naval vessels and shelling would serve the same purpose as aerial bombings in softening up Kiska's defenses preliminary to any invasion attempt.

Large-Scale Jap Air Attacks Expected by MacArthur's Men

By LEIF ERICKSON.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

UNITED STATES AIR HEADQUARTERS, Guadalcanal, July 2 (Delayed).—The United States Air Command acknowledged tonight that the Japanese probably will bring large plane reinforcements into the Solomons war theater despite the thorough shellacking they took from American fighters during the first three days of the New Georgia offensive.

The enemy appeared now to be recovering from the initial surprise of the offensive and plenty of additional trouble was looked for as the Japanese increase their effort to pound American ground troops with bombs on Rendova and New Georgia Islands.

A fairly heavy bombing attack was made on the Rendova landing force this afternoon. Four Mitchell me-

GENERAL GIRAUD ARRIVES IN U. S.

French Leader In Washington As Committee Acts To Relieve Robert

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 7—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud came to Washington today for military talks as the French Committee of National Liberation, headed by Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, acted to relieve Admiral Georges Robert from his command in the French West Indies.

From Algiers the committee invested Henri Etienne Hoppenot, now in Washington, with extraordinary powers to negotiate with Robert for the return of Martinique and Guadeloupe to "the Unified Empire," meaning their alignment in the fight against the Axis.

It also appointed Brig. Gen. Henri Jacomy to supersede Robert as commanding officer in French Guiana and the Antilles, which include Martinique and Guadeloupe. This indicated that the admiral is expected to surrender his rule of the two islands.

Busy With Giraud

Hoppenot, who has been Giraud's diplomatic representative here, was not available tonight for comment. He was busy with his chief, whom he met at Bolling Field. Others meeting Giraud included Philippe Baudet, acting chief of the Fighting French delegation, and high ranking United States Army and Navy officers.

Whether Hoppenot would go soon to Martinique was believed to depend on Robert's readiness to step out as the Vichy French High Commissioner there. Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, United States naval commander in the Caribbean, visited Robert at Fort de France last week to obtain his views.

The result of his visit has not been disclosed, but an official who is following the situation closely said nothing had been received to indicate that Martinique already had come under the authority of the French committee.

Envoy Requested

Admiral Robert previously had requested that the United States Government send an envoy to negotiate a change of authority in Martinique, proposing two general terms—that French sovereignty be maintained there and that no foreign troops occupy the island.

The Washington authorities are understood to have taken the attitude that Robert must deal directly wih the Algiers committee. At the same time, it is believed here that they will avoid any commitment to keep American soldiers and sailors off the islands, not wishing to tie their hands in event of an unforeseen necessity to send them there.

[The German radio said today that the "French administration of Martinique has given up resistance to the United States Government. The island was cut off from supplies and stocks were exhausted."]

To Discuss Situation

General Giraud is expected to discuss the Martinique situation particularly with President Roosevelt, Admiral William Leahy, the President's chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and other officials.

While Giraud's visit is viewed here as a tacit acknowledgement that the United States supports him

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above de Gaulle as the French military leader, officials have emphasized that the trip is strictly military.

No American diplomatic representative was at the army airfield when the French general stepped out of an American four-engined cargo plane. He is expected, however, at least to pay a courtesy visit to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

An erect 6-footer with grey mustaches, Giraud wore a cream-colored linen uniform. In his left hand he carried gloves and a cane as he briskly approached the American and French officials, lined up at attention to welcome him, while small field pieces fired a seventeen-gun salute.

Greets Officers In French

He saluted each officer in turn, shook hands and said a few words in French—he speaks no English—then reviewed the guard of honor, a company of air troops, after its band had played the French and American national anthems. A motor car then took him, with Admiral Leahy and General Marshall, to Blair House, the Government guest house.

Later he went to the White House for tea and a reception. Upon leaving, he told reporters only that he made "a wonderful jump over the ocean" without going to Martinique. Admiral Leahy said Giraud flew to Washington from Puerto Rico.

Navy Says Deal With Standard Would Save Oil

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Defends Canceled Contract, Denies Elk Hills Plan Gave Company Monopoly

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Navy, denying its contract with the Standard Oil of California granted the company a monopoly of the Elk Hills petroleum reserve, asserted today the transaction, now rescinded, would have conserved oil for the government.

In a statement to the House Public Lands Committee the Navy said its officials believed oil conservations laws of 1920 and 1938 had authorized the contract, whose legal provisions have been declared by Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell and Comptroller General Lindsay Warren to go "beyond" provisions of Teapot Dome contracts in the Harding administration.

The department said that under the contract Standard would give up "millions of dollars of profit" that it would otherwise make from its own property there.

Contending the transaction limited production from the reserve to 27,500,000 barrels during a five-year period, the Navy estimated Standard would have drilled 62,500,000 barrels of oil from its land alone during this period—double the amount allowed under the contract—if no limitation were placed. Of this, it continued, between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 barrels would have been drained from Navy's lands during the period.

Cites Loss to Standard

"Since Standard agrees to limit the production during such period to 27,500,000 barrels and to produce after such period only enough to cover its costs, the conclusion is inescapable that Standard by entering into this contract with Navy is giving up millions of dollars of profit that it would otherwise make in the operation of its own properties," the statement said.

The Navy said the contract prevented drainage from its lands and conserved the oil in the ground, and termed "misleading" Mr. Littel's statement that the contract terms allowing Standard to withdraw 27,500,000 barrels of oil during five years amounted to advancing the company more than $12,000,000.

"If the Navy should follow the recommendation set out in the Assisstant Attorney General's memorandum that the Navy proceed to condemn this property," it continued, "the loss of interest on the cash paid for the property in condemnation proceedings would be many times greater than the loss of interest on Navy's share of the net production during the five-year period."

Asserting Standard had assumed obligations under the contract which might be "very burdensome to Standard," the statement said the effect of the contract was to reserve he field to meet an emergency."

Readiness Navy's Concern

"The Navy's first concern," it declared, "is to be ready to meet such an emergency. It cannot foresee the distant future with any accuracy. It does not want to be confronted with the necessity of building additional storage tanks, pipelines and other facilities to get its oil to the markets and converted into usable products. Readiness is Navy's prime concern. That means it must have an assured and perpetual outlet for its oil.

"Standard assumed this responsibility," it continued, "and reasonably desired a reciprocal obligation on Navy to sell, so that it would enjoy any benefits from its perpetual duty to take should the time come to produce. After standing ready to take whatever the amount, for what may be a very long period, it does not seem inequitable to demand that the oil be sold to Standard instead of some one else who has assumed no such obligations to the Navy."

The statement also denied an assertion of Mr. Littell's that water encroachment had made uneconomical development of a section of Standard's land which had been included in computations.

Undrilled Area Protected

"Actually," it maintained, "this tract is potentially one of the most prolific areas in the eastern end of the field. Th area remained undrilled because it was protected by other adjoining Standard acreage, making it unnecessary for Standard to drill offset wells."

The Navy said it was "merely trying to follow the President's suggestion made after the cash negotiations had admittedly failed" when it signed the contract.

"Navy regarded the transaction as authorized under the act of 1928," it said, as a purchase and, if that could not be sustained due to the California property law, then as a "unit operation" contract under another section of the act.

An accompanying statement from Adlai Stevenson, special assistant to the Secretary of Navy, requested the department be allowed to state its case before committee members because of doubts raised during hearings on the abrogated contract "as to the competence of the Navy's stewardship of its petroleum reserves."

J. Harder Peterson, Democrat, of Florida, chairman of the Public Lands Committee, said he would request the House Rules Committee after the recess to grant his committee subpoena powers to continue its investigation of the transaction.

MOVE TO CONTROL PRESS AND RADIO CHARGED BY TAFT

Ohio Senator Blasts FCC, Hits Government for Associated Press Suit.

WASHINGTON, July 7 — (AP) A new Congressional definition of the authority of the Federal Communications commission over broadcasting was demanded today by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), who charged that an administration "passion for government control" threatens the freedom of both press and radio.

He cited the government's anti-trust suit against the Associated Press as an illustration of what he called "reckless disregard for freedom of the press" and asserted that it has been only "the ingrained insistence of our people that has prevented any great progress towards actual suppression of the freedom of newspapers and magazines."

He called radio "the blood brother of the newspaper as an instrument of free speech" and said the broadcasters had been brought under closer control than Congress had intended.

In a speech in the Senate, the Ohio Republican said that a recent decision of the Supreme court has been interpreted as augmenting the authority of the FCC to regulate chain broadcasting "far beyond any intent of Congress which can be read into the Federal Communications act by the average layman having some knowledge of its history."

He urged that the FCC suspend the exercise of these powers until Congress can act, declaring:

Says Congress Can Act

"If Congress feels that rules to prevent monopoly in the network field should be added, they should be made by Congress and not by a subordinate agency of the government. And by no means should such regulations be allowed to open the door of government control of radio, as the act of 1934 is now interpreted by the Supreme court."

"The present administration has shown no concern for freedom of the press at home," he said. "The suit brought against the Associated Press under the Sherman act shows the attitude of the administration that the press and distribution of news shall be subjected to the same kind of rules as the manufacturer or the chain store.

"Regardless of the legalities of the case, it is clear that the policy which directed the bringing of this suit is part of the general passion for government control, and those who brought it show a reckless disregard for freedom of the press. Those who drafted the Sherman act surely had no thought that it could ever be used for such a purpose."

"There is as yet," he added, "no Federal agency in control of the press, and there is as yet no Federal bureau which licenses the press. But what is true of the newspapers is no longer true of the radio—the blood brother of the newspaper as an instrument of free speech."

Urges Limit on Control

Taft said that radio regulations should be "limited to the essential rules necessary to prevent confusion in the air, decent expression and the affording of facilities to all points of view."

"We are governed by an administration which, however much it may be interested in abstract freedom in Europe and Asia, certainly does not seem interested in individual freedom in the United States," he declared.

"If speech is to be really free," he urged, "there must be freedom of every possible means of communicating ideas and views, and principles and hopes, from one citizen to another, from one section of the country to another. It is only by free means of communication that a people can remain free.

"There is no freedom if these means of communications are owned and operated by the government. Freedom of speech does not mean that only those in control of the government shall have the right to speak. The people must have the right and the means to speak to each other. The opposition to those in power must have the same right and means of speaking as the directors of government."

NELSON DENIES CURBS ON PRESS

No Censorship Aim in Newsprint Curtailment, WPB Head Says.

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WASHINGTON, July 7. — (AP) Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board today denied his agency exercises any censorship of magazines and books by withholding paper allotments, declaring such charges by Rep. Maas (R., Minn.) were based on misinformation.

"Nothing resembling censorship is practiced, directly or indirectly, by the WPB," Nelson stated. "The existing system of paper conservation orders has been devised purposely to avoid any possibility of censorship.

"We are faced with a diminishing supply of paper—what is printed on that paper is not within our province.

"Publishers of books, magazines, and newspapers all have a quota equal to approximately 90 per cent of the paper they have been using in the past. Under the published orders of the WPB they can print anything they choose on that paper."

When publishers need more paper than they are alloted, they may appeal for more on hardship grounds, Nelson pointed out, but when relief is granted it is done "without any consideration of editorial content."

Maas told the House yesterday that WPB's handling of newsprint quotas threatens the freedom of the press, and that WPB was using control of production "for censorship." He said he will seek legislation restricting WPB's activities.

HELENA DAMAGED AT PEARL HARBOR

Cruiser, Lost In Kula Battle, Took Active Part In Pacific War After Repairs

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 7—The 9,700-ton cruiser Helena, which was sunk in the Battle of Kula Gulf, in the central Solomon Islands, early July 6, was one of the ships which the Japanese damaged at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

She was subsequently repaired and returned to sea service and reportedly had an active career in the Pacific, although details of her accomplishments have not been made public.

The light cruiser, named for the city of Helena, Mont., was commissioned at the New York Navy Yard September 18, 1939. She was equipped to carry four aircraft and her armament included fifteen 6-inch guns and eight 5-inch anti-aircraft guns.

Skipper World War Veteran

The skipper, Capt. Charles Purcell Cecil, of Louisville, was a veteran of naval service. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1916 and saw escort duty during the World War.

Before the present conflict started, he was serving as executive officer of the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill., but was detached from that duty in June, 1941, to take command of a destroyer division at Honolulu. In March, 1942, he was given command of a destroyer squadron.

Cecil assumed command of the Helena in November, 1942.

Roosevelt Salutes Chinese

Sends Radio Greeting on Sixth Anniversary of Resistance to Japanese.

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Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sent a special short-wave radio greeting to the people of China today on the sixth anniversary of their resistance to Japanese aggression.

The message, read for the President in a transmission from San Francisco to Chungking, was followed by excerpts from former addresses by Mr. Roosevelt in his own voice.

"Our friends have long known what our enemies are learning today," the message declared, "that the promises of the United States are always kept and our pledges are always redeemed.

"The statements which follow have been made by me at various times since we joined hands with you in this war. It is good to know that the hopes and promises I expressed on these former occasions are all being borne out today.

"I send you, the people of China, the heartfelt greetings of your partners, the people of the United States."

There followed reproductions of past addresses by the President, in which he said:

"We are fighting on the same side as the brave people of China, those millions who for . . . years have withstood bombs and starvation and have whipped the invaders time and again in spite of the superior Japanese equipment

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and arms. . . .

"Chungking has been almost wiped out of existence—yet it remains the capital of an unbeatable China. That is the conquering spirit which prevails throughout the United Nations in this war. . . .

"No matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. . . .

"The common needs of all humanity are joining the culture of Asia with the culture of Europe and the culture of the Americas to form, for the first time, a real world civilization."

Chiang Decorated.

Chungking, July 7 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was decorated today as Chief Commander, Legion of Merit, by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States commanding general for China, India and Burma, representing President Roosevelt.

The Generalissimo issued a call to the United Nations to strike at once in force against Japan because now, he declared, is the opportune moment "to reap great results" in reducing the time and cost of final victory.

In a message to the people of the Allied nations on the anniversary of the day six years ago that China was attacked, the war leader asserted Japan now "is at her weakest as her ready resources are approaching a point of exhaustion."

"Should we let her have further respite to complete impregnable defenses and to wage a long drawn-out war with us," he added, "the time and price the Allies will have to pay to defeat her will be many times longer and heavier than what are required today."

In anniversary greetings sent from London, Prime Minister Churchill told the Generalissimo that the successes in North Africa and on the Yangtze gave "tangible evidence in the East and West of what is to come" and said "the pattern of events is now becoming clear."

EIGHTH AIR FORCE REPORTS ON RAIDS

Yank Fliers Shoot Down 1,199 Enemy Planes Since July 4, 1942

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WASHINGTON, July 7 — (AP) The Army reported today this summary of the first year's operations of the 8th Air Force over Europe —68 daylight bombing missions, 102 industrial targets, Naval bases and war plants destroyed or damaged by a total of 11,423 tons of bombs, and 1,199 enemy planes shot down.

Losses were 276 American heavy bombers. However, in addition to the enemy aircraft confirmed as destroyed, gunners of the 8th Air Force probably destroyed 525 more, and damaged 501.

The losses of American planes averaged only 3.91 per cent in 7,067 sorties against Germany and German-occupied Europe, a sortie being a single flight by one plane.

Operations A Year Old

American bombing operations in the European theater began July 4 last year when American crews manned six A-20 Boston (light bombers of the Royal Air Force and accompanied six R.A.F.-manned planes on a daylight attack against Nazi objectives in the Netherlands.

Twelve months later, on Indpendence Day this year, the operations had grown until formations of several hundred heavy bombers attacked Le Mans, Nantes and La Pallice, dropping 544 tons of bombs. In this operation they shot down 46 German planes, scored 35 probables, and damaged seven, while losing eight.

The first heavy bombardment mission by the 8th Air Force as such occurred last August 17, when fighter-escorted bombers dropped 18 1-2 tons of bombs on Rouen. The early missions of the 8th Air Force were confined to occupied France, and nine of them, all with fighter escort, were flown without the loss of a single bomber.

Attack on Germany

The organization's first mission against Germany proper was executed January 27 with an attack on the docks and naval base installations at Wilhelmshaven, which were blasted with 136 1-2 tons of bombs. This mission cost the 8th Air Force three planes, but 26 enemy planes were shot down, five were scored as probables and 10 damaged.

German fighter opposition has increased markedly as operations of the 8th Air Force have increased, the department related, but Major General Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the force, reported that the morale of the bomber crews is as high as ever.

Atherton Is Confirmed As Minister to Canada

Senate Approved Henderson as Envoy to Irak

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP). — Ray Atherton, of Illinois, was confirmed by the Senate today as Minister to Canada. He also will serve concurrently as Minister to Denmark and as Minister to the government of Luxembourg now established in Canada.

Loy W. Henderson, of Colorado, was confirmed as Minister to Irak.

Now in Post at Capital

Mr. Atherton, a native of Brookline, Mass., and former Minister to Denmark, is at present acting chief of the Division of European Affairs in the State Department. He succeeds J. Pierpont Moffat, who died last January.

Mr. Henderson's home is in Colorado Springs, Colo. He is a veteran of the United States Foreign Service. Since August, 1942, the United States has been represented in Irak by Thomas Wilson, who has the title of Minister-Resident and Consul General.

THREE FLIERS DECORATED

Two Hail From Brooklyn and One From Up-State City

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Three New York members of the United States Army Air Force stationed in the Hawaiian Department are among the winners of forty-eight decorations announced tonight by the War Department.

Capt. Louis F. Strihafka, 9023 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, and Staff Sgt. Raymond A. Brooks of Amsterdam received the Legion of Merit, while the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal was awarded to Tech. Sgt. Charles E. Thun, 930 East Fortieth St., Brooklyn.

103 U. S. Warships Lost

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The sinking of the Helena brought to 103 the total number of American combatant ships lost so far in the war in all areas of conflict.

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Camp Planned For Japanese Disloyal to U.S.

Dies Subcommittee Hears Segregation Center Will Cost About $1,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, disclosed today that his agency hopes to set up soon a segregation camp for "disloyal Japanese."

Testifying before a Dies subcommittee on policies of his agency, Mr. Myer said the term "disloyal Japanese" includes "Americans of Japanese ancestry and Japanese aliens who wish to return to Japan or have refused to swear allegiance to the United States government."

Mr. Myer said that he "hoped" the Army would undertake the task of moving these persons from the ten agency relocation centers and that he thought it would "cost about $1,000,000." He said location of such a segregation camp had not been determined and that although other details had been worked out he did not wish to reveal them now.

Commenting upon the suggestion of Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, that he would like to see the Army take over the administration of W. R. A., Mr. Myer said "the War Department has already told the Senate Military Affairs Committee it does not wish to do so." Mr. Myer previously had said that decision on such a transfer rests with the President or Congress.

Mr. Myer told the committee "We have tried to conduct a sound, honest, open administration, and I believe we do."

Mr. Myer said that he hoped that persons being released from the relocation centers now and becoming scattered throughout the country would continue to live in various sections.

"Such will be best for the country and best for the evacuees," he said. "We want no more little Tokios."

He said there are about 130,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Mr. Myer estimated 73,000 Japanese Americans or Japanese aliens over seventeen years old have been taken into the war relocation centers, and "10 per cent of the males have refused to pledge allegiance to the government of the United States." W. R. A. is teaching the evacuees judo (a form of Japanese wrestling), Japanese penmanship and goh (Japanese checkers). Mr. Myer said "$200 to $300 monthly is being spent in teaching judo."

"How much are you spending to teach them baseball?" Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of Minnesota, asked. "I have the feeling these camps could be used to wean these people away from their Japanese customs."

Representative John M. Costello, Democrat, of California, remarked: "Judo carries with it ceremonies of Japan, such as bowing to the Emperor."

"That does not necessarily follow in the camps," Myer replied.

"I can't see how you inculcate Americanism by fanning the flames of Orientalism," Representative Mundt remarked. "I object to spending money to teach such games."

Chinese Internees Jailed After Row With Japanese

Seamen Refuse to Haul Down Flag at California Camp

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7(AP).—Forty-seven Chinese internees of a Federal detention camp at Sharp Park, denied the privilege of attending a San Francisco Chinese celebration, were taken to jail in Army trucks today in the climax of a Chinese-Japanese dispute.

Irving F. Wixon, United States Director of Immigration here, said the Chinese put up a Chinese flag in front of their barracks and refused to remove it as demanded by 172 Japanese internees. The Japanese became threatening, Mr. Wixon said, and he went to the camp to settle the matter.

Mr. Wixon said the Chinese refused to take down their flag unless permitted to attend the San Francisco celebration of China's sixth war anniversary, whereupon he called on the Army and had the Chinese removed to the Alemeda County jail.

The Chinese are all deportation cases, seamen, who have deserted their ships and have refused to return to sea. The Japanese have been interned there since the camp was established in March, 1942.

Soviet Official Freed On Fur Coat Theft Charge

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Municipal Judge Twain Michelsen yesterday dismissed a burglary complaint against Capt. Nicolai Habalov, 41, member of a Soviet government purchasing commission, who had been accused of theft of a $995 fur coat here.

Capt. Habalov, who said he formerly commanded the Soviet merchant fleet in the Baltic, was arrested two weeks ago in the early morning hours. He was carrying a silver fox coat. He told the arresting officers he had found the coat on the sidewalk and was taking it to police headquarters nearby. The coat carried a tag showing it came from a fur store, the window of which had been broken.

In dismissing the complaint, Judge Michelsen said that when Capt. Habalov's position and character was considered, the element of probable cause favored him. The jurist commented there was sufficient discrepancy in the case to lead to the conclusion that the captain's story was true.

Last week Secretary of State Hull sent a special representative from Washington to seek dismissal of the case.

Mexico Decorates General Joyce

SALT LAKE CITY, July 7 (AP)—Terming the decoration a "bond of confraternity between the armies and peoples of the sister republics, Mexico and the United States," Dr. Francisco Castillo Najero, Mexican Ambassador to this country, today bestowed the Order of Aztec Eagle on Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commanding general, Ninth Service Command, at Fort Douglas.

Two Flyers Killed In Crash In Virginia

Accomac Courthouse, Va., July 7 (AP)—Two flyers were killed and another was injured this afternoon when their plane crashed near Daugherty, about five miles southeast of here. The injured flyer parachuted to the earth.

Bodies of the two men and the injured man were taken to Norfolk.

Other details of the crash were not immediately available.

Jesuit Bishop Hayes Interned in Philippines

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The War Department yesterday informed the Jesuit Philippine Bureau that Bishop James T. G. Hayes, S. J., of New York was among a group of priests and scholastics interned by the Japanese government at a civilian camp at Baguio, in the Philippines.

Others interned, the bureau said, included: Joseph N. Behr, S. J., Baltimore; Ralph B. Gehring, S. J., Raspeburg, Md.; the Rev. George J. Kirchgessner, S. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. Reith, S. J., Baltimore; the Rev. Russell M. Sullivan, S. J., South Boston, Mass., and the Rev. Eugene J. O'Keefe, S. J., South Orange, N. J.

The Jesuit organization also received confirmation of the death of Father Thomas J. Rocks, S. J., Newcastle, Pa., in Mindanao, on June 4, 1942. The bureau said he was killed while attempting to escape from attacking Japanese.

Henderson Given Post As Economic Consultant

New York, July 7 (AP)—Leon Henderson, former administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has accepted a position as economic consultant on post-war problems to the Biow Company, a radio advertising agency, President Milton Biow announced today.

Henderson will continue as chairman of the board of editors of the Research Institute of America, Inc.

SALVAGE OF NORMANDIE NEARING COMPLETION

NEW YORK, July 7.—(AP) One of the greatest salvage operations of all time, the righting of the former French liner Normandie, apparently neared completion today as workmen started construction of an observation platform from which the righting operation will be watched by Naval and other officials.

Martial Law in Greece.

The Germans have proclaimed martial law in Greece, the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS. Quoting the Greek News Service in Cairo, London added: "This German measure follows

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What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

London reports that Berlin broadcasts are now acknowledging that a German offensive is under way in Russia underscores sharply the previous conflicting Russian and Nazi versions on the origin of the Orel-Belgorod battle.

Up to that time, the Russians claimed the Nazis had launched their third drive to knock the Soviet out of the war while the Nazis were picturing it to German public as a defensive action.

It is not yet clear whether the reported Berlin admission of an offensive means that the Nazis have made more progress than the Moscow reports have indicated and are becoming more confident.

But in any event, the significant thing about the Nazi's opening "defensive" propaganda is that it obviously reflected German uncertainty as to success and the effect another setback might have on the home front.

Certainly there is yet to come from Berlin any echo of the buoyant confidence of impending complete and final victory in Russia which was so marked in 1941 and 1942. That might mean that German military professionals, not Herr Hitler and his propaganda crew, are in the saddle this time.

Yet it also must reflect very grave apprehension on the part of the German High Command as to how the war-weary German public might take another military defeat piled on top of the Stalingrad disaster, the Tunisian debacle and the fact that Italy and Germany itself are being ripped by Anglo-American bombing attacks day and night on an ever rising scale with no more than feeble token reprisals by Axis air power.

Smash to Don

So far as developments on the Orel-Byelgorod front are yet recorded by either side, they lend full color to Russian insistence that another Nazi attempt to smash through to the Don or beyond is in progress. They tend to bear out reports that substantially half of the more than 200 Nazi and satellite divisions on the Russian front are concentrated on the southwest approaches to Moscow and the Orel-Kursk hinge between the central and southern fronts.

The attack seems a three pronged drive. Its left flank appears based on the Orel salient, its center pressing against the Kursk sector and its right surging eastward in the Byelgorod area. Some progress in each area is Russian-admitted or German-claimed.

What that looks like on the maps is a new and wide pincer move against Voronezh on the upper Don, the stumbling block to the last Nazi drive at the indicated hinge between Russian armies of the Moscow bastion in the center and those of the southern Soviet command. The Russian stand at Voronezh and along the general line of the Voronezh-Yelets railroad to the head waters of the Oka river east of Orel deflected the 1942 drive from Moscow and sent it down the Don valley to Stalingrad.

That Nazi break-through to the upper Don was made on a relatively narrow front between Kursk and Kharkov. This time the base seems to have been widened northward to Orel for the purpose of turning the Voronezh-Yelets-Oka front while the southern jaw of the pincers pushes forward in the Byelgorod sector.

The essential fact about this battle, however, is that on this July 7 the Nazi thrust is still more than 100 miles distant from the Don at its closest point on the anniversary of the Berlin claim that Voronezh had been captured. The north and south pincer jaws are even farther away, from 125 to 150 miles.

Only 12 Weeks Left

By any reckoning, there remain not more than 12 weeks of certain good fighting weather for the Germans in that section of South Central Russia.

That limits rigidly the time on which Nazi generals can count to gain any final results in Russia.

For that reason if no other, the Orel-Byelgorod drive cannot yet be set down as a full scale Nazi offensive, nor its real significance be appraised.

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LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-A MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN PRODUCTION IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1943 HAD BEEN CUT BY ALLIED BOMBINGS AND DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING RAW MATERIALS AND LABOR BUT THAT THE OUTPUT OF WAR GOODS HAD BEEN FAIRLY WELL MAINTAINED.

HE SAID THE FLOW OF WAR GOODS, PARTICULARLY DEFENSIVE WEAPONS SUCH AS FIGHTER PLANES, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS, HAD BEEN MAINTAINED BY DRAWING ON RESERVES, CONCENTRATING ON A FEW BASIC TYPES OF WEAPONS AND SACRIFICING CONSUMER GOODS.

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THE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO ESTIMATE THE PERCENTAGE OF THE OVER-ALL PRODUCTION DECLINE UNTIL FULL REPORTS ON THE DAMAGE TO THE RUHR HAVE BEEN RECEIVED. THESE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS COME BY DEVIOUS ROUTES AND FREQUENTLY ARE TWO MONTHS LATE, IT WAS STATED.

SUMMING UP GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1943, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GERMANS HAD SUCCEEDED IN "HARDENING THE CURST" OF THEIR DEFENSIVE STRENGTH, BUT ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR INTERIOR RESOURCES.

THE NAZI ARMAMENT INDUSTRY HAS BEEN UNDER A HEAVY STRAIN IN TRYING TO REPLACE EQUIPMENT LOST AT STALINGRAD AND IN NORTH AFRICA, HE ADDED, AND "PROBABLY IS NOT KEEPING UP WITH ITS LOSSES IN LOCOMOTIVES."

SOME PARTS OF THE RUHR ARE BEGINNING TO SUFFER FROM A WATER SHORTAGE AS A RESULT OF THE RAF'S BREACHING OF THE MOEHNE DAM, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.

THE MINISTRY ON MAY 21 HAD PREDICTED THAT A WATER SHORTAGE WOULD BE ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF GALLONS FROM THE RESERVOIR, AND SAID THIS WAS BORNE OUT BY AN APPEAL OF THE SOEST WATERWORKS TO SAVE WATER.

THE NOTICE SAID "THE WATER SUPPLY OF OUR DISTRICT CAN NOT BE CARRIED ON ENTIRELY AS IT WAS BEFORE THE MOEHNE CATASTROPHE," AND WARNED THAT RESTRICTIONS WOULD BE IMPOSED IF THE APPEAL FOR "UTMOST ECONOMY IN CONSUMPTION OF WATER" WERE DISREGARDED.

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MJ122SPEW

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 8--(AP)--THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FLYING OFFICER J. FLOYD ANDREWS, 24, OF WICHITA, KAS., TODAY FOR DISPLAYING "GREAT SKILL AND RESOURCE" IN PILOTING A BOMBER HOME FROM AN RAF ATTACK ON MUELHEIM, GER[illegible],

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IN JUNE AFTER IT HAD BEEN SET ON FIRE BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ATTACKED BY NAZI FIGHTER PLANES.

WHILE MEMBERS OF THE CREW PUT OUT THE FIRE INSIDE THE FUSELAGE, ANDREWS EXTINGUISHED THE FLAMES IN ONE OF THE ENGINES BY PUTTING THE BOMBER THROUGH A SERIES OF VIOLENT DIVES, THE CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE DECORATION SAID.

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ANDREWS RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN CANADA IN 1942.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7).

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-BRITONS WILL GET A MAXIMUM OF 48 CLOTHING COUPONS AND A MINIMUM OF 36 FOR THE NEXT 12-MONTH RATIONING PERIOD STARTING AUGUST 1, HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE CURRENT ISSUE OF 60 COUPONS WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR 14 MONTHS, BUT THIS WAS LATER EXTENDED TO 15 MONTHS, MAKING AN AVERAGE OF FOUR COUPONS A MONTH. THUS UNLESS THE MAXIMUM OF 48 COUPONS IS ALLOWED IN THE NEXT ISSUE, BRITONS WILL GET LESS THAN THE FOUR-PER-MONTH OF THE CURRENT PERIOD.

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DALTON SAID THE UTILITY CLOTHING SCHEME HAS PROVED A SUCCESS. THE PRICE OF CLOTHING TODAY IS 70 PERCENT OVER PRE-WAR FIGURES "AND IS DEFINITELY FALLING," HE SAID, ADDING THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE OF WORLD WAR I--NOV. 11, 1918--CLOTHING PRICES WERE 260 PERCENT OVER THE 1914 FIGURES.

A MAN'S THREE-PIECE SUIT IN BRITAIN TODAY REQUIRES AN EXPENDITURE OF 26 COUPONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.)

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-TWO ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES FLEW OVER THE EAST ANGLIA DISTRICT EARLY LAST EVENING, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY, AND AT ONE POINT A FEW PERSONS WERE WOUNDED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE. THERE WAS NO ENEMY ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN AFTER DARK, HOWEVER.

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BRITISH PLANES CARRIED OUT PATROLS DURING THE NIGHT AND ONE FIGHTER WAS LISTED AS MISSING. IN THE EARLY EVENING, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, TYPHOON BOMBERS ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING AT BOULOGNE. ONE TYPHOON WAS LOST FROM ANOTHER FORCE THAT DAMAGED TWO MINE SWEEPERS AND AN ARMED TRAWLER OFF THE DUTCH COAST.

SPITFIRES DESTROYED EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS OVER NORTHERN FRANCE YESTERDAY WITHOUT LOSS, IT WAS REPORTED.

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-COLONEL ARMAN PETERSON, 28, OF FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., COMMANDER OF A FIGHTER GROUP OF THE UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WAS LISTED OFFICIALLY TODAY AS MISSING ON A RECENT SWEEP OVER EUROPE.

MEMBERS OF PETERSON'S COMMAND, UPON RETURNING TO BASE AND FINDING THEIR LEADER MISSING, WERE SAID TO HAVE REFUELED THEIR PLANES IMMEDIATELY AND COME BACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO LOOK FOR HIM AT GREAT RISK TO THEMSELVES.

THEY FAILED TO FIND ANY TRACE OF HIM, HOWEVER.

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY IN THREE DAYS HAS SUFFERED THE MOST STAGGERING LOSSES IN ITS HISTORY -- 30,000 DEAD, 1,539 TANKS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, AND 649 AIRPLANES SHOT DOWN--AND HAS FAILED TO ACHIEVE A MAJOR BREAK-THROUGH IN ITS GIGANTIC GAMBLE IN RUSSIA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY IN MOSCOW.

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THE AXIS HURLED 30 DIVISIONS, OR APPROXIMATELY 450,000 MEN, AGAINST THE RUSSIANS ON THE OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD SECTOR, BUT "DID NOT CATCH OUR TROOPS UNAWARES," SAID A SPECIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

"ONLY IN A FEW SECTIONS OF BELGOROD HAS THE ENEMY, AT THE COST OF ENORMOUS LOSSES, SUCCEEDED IN DRIVING INSIGNFICANT WEDGES INTO OUR DEFENSES."

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THE REGULAR MIDNIGHT BULLETIN HAD ACKNOWLEDGED THE GERMAN CAPTURE OF AN ADDITIONAL "FEW VILLAGES" WEDNESDAY IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR AT THE END OF THE FLAMING 200-MILE FRONT WHERE TWO VILLAGES ALREADY HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE ENEMY DURING TUESDAY'S FIGHTING.

THE LATER SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO MINIMIZE THE POWER OF THE GERMAN THREAT, BUT SAID FLATLY THAT "IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS THE GERMANS, DESPITE THE SIZE OF THEIR OFFENSIVE HAD MET WITH NO SUCCESS."

"HITLER HEADQUARTERS' LIARS" ALSO WERE TAUNTED IN THIS CONFIDENT MOSCOW BROADCAST FOR THEIR ORIGINAL ASSERTION THAT THE RED ARMY, AND NOT THE GERMANS, HAD LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE.

BERLIN BROADCASTS HEARD HERE LAST NIGHT MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE GERMANS NOW WERE ADMITTING THEIR TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN ANOTHER MAJOR OFFENSIVE.

"HITLER COULD NOT AFFORD TO WAIT UNTIL SUMMER WAS OVER WITHOUT ANY ACTION ON THE PART OF THE GERMAN ARMY," SAID THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE GERMAN AIM IN STARTING THE HUGE DRIVE LAST MONDAY WAS THE QUICK ENCIRCLEMENT AND ANNIHILATION OF RUSSIAN FORCES HOLDING THE KURSK SALIENT ABOVE BELGOROD, THE STATEMENT ADDED, BUT IT SAID THAT PLAN HAS BEEN FRUSTRATED BY THE RED ARMY.

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"IT IS CLEAR THAT THE GERMANS HOPED TO CRUSH THE SOVIET DEFENSES AND ACHIEVE BIG OPERATIONAL SUCCESSES IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE OFFENSIVE," SAID THE ANNOUNCER IN COMMENTING ON GERMANY'S SILENCE AT THE OUTSET OF THE DRIVE.

TWO SPECIAL BOMBER FORCES AND A SPECIAL FIGHTER FORCE WERE TRANSFERRED FROM WESTERN EUROPE TO THE EASTERN FRONT BETWEEN JUNE 9 AND 29 TO AID IN THE PUSH, IT WAS SAID. AXIS PLANE STRENGTH ELSEWHERE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT ALSO WAS STRIPPED TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE GREAT CONCENTRATION BETWEEN BELGOROD AND OREL, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID.

FIFTEEN TANK DIVISIONS, ONE MOTORIZED DIVISION, AND FOURTEEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS ARE BEING USED IN THE OFFENSIVE, IT ADDED.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE WAS MADE IN GREAT BATTLE FURY DURING WHICH LINES AND TRENCHES AND EVEN ENTIRE VILLAGES CHANGED HANDS TIME AND AGAIN. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS WERE COUNTERATTACKING LATE LAST NIGHT AND "ARE NOW FIGHTING TO RESTORE THE POSITION."

THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT ELSEWHERE ALONG THE FIERY FRONT THE GERMANS WERE STOPPED COLD.

THE LOSS OF THE "FEW VILLAGES" WAS ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR. EARLIER, A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE HAD TOLD OF THE GERMANS' RUSHING UP VAST RESERVES AND LISTED HUGE NEW NAZI TANK AND PLANE LOSSES WHICH STAGGERING THE IMAGINATION.

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DURING WEDNESDAY ALONE, THE RUSSIANS SAID, THE GERMANS LOST 520 TANKS AND 229 PLANES, MAKING A THREE-DAY TOTAL OF 1,681 TANKS AND 649 PLANES. THE NUMBER OF GERMANS KILLED, WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT

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ATTEMPTING TO TOTAL, IS MORE THAN 13,000 LISTED IN SCATTERED SECTORS.

WEDNESDAY'S NAZI TANK TOLL INCLUDED 40 OF THE CRACK 60-TON "TIGER" TANKS, THE GERMANS' LATEST LAND BATTLESHIPS.

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THIS WAS GERMANY'S SUPREME EFFORT TO CRUSH THE RED ARMY--HITLER'S THIRD AND PERHAPS FINAL FLING BEFORE AN ALLIED INVASION HITS HIM FROM THE WEST. DISPATCHES FROM BOTH BERLIN AND MOSCOW MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE GERMANS WERE MAKING A MAJOR ATTEMPT, DRAWING UPON THEIR AIR RESERVES FROM THE REMAINDER OF EUROPE.

UNTIL TODAY THE GERMANS HAD MAINTAINED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE THE ONES LAUNCHING THE OFFENSIVE, BUT LATE LAST NIGHT BERLIN RADIO MILITARY COMMENTATORS DECLARED FLATLY THAT THE GERMANS, "ORIGINALLY ON THE DEFENSIVE," NOW WERE WAGING AN ALL-OUT ATTACK.

"FOR THE THIRD TIME AT THE EASTERN FRONT," SAID THE TRANSOCEAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR LIEUT.KURT JESERICH, "THE GERMANS HAVE LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE OUT OF ORIGINALLY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS."

"THE BATTLE OF KURSK IS ON," SAID THIS COMMENTATOR AT ANOTHER POINT, PERHAPS INDICATING THE NAZIS' FIRST OBJECTIVES FOR A POSSIBLE WHEELING MOVEMENT TOWARD MOSCOW ITSELF.

THE RUSSIANS ADMITTED THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD "MADE SOME LITTLE PROGRESS" TODAY IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR, WHERE PREVIOUSLY THE SOVIETS SAID THAT AXIS TROOPS HAD CAPTURED TWO VILLAGES. BUT ALONG THE REMAINDER OF THE FRONT, PARTICULARLY IN THE KURSK AND OREL SECTORS TO THE NORTH, THE RUSSIANS SAID "ALL ENEMY ATTACKS FAILED."

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, ASSERTED THAT THEIR TROOPS HAD MADE "DEEP

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PENETRATIONS" IN THE OREL SECTOR AS WELL AS AT BELGOROD DESPITE THE RESISTANCE OF "400,000 CRACK SOVIET TROOPS SUPPORTED BY VERY STRONG TANK AND ARTILLERY FORCES."

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BOTH BERLIN AND MOSCOW SAID THE GERMANS WERE RUSHING RESERVES AND MATERIEL TO THE FRONT LINE, INCLUDING AIRCRAFT. THE SPECIAL RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THE GERMANS WERE SUPPORTED BY "LARGE NUMBERS OF AIRCRAFT SENT IN FROM OTHER FRONTS."

A GERMAN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SUPPORTED THIS STATEMENT, SAYING THAT A "VERY LARGE AIRFORCE" HAD BEEN CONCENTRATED AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AND THAT "AIR FORCE BATTLES NOW GOING ON OVER THE KURSK REGION ARE SURPASSING IN EXTENT AND VIOLENCE EVERYTHING HITHERTO EXPERIENCED DURING THE WHOLE EASTERN CAMPAIGN."

"THE GERMANS," SAID THE TRANSOCEAN REPORT, "ARE THROWING MORE AIRCRAFT INTO ACTION THAN THE ANGLO-SAXONS EVER DID IN THE FIGHT FOR TUNISIA."

GERMANY APPEARED TO BE MAKING A DANGEROUS GAMBLE WITH HER WAR EQUIPMENT. THE SPECIAL RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING ALONE THE AXIS HAD LOST 520 TANKS AND 229 PLANES. ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENTS THIS PUT THE TOTAL AT 649 PLANES AND 1,681 TANKS--A PROHIBITIVE TOLL FOR A NATION FEARFUL OF IMPENDING ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

"NEVER BEFORE WERE GERMAN SOLDIERS BETTER TRAINED OR BETTER EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST ARMS THAN THOSE TROOPS NOW FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF KURSK," SAID THE BERLIN BROADCAST WHICH FINALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE GERMANS WERE GOING OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE.

THIS CONFIDENT GERMAN COMMITMENT ON THE STRENGTH OF ITS FORCES WAS

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THREADED WITH NOTES OF CAUTION, HOWEVER.

"THE SOVIETS, ON THEIR PART, ARE ALSO SENDING INTO ACTION TANKS OF A NEW TYPE," THE NAZI WAR REPORTER SAID. "THE BATTLE OF KURSK THEREFORE MEANS THE FIRST CLASH OF NEW GERMAN AND NEW SOVIET WEAPONS. THE EFFICIENCY OF THESE NEW WEAPONS WILL SHOW ITSELF IN DUE COURSE."

MANY AMERICAN TANKS AND PLANES WERE BEING USED BY THE RUSSIANS TO COMBAT THIS NEW ONSLAUGHT, BERLIN SAID.

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AN EXAMPLE OF THE FEROCITY WAS GIVEN IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST WHICH SAID THAT IN A SINGLE ATTACK NEAR BELGOROD THE GERMANS HURLED MORE THAN 100 TANKS AGAINST THE RED ARMY. SEVENTY-FOUR OF THESE WERE KNOCKED OUT, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

"THE RED ARMY HAS BEFORE IT THE LARGEST AND MOST POWERFULLY ARMED ENEMY ANY COUNTRY EVER HAS FACED," THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCER DECLARED. IN VIEW OF THE ENEMY'S PRODIGAL OUTPOURING OF MEN AND MACHINES, HE ADDED THAT "THERE SHOULD BE NO UNDERESTIMATION OF THE WEIGHT AND DESPERATE DETERMINATION OF THE ATTACK."

THE ANNOUNCER INDIRECTLY SUGGESTED THE NEED OF A "SECOND FRONT" IN EUROPE, SAYING THAT HITLER "IS THROWING EVERYTHING INTO THE RUSSIAN FRONT, LEAVING ONLY SKELETON ARMIES TO DEFEND WESTERN EUROPE."

WHEN THE GERMAN ATTACK BEGAN EARLY MONDAY MORNING, THE RED ARMY LINE WAS BELIEVED STANDING 40 MILES WEST OF KURSK, CAPITAL OF THE RICH BLACK FARMING REGION OF THE SAME NAME. THERE WAS NO HINT IN EITHER BERLIN OR MOSCOW REPORTS OF THE PRESENT DISPOSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ELABORATED ON THE CRUCIAL BELGOROD FIGHTING THIS WAY:

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"IN THE BELGOROD DIRECTION THE GERMANS, AFTER HOURS OF ARTILLERY PREPARATION IN THE MORNING, RENEWED THEIR OFFENSIVE. THE FIGHTING WAS EXTREMELY INTENSE INSCHARACTER AND SOME POPULATED PLACES AND ADVANTAGEOUS LINES AND TRENCHES CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES.

"DURING THE DAY THE GERMANS CONSTANTLY BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS TO THEIR MAULED UNITS AND HURLED THEM INTO THE ATTACK. IN ONE SECTOR THE ENEMY IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY ADVANCED SOMEWHAT AND OCCUPIED A FEW VILLAGES. OUR TROOPS COUNTERATTACKED AND ARE NOW FIGHTING TO RESTORE THE POSITION."

NORTHWARD ALONG THE LINE MARKING THE RUSSIAN BULGE IN THE GERMAN FRONT THROUGH KURSK TO OREL THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THAT FORMATIONS OF GERMAN TANKS CONSTANTLY STORMED RED ARMY FORTIFICATIONS IN AN ENDEAVOR TO BREAK THE FRONT FOLLOWED BY "LARGE FORCES OF MECHANIZED INFANTRY."

"OUR TROOPS BEAT OFF ALL ENEMY ATTACKS AND HELD FIRMLY TO THEIR POSITIONS," SAID THE SOVIET REPORT.

GROUPS OF GERMAN TANKS IN SOME INSTANCES CRASHED THROUGH RED ARMY FORTIFICATIONS ON THE OREL-KURSK FRONT AND PLUNGED INTO THE DEPTHS OF THE DEFENSES, BUT BY THE END OF THE DAY ALL THE TANKS WHICH HAD BROKEN THROUGH, INCLUDING 40 OF THE TIGER MACHINES, HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

IT WAS ALONG THE KURSK FRONT THAT A GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAID THE NAZIS HAD PENETRATED THE RUSSIAN LINES AT SEVERAL POINTS.

BEHIND THE OREL-KURSK FRONT SOVIET BOMBERS RAIDED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, TANKS AND TRUCK CONVOYS IN THE ENEMY REAR.

ON OTHER FRONTS THERE WAS INCREASINGLY SHARP ACTION. SEVERAL

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GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE KALININ FRONT WERE REPULSED DURING THE DAY AND 300 GERMANS WERE SLAIN. TWO TANKS AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL WERE DESTROYED.

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IN ANOTHER SECTOR, SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS SURPRISED A KEY ENEMY POSITION AND WIPED OUT THE GERMAN GARRISON, LEAVING 60 NAZI DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD. PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL WERE CAPTURED.

WEST OF ROSTOV THERE WAS AN EXCHANGE OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AND THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY SILENCED SEVERAL GERMAN ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BATTERIES AND BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP.

THE COMMUNIQUE CREDITED ONE GROUP OF SOVIET SNIPERS WITH KILLING 472 GERMANS IN SIX WEEKS.

THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU IN ITS COMMUNIQUES DOES NOT ORDINARILY ADD GERMAN TANK AND PLANE LOSSES TO GIVE TOTALS FOR ANY PARTICULAR DRIVE OR OFFENSIVE. EACH COMMUNIQUE SIMPLY REPORTS FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD SINCE ISSUANCE OF THE LAST PREVIOUS COMMUNIQUE.

THE THREE-DAY TOTAL OF 1,681 TANKS INCLUDES 586 MENTIONED IN THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED EARLY TUESDAY, 152 FROM SCATTERED FRONTS RECORDED IN THE TUESDAY NOON COMMUNIQUE, 423 IN THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED EARLY WEDNESDAY AND 520 IN THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED EARLY TODAY.

THE NOON COMMUNIQUE WAS NOT ISSUED WEDNESDAY AND HENCEFORTH IS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

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RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID WAVE AFTER WAVE OF THE TOUGHEST GERMAN TANKS AND THE STOUTEST GERMAN TROOPS WERE BUTTING AGAINST AN UNYIELDING WALL OF CANNON AND RESOLUTE MEN AND THAT THE BATTLE WAS GROWING MORE GRIM AND VIOLENT.

AT THE NEAREST POINT, THE BATTLE IS 200 MILES FROM MOSCOW AND IF

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THE GERMANS COULD EXPLOIT THEIR INITIAL SUCCESS, THEY MIGHT ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK THE CAPITAL BY CURLING AROUND ITS REAR.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE INSISTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD FIRST ATTACKED, BEEN FRUSTRATED AND THAT THE NAZIS NOW WERE ADVANCING IN A SUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACK.

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"IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR AND SOUTH OF OREL YESTERDAY, HEAVY SOVIET ATTACKS, MADE WITH EXCEEDINGLY STRONG FORCES HELD IN READINESS FOR WEEKS, WERE FRUSTRATED," THE HIGH COMMAND SAID OVER THE BERLIN RADIO. "OUR TROOPS, EFFECTIVELY ASSISTED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, STARTED TO COUNTER-ATTACK. THEY SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING DEEP INTO ENEMY POSITIONS, INFLICTING THE SEVEREST LOSSES ON THE ENEMY."

THE GERMANS SAID THEY KNOCKED OUT 300 TANKS, MOST OF THEM AMERICAN-MADE AND DESTROYED 637 PLANES IN TWO DAYS AGAINST 41 NAZI CRAFT LOST. THIS CONTRASTED SHARPLY WITH THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN VERSION WHICH CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF 1,271 TANKS, 314 PLANES AND 13,000 MEN BY LAST MIDNIGHT. FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR, THE RUSSIANS ISSUED NO COMMUNIQUE AT NOON.

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST AN ANALYSIS OF THE BATTLE BY THE DNB AGENCY'S MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, WHO FOLLOWED THE LINE OF THE COMMUNIQUE. HE ADDED THAT THE GERMANS "FIRMLY HELD THE INITIATIVE;" THAT THE BATTLE WAS "GIGANTIC AND OVER A WIDE AREA."

THIS ANALYST SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD MASSED HUGE FORCES IN THE DISPUTED REGION AND WERE PLANNING A DRIVE TO THE DNIEPER RIVER TO LIBERATE THE UKRAINE. THE RUSSIAN COMMAND WAS SAID TO HAVE MISTAKEN A "POWERFUL GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE ACTION EARLY MONDAY FOR A GERMAN THRUST AGAINST THE MASSES OF RUSSIAN TROOPS."

HE FOLLOWED THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA LINE IN DENYING THAT THE BATTLE WAS AN OFFENSIVE, AND SAID RUSSIAN CRIES THAT IT WAS A GERMAN OFFENSIVE WERE INTENDED TO PROD THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN INTO

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ESTABLISHING A SECOND FRONT.

RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID THAT THE FIGHTING WAS MOST VIOLENT; ENGAGEMENTS FREQUENTLY WERE HAND TO HAND; THAT MANY A GERMAN DIED IMPALED ON RUSSIAN BAYONETS. THE FLAMING BATTLE FIELD WAS DECLARED ENVELOPED IN AN EAR-SPLITTING DIN OF TANK ENGINES, PLANE MOTORS, BURST SHELLS, AND STACCATO RATTLES OF MACHINE GUNS. GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE HUNG OVER THE SCENE.

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THE FIGHTING WAS AS INTENSE AT NIGHT AS IN THE DAY, FOR THIS IS THE TIME OF THE WHITE SUMMER NIGHTS WHEN BROAD DAYLIGHT COMES BY 3 A.M. THE ARMY MASSES FOUGHT IN IDEAL WEATHER AND IN A SETTING OF LEVEL COUNTRY, PERFECT FOR TANK WARFARE.

DESPITE THE USE OF HOARDED RESERVES, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS SAID TO HAVE FAILED TO ACHIEVE SUPERIORITY AND WAS SUFFERING IMMENSE LOSSES. THE RUSSIANS SAID LARGE FORCES HAD BEEN SHIFTED FROM WESTERN EUROPE. RUSSIAN STORMOVIK PLANES WERE DECLARED EFFECTIVE AGAINST GERMAN TANK CONCENTRATIONS, BREAKING UP MANY BEFORE THEY REACHED THE FRONT. AT PLACES, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS CHARGED BEHIND AS MANY AS 300 OR 400 TANKS.

THE REPORTS FROM THE BATTLE SCENE EMPHASIZED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE WELL PREPARED FOR THE THRUST AND THAT THEIR WELL ORGANIZED LINES HAD WEAKENED THE ENEMY BEFORE HE REACHED THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES. RUSSIAN CANNON WERE SAID TO BE TAKING AN ENORMOUS TOLL.

MOSCOW ADVICES PIECED TOGETHER A MORE COMPLETE STORY OF THE START OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE, WHICH PICTURED IT AS SIMILAR TO WORLD WAR I STRATEGY.

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REVERTING FROM SOLE RELIANCE ON THE SWIFT PUNCHING TANK-PLANE TEAM, THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS OPENED BY A DRUMFIRE ARTILLERY BARRAGE. ONLY AFTER LENGTHY CANNON PREPARATION WAS THEIR AIR FORCE CALLED IN. AND AFTER THE PLANES HAD WORKED, THE TANKS CAME AND THEN THE INFANTRY.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE DISPLAYED CHANGED TACTICS, TOO. THEY ENGAGED THE RUSSIAN SQUADRONS HOTLY OVER THE BATTLEFIELD, BUT DID NOT ATTEMPT TO RAID CONCENTRATIONS AT THE SOVIET REAR OR ATTEMPT TO BLOT OUT RUSSIAN AIRDROMES, MOSCOW SAID. FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAID THIS PRUDENCE HAD BEEN DICTATED BY THE WANING STRENGTH OF THE LUFTWAFFE. #

for add (unused) swiss dispatches from budapest also quoted axis [redacted]

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press reports as saying that a wave of unrest [redacted] directed against bulgarian occupation [redacted] armies as well as those of [redacted] germany and italy, had increased throughout yugoslavia, and the dispatches to madrid that passed x [redacted] vichy censorship said "planes of the reich's enemies continue to supply their french allies."

one captured parachute cargo in france was said to contain [redacted] 800,000 american dollars. [redacted] stacks of french franc notes also [redacted] were dropped, the newspaper ya reported, with a resulting rise in the value of the franc .

allied observers were cautious in assessing the value of

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all these reports. the algiers radio said that the germans had sent fresh troopsxx to the dodecanese islands in the eastern mediterranean, putting a further strain on german industry and manpower.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-NO WHISKEY IS BEING DISTILLED IN ENGLAND.

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LORD FORTEVIOT BROKE THE NEWS TODAY TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY IN AN ANNUAL REPORT.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEIR STOCK SHOULD WITH CARE "BE CAPABLE OF BRIDGING THE GAP UNTIL THE RESUMPTION OF NORMAL DISTILLATION.

WHILE WHISKEY NOG IS NOT RATIONED, IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO BUY A BOTTLE UNLESS THE WINE SHOP RECOGNIZES ONE AS A PRE-WAR CUSTOMER. SUCH PATRONS ARE ALLOWED ON THE AVERAGE OF ONE QUART PER MONTH.

london, thursday, july 8-(ap)-the ministry of labor discharged 3,000 government employes today -- the first step in a general overhauling of government agencies.

the reduction in personnel was ordered by a cabinet committee created to consider cuts in government departments where the number of employes had risen from 300,000 in 1939 to 700,000.

LONDON--ELIMINATE SOVIET MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE. REBROADCAST MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE.

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LONDON NOW ADVISES THAT IT APPEARS THAT THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU IN MOSCOW HAS OMITTED ITS USUAL MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE AND THAT A RESUME OF THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE WAS BROADCAST INSTEAD. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE LONDON STORY QUOTING THE SOVIET MINOTOR ON OVER-NIGHT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE FRONT (A42) BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION PENDING A FURTHER CHECK.

(ADVANCE) LEEDS, ENGLAND, JULY 7-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, AUSTRALIAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY A SEPARATE ATTACK ON EVERY JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC WOULD BE "PREPOSTEROUS" AND UNNECESSARY.

EVATT, WHO ARRIVED IN BRITAIN THREE WEEKS AGO, DECLARED, HOWEVER, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ATTACK AND REOCCUPY "SOME ISLANDS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE" AND THEN APPLY PRESSURE ON JAPAN FROM ALL DIRECTIONS, INCLUDING CHINA AND THE PACIFIC.

SPEAKING AT A CEREMONY IN WHICH HE RECEIVED THE FREEDOM OF LEEDS, THE AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL REFERRED TO THE SUCCESSFUL "ISLAND HOPPING" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SAID "IT OBVIOUSLY IS DESIRABLE IN THE CASE OF SOME ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC."

"IN THE PACIFIC AS WELL AS IN AFRICA AND EUROPE PROGRESS IS UNMISTAKABLE--ALL THE WORLD CAN SEE IT," EVATT DECLARED. "THROUGH IT ALL THE COOPERATION OF YOUR PRIME MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENT OF

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THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE VICTORY."

DISCUSSING THE POSTWAR YEARS, HE SAID:

"OUR FUTURE IS INTERWOVEN WITH YOURS. OUR PROSPERITY IS DEPENDENT UPON YOURS. IT IS THE SAME WITH THE UNITED STATES. THE TRUTH IS WE ARE MEMBERS OF ONE ANOTHER--IN PEACE AS WELL AS IN WAR.

"ONLY ON ONE CONDITION CAN WE ADVANCE TO ECONOMIC SECURITY WHILE RETAINING THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

"THE CONDITION IS THAT ALL BRITISHERS IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE MUST STICK TOGETHER WHILE MAINTAINING THE CLOSEST COOPERATION WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WHO HAVE HELPED US SO MUCH IN THE WAR."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD MEDITERRANEAN (END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, JULY 7) (TOP ON AYE) X X SATURDAY NIGHT.)

IT LATER WAS DISCLOSED THAT TARGETS OF AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS RANGING OVER SICILY INCLUDED RAILWAY STATIONS AND ROAD TRANSPORT AT MARSALA, LICATA AND PORTO EMPEDOCLE.

ONE FORMATION LED BY MAJOR W.B.WHISONANT OF VINELAND,N.J., SCORED HITS ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES ALONG THE PORTO EMPEDOCLE JETTY AND BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION SHIP AND BARGE.

OTHER PILOTS IN THE FORMATION REPORTING GOOD RESULTS WERE CAPT.H.C.HENRI OF WALSDALE,PA., AND CAPT.JIMMY A.ISBELL,JR., OF HASKELL,TEX.

TWO WAVES OF AMERICAN BOSTON BOMBERS AUGMENTED THE RAF BALTIMORE RAID ON MILO AIRDROME.

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 7-(AP)-THE CRIPPLED BOMBER NOSED OVER AND BEGAN FALLING STRAIGHT DOWN IN A SCREAMING DIVE FOR A THOUSAND FEET OR MORE AS THE CO-PILOT, AN AUSTRALIAN, FOUGHT TO BRING HER OUT OF IT.

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SOMEHOW HE DID.

TURNING TOWARD THE AMERICAN PILOT'S VOICE--HE COULD BARELY MAKE OUT THE WORDS AGAINST THE SPUTTERING ROAR OF THE ENGINES--HE HARD THE PILOT SAY, "WHEN WE GET HOME I'M GOING TO GET YOU A BOOK ON HOW TO FLY."

"IT WAS LIKE THAT ALL THE WAY HOME," SAID LIEUT. NOEL COFFEY, OF SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA. "HE KIDDED ME ABOUT THE TROUBLE I WAS HAVING."

THERE WAS PLENTY OF TROUBLE ABOARD THE MITCHELL BOMBER.

OVER SICILY MESSERSCHMITTS AND MACCHIS HAD JUMPED ON THE SHIP AND SHOT AWAY BOTH ELEVATORS, SHREDDED THE TAIL ASSEMBLY, AND MADE SIEVES OF THE WING FLAPS. THE PILOT WAS WOUNDED.

INSIDE THE BOMBER, MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SWEATING, BUT THEY STUCK TO THEIR GUNS EVEN WHEN THE SHIP WAS DROPPING LIKE A DEAD DUCK. THEY KEPT THE TRIGGERS GROUND DOWN HARD, WITH THE GUNS POURING OUT BULLETS.

TWO HAD THE FIERCE SATISFACTION AND THE THRILL OF BRINGING DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITTS WITH THEM. THEY WERE STAFF SERGT. EDGAR MITCHELL OF NEWPORT NEWS,VA., THE TAIL GUNNER, AND ELVIN LUDWIG OF JOHNSTOWN, PA., THE TURRET GUNNER, BUT THE DIFFERENCE WAS THAT THE GERMANS KEPT ON DROPPING AFTER COFFEY HAD STRAIGHTENED OUT THE B-25.

P-38S THEN DISPERSED THE REMAINDER OF THE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES

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ATTACKING THEM, BUT THERE WAS STILL THE PROBLEM OF GETTING BACK ACROSS THE SEA AND SETTING THE SHIP DOWN SAFELY, WITH VIRTUALLY NO CONTROLS.

THE PLANE YAWED AND SLEWED AROUND IN THE AIR, LOST ALTITUDE AND REGAINED IT, AND SPUTTERED AND TREMBLED OVER MILE AFTER MILE. COFFEY SAID HE COULDN'T SEE HOW ANY SHIP COULD TAKE SUCH PUNISHMENT AND STILL STAY ALOFT.

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"AND ALL THE WAY ALONG THE PILOT KEPT KIDDING ME," HE SAID. "HE TREATED IT AS A GREAT JOKE."

HE STOPPED KIDDING WHEN COFFEY MADE A BELLY LANDING ON TUNISIAN SOIL. THEN HE SAID, "NOT BAD, COFFEY, OLD KID. YOU'RE GOING TO BE A FLIER YET."

CAIRO, JULY 7-(AP)-A STRONG FORMATION OF AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMAND ATTACKED ENEMY AIR FIELDS YESTERDAY AT GERBINI IN SOUTHERN SICILY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DURING THE PREVIOUS NIGHT BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS RAIDED RAIL INSTALLATIONS AT CATANIA, EASTERN SICILIAN PORT.

BOTH FORAYS WERE COMPLETED WITHOUT LOSS OF A PLANE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. AT GERBINI, WHERE FLYING FORTRESSES FROM THE NORTH-WEST AFRICAN COMMAND SHOT DOWN 41 ENEMY FIGHTERS MONDAY, AT LEAST ONE MORE WAS DESTROYED YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

RUNWAYS AND DISPERSAL AREAS AT THIS MUCH-BOMBED OBJECTIVE WERE WELL COVERED BY BOMBS, THE MIDDLE EAST ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND A NUMBER OF FIRES WERE STARTED. HITS WERE OBSERVED BY THE BRITISH FLIERS IN THE AREAS OF THE RAILWAY STATION AND ASSEMBLY YARDS AT CATANIA.

AS A SIDE ISSUE, THE RAF NIGHT BOMBERS TOOK A CRACK AT THE ENEMY'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE POSITIONS IN THE CATANIA AREA.

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(OTHER EXTENSIVE RAIDS ON SICILIAN OBJECTIVES YESTERDAY, POSSIBLY BY AIRCRAFT FROM FRENCH NORTH AFRICA AND MALTA, WERE REPORTED IN THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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(LISTED BY ROME AS ATTACKED WERE PALERMO, TRAPANI, PORTO EMPEDOCLE, CATANIA, MARSALA AND SEVERAL OTHER MINOR LOCALITIES BOTH IN SICILY AND ACROSS THE MESSINA STRAIT IN CALABRIA PROVINCE. THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED 17 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. TWO FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS WERE REPORTED VICTIMS OF AXIS FIGHTERS.

(ROME ALSO SAID AN ALLIED SUBMARINE WAS SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY ITALIAN AND GERMAN NAVAL UNITS.

(THE ITALIANS SAID 40 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SIX INJURED IN CATANIA PROVINCE WHILE AT OTHER PLACES CASUALTIES RANGED DOWNWARDS FROM FIVE KILLED.)

ALGIERS, JULY 7-(AP)-EUROPEAN REPORTS TO THE FRENCH PRESS IN NORTH AFRICA DECLARED TODAY THAT ITALIAN AUTHORITIES HAD BECOME ALARMED AT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ALLIED LANDING AT OSTIA, SEAPORT ONLY 10 MILES FROM ROME ITSELF.

AS A RESULT, THE REPORTS SAID, ALL COMMUTERS TRAINS BETWEEN ROME AND OSTIA HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN EACH NIGHT TO THE CAPITAL INSTEAD OF REMAINING OVERNIGHT AT OSTIA, AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH TRAINS REDUCED FROM 40 TO TWO DAILY.

ALGIERS, JULY 7-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMISSARIAT OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A DEPUTY SEVERE OF MARTINIQUE HAD SENT A MESSAGE ASSERTING THAT THE ISLAND HAD "RALLIED ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE DESIGNATION OF NEW AUTHORITIES."

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THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK IT WAS SENDING A DELEGATE TO

THE ISLAND IN HOPES OF BRINGING IT UNDER THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE COMMITTEE (ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE, LAST WEEK INVITED THE UNITED STATES TO NAME AN ENVOY TO DISCUSS A "CHANGE" IN FRENCH AUTHORITY THERE. ROBERT HAS HELD THAT THE ISLAND AND GUADELOUPE, ALSO ADMINISTERED BY HIM, ARE UNDER AUTHORITY OF VICHY FRANCE.)

bern, july 7-(ap)--The swiss federal council today dissolved two organizations, the rassemblement federal and the nationale gemeinschaft schafhausen, and forbade the publication of their respective newspapers, die front and der grenzbote.

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Directors of the two groups, several of whose members have been condemned to death for espionage, were warned during the past year to purge their memberships of undesirables.

Announcement of their dissolution said it was "clearly indicated" that the organizations had not eliminated the traitors from their ranks and that their policies were contrary to switzerland's neutrality.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 7-(AP)-NORWEGIAN SOURCES, QUOTING AN UNCENSORED LETTER FROM GERMANY TO NORWAY, SAID TODAY THAT 3,000 PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES AND THREE COMMUNITIES -- NIEDERENSEE, HIMMELPFORTEN AND HACHEN -- WERE "WIPED OFF THE MAP" BY FLOOD WATERS WHICH RUSHED FROM THE MOEHNE RESERVOIR AFTER THE RAF BREACHED IT MAY 16.

IT WAS SAID THAT 850 OF THOSE KILLED WERE RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

STOCKHOLM, THURSDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-ADVICES FROM DENMARK TODAY SAID COPENHAGEN POLICE HAD ISSUED A PROCLAMATION URGING THE PUBLIC TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTS WHICH MIGHT CAUSE DISTURBANCES OR RIOTING FOLLOWING INCIDENTS IN WHICH FOUR PERSONS WERE WOUNDED.

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THE INCIDENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE TUESDAY IN THE MAIN SQUARE OF THE DANISH CAPITAL. WHILE DETAILS WERE LACKING, THE REPORTS STIRRED SPECULATION HERE THAT DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES OR NAZI SYMPATHIZERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED.

(ANOTHER REPORT BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY CBS SAID THAT DISTURBANCES HAVE BROKEN OUT AMONG THE SEAMEN AT THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASES OF BRINDISI AND LA SPEZIA WHERE THE MEN DEMANDED THAT THE NAVY BE RID OF GERMAN CONTROL. NUMEROUS ARRESTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE.)

ANKARA, TURKEY, JULY 7-(AP)-THE BAYONET-LIKE JAB OF BRITISH FORCES AGAINST THE THIN ISLAND OF CRETE WHICH LIES AS A HEAVILY FORTIFIED BASTION GUARDING THE SMALLER ISLAND STEPPING STONES TO THE BALKAN PENINSULA HAS HEARTENED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL OBSERVERS HERE.

THE GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE CENTERED THEIR DEFENSE ON CRETE, SUPPORTED BY A CRESCENT OF OUTER ISLANDS FROM RHODES TO THE GREEK MAINLAND AND MAKING A CONTINUING DEFENSE LINE WITH FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST.

THE INNER ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN ARE LIGHTLY GARRISONED BY TROOPS WHICH IN SOME CASES ALREADY ARE SHOWING UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF SHATTERED MORALE. FOR THE BRITISH DELIVERY OF THE FIRST BLOW, IN WHAT MANY HERE BELIEVE MAY BE THE OPENING OF A MAJOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HEART OF GERMAN DEFENSES, WAS A SURPRISE.

UNOFFICIAL STRATEGISTS PICTURED THE DRIVE AS BEGINNING WITH AN ATTACK ON RHODES WITH A QUICK MOP-UP OF THE DODECANESE AND THE INNER AEGEAN WHICH INITIALLY WOULD BY-PASS CRETE BUT QUICKLY OPEN IT FOR A

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MANY-SIDED ATTACK.

ONLY AFTER THAT ISLAND'S DEFENSES HAVE BEEN NEUTRALIZED CAN THE ALLIES SWEEP ON INTO THE VALLEYS OF THE VARDAR AND STROUMA TO STRIKE AT THE HEART OF THE GERMAN-INFECTED BALKANS.

THE GERMANS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MAKE CRETE IMPREGNABLE WITH DEEP DEFENSES ALONG ITS WHOLE 160-MILE LENGTH AND A GARRISON WHICH PROBABLY NUMBERS AT LEAST 10 DIVISIONS. THE ISLAND HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY REINFORCED SINCE THE GERMANS CAPTURED IT IN 1941 AND NEW UNITS PROBABLY HAVE BEEN SENT THERE IN RECENT WEEKS. ALTHOUGH THREE-FIFTHS OF THE ISLAND'S SOLDIERS ARE ITALIANS, THERE IS A GERMAN OFFICER IN COMMAND.

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RHODES IS LESS HEAVILY DEFENDED AND EVEN LARGER PROPORTIONS OF THE DEFENDERS ARE ITALIANS, BUT REPORTS SAY MUCH DEFENSE WORK HAS BEEN DONE RECENTLY ON THE ISLAND WHICH NESTLES CLOSE TO NEUTRAL TURKEY'S SHORES.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE ISTANBUL NEWSPAPER AKSHAM, A QUASI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, TODAY DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITIES OF A SEPARATE PEACE BY ITALY AND SAID THE TURKS WANT ITALY "TO GET OUT OF ALBANIA, BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH THE BALKANS AND ONCE AND FOR ALL LEAVE THE ISLANDS NEAR TURKEY'S SHORES."

THE COMMENT APPEARED TO REFER TO THE DODECANESE ISLANDS WHICH AKSHAM SAID MUST BE CEDED TO AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST POWER UPON THE CONDITION THAT THEY BE DISARMED.

THE REST OF THE DODECANESE ARE FOR THE MOST PART POORLY GARRISONED BY TROOPS SICKENED OF LONG ASSIGNMENTS TO SMALL ISLAND POSTS. SOME OF THE SMALLER ISLANDS HAVE A FEW HUNDRED TROOPS AND MANY SUCH GROUPS ARE SAID COMPLETELY TO HAVE LOST CONFIDENCE OF BEING ABLE TO WITHSTAND AN ALLIED LANDING.

ON OTHER INNER ISLANDS ITALIAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TRADING THEIR RATIONS TO IMPOVERISHED GREEK POPULATIONS FOR ODD SCRAPS OF CLOTHES IN WHICH THEY HOPE TO ESCAPE AS CIVILIANS IN CASE OF AN ALLIED INVASION.

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THE KEY DEFENSES ARE STILL TIGHTLY CONTROLLED BY THE GERMANS AND THERE HAVE BEEN FEW REPORTS OF COLLAPSING MORALE AMONG THEM.

THE REPORT OF THE BLOW AT CRETE QUICKENED INTEREST IN TURKEY, BEING THE NEAREST ALLIED OFFENSIVE ACTION TO HER SHORES BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT AND NO INDICATION IT WOULD AFFECT TURKEY'S POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

ANKARA, JULY 7-(AP)—WHAT IS INTERPRETED AS AN AXIS PRESS AND RADIO CAMPAIGN ATTEMPTING TO EMBROIL TURKEY IN A CAMPAIGN TO CONSOLIDATE ALL PEOPLE OF TURKISH BLOOD IN EUROPE AND ASIA INTO A SINGLE NATION WAS ANSWERED IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY FOREIGN MINISTER NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU TODAY WITH A STATEMENT THAT TURKEY "WISHES ONLY HAPPINESS AND RRRRRX PROSPERITY TO ALL TURKS LIVING BEYOND THEIR BORDERS OF TURKEY." IN REPLY TO AN ATTEMPT APPARENTLY AXIS-INSPIRED TO EMBROIL TURKEY IN A CAMPAIGN TO CONSOLIDATE ALL PEOPLE OF TURKISH BLOOK IN EUROPE AND ASIA INTO A SINGLE NATION.

"ALL OUR POLITICS AND ALL OUR TURKISM IS LIMITED TO THE TURKS WITHIN THE FRONTIERS OF OUR COUNTRY," THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID IN AN UNUSUAL STATEMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY BROUGHT XXXXXX UP BY XXXXX A DEPUTY WHO ASKED HIM TO COMMENT ON A RECENTLY PUBLISHED

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PAMPHLET "THE GREATEST DANGER" WHICH DEALT WITH TURKISH NATIONALISM.

THE PAMPHLET HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUCH CONTROVERSY IN THE TURKISH PRESS AND MUCH OF IT HAS BEEN REPRINTED IN MOSCOW'S COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA.

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MEANWHILE A FIRM REMINDER THAT NEUTRAL TURKEY WOULD REFUSE TO BE IGNORED IN ANY POSTWAR SETTLEMENTS WAS CONTAINED IN AN EDITORIAL IN THE NEWSPAPER YENISABAH SCORNING A RECENT GREEK CLAIM TO THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT HEX OF GENERAL CRISIS WHEN ONLY MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS ARE IMPORTANT WE HEAR THAT GREEKS NOW IN EGYPT IN AN ORGANIZED MEETING HAVE DEMANDED THAT THE DODECANESE ISLANDS BE RETURNED TO GREECE," SAID YENISABAH.

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" ONE REMEMBERS THAT THE DODECANESE WERE TURKISH TERRITORY UNTIL 1911 WHEN, UNDER PRESSURE, THEY WERE OCCUPIED BY ITALY. TURKEY, BEING FIRMLY DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN HX HER NEUTRALITY, IS FOLLOWING MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS WITHOUT ADVANCING TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

"AS WE POSSESS AN OVER-SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO DEFEND, AND MAINTAIN IF NECESSARY, OUR TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL INTEGRITY NOTHING WILL MAKE US NERVOUS. WE WOULD LIKE, HOWEVER, TO REX RECALL PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S DEFINITE ADVICE DURING THE POLISH-SOVIET CONTROVERSY THAT DISCUSSIONS REGARDING FRONTIERS SHOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

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" IT WOULD BE MOST APPROPRIATE IF THOSE GATHERED AT CAIRO AND WHO ARE LOUDLY RECLAIMING TERRITORIES, WOULD FOLLOW THAT ADVICE."

RIO DE JANEIRO, X JULY 7-(AP)-- JOAQUIM PEDRO SALGADO, JR., BRAZIL'S MINISTER OF AERONAUTICS, LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES TODAY TO CONFER WITH U. S. AIR LEADERS AND TO VISIT AVIATION CENTERS.

QUARTERS HERE SAID HIS TRIP WAS EXPECTED TO ADVANCE BRAZIL'S COLLABORATION IN THE WAR EFFORT AS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

M SALGADO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR BRAZILIAN OFFICERS AND LIEUT. COL. J. C. SELSER, U. S. MILITARY AIR ARM ATTACHE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. HE TRAVELED IN A U. S. ARMY STAFF PLANE.

NIGHT LEAD SOUSA

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JULY 7--(AP)--HARYY SOUSA, 23-YEAR-OLD CONVICTED RAPE-SLAYER, WAS HANGED IN THE HAMILTON JAIL TODAY BUT HIS

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DARING BREIF JAIL-BREAK YESTERDAY CHEATED AUTHORITIES OUT OF THEIR DESIRE TO EXECUTE HIM ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CRIME.

THE BERMUDA-BORN PORTUGUESE WAS CONVICTED OF ~~RAPING~~ RAPING AND MURDERING MARGARET STAPLETON, DAUGHTER OF AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, TWO YEARS AGO YESTERDAY, BUT TWO HOURS BEFORE HIS SCHEDULED ANNIVERSAY HANGING HE FORCED HIS WAY OUT OF HIS DEATH CELL. JUL 8 - 1943

SOUSA REMAINED FREE JUST LONG ENOUGH TO FORCE AUTHORITIES TO POSTPONE HIS EXECUTION UNTIL TODAY. SHORTLY BEFORE HE WAS DROPPED THROUGH THE TRAP HOW HE WAS ABLE TO MAKE THE BREAK THROUGH HIS CELL WINDOW.

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A BLACK BALL HOISTED ON THE JAIL FLAGSTAFF INFORMED THE BERMUDA PUBLIC OF SOUSA'S HANGING.

A clothing merchant, herbert motyer, discovered sousa hiding in a waterfront cave and became eligible for a $1,000 reward posted by police.

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It was necessary, however, to postpone the hanging until today.

HALIFAX, JULY 7-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, SERGT. C. B. MACDONALD OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WAS ONE OF FOUR FLIERS RESCUED YESTERDAY AFTER THEY HAD BEEN AFLOAT IN A RUBBER DINGHY FOR 24 HOURS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

THE PLANE IN WHICH MACDONALD AND HIS COMPANIONS WERE FLYING DEVELOPED MOTOR TROUBLE AND MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE GULF MONDAY AFTERNOON. THE DINGHY IN WHICH THE MEN WERE PADDLING TOWARD SHORE WAS LOCATED BY TWO AIR FORCE PLANES, WHICH SUMMONED A NAVAL VESSEL TO PICK THEM UP.

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DOLBEAU, QUE., JULY 7-(AP)-THE LAKE ST.JOHN POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, MILL HERE CLOSED DOWN AGAIN YESTERDAY WHEN WORKMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF AN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR UNION STOPPED THEIR MACHINES AND LEFT AFTER 18 FELLOW WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC SYNDICATE, REFUSED TO JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

THE PLANT SHUT DOWN JUST AS A ROYAL COMMISSION--APPOINTED BY THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE CAUSES OF A PREVIOUS STRIKE--WAS ADJOURNING ITS FIRST SITTING.

JUSTICE ALFRED PREVOST, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, SAID HE COULD DO NOTHING ABOUT THE SECOND STRIKE NOR INDICATE "A LINE OF ACTION TO ANY PARTY." HE ADDED HIS POWERS WERE RESTRICTED TO STUDY OF THE FIRST STRIKE.

RCAF Award to G. H. Carter

OTTAWA, July 7 (AP) — Headquarters of the Royal Air Force announced tonight the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flying Officer G. H. Carter of Bronxville, N. Y., and the Distinguished Flying Medal to Sgt. H. L. McBeath of Vancouver.

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THE PLANE IN WHICH MACDONALD AND HIS COMPANIONS WERE FLYING

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DEVELOPED MOTOR TROUBLE AND MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE GULF MONDAY AFTERNOON. THE DINGHY IN WHICH THE MEN WERE PADDLING TOWARD SHORE WAS LOCATED BY TWO AIR FORCE PLANES, WHICH SUMMONED A NAVAL VESSEL TO PICK THEM UP.

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JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 7-(AP)-- SOUTH AFRICANS VOTED IN GREAT NUMBERS TODAY DECIDING WHETHER TO FOLLOW PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS IN A VIGOROUS SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR TO ADOPT AN ISOLATIONIST POSITION AND POSSIBLE EARLY WITHDRAWL FROM THE WAR, AS ADVOCATED BY SMUTS' OPPOSITION.

THE WEATHER WAS FAVORABLE AND SWIFT FORMATION OF LONG QUEUES AT JOHANNESBURG'S POLLING PLACES INDICATED THAT THE VOTING MIGHT REACH A RECORD LEVEL.

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RESULTS WILL NOT BE KNOWN FOR AT LEAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS, SINCE MAIL BALLOTS OF 150,000 OR MORE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO CAST ABSENTEE BALLOTS MUST BE ASSEMBLED AND BROUGHT TO PRETORIA FOR COUNTING BEFORE CIVILIAN BALLOT BOXES CAN BE OPENED.

SMUTS' CHIEF OPPONENT IS DR. D. F. MALAN, NATIONALIST PARTY LEADER, WHO HAS SAID THAT "IF WE GAIN POWER OUR POLICY IS TO CEASE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR."

Chungking add decoration xx Legion

THE DECORATIONS WERE PRESENTED IN THE PRESENCE OF MRS. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, MAKING HER FIRST APPEARANCE SINCE HER RETURN TO CHINA FROM THE UNITED STATES, HEADS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, MEMBERS OF LIEUT. GEN. STILWELL'S STAFF AND THE CREW OF THE AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT IN WHICH MRS.CHIANG RETURNED HOME.

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Chungking (Add) xx motor

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE MADE BY H.H.KUNG, CHINESE MINISTER OF FINANCE, WHO DECLARED THAT OF ALL THE ALLIED FIGHTING FORCES THE "CHINESE HAVE SUFFERED THE LONGEST AND MOST." HE PAID A TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.AIR FORCE. HE SAID THAT "UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AND WITH A SMALL FORCE, IT GAINED SIGNAL SUCCESSES OVER THE ENEMY."

HO YING-CHIN DECLARED "THE CHINESE ARMY IS GROWING GREATER AND STRONGER EVERY DAY, ON THE THRESHOLD OF A UNITED NATIONS' VICTORY." HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT NEXT YEAR'S SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHINA'S WAR WITH JAPAN WOULD BE HELD IN NANKING, NOW IN JAPANESE HANDS.

THE CEREMONY ALSO INCLUDED THE PRESENTATION OF SAMPLES OF CULTURAL ARTICLES, SUCH AS RADIOS, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING EQUIPMENT, BOOKS AND MAGAZINES WHICH ARE BEING PURCHASED FOR THE CHINESE ARMY WITH A FUND OF MORE THAN 20,000,000 CHINESE DOLLARS ($600,000) RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION. SAMPLES OF SHOES AND SOCKS COLLECTED BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS IN CHUNGKING FOR CHINESE TROOPS WERE ALSO ON EXHIBIT.

THE MEDALS, BESTOWED ON THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHINA'S WAR OF RESISTANCE AGAINST THE JAPANESE, WERE THE FIRST GIVEN TO ANY ALLIED WAR FIGURES SINCE THE LEGION'S REVIVAL BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DURING THE PRESENT WAR. THE LEGION WAS CREATED BY ORDER OF GEN.GEORGE WASHINGTON ON AUGUST 7, 1782.

THE GENERALISSIMO WAS CITED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINESE

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MILITARY FORCES "FOR EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY AND EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES X X X AS THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM AGAINST ONE OF THE COMMON ENEMIES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS. HIS JOBLE AND INSPIRING ACHIEVEMENTS AS THE MILITARY LEADER OF HIS COUNTRY HAVE CULMINATED IN THE UNIFICATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE, THEREBY MAKING POSSIBLE THEIR SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT AND CONTRIBUTING IN A HIGH DEGREE TO THE ULTIMATE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD FROM THE SHACKLES OF JAPANESE DOMINATION AND FEAR OF AGGRESSION."

EARLIER, MRS.CHIANG HAD DECORATED THE CREW OF THE TRANSPORT IN WHICH SHE WAS A PASSENGER FROM THE UNITED STATES WITH THE ORDER OF THE STANDARD OF CLOUDS.

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UNDATED CHINESE ANNIVERSARY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WHILE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK URGED HIS ALLIES TO SMASH IN FORCE AGAINST JAPAN AT ONCE, PRAISE FOR CHINA AND CONFIDENCE IN HER ULTIMATE VICTORY WERE UTTERED IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD BY UNITED NATIONS LEADERS YESTERDAY (WED) -- THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

FROM WAR-SCARRED BUT UNYIELDING CHUNGKING, THE LEADER OF CHINA SENT FORTH AN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS PEOPLES IN WHICH HE DECLARED THAT THIS WAS THE OPPORTUNE TIME "TO REAP GREAT RESULTS" IN REDUCING THE TIME AND COST OF FINAL VICTORY.

HE SAID JAPAN AT PRESENT WAS "AT HER WEAKEST AND HER READY RESOURCES ARE APPROACHING A POINT OF EXHAUSTION."

FROM WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GREETED THE CHINESE IN A SPECIAL SHORT WAVE BROADCAST, SAYING "OUR FRIENDS HAVE LONG KNOWN WHAT OUR ENEMIES ARE LEARNING TODAY -- THAT THE PROMISES OF THE UNITED

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STATES ARE ALWAYS KEPT AND OUR PLEDGES ARE ALWAYS REDEEMED."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, IN A GREETING FROM LONDON, TOLD THE GENERALISSIMO THE SUCCESSES IN NORTH AFRICA AND ON THE YANGTZE GAVE "TANGIBLE EVIDENCE IN THE EAST AND THE WEST OF WHAT IS TO COME," ADDING THAT "THE PATTERN OF EVENTS IS NOW BECOMING CLEAR." JUL 8 - 1943

ALSO IN LONDON, BRITISH FOREIGH SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN DECLARED THE DAY WOULD COME WHEN THE ACCUMULATED WEIGHT OF THE ALLIED MIGHT WOULD "FLOW EASTWARDS AND OVERWHELM THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN."

THE CHINESE RESISTANCE WAS PRAISED BY THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR WHICH DECLARED THAT THE WILL OF THAT PEOPLE WAS UNBROKEN AND THEIR FAITH IN VICTORY UNSHAKEN.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN CHINA, INDIA AND BURMA, TOLD A CHUNGKING RALLY "WE FEEL IT TO BE OUR ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP CHINA OBTAIN FINAL VICTORY."

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, CHINESE MINISTER OF WAR, TOLD THE RALLY "THE CHINESE ARMY IS GROWING GREATER AND STRONGER EVERY DAY, ON THE THRESHOLD OF A UNITED NATIONS VICTORY."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 7-(...)-A DOZEN AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR THEIR SKILL, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY IN COMBAT MISSIONS BEFORE THEY WERE KILLED.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS OF THE AIR MEDAL WERE ANNOUNCED BY LIEUT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. THOSE CITED INCLUDED:

2ND LIEUT.JOHN W.SCHULTZ, NEXT OF KIN, MRS.GRACE A. SCHULTZ, MOTHER, 2031 FAIRMOUNT AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN.; SGT. MARK H.BRIGGS, NEXT OF KIN, MRS.ESTHER E.HAYNES, MOTHER,

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1915 S.WEBSTER ST., KOKOMO, IND.; TECH.SGT.ELMER R. HANSEN, NEXT OF KIN, ARNOLD HANSEN, BROTHER, UNION GROVE, WIS.; STAFF SGT.PHILIP A.ZUNWALT, NEXT OF KIN, MRS.RUBY ZUNWALT, MOTHER, NEDO, ILL.; PVT.DAVID W.STUCKEY, NEXT OF KIN, MRS.IVA STUCKEY, MOTHER, CARY, N.C.

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SGT.JOHN SALEMI, NEXT OF KIN, MRS.PAULINE SALEMI, MOTHER, 3719 W.55TH PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL.; CORP.RICHARD W.BAKER, 1457 STATE ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LIEUTENANT SCHULTZ' CITATION WAS FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT OVER KAVIENG HARBOR, NEW IRELAND, IN APRIL.

"THIS FLYING FORTRESS BOMBER OF WHICH LIEUT.SCHULTZ WAS BOMBARDIER, WAS ENGAGED IN AN ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING," THE CITATION SAID. "BECAUSE OF POOR VISIBILITY, THE CREW DESCENDED FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 4500 FEET AND SEARCHED THE AREA FOR 45 MINUTES AT ALTITUDES OF 100 TO 300 FEET. ENEMY SEARCHLIGHTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WERE SUCCESSFULLY EVADED UNTIL A CRUISER WAS SIGHTED.

"A LOW-LEVEL ATTACK WAS MADE AND FOUR BOMBS WERE DROPPED. THE ENEMY CRUISER BURST INTO FLAMES AS A RESULT OF DIRECT HITS, AND THEN EXPLODED. WHEN LAST SEEN THE VESSEL WAS IN A SINKING CONDITION. THE SKILL, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DISPLAYED BY SCHULTZ ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE."

SERGEANT BRIGGS WAS CITED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE SHADOWING THE JAPANESE CONVOY IN THE BISMARCK SEA LAST MARCH AND FOR LEADING BOMBERS IN AN ATTACK WHICH BROUGHT THE ANNIHILATION OF THE 22-SHIP INVASION FORCE.

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"IMMEDIATELY AFTER LEAVING ITS BASE, THE CREW ENCOUNTERED UNFAVORABLE WEATHER WHICH MADE IT NECESSARY TO DESCEND TO A LOW ALTITUDE TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM ELUDING OUR RECONNAISSANCE," THE CITATION SAID. "THE ENEMY CONVOY WAS SIGHTED THROUGH A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS FROM A LOW ALTITUDE AND THE ENEMY'S POSITION WAS RADIOED TO THE BASE.

"THIS CREW WAS INSTRUCTED TO SHADOW THE HOSTILE VESSELS UNTIL FRIENDLY BOMBERS COULD REACH THE TARGET AREA. WHEN THE FLIGHT OF FLYING FORTRESS BOMBERS ARRIVED OVER THE CONVOY, THIS AIRCRAFT GUIDED THEM INTO POSITION FOR THE BOMBING RUN. IT THEN REM

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INED AT A LOW ALTITUDE TO DRAW ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, IN ORDER THAT THE BOMBERS COULD REACH THE AREA WITHOUT OPPOSITION. THIS CREW REMAINED IN THE TARGET AREA FOR OVER TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS CONTINUING THE RECONNAISSANCE WHICH CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEMY CONVOY. THE COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DISPLAYED BY THESE COMBAT CREW MEMBERS ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE."

HANSEN, ZUNWALT AND STUCKEY, MEMBERS OF A FORTRESS CREW, WERE CITED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT DURING A BOMBER ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING AT KAVIENG LAST APRIL. ON REACHING THE TARGET AREA THEY SIGHTED ONE LIGHT AND ONE HEAVY CRUISER.

"DESPITE THE DANGERS FROM THE VESSELS' ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES, A LOW-LEVEL BOMBING RUN WAS MADE ON THE HEAVY WARSHIP, SCORING FOUR DIRECT HITS AND SINKING THE VESSEL WITHIN 15 MINUTES," THEIR CITATIONS SAID. "DURING THE ATTACK, THE GUNNERS OF THIS CREW STRAFED GUN POSITIONS ON THE CRUISER AND ENABLED THE AIRCRAFT TO COMPLETE THE BOMBING RUN WITH ONLY A FEW HITS FROM THE ENEMY ANTI-

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AIRCRAFT FIRE. THE COURAGE, ABILITY AND EAGERNESS TO ATTACK T ENEMY, DISPLAYED BY THESE MEN, ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE."

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SALEMI AND BAKER WERE CITED FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE FLIGHTS INCLUDED LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON HOSTILE NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING. THROUGHOUT THESE OPERATIONS, THESE COMBAT CREW MEMBERS DISPLAYED OUTSTANDING ABILITY, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY."

STUCKEY WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--(AP)--FOR THE MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS THEY MADE IN TRANSPORT PLANES, SOME DURING THE PEAK OF THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN, TEN ENLISTED MEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF DROPPING SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO EDVANCED POSITIONS. THEY INVOLVED FLYING AT LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND OFTEN NECESSITATED LANDING WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY BASES ON IMPROVISED AIRFIELDS.

MEN CITED AND THE PERIODS IN WHICH THEY MADE THE FLIGHTS INCLUDED:

TECH.SGT. RUSSELL D. COSTAGE, 20 GILISPIE, GREENCASTLE, IND., MARCH 14 TO APRIL 30, 1943; STAFF SGT.LESTER O.CHRISTOFFERSON, 114 S. 60TH AVE., DULUTH, MINN., JAN. 8 TO APRIL 20, 1943; SGT. ROBERT R. WALLACE, TOSTON, MONT., JAN. 12 TO MAY 4, 1943; CORP. DAROLD A.LODGE, GENESEO, ILL., SEPT.22, 1942 TO JAN. 5, 1943; CORP. CHARLES E.LUCAS, 117 LEE AVE., ROANOKE VA., FEB.24 TO APRIL 6, 1943; CORP. WILLIAM B.TILL, MCWILLIAMS, ALA., FEB.13 TO APRIL 29, 1943; PVT. CLAIR T. TURGEON, BONESTEEL, S.D., NOV.10, 1942 TO JAN. 8, 1943; STAFF SGT.JACK C.BURKEY, HOWARD, PA., OCT.4, 1942 TO MARCH 31, 1943.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MORE THAN FORTY DISTINGUISHED FLYING SERVICE CROSSES AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF A SECOND DFC HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO BOMBER AND TRANSPORT CREWS FOR AT LEAST 50 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS, OR FOR 200 HOURS FLYING AGAINST THE ENEMY.

IN AWARDING THE DECORATIONS FOR 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS, LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SAID "THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS, AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING."

AWARDED THE DFC FOR OPERATING DURING THE FOLLOWING PERIODS:

CAPT. ROBERT N.MCWILLIAMS JR., (3363 WARRENSVILLE CENTER ROAD), SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO, NOV.16, 1942-APRIL 8; TECH. SGT. ROBERT L.BARLOW, ATHENS, OHIO, APRIL 19, 1942-JULY 26, 1942; 1ST. LT. JOHN M. DAWSON, (632 NAVARRE AVE), CORAL GABLES, FLA., APRIL 24, 1942-APRIL 7, 1943; TECH. SGT. EDWARD V.NIEMI, (234 EAST 121ST ST.) NEW YORK, N.Y., DATE

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NOT GIVEN.

OFFICERS AND MEN WHO FLEW TRANSPORTS ON MORE THAN FIFTY MISSIONS CARRIED SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTED TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS, FLYING AT LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

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AWARDED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF SECOND AWARDS OF THE DFC, AND THE PERIODS FOR WHICH THE AWARDS WERE MADE, WERE:

CAPT. ALAN D. MOORE, (212 SIXTH AVE., SOUTH) BELLE FOURCHE, S.D., MARCH 14, 1943-MAY 1; 1ST. LT. WALTER L. HURD, JR., (1726 FOURTEENTH AVE., S.W.) FORT DODGE, IOWA, MARCH 7, 1943-APRIL 19; 1ST LT.ROBERT E.CARLSON, (618 N.VINE ST.) CRESTON, IOWA, JAN.31, 1943-MARCH 11; 1ST. LT. PHILIP E. CARTWRIGHT, SUMMITTVILLE, IND., FEB.7, 1943-MAY 3; 2D. LT. LEROY C. SPEARS, HENAGER, ALA., FEB.28, 1943-APRIL 8; 2D LT. MONROE A.ADLER, (301 SOUTH 16TH ST) ALLENTOWN, PA., MARCH 13, 1943-APRIL 15; 2D. LT. JOHN W.CLAPPER, BILLINGS, MONT., FEB. 15, 1943-APRIL 4; 2D. LT. WILLIAM J.MORRISON (411 EAST PENN ST), PHILADELPHIA, FEB.4, 1943-MARCH 20; FLIGHT OFFICER BURL S.ASHLEY, LETART FALLS, OHIO, FEB.7, 1943-MARCH 25; F/O ROBERT C. JOHNSON, HARRISBURG, ILL., FEB. 19, 1943-MARCH 20; F/O JOHNSON H.WYLIE, (112 GASTON ST.) CHESTER, S.C., FEB. 28, 1943-MARCH 29; F/O JOHN J.GERRITY, (1228 PENN AVE., SCRANTON, PA., FEB. 3, 1943-MARCH 12; F/O CLAUDE W. PATTERSON, SALVISA, KY., JAN. 16, 1943-FEB. 28; STAFF SGT. RUSSELL E. MEANS, (425 DELAWARE ST) GARY, IND., MARCH 19, 1943-APRIL 30; CORP. ALF L. ANDERSON, (1425 EIGHTH AVE) WEST ASHLAND, WIS., DEC. 15, 1942-MARCH 5; CORP. WILLIAM C. MYERS, (80 MAIN ST) LUZERNE, PA., NOV. 14, 1942-FEB. 18; CORP. MARVIN D. SWENSON, (1019 THIRD AVE., S.W.,) PIPESTONE, MINN., NOV. 23-DEC. 20, 1942; CORP. WILLIAM C. CHRISCO, BLACK OAK, ARK., DEC. 27, 1942-MARCH 9; PFC HARRY F. LAWRENCE, SAYRE, PA., DEC. 27, 1942-MARCH 3; PFC CHARLES L.COURY, (10333 HARPER) DETROIT, MICH., MARCH 1-APRIL 18.

LT.HURD OF FORT DODGE ALSO RECEIVED A SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR MISSIONS FROM NOV. 25 TO DEC. 28, 1942.

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OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL WERE PRESENTED TO MAJOR CARL J.LICHTER, (989 DAYTON AVE) ST. PAUL, MINN., MARCH 31-APRIL 23; 1ST. LT. WALTER L. HURD JR., FORT DODGE, IOWA, APRIL 19-MAY 6; 1ST. LT. ROGER E.WINN, PRESHO, S.D., APRIL 16-MAY 6; 2D LT. CHARLES M. CORNETTE, (404 EAST 18TH ST.) HOPKINSVILLE, KY., APRIL 9-APRIL 28; 2D LT. CHARLES E.UHRIG, JR., GALLATIN, TENN., MARCH 19-APRIL 6; SGT. WILBERT R.BURNS, DONALDSVILLE, LA., DEC. 26, 1942-FEB. 24; SGT. THOMAS L.TERRETT, (31 WEST ALEXIS ST) ECORSE, MICH., MARCH 4-28; CORP. WILLIAM C. CHRISTO, BLACK OAK, ARK., MARCH 11-APRIL 1; PFC HARRY F. LAWRENCE, HERRICK AVE., SAYRE, PA., MARCH 4-MARCH 22.

STAFF SGT. PILOT ELMER L.CROWLEY, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN IS MRS.MARY CROWLEY OF WAGENER, S.C., WAS AWARDED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF ADDITIONAL AWARDS OF BOTH THE AIR MEDAL AND DFC FOR PILOTING A TRANSPORT ON MISSIONS BETWEEN NOV. 8. 1942. AND FEB. 28, 1943.

BY NORMAN BELL

WITH UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, JULY 7-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NAVY FINALLY HAS TAKEN THE SURFACE BATTLE CHANCE IN KULA GULF WHICH IT

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REPEATEDLY DECLINED TO ACCEPT IN THE PAST.

I STOOD ON THE CAPTAIN'S FIGHTING PLATFORM OF A UNITED STATES CRUISER IN THE NARROW GULF BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO AND WATCHED GUNFIRE SPLIT THE NIGHT AS SHELLS POURED INTO ENEMY POSITIONS.

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THE NIPPONESE FLEET, WHICH THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR HAVE ANNOUNCED TOOK A BEATING IN THE GULF JULY 5-6, WAS SIGNIFICANTLY ABSENT DURING THE BOMBARDMENT I WITNESSED MAY 13. OUR SHIPS WERE CHALLENGED ONLY BY SHORE BATTERIES AND TORPEDO BOATS WHICH FLITTED INEFFECTIVELY THROUGH THE DARKNESS.

NOR HAD THERE BEEN ANY SIGN OF ENEMY WARSHIPS ONLY A WEEK EARLIER -- ONE NIGHT OF MAY 6 AND 7 -- WHEN I WENT WITH THE SAME TASK FORCE WELL NORTH OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING ON A SCOUTING EXPEDITION EARLY TO THE ENEMY'S SHORTLAND AND BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS BASES.

THE MAY 13 BOMBARDMENT, IN FACT, WAS THE FOURTH CARRIED OUT VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED SINCE JANUARY. ON THAT SAME NIGHT OTHER UNITS OF THE SAME TASK FORCE SHELLED MUNDA AIRFIELD, 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE GULF, FOR THE THIRD TIME AND WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT IN ALL THOSE NIGHT FORAYS, OUR NAVY WAS SOFTENING UP THE JAPANESE BASES AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, AT BAIROKO ON NEW GEORGIA BETWEEN VILA AND MUNDA, AND AT MUNDA FOR THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE ON THE MIDDLE SOLOMONS POSITIONS.

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THE ACTUAL OFFENSIVE FINALLY BROUGHT THE JAPANESE FLEET UNITS DOWN FOR BATTLE -- AN EVENT WHICH THE SAILORS ON OUR SHIPS HAD PRAYED FOR EACH TIME THEY WENT UP THE SOLOMONS' "SLOT" TO POUR SHELLS INTO JAPANESE SUPPLY DUMPS, AIR FIELD AND BIVOUAC AREAS UNDER THE COCONUT PALMS OF THE VILA STARTHMORE PLANTATION.

AT LAST, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, THE MIKADO'S IMPERIAL NAVY HAS CHALLENGED OUR GROWING WARSHIP POSS S. SES '9758 PACIFIC FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE FIGHTING LAST FALL.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE JAPANESE REFUSED TO RISK A FLEET BATTLE EARLY IN FEBRUARY, WHEN OUR NAVY STOOD BY IN FORCE TO ENGAGE THEM IN ANY ATTEMPT BY SEA TO SAVE THEIR TOTTERING POSITION ON GUADALCANAL.

(THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SGT. HARRY S.BOLSER, 312 MACON AVENUE, LOUISVILLE, KY., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

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(ADVANCE)(AB) SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-CAPTAIN ROBERT B.FRASER OF (27 PROSPECT STREET), GENESEO, N.Y., COMMANDED A SQUADRON OF TEN FIGHTERS AND DIVE BOMBERS WHICH INTERCEPTED 35 JAPANESE ZEROS AND SIX ENEMY BOMBERS, KNOCKING OUT 16 ZEROS AND FIVE BOMBERS.

THE ENEMY PLANES, STALKING TWO AMERICAN SHIPS LAST FEBRUARY, WERE SURPRISED NEAR SAVO ISLAND, A REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID. CAPTAIN FRASER AND HIS TWO WINGMEN KNOCKED OFF FIVE BOMBERS, AND THE SIXTH, CAUGHT BETWEEN FIRE FROM THE CAPTAIN'S AND WINGMEN'S GUNS, MADE A SUICIDE DIVE INTO A DESTROYER, SINKING IT.

IN THE SAME ACTION, LIEUT.JAMES G.PERCY, 21, OF SAN FRANCISCO, ONE OF THE MARINE CORPS YOUNGEST ACES, SHOT DOWN FOUR ZEROS IN FIVE MINUTES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 11.MOVED JULY 7.)

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BY J.NORMAN LODGE

WITH U.S.OCCUPATION FORCES ON RENDOVA ISLAND,JULY 1 (DELAYED) (AP)-JAPANESE SOLDIERS FLED SO SUDDENLY BEFORE THE INVADING AMERICANS ON THIS CENTRAL SOLOMONS ISLAND THAT THEIR BREAKFAST RICE WAS FOUND STILL BOILING.

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SOME RAN TO SNIPER POSTS ON STUMPS AND IN TREE TOPS WHEN THE UNITED STATES DOUGHBOYS SWARMED ASHORE YESTERDAY IN THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

THE JOB OF FERRETING OUT THE SNIPERS CONTINUED TODAY, AND AS I SAT ATOP A CORAL OUTCROPPING, BALANCING MY TYPEWRITER ON MY KNEES BECAUSE OF LACK OF A MORE SUITABLE PLACE, THERE WAS AN OCCASIONAL ZING OF A JAPANESE .25 CALIBRE BULLET GOING THROUGH THE COCONUT TREES.

NO ONE PAID MUCH ATTENTION. GENERALS SAT WITHOUT STEEL HELMETS, HARDLY BREAKING THEIR CONVERSATIONS.

MAJOR MARTIN F.CLEMENTS, CHIEF OF THE ARMY'S SOLOMONS GUARDS, AND LIEUTENANT F.A."SNOWY" RHOADS REPORTED COMING ONTO ONE KITCHEN WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD LEFT THEIR BOILING RICE.

THE TWO OFFICERS AND THEIR NATIVE GUARDS ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 25 JAPANESE MARINES IN THE SECTOR OF THE ISLAND THEY INVADED.

THEN THERE WAS LIEUTENANT ELLIS SATTERTHWAITE WHO, INVESTIGATING A CRUDE HUT, HEARD A NOISE IN THE DOORWAY. HE TURNED AND SAW A JAPANESE STARING IN. THE YOUNG OFFICER, THE QUICKER ON THE DRAW, FIRED AND THE ENEMY SOLDIER FELL.

LIEUTENANT SATTERTHWAITE SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW WHO WAS MORE SURPRISED -- HE OR THE JAPANESE. "I THOUGHT I WOULD FIND SOME SOUVENIRS INSIDE," HE SAID, "BUT I'M SATISFIED AS IT IS."

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LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID M.ROSS OF 10 WONAINE COURT, BEREA, KY., WAS LEADING HIS REGIMENT IN AN ASSAULT WHEN ONE BULLET NIPPED HIS UPPER ARM AND ANOTHER RUINED HIS CANTEEN. HE REFUSED TO RETIRE AND CALMLY PUT ON HIS FIRST AID BANDAGE HIMSELF. THEN HE CONTINUED FORWARD.

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WHILE UNITS OF ALL SERVICES PARTICIPATED IN THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE RENDOVA OCCUPATION, THE ACTUAL STORMING AND FIGHTING WAS THE ARMY'S SHOW.

TROOPS PARTICIPATING WERE EXCELLENTLY TRAINED FOR JUNGLE FIGHTING. THEIR MORALE WAS HIGH AND THEY HAVE REASON TO HATE THE ENEMY.

THEY ARE IN COMPLETE COMMAND OF RENDOVA ISLAND, LOOKING FORWARD TO THEIR CHANCE TO DRIVE ON TO NEW GEORGIA AND EVENTUALLY INTO TOKYO.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

UNITED STATES AIR HEADQUARTERS, GUADALCANAL, JULY 3 (DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE AIRMEN, WHO HAVE LOST AT LEAST 136 PLANES IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS FIGHTING, AVOID TANGLING TODAY WITH THE DEADLY UNITED STATES FIGHTERS.

ARMY GROUND TROOPS, WITH THE SOLID AIR COVER THUS PROVIDED, WERE CONSOLIDATING EASILY SEIZED POSITIONS ON RENDOVA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS. UP TO NOW THE LAND FORCES ON RENDOVA HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO ONLY ONE AIR ATTACK.

(A COMMUNIQUE JULY 7 FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE JAPANESE HAD RETURNED TO THE AIR ASSAULT UPON RENDOVA THE PREVIOUS DAY AND INFLICTED SOME DAMAGE. BUT THE ENEMY CONTINUED TO PAY A HIGH PRICE FOR WHAT RESULTS HE MANAGED TO OBTAIN. HIS TOTAL PLANE LOSSES IN THE SOLOMONS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 6 -- THE FIRST OF THE NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE -- REACHED 164.)

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UNITED STATES AIR HEADQUARTERS, [illegible] 13AF, 1ST AND CENTRAL SOLOMONS FIGHTING BY ERICKSON XXX REACHED 16[illegible]

IN THREE BLOWS DURING THE DAY, 13TH U.S.ARMY AIFORCE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND NAVY DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS, SMECKED THE ENEMY'S MUNDA POINT BIVOUAC WITH NEARLY 50 TONS OF BOMBS.

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DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE GROUND, ALL THE CRAFT RETURNED SAFELY. THE DIVE BOMBERS FINISHED OFF THE ATTACK BY STRAFING THE JAPANESE.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL WHO ACCOMPANIED ARMY TROOPS MAKING THE RENDOVA ISLAND LANDING JUNE 30 TOLD CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THE INVASION WAS PROGRESSING ENTIRELY SATISFACTORILY.

HE POINTED OUT THAT ONE IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN THE INITIAL PHASE WAS QUICK EMPLACEMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTERIES ON THE NORTH SHORE OF RENDOVA AND SMALL RENARD INLET ISLANDS. THESE BATTERIES HAVE BEEN BLASTING MUNDA POINT AND COVER THE WATERS BETWEEN RENDOVA AND MUNDA.

"OF COURSE," THE GENERAL SAID, "OUR PLAN DIDN'T HINGE ON GETTING THIS ARTILLERY IN BUT IT'S CERTAINLY A NICE THING TO HAVE."

THE FIGHTER PLANE PILOTS PROTECTING THE OPERATION, HE SAID, "HAVE DONE ONE GREAT JOB. THEY ARE THE ONES WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING MOST OF THIS THING SO FAR."

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TWO JAPANESE BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO SNEAK IN UNDER THE LOW CLOUD COVER FRIDAY AND HIT OUR POSITIONS ON RENDOVA. SOME CASUALTIES WERE ACKNOWLEDGED BUT THERE WERE NO HITS ON SUPPLIES OR SHIPS.

THAT NIGHT THE ENEMY FOLLOWED UP WITH THEIR ATTEMPT TO BRING UP WARSHIPS TO SHELL NEWLY WON AMERICAN POSITIONS BUT THE SHELLING BY THE FOUR DESTROYERS, WHICH SLIPPED INTO BLANCHE CHANNEL BETWEEN RENDOVA AND NEW GEORGIA, WAS INEFFECTIVE.

ABOUT 25 ZEROS APPROACHED HIGH OVER RENDOVA FRIDAY AFTERNOON BUT TURNED BACK, WITHOUT ATTACKING, IN AN APPARENT MANEUVER TO DRAW OUR FIGHTERS INTO A SCRAMBLE.

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IF THE TACTIC WAS INTENDED TO OPEN THEHWAY FOR A BOMBER ATTACK IT FAILED BECAUSE ONLY ARMY LIGHTNINGS FLYING OVER TOP COVER ENGAGED THE ENEMY. IN THIS HIGH SKIRMISHING FIVE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN, WITH A LOSS OF THREE LIGHTNINGS.

A CAMOUFLAGED JAPANESE CARGO SHIP WAS HIT FRIDAY AFTERNOON IN BAIROKO HARBOR, NORTH OF MUNDA, BY BOMBS FROM ARMY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS. THEY MADE RUNS A LITTLE MORE THAN 100 FEET ABOVE THE TARGET AND SCORED FIVE HITS ON THE 2,500-TON SHIP.

THE PILOTS IN THE ATTACK, WHO ALSO ACT AS BOMBARDIERS, WE[illegible] FIRST LIEUTENANT OSCAR VORDAHL OF SPOKANE, WASH.; CAPTAIN JO[illegible] WHEELER OF BROWNWOOD, TEX.; FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM G. SCHAUFFLER, 3RD, OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., AND SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM T.MORRISON OF AMENIA, N.Y.

NAVAL BATTLE (WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA)

BY NORMAN BELL

WITH UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, JULY 7-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NAVY FINALLY HAS TAKEN THE SURFACE BATTLE CHANCE IN KULA GULF WHICH IT REPEATEDLY DECLINED TO ACCEPT IN THE PAST.

I STOOD ON THE CAPTAIN'S FIGHTING PLATFORM OF A UNITED STATES CRUISER IN THE NARROW GULF BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA

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ISLANDS ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO AND WATCHED GUNFIRE SPLIT THE NIGHT AS SHELLS POURED INTO ENEMY POSITIONS.

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THE NIPPONESE FLEET, WHICH THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR HAVE ANNOUNCED TOOK A BEATING IN THE GULF JULY 5-6, WAS SIGNIFICANTLY ABSENT DURING THE BOMBARDMENT I WITNESSED MAY 13. OUR SHIPS WERE CHALLENGED ONLY BY SHORE BATTERIES AND TORPEDO BOATS WHICH FLITTED INEFFECTIVELY THROUGH THE DARKNESS.

NOR HAD THERE BEEN ANY SIGN OF ENEMY WARSHIPS ONLY A WEEK EARLIER -- THE NIGHT OF MAY 6 AND 7 -- WHEN I WENT WITH THE SAME TASK FORCE WELL NORTH OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING ON A SCOUTING EXPEDITION NEARLY TO THE ENEMY'S SHORTLAND AND BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS BASES.

THE MAY 13 BOMBARDMENT, IN FACT, WAS THE FOURTH CARRIED OUT VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED SINCE JANUARY. ON THAT SAME NIGHT OTHER UNITS OF THE SAME TASK FORCE SHELLED MUNDA AIRFIELD, 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE GULF, FOR THE THIRD TIME AND WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT IN ALL THOSE NIGHT FORAYS, OUR NAVY WAS SOFTENING UP THE JAPANESE BASES AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, AT BAIROKO ON NEW GEORGIA BETWEEN VILA AND MUNDA, AND AT MUNDA FOR THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE ON THE MIDDLE SOLOMONS POSITIONS.

THE ACTUAL OFFENSIVE FINALLY BROUGHT THE JAPANESE FLEET UNITS DOWN FOR BATTLE -- AN EVENT WHICH THE SAILORS ON OUR SHIPS HAD PRAYED FOR EACH TIME THEY WENT UP THE SOLOMONS' "SLOT" TO POUR SHELLS INTO JAPANESE SUPPLY DUMPS, AIR FIELD AND BIVOUAC AREAS UNDER THE COCONUT PALMS OF THE VILA STARTHMORE PLANTATION.

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AT LAST, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, THE MIKADO'S IMPERIAL NAVY HAS CHALLENGED OUR GROWING WARSHIP POWER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE FIGHTING LAST FALL.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE JAPANESE REFUSED TO RISK A FLEET BATTLE EARLY IN FEBRUARY, WHEN OUR NAVY STOOD BY IN FORCE TO ENGAGE THEM IN ANY ATTEMPT BY SEA TO SAVE THEIR TOTTERING POSITION ON GUADALCANAL.

NOW THE WAR SCENE HAS SHIFTED SOME 200 MILES NORTH, HALF WAY UP THE SOLOMONS "SLOT," WITH OUR NAVY PRESSING ITS CHALLENGE.

THE TROPICAL WEATHER IN THE AREA VARIES BUT LITTLE, WITH RAIN SQUALLS USUALLY DRIFTING AROUND. NIGHTS ARE ALWAYS WARM AND THE SEA, WITH A TEMPERATURE OF AROUND 86 DEGREES, IS USUALLY CALM.

THE NIGHT I WAS THERE IT TOOK THE BOMBARDING WARSHIPS ONLY 20 MINUTES TO MAKE THE CIRCLE OF THE EIGHT-MILE WIDE GULF AND POUR THE HUNDREDS OF TONS OF SHELLS AT THE TARGETS.

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THAT ATTACK HAD BEEN TIMED SO THAT THE HALF MOON, WHICH HAD BEEN STEADILY SINKING TOWARD THE HORIZON, RESTED FOR A MOMENT ON A 5,000 FOOT EXTINCT VOLCANO ON KOLOMBANGARA AND THEN SLID OUT OF SIGHT AS THE SHIPS SLIPPED INTO THE GULF.

THE ISLANDS -- KOLOMBANGARA TO THE NORTH AND WEST AND MOUNTAINOUS NEW GEORGIA TO THE SOUTH AND EAST -- WERE DARK MASSES.

DURING THE NEXT 15 MINUTES, JUST BEFORE 1 A.M., ALL EYES WERE STRAINED FOR ANY EVIDENCE THAT THE ENEMY WAS AWARE OF THE APPROACHING DANGER. NONE WAS OBSERVED.

THEN THE JAPANESE GAVE THEMSELVES AWAY. OBVIOUSLY UNAWARE OF GUNS POINTED AT THEM ONLY A FEW THOUSAND YARDS OFF SHORE, THEY SWITCHED ON A BATTERY OF AERIAL SEARCHLIGHTS.

THE LIGHTS WENT OFF AGAIN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AS THE BOMBARDMENT STARTED, WITH SOME SHIPS FIRING IN TIMED SALVOS AND SOME ALMOST

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CONTINUOUSLY. SHIPS REPEATEDLY WERE ILLUMINATED AGAINST THE NIGHT BY THE FLAMES OF THEIR OWN GUNS. DECKS SHOOK AND BULKHEADS BATTLED. MEN BRACED THEMSELVES AGAINST THE CONCUSSION.

AS THE BOMBARDMENT ENDED, THE SHIPS SPED OUT OF THE GULF, EVERY LOOKOUT WATCHING FOR ANY INTERCEPTING ENEMY FORCE.

BUT THE JAPANESE WERE NOT THEN READY FOR THE RISK WHICH NOW FINALLY THEY HAVE TAKEN.

30.24——5803

NAZI 'HOSTAGES' SLAIN BY BELGIAN PATRIOTS

NEW YORK, July 7.—(AP) The British radio, quoting a Belgian underground newspaper, reported today that Belgian patriots had executed 16 Germans in reprisal for the slaying of eight Belgians by Nazi occupation officials.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, quoted the paper as saying: "Eight Belgian hostages were murdered in Charleroi in February in retaliation for the execution of the Fascist Mayor Teufel. Then the Nazis were informed that the crime would be avenged.

"Now the promise has been fulfilled. For each of the murdered Belgian hostages, two Germans were executed."

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THE ANNOUNCER:

DR. UMBERTO BORELLI, PREFECT OF TARANTO -- "RETIRED."

DR. ALESSANDRO PERONE, FEDERAL SECRETARY OF TARANTO -- "DEPRIVED OF HIS POST."

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DR. ALFREDO MENDEL QUAESTER OF TARANTO -- "PLACED ON WAITING LIST."

EARLIER, THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED THE ROME RADIO AS SAYING FIVE MORE OFFICIALS HAD BEEN OUSTED FROM THE CHAMBER OF FASCIST CORPORATIONS. DETAILS WERE LACKING.

NEW YORK, JULY 7-(AP)-BECAUSE THEY SAT IN AT A BANQUET IN ITALY, TWO FASCIST PARTY OFFICIALS AND A PARTY MEMBER HAVE BEEN RELIEVED OF THEIR MEMBERSHIP CARDS, THE ROME RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ITALIAN BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S. MONITORS, EXPLAINED THAT BY ATTENDING THE FEAST THE EX-CARD HOLDERS WERE "INFRINGING THE MORAL LAWS THAT SHOULD REGULATE THE LIFE OF A COUNTRY AT WAR."

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THE OFFENDERS AND THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES, AS LISTED BY

NEW YORK, JULY 7-(AP)-THE "SURPRISING STUBBORNESS" OF U.S. FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY THE TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST TO ITALY WHICH SAID THE BATTLE RAGING IN THE SOLOMONS "WILL HAVE AN INCREDIBLE AND DECISIVE WEIGHT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT TREMENDOUS WAR."

THE BROADCAST, AS REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID "THE ENEMY

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LANDING ATTEMPT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS IS MOST STUBBORN IN AN INCREDIBLE WAY," AND ADDED:

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"THEIR EFFORTS ARE SIMPLY DESEPERATE. LET US ADMIT WITH COMPLETE FRANKNESS THE SURPRISING STUBBORNESS OF THE ENEMY."

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-MISS RUTH MITCHELL, ARDENT SUPPORTER OF THE SERBIAN GUERRILLA GENERAL DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, HAS ACCUSED THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION (OWI) OF TAKING SIDES IN YUGOSLAVIAN POLITICS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, AND DIRECTOR ELMER DAVIS HAS REPLIED WITH WHAT HE TERMED A "GENERAL AND COMPLETE DENIAL."

THE EXCHANGE WAS MADE PUBLIC BY OWI IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES.

MISS MITCHELL, SISTER OF THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM (BILLY) MITCHELL AND A RESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR MANY YEARS, WROTE DAVIS ASSERTING THAT OWI IS FOLLOWING A POLICY LINE FAVORABLE TO CROATS AND INIMICAL TO SERBS, THE TWO LEADING ELEMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA'S FACTIONAL DISPUTE HERE AND ABROAD.

DAVIS REPLIED:

"OUR POLICY IS THAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH RECOGNIZES AND SUPPORTS A UNITED YUGOSLAVIA. WE HAVE THE GREATEST ADMIRATION FOR GENERAL MIHAILOVIC AND FOR OTHER YUGOSLAVS WHO ARE FIGHTING THE COMMON ENEMY."

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MISS MITCHELL HAD CHARGED THE OWI'S POLICY TOWARD "THE FIGHTING SERBS" WAS "NOTHING SHORT OF CRIMINAL" AND WAS "STRICTLY PRO-CROAT."

HER SHARP ATTACK ON OWI FOLLOWED A LETTER WRITTEN BY DAVIS ON JUNE 10 TO SAMUEL WERLINICH, PRESIDENT OF THE SERB NATIONAL FEDERATION, IN WHICH DAVIS DECLARED THAT OWI, THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WERE ALARMED AT THE EDITORIAL TENDENCIES OF A SERBIAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, "THE AMERICAN SRBOBRAN (CORRECT)", PUBLISHED IN PUTTSBURGH.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DECLARATION OF FAITH IN ALLIED VICTORY OVER JAPAN--THE OUTSIDE LIMIT FOR WHICH HE DARINGLY SETS AT TWO YEARS--IS PLEASING TO READ ON THIS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF THE CHINO-JAP CONFLICT, ESPECIALLY COMING AS IT DOES FROM ONE OF THE GREATEST LEADERS OF OUR TIME.

HOWEVER, THIS STATEMENT WOULD BE DANGEROUSLY INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE GENERAL'S ACCOMPANYING CAUTION

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TO HIS PEOPLE THAT THE "PRESENT MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE GREATEST TRIALS." THE ALLIES HAVE BEFORE THEM "THE HARDEST STRETCH OF THE ROAD TO VICTORY."

AS MATTER OF FACT, WHILE SUCH ENCOURAGEMENT IS LEGITIMATE FOR THE HEAVILY BURDENED CHINESE PEOPLE, IT'S DOUBTFUL WHETHER IT IS PARTICULARLY BENEFICIAL FOR SOME OF CHINA'S ALLIES. IT'S LIKELY TO INSPIRE OVER-CONFIDENCE, AS WITNESS THE COMPLACENCE WHICH HAS DEVELOPED IN SOME PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE ALLIED VICTORY IN TUNISIA.

WE HAVE AN ECHO OF THIS SELF-SATISFACTION, I BELIEVE, IN WPB CHAIRMAN DONALD NELSON'S STATEMENT OF DECLINES IN THE OUTPUT OF GROUND ORDNANCE, MISCELLANEOUS MUNITIONS AND MERCHANT VESSELS, WHICH HE CHARACTERIZES AS A "VERY SERIOUS MATTER." ONLY THE OTHER DAY LIEUT. GENERAL BREHON SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY SUPPLY FORCES, REPORTED IN THE MAGAZINE MILL AND FACTORY A SHOCKING SHORTAGE

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OF WEAPONS AND MATERIEL FOR THE ARMY. HE ATTRIBUTED THIS IN PART TO OVER-CONFIDENCE DUE TO FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FRONT.

THIS COLUMN HAS MAINTAINED THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC COULD STAND GOOD NEWS WITHOUT BECOMING COMPLACENT. PASSAGE OF TIME, HOWEVER, CAUSES ONE TO WONDER WHETHER THIS JUDGMENT IS CORRECT. MAYBE THE PROPAGANDA EXPERTS WHO INSIST THAT IT'S NECESSARY TO FEED THE PEOPLE BAD NEWS IN ORDER TO KEEP THEM IN FIGHTING MOOD, AREN'T SO FAR WRONG, ABHORRENT AS THE IDEA MUST BE TO MOST FOLK.

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ANYWAY, AS REGARDS CHINA WE ARE TELLING NOTHING LESS THAN THE COLD TRUTH WHEN WE POINT OUT THAT HER MAIN ASSET AT THIS MOMENT IS THE MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT OF HER PEOPLE WHO FOR SIX YEARS HAVE ENDURED SUFFERING WHICH WOULD HAVE BROKEN MANY NATIONS. THIS WILL TO WIN, PLUS VAST REACHES OF TERRITORY TO SWAP WITH THE INVADERS FOR TIME, HAS ENABLED THEM TO HOLD OUT.

WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT CHINA'S ABILITY TO ASSUME MAJOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, OR EVEN WITHSTAND ENEMY ATTACKS, DEPENDS ON THE ASSISTANCE WHICH AMERICA AND THE OTHER ALLIES CAN GIVE HER. GENERAL CHIANG HAS COMPARATIVELY FEW RESOURCES AT HIS DISPOSAL, EITHER TO MAKE WAR OR TO SUSTAIN ANYTHING LIKE NORMAL LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE UNOCCUPIED REGIONS.

THERE'S NO REASON TO DOUBT CHIANG'S VIEW THAT HIS GREAT COUNTRY WILL HOLD OUT AND PARTICIPATE WITH THE OTHER ALLIES IN VICTORY. AT THE SAME TIME WE SHALL BE STARRY-EYED INDEED IF WE DON'T SEE THAT HE MUST BE BANKING ON ALLIED AID TO TURN THE TRICK.

THE THING THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT IS WHETHER THEY CAN MAKE THEIR HELP EFFECTIVE SOON ENOUGH TO SAVE CHINA FROM COLLAPSE.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG TODAY ISSUED AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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TO STRIKE IN FORCE AT JAPAN IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE HE FEELS THIS IS THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT "TO REAP GREAT RESULTS" IN REDUCING THE TIME OF FINAL VICTORY. HE DECLARES NIPPON NOW "IS AT HER WEAKEST AS HER READY RESOURCES ARE APPROACHING A POINT OF EXHAUSTION."

GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, CHINESE WAR MINISTER, ALSO ESTIMATES THAT JAPAN HAS SUFFERED 3,000,000 CASUALTIES AND SAYS SHE IS FACING AN ACUTE MANPOWER SHORTAGE. HE FURTHER ASSERTS THAT NIPPON IS FAR WEAKER IN SEA STRENGTH, HAS NOT MORE THAN 3,000 FIRST LINE WARPLANES AND HAS BEEN SURPASSED BY THE ALLIES IN THE AIR, AND HAS DIFFICULT MATERIEL AND FOOD PROBLEMS.

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AS THOUGH TO EMPHASIZE THE STATEMENTS OF THE GREAT CHIANG AND HIS WAR MINISTER, WE GET THE REPORT OF ANOTHER AMERICAN NAVAL TRIUMPH OVER THE JAPS IN THE SOLOMONS. MEAGER DETAILS INDICATE THAT, AS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX PUTS IT, "THE JAPS HAVE TAKEN ANOTHER DAMNED GOOD LICKING." APPARENTLY WE HAVE TORN A FURTHER GREAT HOLE IN THE FLEET WHICH REPRESENTS MUCH OF JAPAN'S STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC.

ALL THIS IS ENCOURAGING TO THE ALLIES, BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT WE HAVE BEFORE US A TITANIC JOB OF BLASTING THE JAPS OUT OF THEIR HOLD ON CHINA AND OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES. TIME IS OF VAST IMPORTANCE.

THE LINE IS SO FINELY DRAWN THAT ANYTHING WHICH CAUSES GREAT DELAY IN THE EXECUTION OF OUR PLANS MIGHT PRODUCE A DISASTER. COMPLACENCE HERE AT HOME MIGHT EASILY DO IT.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 8 - 1943

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES SANK "ONE ENEMY CRUISER" AND SET ANOTHER AFIRE SUNDAY NIGHT IN KULA GULF AND THAT TORPEDO BOATS THE FOLLOWING MORNING

SANK THREE WAR VESSELS.

THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MADE NO MENTION OF JAPANESE LOSSES IN CONTRAST TO WASHINGTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SIX JAPANESE WARSHIPS PROBABLY WERE SUNK AND FOUR DAMAGED AT THE COST OF ONE CRUISER. THE JAPANESE FOR THE FIRST TIME ADMITTED ALLIED LANDINGS ON THE ISLAND OF NEW GEORGIA, SAYING TROOPS CAME ASHORE THERE AT SEVERAL POINTS. JUL 8 - 1943

EXCEPT FOR WASHINGTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LOSS OF A CRUISER AND OF THE 2,100-TON U.S. DESTROYER STRONG SUNDAY NIGHT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE JAPANESE CLAIMS.

THE JAPANESE WAR BULLETIN ALSO ASSERTED THAT JAPANESE NAVAL PLANES SHOT DOWN TEN AIRPLANES MONDAY OVER KULA GULF.

around the Munda air base.

While the main forces which landed north and east of Munda on Monday were consolidating positions, advanced patrols beat off the Japanese in a clash which occurred near Elelo only three miles east of the Munda airfield. Its seizure would give the Americans a base within fighter range of the enemy air fortress of Rabaul, New Britain.

Japs Raid Rendova

The only attempts by the Japanese to loosen the tightening American squeeze on the Munda area yesterday were a light air raid on Rendova island, held by United States forces within artillery shelling distance of the air base, and a futile effort by a small party of Japanese to land from a barge on Dugiri islet, just off Rendova's northeast coast.

The battle for control of the air over New Georgia, where enemy losses to date approximate 190, slackened in intensity yesterday but the American planes maintained punishing blows against Munda's sources of supply and air support on bases in the islands above it.

Bombers Aid Jungle Fighters

At the other end of the 700-mile arc of the Allies' offensive where ground patrols have been pushing area 90 miles northwest of Lae, New Guinea.

Two of the Japanese Zero losses were sustained among 10 intercepted by Allied fighters over the Bena Bena area. The interceptors had no losses.

Airdrome Bombed

On Timor, Mitchell medium bombers started fires in a night attack on the Japanese airdrome of Penfoei at Koepang. Some of the fires appeared to be burning planes.

After the Mitchells came big four-engined bombers at dawn to start more fires among barracks and in the hangars. Smoke from these fires could be seen for 50 miles.

Fourteen Zeros rose to intercept and three were shot down into the sea. Two others were listed as probably destroyed. They were smoking and losing altitude when last seen.

Avenger torpedo and Dauntless dive-bombers, with a fighter escort —a term growing more familiar for the Allies as their air bases move forward—sent their bomb loads into the supply dump and bivouac areas at Vila, on Kolombangara. Vila is the main supply depot for Munda,

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U. S. SUBS SINK TEN JAPANESE SUPPLY SHIPS; NAZIS DRIVE NEW WEDGE IN RUSSIAN LINES

2 ENEMY TANKERS AMONG VICTIMS OF UNDERSEA RAIDERS

U. S. Patrols Clash with Japs Three Miles from Munda.

JUL 9 1943

FOE RAIDS RENDOVA

Small Landing Party Repulsed on Beach of Nearby Island.

JUNGLE FIGHT RAGES

Bombers Hit Nipponese with 50 Tons of Explosive Near Salamaua.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Destruction of 10 Japanese transport and supply ships, important to the enemy's sprawling Pacific empire, was announced today by the Navy.

The ships were sunk by American submarines which also damaged four medium sized cargo vessels. The latest undersea blows to be reported against the enemy's merchant fleet raised to 283 the total number of enemy vessels which have been reported sunk or damaged by United States undersea craft in the Pacific since the war started.

This total consists of 200 ships sunk, 29 probably sunk and 54 damaged.

Transports Among Victims

Today's Navy communique described the ships destroyed as a large transport, a medium sized transport, two medium sized cargo vessels, one large and one medium sized tanker, one large cargo ship, one medium sized passenger-cargo ship, one small cargo vessel and one small schooner.

This communique came a little more than a week after the last previous war bulletin on American undersea operations against Japanese supply lines. The previous report was made by the Navy on June 28. There was no official comment as to whether the short time interval indicated a stepping up of the submarine campaign.

Secretary Knox said recently that the undersea force in the Pacific was being augmented steadily rather than by spurts and indicated that the increase had been quite substantial as a result of a steady buildup in American production.

The Navy gave no details of the operations in which these Japanese ships were destroyed.

U. S. Troops Battle 3 Miles from Munda

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Friday, July 9—(AP) American Marine and Army ground patrols pushed forward Thursday from the landing beachheads they established on New Georgia to feel out the Japanese defense perimeter toward the Japanese air base of Salamaua, New Guinea, for the second time in as many days a great weight of bombs blasted a path for the jungle fighters. Mitchell bombers dropped nearly 50 tons of high explosives on enemy troops, buildings and on jungle tracks connecting outlying villages with Salamaua. Only the day before 58 tons of bombs were concentrated on a jungle area, facilitating the capture of an important hill position.

Allied bombers struck at the sources of supply for Munda by dropping 21 tons of bombs on Vila, on Kolombangara island, and 23 tons on the Buin-Faisi sector of the northern Solomons.

Five Japanese Zeros were destroyed over Kopenag, Dutch Timor, and over the Bena Bena area 90 miles northwest of Lae, New Guinea.

Two of the Japanese Zero losses were sustained among 10 intercepted by Allied fighters over the Bena Bena area. The interceptors had no losses.

Airdrome Bombed

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Avenger torpedo and Dauntless dive-bombers, with a fighter escort —a term growing more familiar for the Allies as their air bases move forward—sent their bomb loads into the supply dump and bivouac areas at Vila, on Kolombangara. Vila is the main supply depot for Munda, across the Kula gulf on New Georgia.

The bombs for the Buin-Faisi sector were delivered upon the Kahili airdrome of the enemy which is on the southern tip of Bougainville. One of our heavy bombers in the raid failed to return.

The communique added no further details to the Navy victory in the Kula gulf above Munda July 5-6 in which the Japanese were reported to have lost at least nine and possibly 11 destroyers and cruisers at a cost to the United States of the 9,700 ton cruiser Helena.

Closing of the pincers on Munda would cut that air base off from Bairoko and the Japanese supply depot at Vila plantation, across Kula Gulf on Kolombangara island.

This would force the Munda garrison to fight with supplies on hand only or risk the costly task of supplying the base by sea.

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30.24 — 5807

U. S. TROOPS PUSH TOWARD KEY AIR BASE

Its Seizure Would Give Americans Field Within Range Of Rabaul

JUL 9 - 1943 MCDANIEL

Allied Planes Clearing Path To Salamaua For Jungle Fighters

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Friday*, July 9—American marine and army ground patrols pushed forward yesterday from the landing beachheads they established on New Georgia to feel out the Japanese defense perimeter around the Munda air base.

While the main forces which landed north and east of Munda on Monday were consolidating positions, advanced patrols beat off the Japanese in a clash which occurred near Elelo, only three miles east of the Munda airfield. Its seizure would give the Americans a base within fighting range of the enemy air fortress of Rabaul, New Britain.

Light Jap Raid On Rendova

The only attempts by the Japanese to loosen the tightening American squeeze on the Munda area yesterday were a light air raid on Rendova Island, held by United States forces within artillery shelling distance of the air base, and a futile effort by a small party of Japanese to land from a barge on Dugiri Islet, just off Rendova's northeast coast.

The battle for control of the air over New Georgia, where enemy losses to date approximate 190, slackened in intensity yesterday, but the American planes maintained punishing blows against Munda's sources of supply and air support on bases in the islands above it.

Push On Toward Salamaua

At the other end of the 700-mile arc of the Allies' offensive where ground patrols have been pushing toward the Japanese air base of Salamaua, New Guinea, for the second time in as many days a great weight of bombs blasted a path for the jungle fighters.

Mitchell bombers dropped nearly fifty tons of high explosives on enemy troops, buildings and on jungle tracks connecting outlying villages with Salamaua. Only the day before fifty-eight tons of bombs were concentrated on a jungle area, facilitating the capture of an important hill position.

21 Tons Of Bombs Hit Vila

Allied bombers struck at the sources of supply for Munda by dropping twenty-one tons of bombs on Vila, on Kolombangara Island, and twenty-three tons on the Buin-Faisi sector of the northern Solomons.

[The Toyko newspaper *Asahi* was quoted in Berlin as conceding that the Allies are pushing forward in the Solomons and also are exerting heavy pressure in New Guinea.]

Five Japanese Zeros were destroyed over Koepang, Dutch Timor, and over the Bena Bena area ninety miles northwest of Lae, New Guinea.

NEW LANDINGS PINCH ENEMY IN JUNGLE TRAP

JUL 9 - 1943

Americans Seek to Cut Off Airfield From New Georgia Ports.

KULA GULF CLASH DESCRIBED

Foe Caught in Trap—Halsey's Gunners Shattered Fleet in 15 Minutes.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 8 (A. P.).—United States jungle fighters battled today within six miles of the Japanese air base on Munda from two new landing points on New Georgia Island, in the central Solomons area, where the enemy's hold has been weakened by a crushing naval defeat.

The new landings were disclosed today by Gen. MacArthur in a communique which also contained the news that in the warship engagement during the darkness of July 5-6 above Munda, in the Kula Gulf, at least nine, and possibly eleven, Japanese cruisers and destroyers were sunk against the loss of the cruiser U. S. S. Helena.

[A dispatch quoting sources at the South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said no other American warship even sustained damage in the engagement and that most of the more than 800 reported aboard the cruiser Helena were saved.]

The growing weight of the Pacific offensive began to tell against Japan at the other end of the 700-mile arc as well. Gen. MacArthur announced that in the jungle fight on the approaches to the Jap air base of Salamaua, New Guinea, Australian troops captured Observation Hill, between Salamaua and Mubo after its Jap defenders had been killed or demoralized by 106 tons of bombs dropped in less than forty-five minutes by Boston attack planes, Mitchell and Liberator bombers.

The land situation in the New Georgias was described today as very satisfactory, United States forces were still shelling and bombing Munda and making normal strikes against targets on Kolombangara, Ballale, Shortland and Kahili Islands.

Munda Is Bracketed.

The new landings, which increased the peril to Munda, were made Monday, today's communique disclosed. After American warships in the Kula Gulf had shelled Munda's supply base at Bairoko Anchorage before dawn Monday, the troops swarmed ashore at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko. That landing point is above Munda.

Monday night, other American forces stormed ashore at Zanana, six miles east of Munda. They fanned out in patrols and latest reports were that some of them were fighting the Japanese along the Barike River.

It was before dawn the following morning that American warships made contact in the Kula Gulf above the scene of the latest landing operations with a Japanese cruiser-destroyer force. The surprised enemy was struck swift and telling blows by the guns of our warships, today's communique said.

"In the first phase of the engagement, four or five hostile destroyers were struck by smashing broadsides that within five minutes destroyed or set afire the entire group," it related. "Three or possibly four enemy light cruisers were then taken under fire. All were either sunk or afire within fifteen minutes. One was beached."

Later while the cruiser Helena's survivors were being rescued, "our destroyers intercepted and sank two of three enemy ships attempting to escape from the gulf and damaged the third."

[The dispatch from Admiral Halsey's headquarters said American warships trapped a numerically superior enemy force in the narrow gulf at close range and forced them to fight.]

While American Corsair fighters were in the air yesterday patrolling above Rendova Island, which we seized on June 30 with in artillery shelling distance of Munda, and over our landing forces at Zanana, they encountered Jap bombers escorted by fifty-eight Zeros. The resultant dogfights increased to approximately 190 the number of planes the enemy has expended trying to wrest mastery of the skies over the central Solomons from the Americans.

Out of that latest force of raiders, the Corsairs shot down three bombers and nine Zeros at a cost of only one of their own.

Our own planes got in some heavy blows. Above the Kula Gulf on Kolombangara Island, Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless divebombers, escorted by Wildcat fighters, blasted the Japanese air base area at Vila with twenty-eight tons of bombs. Later Mitchell medium bombers, escorted by Lightnings and Warhawks, expanded the attack.

MARINES DRIVE JAPS OFF HIGH CLIFF INTO SEA

JUL 9 - 1943

Spectacular Capture Of Strategic Viru Harbor Is Described

Yanks Spring Surprise Rear Attack After Jungle March

By J. NORMAN LODGE

(Associated Press Correspondent)

With American Invasion Forces in New Georgia, July 5 (Delayed). United States Marines borrowed a page from the bloody Japanese notebook marked "Singapore" to capture strategic Viru harbor.

The Marines sprang a rear attack on Japanese troops around the harbor area after four days of a circuitous, slogging march through the jungles to reach their objective.

Then screaming Leathernecks drove undetermined numbers of the enemy off a 130-foot cliff into the sea and sent others fleeing into the jungle.

Harbor Made Safe

That's how they made the harbor safe for the New Georgia invasion.

The captain leading the marine force admitted that had he known the difficulties he never would have attempted the coup.

He also disclosed that the Marines spearheaded the direct invasion of New Georgia by landing at Segi June 20 and remained inactive until the full central Solomons offensive got under way a week later.

Surprised Japs

They were charged with the responsibility of the attack on Viru harbor from the rear and by this move surprised the defending Japanese, who were prepared for a frontal attack.

The surprise attack — copying the method by which the Japanese overwhelmed Singapore—came after the marines had made a heart-breaking jungle trip.

During the 30-mile trek the leathernecks were harrassed by snipers and occasionally ran into machine-gun nests, which they wiped out in short order.

Sergt. Howard Biggerstaff, combat correspondent from Cincinnati, described the tortuous trip.

"Our two companies left the night of June 27 in rubber boats

(*Continued from Page 1*)

for a native village north of our landing point and we reached there four and a half hours later.

Harried From The Rear

"Early the next morning the hike began. During the first day, a group of from 20 to 40 Japs began hitting our rear and we dispatched a detachment to take care of them. We killed eighteen of their men.

"The last platoon of our column charged up a hill in the face of machine-gun fire, throwing grenades and routing nests.

"One kid was shot in the right knee during the fracas. He stumbled, fell sideways, breaking his right ankle. But, in spite of intense pain, he insisted on continuing.

Kept Going Three Days

"We bandaged his knee and ankle and he kept going for three more days with the help of a couple of native guides, and participated in the final assault.

"We constantly fought off Jap snipers during June 29 and 30.

"We were scheduled to reach Viru the thirtieth but constant fighting held us up until July 1, when we reached the jungle behind Viru.

"The Japs occupied native villages at both sides of the harbor. It took a couple of platoons to gain the lesser objective, while the main body stormed the opposite side of the harbor.

Terrific Din

"It was shortly after 8 A. M. when we struck.

"The din was terrific—machine-gun fire, grenades, automatic weapons; our men swearing, yelling and Japs shouting *'banzai.'*"

Biggerstaff estimated there were more than one hundred Japanese at Viru. Sixty-odd were killed.

"Our men," he continued, "encountered two machine-gun nests on a hill slope and wiped out one and routed the crew of the other.

Trees Felled, Snipers And All

"We charged up the slope 800 yards from the harbor amid the main Jap defenses, consisting of a dozen machine-gun nests covered by trees, which hid snipers.

"A special demolition squad took care of most of the nests, and felled trees, snipers and all.

"We reached the village shortly after noon. Firing ceased at 1.15 P. M. The village was piled high with dead Japs.

Army Troops Land

"Army troops began landing from ships in the harbor that afternoon. Jap shore batteries were destroyed by our dive-bombers.

"The main battle was over, but next morning a marine patrol encountered a solitary Jap, who took one look and jumped off a 130-foot cliff, screaming as if a million banshees were after him.

"The rest of the Jap troops—possibly more than 100—took to the hills, trying to reach Munda. We chased them. Many more took the cliff route out, preferring to lose life rather than face."

During the capture of Viru an unidentified marine sergeant passed a presumably dead Japanese. But he got a chill as he noticed that one eye of the fallen foe was following him. Taking no chance, the devil dog drew his pistol and fired twice, just in case the Japanese was feigning.

The invading force coming from the sea was delighted that threatening Japanese guns had been wiped out and readily opened their seabags to supply the marines with razors, soap, towels, clothing, smokes and hot food.

Jap Warship Losses Rise to Nine

2 Others Possibly Sunk in Kula Gulf Trap Set by American Navy

SPENCER

By The Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 8.—United States jungle fighters battled today within six miles of the Japanese air base on Munda from two new landing points on New Georgia Island, in the Central Solomons area where the enemy's hold has been weakened by a crushing naval defeat.

The new landings were disclosed today by General Douglas MacArthur in a communique which also

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contained the news that in the warship engagement during the darkness of July 5-6 above Munda in the Kula Gulf at least nine and possibly 11 Japanese cruisers and destroyers were sunk against the loss of the American cruiser Helena.

A despatch quoting sources at the South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said no other American warship even sustained damage in the engagement and that most of the more than 800 reported aboard the cruiser Helena were saved.

Weight Begins to Tell

The growing weight of the Pacific offensive began to tell against Japan at the other end of the 700-mile arc as well. General MacArthur announced that in the jungle fight on the approaches to the Japanese air base of Salamaua, New Guinea, Australian troops cauptred Observation Hill between Salamaua and Mubo after its Japanese defenders has been killed or demoralized by 106 tons of bombs dropped in less than 45 minutes by Boston attack planes, Mitchell and Liberator bombers.

The new landings which increased the peril to Munda were made Monday, today's communique disclosed. After American warships in the Kula Gulf had shelled Munda's supply base at Bairoko Anchorage before dawn Monday, the troops swarmed ashore at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko. That landing point is above Munda.

Monday night, other American forces stormed ashore at Zanan, six miles east of Munda. They fanned out in patrols and latest reports were that some of them were fighting the Japanese along the Barike River.

Enemy Was Surprised

It was before dawn the following morning that American warships made contact in the Kula Gulf above the scene of the latest landing operations with a Japanese cruiser-destroyer force.

The surprised enemy was struck swift and telling blows by the guns of our warships, today's communique said.

"In the first phase of the engagement, four or five hostile destroyers were struck by smashing broadsides that within five minutes destroyed or set afire the entire group," it related.

"Three or possibly four enemy light cruisers were then taken under fire. All were either sunk or afire within 15 minutes. One was beached."

Later, while the cruiser Helena's survivors were being rescued, "our destroyers intercepted and sank two of three enemy ships attempting to escape from the gulf and damaged the third."

The despatch from Admiral Halsey's headquarters described this phase of the battle by saying that two American destroyers blocked the path of a light cruiser and two destroyers attempting to sneak to safer waters. Our ships definitely sank the cruiser and one destroyer and damaged the second destroyer, it added.

Bombed Ships Explode

After daylight U. S. Army and Nav fliers found two damaged enemy destroyers stranded off Kolombangara and attacked them heavily, the despatch continued. Medium and dive bombers scored several direct hits on each destroyer. The two craft burned furiously and then exploded. They are a total loss.

The Japanese force was numerically superior to the Americans, the despatch declared, and were trapped in the narrow gulf at close range and forced to fight our warships.

Previously, General MacArthur's headquarters had listed the enemy's Kula Gulf losses as six ships probably sunk and four damaged.

While American Corsair fighters were in the air yesterday patrolling above Randova Island, which U. S. forces seized June 30 within artillery shelling distance of Munda, and over American landing forces at Zanana, they encountered Japanese bombers escorted by 58 Zeros. The resultant dogfights increased to approximately 190 the number of planes the enemy has expended trying to wrest mastery of the skies over the central Solomons from the Americans.

Shot Down 12 Jap Planes

Out of the latest force of raiders, the Corsairs shot down three bombers and nine Zeros at a cost of only one of their own. The communique today did not make clear whether the raiders succeeded in breaking through to their targets.

American planes got in some heavy blows. Above the Kula Gulf on Kolombangara Island, Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Wildcat fighters, blasted the Japanese air base area at Vila with 28 tons of bombs. Later, Mitchell medium bombers, escorted by Lightnings and Warhawks, expanded the attack.

Over the New Guinea jungle front, in addition to the aerial bombardment of Observation Hill, Allied planes bombed and strafed the Japanese at Bobdubi, within five miles of Salamaua, and raided the supply barge sector of Labu lagoon above Salamaua near Lae.

Details on Raids Added

Elaborating on a Navy announcement in Washington, the communique said that four-engined Liberators and Fortresses have struck at the Japanese behind-the-lines air force in the Buin-Faisi area in the Northern Solomons. They dropped 45 tons of bombs while enemy warships and shore batteries fired at them, then fought off Japanese fighters on the way home. Two bombers failed to return. The bombs started fires at the Kahili-Ballale airdromes which sent up heavy clouds of smoke, some rising 4,000 feet.

In later reports of a Japanese air raid in force made ineffectively on Darwin, Australia, Tuesday, ten bombers and two fighters out of the 58 which came over were listed as destroyed and four other planes damaged. It previously was disclosed that seven intercepting Spitfires were downed but a majority of the pilots was saved.

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18 Japanese Captured By Trobriands Natives

Survivors of Bismarck Sea Battle Outwitted by Chief

KIRIWINA ISLAND, Trobriand Group, July 8 (AP).—Outsmarted by the ruling chieftain of the Trobriand Islands, eighteen Japanese were captured here by Kiriwina natives and turned over to the Australian Army, it was disclosed today.

The Japanese were survivors of the battle of the Bismarck Sea and landed on Kiriwina last March. The natives brought them to Omafkana, the capital of the Trobriand Islands and headquarters for Chief Mitakata.

The chief ordered the Japanese fed and then advised them they probably would be apprehended by the Australians unless they split into smaller parties of three each. The natives led the Japanese parties on separate tracks. Native police boys then captured and took them to the Australian administrative officer, the only white man on the island, at Losula Government Station.

Mitakata, one of the few Kiriwinas boasting the luxury of a harem and a food house containing twenty tons of vegetables, now has American troops camped on all sides.

Asked through an interpreter how he happened to divide the Japanese survivors into small parties, the chief cannily replied that he knew his men couldn't overpower eighteen at once but could take on three at a time without any trouble.

Tokio Offers Its Version

The Tokio radio, in a broadcast heard yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company said that in the six-day battle of Rendova Island and New Georgia thirty enemy warships had been sunk or damaged, and 120 enemy planes shot down. It listed the ship toll as follows: sunk, two cruisers, three warships, five destroyers, one torpedo boat, eight transports and ten "military" vessels; damaged, two cruisers, one destroyer, one torpedo boat and four transports.

NAZIS DRIVE NEW WEDGE IN BELGOROD LINE

Red Army's Position Declared Improved In Orel-Kursk Areas

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1,843 German Tanks And 810 Planes Destroyed In 4-Day Battle

McGAFFIN

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Friday*, July 9 — The fourth day of the powerful German offensive closed last night with the Nazis still struggling on the outer rim of the Kursk salient, although the Soviets officially announced that the German had driven still another tank wedge in the Belgorod sector below Kursk.

The Russian communique also said that Soviet counter-attacks had improved the Red army's position in the Orel-Kursk sectors, and that 304 more German tanks were destroyed or damaged during the day and 161 planes shot down, bringing the toll for four days to 1,843 tanks and 810 planes.

5,000 Nazis Die In One Sector

Five thousand Germans killed in one sector alone boosted the enemy's casualties to at least 35,000 on the basis of still incomplete reports.

These losses were not as large as in the first three days of the gigantic tank, plane, and infantry battle, but military experts said this was understandable because the Germans could not afford to continue to take the big losses they did at the reckless beginning of their big push.

The important news here were indications that the situation remains virtually unchanged despite the enformity of the Nazi effort.

Reds Pound Foe's Rear Lines

Russian bombers continued to pound the enemy's rear lines behind Orel, Kursk and Belgorod. An official announcement said that on Wednesday night the bombers "caused heavy losses to the enemy" in attacks on his troop trains, tanks, and trucks and at river crossings without the loss of a single raider.

In a single narrow sector of the Kursk-Orel front the Russians said the Germans had hurled 90,000 men against Red army positions without achieving a break-through. It was in this fight yesterday that the Germans lost more than 5,000 men, 120 tanks, 33 guns, 150 machine guns and hundreds of trucks in three futile charges, the communique said.

In the Belgorod sector, the Russians said their troops had allowed the Axis tanks to get through, cutting off the enemy infantry and "inflicting devastating blows on them," while Russian anti-tank gunners and tank crews began whittling down the enemy armor in the wedge.

Hope Of Wiping Out Nazi Wedge

This statement offered some hope that the German wedge soon would be wiped out in this sector, where the Germans have advanced four times in as many days.

In the Kursk-Orel sector, Russian counter-attacks were said to have "dislodged the enemy from a number of populated places occupied during the first day of the offensive." This was the first Soviet admission that the Russians ever had been pushed back in that area.

Nazi Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge was said to be using nearly 500,000 men, supported by thousands of tanks and airplanes, in his ambitious effort to crush the central Red army.

Focal Points Of Battle

[German propaganda accounts—which, incidentally also told of the appearance of "secret new weapons"—placed the focal points of the swaying battle twelve miles south of Orel and thirty-seven north of Belgorod. German columns striking southward and northward were trying to pinch off the middle point of Kursk.

[One Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press acknowledged that the Russians still hold their deep Kursk salient, but said that the Germans had expanded the "depth of their break-through on a wide front."

[The Kursk salient, the Germans admitted, still runs as far west as Sevsk, eighty-five miles from Kursk. They are hitting it on the northern and southern sides.

Hitler's "Super Tiger" Tanks

[German announcers broadcast dispatches saying the Germans were using "super tiger" tanks superior to the sixty-ton Mark VI machines, and also a "projector" artillery weapon whose fire leveled a forest and made "the whole terrain look as if a giant steam roller had gone over it."]

The Russians made no mention of encountering any such new German weapons, reporting bluntly:

"The Germans are suffering enormous losses in manpower and equipment. Hundreds of disabled and burned out enemy tanks are left on the battlefield as well as many smashed trucks and German planes."

Nazi Version Of Soviet Losses

[The German high command said the Russians had lost more than 400 tanks in Wednesday's action, and later Berlin broadcasts asserted that Soviet losses were several times greater than those of the Germans.

[Berlin said the American General Shermans, "the strongest United States tank type," had not yet appeared on the battlefield, but that the Russians were using the older Grant and Lee models.

[German and Russian accounts termed the violent struggle for 7,500 square miles of flat, blackland farms forming the Kursk bulge the greatest tank battle the world has known. The sky fight aloft raged with similar fury.]

Russian figures of German losses in machines and men approached the ten per cent. mark, at which an army's morale often begins to sag.

Germans Open Another Salient Near Belgorod in Greatest Tank Battle

Reds Rally in Orel And Kursk Sectors

Raise Foe's 4-Day Losses to 35,000 Men, 1,843 Tanks and 810 Planes

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 9 (Friday).—German tanks drove still another wedge into the Soviet lines in the Belgorod sector south of the Kursk bulge yesterday, in history's greatest armored conflict, but Moscow declared early today that the Red Army stood firm elsewhere and even had recovered some lost ground to the north.

Russian fire on Thursday smashed 304 more German tanks and downed 161 more enemy planes for a four-day toll of 1,843 tanks and 810 planes, said a midnight communique broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor at London.

German losses in men had passed the 35,000 mark, the Russian communique said. Five thousand enemy troops fell Thursday in a single narrow sector on the Kursk-Orel front, where the Germans hurled 90,000 men against Red Army lines without achievin a break-through, it said.

Reds Cut Off Nazi Infantry

In the Belgorod sector, the Russians said, their troops allowed Axis tanks to get through, cutting off the enemy infantry and "inflicting devastating blows on them," while Russian anti-tank gunners and tank crews began whittling down the enemy armor in the wedge.

This statement offered some prospect that the German wedge soon would be destroyed in that sector, where the Germans have advanced four times in as many days.

In the Kursk-Orel sector Russian counter-attacks were said to have "dislodged the enemy from a number of populated places occupied during the first day of the offensive." It was the first Soviet admission that the Russians had been pushed back in that area.

Nazi Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge was said to be using nearly 500,000 men, supported by thousands of tanks and airplanes, in his effort to crush the central Red Army.

Germans Tell of "New Weapons"

German propaganda accounts—which also told of the appearance of "secret weapons"—placed the focal points of the swaying battle twelve miles south of Orel and

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thirty-seven north of Belgorod. German columns striking southward and northward were trying to pinch off the middle point, Kursk.

One Berlin broadcast recorded here by The Associated Press acknowledged that the Russians still hold their deep Kursk salient, but said that the Germans had expanded the "depth of their breakthrough on a wide front."

The Kursk salient, the Germans admitted, still runs as far west as Sevsk, eighty-five miles from Kursk. They are hitting it on the northern and southern sides.

German announcers broadcast dispatches saying the Germans were using "super-Tiger' tanks superior to the sixty-ton Mark VI machines, and also a "projector" artillery weapon whose fire leveled a forest and made "the whole terrain look as if a giant steam roller had gone over it."

The Russians made no mention of encountering any such new German weapons, stating definitely: "The Germans are suffering enormous losses in man power and equipment. Hundreds of disabled and burnt-out enemy tanks are left on the battlefield, as well as many smashed trucks and German planes."

The German high command communique issued Thursday and recorded here from the Berlin radio said rather vaguely that German forces had pierced the Russian lines, but the extent and the locations were not given.

"In the Belgorod sector and south of Orel, fierce tank battles were fought yesterday in the course of which anti-aircraft artillery, fighter bombers and squadrons of the tactical air force destroyed more than 400 Soviet tanks," the communique said. "The deeply echeloned enemy defense system was broken through by German forces after stubborn fighting in wooded territory and in villages."

[A D. N. B. dispatch broadcast subsequently from Berlin and recorded at New York by The Associated Press declared the Germans had destroyed 862 Russian tanks and 847 planes in three days. Fortifications in the Belgorod [illegible] on the[re] were "overcome in the German [illegible] and the Russians said.]

Berlin said [illegible] were "thrown [illegible] minefields," [illegible]eral Sherma[illegible] news agency American tank ty[illegible] appeared on the [illegible] Gen- that the Russians were [illegible] strongest older Grant and Lee Amer[illegible] yet models.

German and Russian accounts termed the violent struggle for 7,500 square miles of flat black land forming the Kursk bulge the greatest tank battle the world has known. The sky fight aloft raged with similar fury. Russian figures of German losses in machines and men approached the 10 per cent mark, at which an army's morale often begins to sag.

German accounts said that both sides were hurling reserves into the fight. One Berlin broadcast said: "Our air reconnaissance shows that the Russians are determined to employ all their troops to master any possible threat." Another commentary by the German Transocean Agency's military correspondent, Lieutenant Kurt Jeserich, said the Russians were fighting a defensive form of warfare in which "they are masters."

Nazis Bolster Plane-Tank Drive East

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Rush up more Troops after Russians Kill 30,000 in 3 Days

McGAFFIN

By The Associated Press

Moscow, July 8.—Fresh Nazi reserves were reported pushing through smoke and dust along paths marked by wrecked machines and the dead today to bolster the Kursk plains o ffensive which the Red Army, fighting more brilliantly than ever before, has limited to small gains in the Belgorod sector.

Russian forces slew 30,000 Germans, destroyed or damaged 1,539 tanks and shot down 649 planes during the first three days of the battle, it was announced officially.

Nazi air force squadrons are attached constantly to the invasion armored columns under a new German plan of attack by which Hitler's high command hopes to pinch off the 60-mile-deep Soviet salient extending westward from Kursk. The immediate assignment of the Germans obviously is to attempt to push north from Belgorod and south from Orel, 165 miles apart, to a junction somewhere behind the Russian-held rail city.

Greatest Tank Battles

[A Berlin military spokesman declared in a radio broadcast that tank battles yesterday in the area of Belgorod and south of Orel were "the greatest ever fought on the eastern front."]

Only on the southern end of the fiercely blazing 165-mile front between Orel and Belgorod, some 200 miles south of Moscow, have the Germans made any gains, the Russians asserted.

Near Belgorod, said a special communique issued this morning, the concentrated German strength has "succeeded in driving a wedge, to an insignificant distance, into our defenses," enveloping several villages at a cost of tremendous losses.

[In a DNB broadcast a German propaganda agency, the International Information Bureau, asserted the Nazi forces had destroyed 400 tanks and knocked down 193 planes in the Belgorod and Orel sectors. The broadcast, recorded by the Assooiated Press, also said that deeply echeloned Russian positions had been broken.]

Greatest Single Blow

While the German losses in men and material were regarded here as the greatest single blow ever inflicted upon the German war machine, the Russians warned against undue optimism.

"It would be wrong for us to underestimate the strength of the German troops conducting the big offensive," said the communique. "German forces here are great. Today it is too early to formulate a final conclusion concerning the outcome of the battles."

The special announcement reported the Germans had hurled approximately 450,000 men, or 30 divisions —14 tank divisions, one motorized, and 15 infantry—into the attempt to capture Kursk, one prong driving southward from the Orel region and another northward from Belgorod.

"It is sufficient to glance at the map to understand the operative plan of the German command," the communique pointed out. "It envisaged the engagement and annihilation of our troops stationed along the arc of the Kursk salient."

Line Bulges West

At the start of the heavy attack the morning of July 5, the stalemated line bulged westward in a great semi-circle from Orel around Kursk and back to the Belgorod area.

[In a Berlin broadcast heard in London last night by The Associated Press, Lieutenant Kurt Jeserich, Trans-Ocean military commentator, described the fighting as "the Battle for Kursk," and made the first German admission that the Nazis had launched an offensive. Nazi propaganda previously had held to the line that it was the Russians who opened the attack the morning of July 5.

[The Germans asserted they had made gains in the Orel sector at the northern end of the line as well as at Belgorod despite resistance of "400,000 crack Soviet troops supported by very strong tank and artillery forces."]

Air Reinforcements Move Up

The Russians, reporting that "the Red army has before it the largest and most powerfully armed enemy any country ever has faced," declared the Germans had brought up air reinforcements from western Europe and Yugoslavia as well as from other sectors of the eastern front.

Both sides said great air battles were raging.

[In fact, said the Trans-Ocean commentator in last night's broadcast, "the Germans are throwing more aircraft into action than the Anglo-Saxons ever did in the fight for Tunisia."]

Fierce tank clashes added great clamor to the din of the battle line.

The Russians said the Nazi armor, operating mostly in units of about ten but at some places charging 300 to 400 strong, constantly stormed Soviet fortifications, with mechanized infantry following.

But the Red forces, employing Stormovik planes, artillery and tanks of their own, were said to be holding steadily against the wall of enemy armor.

GERBINI IS HIT IN 19 ATTACKS

Fighter Opposition Described As Reduced In Sicily And Sardinia Raids

JUL 9 — 1943

Secret Italian Radio Appeals To People For Overthrow Of Mussolini

MORIN

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 8—The Allied commanders sent heavy aerial squadrons across Sicily and Sardinia yesterday, throwing in nineteen assaults on the Sicilian airdrome network of Gerbini alone and meeting no fighter opposition over that area.

Bomb attacks were reaching the scope of an unending storm—above Gerbini itself there had hardly been a moment in the past twenty-four hours when the sky was clear of Allied raiders—and as this storm came closer to the Italian mainland there were increasing indications that Mussolini was having difficulty in maintaining Italian unity.

Monitors of the Tunis radio disclosed that a clandestine Italian station calling itself "Radio Italo Balbo" had been for three successive nights appealing to the people to overthrow the Duce.

Appeal To Catholics

"The perverted Italians of the present Fascist party are doomed to die in disgrace," said one of these broadcasts.

"Italians, this group of faithful disciples of the great Marshal Balbo appeals to your morality as Catholics. The scandals that soil our people must cease and the criminals must be punished."

Marshal Italo Balbo was killed on a flight over Libya in 1940.

Yesterday's air attacks against airdromes and enemy communications cost a total of five Allied planes lost. Ten enemy planes were destroyed.

Other Points Hit

Aside from Gerbini, other points hard hit included Palermo, Sciacca, Borizzo, Milo, Comiso.

Enemy fighter opposition was officially described as on a "reduced scale."

American Warhawk fighters over Borizzo airfield for almost an hour scored the biggest single victory, shooting down six enemy craft.

The Italian command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, asserted that Italian torpedo planes had hit and in all likelihood sunk two Allied steamers aggregating 13,000 tons. It was claimed also that a total of nineteen Allied planes had been shot down.

Sicily Blasted for Fifth Day

Gerbini Airfields Hit 19 Times—10 Axis Planes Shot Down—Allies Lose 5.

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Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 8 (A. P.).—The relentless Allied air assault against Sicily and Sardinia went through its fifth consecutive day yesterday with heavy bombings of airfields and other military targets, it was announced officially today.

Enemy fighter opposition was reported to have been on a reduced scale but nevertheless Allied fighters shot down ten Axis planes for a loss of five of their own.

Gerbini in eastern Sicily, scene of an air battle between American Flying Fortresses and more than 100 enemy planes on Monday, was battered nineteen more times yesterday by Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders, and they did not encounter a single enemy aircraft.

American Warhawk fighters escorting R. A. F. Baltimore bombers in a raid on Borizzo in western Sicily gained six of the day's ten victories They hovered over Borizzo airfield for almost an hour.

Gerbini Feels Main Weight.

While all of western Sicily felt some of the weight of the bombardment—Warhawks even went down to strafe isolated military targets in the countryside—the great network of airfields in and around Gerbini was the main theater of Allied operations.

Following the day raids, R. A. F. Wellington bombers carried the assault into the night with attacks on Palermo and Sciacca. Returning crews reported the weakness of ground fire over Palermo indicated that the defenders were being swamped by bombs.

Nineteen times within twenty-four hours Allied planes were over Gerbini. Bombs tore up runways on all of Gerbini's ten airdromes, smashed revetments and ploughed dispersal areas. The swarm of Axis fighters that rose to fight the Flying Fortresses [illegible]e days ago were nowhere in

One of the victorious American pilots in the battle over Borizzo was First Lieutenant Walter B. Walker, of Stamford, Conn. He had the unusual experience of "blacking out" while dueling with a German Messerschmitt, waking up to find his enemy directly behind him—and living to tell the tale.

"We dived at the same time and I blacked out," Walker said. "When I came to I was in a turn, with the Messerschmitt turning right behind me and firing. He wasn't turning sharply enough for his tracers to reach me, though. I began firing again when he slow-rolled and I saw my tracers hit his engine. I saw his ship plunge into the sea."

The Warhawk squadron which racked up the six combat victories over Borizzo was led by Major Robert L. Baseler, of Lake Columbia, Conn.

Royal Air Force Baltimores had to dive through a layer of clouds to bomb Milo airfield, Sicily, but once they found the field, they did a thorough job, causing one large fire that the crews thought was from a fuel dump.

Rail Centers Blasted

Soon after that raid American fighter-bombers attacked a rail center and warehouses at Mazara on the coast of Sicily. Captain Paul A. Striegel, of Springfiel, Mo., said: "At least eight of our bombs plunked into the same warehouse beside the railroad yards."

Other fighter-bombers went out twice on "hunting trips." They machine-gunned a train and saw four freight cars burning fiercely as they left. Not far away American Mitchells were unloading thirty tons of bombs on the Biscari airfield and other fighter-bombers were raking the battered air base at Sciacca.

Later in the day, fighter-bombers scored direct hits with 500-pound bombs on military targets at the Port of Empedocle. One flyer, Lieutenant John T. Bask, of South Orange, N. J., said: "Just as I was ready to let go my load I saw two bombs from the plane ahead smack square on the target, so I just let mine go in the same place to add to the general confusion."

The Italian command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, asserted that Italian torpedo planes had hit and in all likelihood sunk two Allied steamships aggregating 13,000 tons. It was reported also that a total of nineteen Allied planes had been shot down.

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FRENCH TOWN IS EVACUATED

Sete, On Mediterranean, Classified By Germans As "Threatened City"

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, July 8—German occupation authorities in France have classified the French Mediterranean coastal town of Sete as "an urgently threatened city," the French Commissariat of Information said tonight, and the civilian population is being forcibly deported from there.

A copy of orders issued by the Germans has reached French authorities here. Similar ordinances were said to have been applied to Hendaye, St. Jean de Luz, Bayonne and Biarritz in southwestern France along the Atlantic near the Spanish border.

West Of Marseille

Sete is west of Marseille, about midway between that big port and the Spanish border. Only persons described as "essential elements of the population" are permitted to remain in their homes, the French said here.

Latest information received from all parts of France indicates that the morale of patriots has skyrocketed with news of increasing Allied pressure on Italy, and a belief that France itself may be invaded at any moment.

One report said that of 278 youths in the central Allier district, summoned to report at police stations presumably for labor service in Germany, only eight showed up.

2 U. S. GENERALS WIN FRENCH CITATIONS

Juin Praises Roosevelt and Allen for Aid in Tunisia

ALGIERS, July 8 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Terry Allen and Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., were cited today in dispatches for conspicuous service by Gen. Alphonse Juin, military commander of French Africa.

Referring to Maj. Gen. Allen, who commanded the first U. S. Infantry division in the Tunisian campaign, Juin's order said:

"He rushed his division onto the Ousseltia Plain and brought to French troops there on the 29th, 30th and 31st of January decisive support in spite of difficulties of terrain.

"He gained, in a few days, initiative over the enemy and then blocked all further advance of the enemy.

"By his coolness, his tactical sense and his personal actions he built between French and American troops placed under his orders a tested solidarity and comradeship."

General Juin's citation of Brigadied General Roosevelt said:

"As commander of a Franco-American detachment on the Ousseltia plain in the region of Pichon in the face of a very aggressive enemy, he showed the finest qualities of decision and determination in the defense of his sector.

"Showing complete contempt for personal danger, he never ceased, during the period of Jan. 28-Feb. 21, visiting troops in the front lines, making vital decisions on the spot, winning the esteem and admiration of the units under his command and developing throughout his detachment the finest fraternity of arms."

Flying Fort Gunner Weds WAC At Algiers

Algiers, July 8 (AP)—A Flying Fortress gunner married a WAC in Holy Trinity Church here today, and as a veteran of fifty bombing missions he is expected to leave for the United States soon after a three-day furlough-honeymoon.

In the first overseas wedding of a WAC to an American soldier, Staff Sergeant Virgil E. Major, of Ridgeway, Mont., and Auxiliary (first class) Marjorie A. Wilson, of Berkeley, Cal., were married by Chaplain Cecil B. Lawter, of Atlanta, Ga.

Two Russian Awards Go To Designer Of Boiler

Moscow, July 8 (AP)—Professor Leonid Ramzin has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Stalin prize of 150,000 rubles for designing a "uniflow" boiler which is reported to save from twelve to fourteen per cent. in fuel, it was announced today.

[Editor's Note: The ruble has a "nominal" value of about 19 cents, but its true purchasing power can not be determined accurately because there is no free market.]

Ramzin designed the "uniflow" boiler in 1931, while serving a prison sentence incurred while he was leader of the "Prom" industrial party. Later on he was rehabilitated and is now chief of the "uniflow" boiler department of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry. The boiler has been ordered into serial production.

VON KLUGE HEADS NAZI PUSH

Russians Assert Field Marshal Directs 3-Day-Old Offensive

London, July 8—(AP)—Despatches from Moscow report that Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge is commanding the three-day-old German offensive on the Russian front, but thus far there has been no word as to who is directing the Russian defense.

According to last reports, Colonel General F. I. Golikov, who directed the Russian offensive against Kharkov last winter, was in command of Soviet forces on the Voronezh front and Colonel General Max Andreivitch Reiter was in charge in the Orel sector to the north.

Whether there has been any recent change in these assignments was unknown here, however.

Maisky Leaves For Moscow

London, July 8 (AP)—Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, has left for Moscow for consultations with his Government, it was authoritatively disclosed tonight. He last was in Moscow in December, 1941.

NAZI LEADERS FEAR ALLIED ATTACK TO AID RUSSIAN ARMY

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Germans Report Arrival of U. S. Warships in Mediterranean.

LONDON, July 8—(AP) Fear of Allied invasion sent a new alert to Axis outposts tonight along the gun-studded rim of Europe as the Germans reported menacing activity by Allied warships in the Mediterranean and inferentially expressed anxiety that Britain and the United States would coordinate their impending blows with those of the Red army.

"A synchronization of the Allied command with Moscow at the present moment would be a ... gerous experiment," said a G... broadcast.

U. S. Fleet Units Arrived

The Nazis, in a broadcast by their "international information bureau," a propaganda agency, declared that American cruisers and aircraft carriers had arrived to bolster the Allied Mediterranean fleet and that several hundred thousand tons of Allied shipping had been concentrated there.

This report dovetailed with dispatches telling of heightened unrest and defense preparations in the eastern Mediterranean, especially in Greece and Crete.

A Vichy broadcast recorded by the British news agency Reuters said that the Axis defenders of Crete "are always ready for the zero hour" and that Axis naval forces off Crete were "ready for the attack at a moment's notice." German air fields were reported dispersed all over the island coasts.

Study Resources

Dingle M. Foot, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry for Economic Warfare, did nothing to ease Axis nerves with the statement in Commons that the ministry had been assessing the resources of various parts of Europe for use of invading Allied armies.

"For the last 12 months at least our work in this direction has been mostly concerned with certain areas on the continent of Europe," he observed.

A German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the Allies had 44 infantry divisions and 15 to 20 tank formations between Morocco and Syria along the southern shore of the Mediterranean and that parachute troops and airborne divisions were standing by to force "one or more bridgeheads."

The Morocco radio, recorded by Reuters, quoted roundabout reports that German troop reinforcements were constantly arriving in southern Greece and the Dodecanese islands.

Foot, reporting the destruction of large quantities of Axis supplies, asserted that enemy blockade-running had been brought to a virtual standstill and that 700,000 tons of enemy shipping had been sunk since the occupation of North Africa.

Illustrating the effectiveness of Allied air attacks against Germany proper, he remarked that the Flying Fortress raid of last month on the Huls synthetic rubber plant would keep it out of operation for many months.

He said it appeared from recent information that the Germans were taking all moveable equipment from the Ruhr.

"If this is so," he said, "it is extremely significant because it shows that they themselves know that the battle of the Ruhr is lost."

NAZIS AGAIN TELL OF ALLIED FLEET

Report Great Sea Force has Left Gibraltar for Invasion Blow

By The Associated Press

London, July 8.—The Berlin radio reported today that battle units of the Allied Mediterranean fleet, reinforced by recently arrived American cruisers and aircraft carriers, had left Gibraltar, leading "to the supposition that the American Allied commander is preparing for an attack against Europe."

The broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, declared that the Allies, in addition to strong concentrations of warships and transports, have 44 infantry divisions and 15 to 20 tank formations poised between Morocco and Syria.

These forces were said to include parachute battalions and airborne troops whose task, the broadcast declared, "would be to create at first one or more bridgeheads."

'Locally Tied Down'

"At first sight," the German radio said, "these figures would appear considerable, but at least half of the Allied forces are regionally and locally tied down," in Algeria, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Cyprus and elsewhere.

Other forces also are held down by a complicated supply system, while "it is an open secret that General Eisenhower's American divisions have still to be thoroughly overhauled as regards training," the broadcast said.

The available effective forces, therefore, it added, constitute only a fraction of the total Allied troops tationed in the Mediterranean.

Tells of 2 Battleships

The broadcast, by the propaganda agency known as the "international information bureau," declared that among the fleets units leaving Gibraltar were two British battleships of the King George class—which includes the King George V, Duke of York, Anson and Howe.

Several hundred thousand tons of merchant shipping still remain concentrated at Gibraltar, the Germans said.

The broadcast reports concerning Allied naval movements and manpower were totally without confirmation from any Allied source.

RAF NIGHT BOMBERS RESUME OPERATIONS

Planes Heard Over Channel—Day Patrols Harry Coast

LONDON, Friday, July 9 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers in some strength were heard crossing the English coast toward the Continent late last night—the first time they have been out in sizable force in five nights.

The last heavy raid was July 3 when the Kalk and Deutz districts of Cologne were battered.

The weather over the English Channel was reported cool and clear after a day of thunderstorms.

R.A.F. PLANES RAID CITIES IN GERMANY

Strong Force of Bombers Heads East Across Channel.

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LONDON, Friday, July 9—(AP) R.A.F. bombers returned to the assault on Germany last night after a four-night lull in the Allied aerial offensive against the Reich, the British announced today.

As usual, the preliminary announcement did not disclose the specified target of the British raiders. There were indications, however, that the attack was carried out in some strength, observers on the British southeast coast reporting that considerable numbers of bombers were heard heading eastward across the channel last night.

The operation was favored by favorable weather, the skies clearing last evening after a day of thunderstorms.

It was the R.A.F.'s first assault on Germany since last Saturday night, when Cologne, Hamburg and objectives in the Ruhr were subjected to a heavy attack.

British Report on Air Toll

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—British naval and merchant ships and aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm have shot down a total of 1,004 Axis planes in the last three and a quarter years, the Admiralty announced today. In addition, the Royal and merchant navies probably destroyed an additional 321 planes and damaged 593, the announcement said.

R.A.F. Hits Locomotives In Patrols Over France

Also Destroys Nazi Plane and Damages Minesweeper

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—Royal Air Force Typhoons and Mustangs carried out offensive patrols over northern France and the Low Countries this afternoon, it was learned authoritatively today.

The planes were reported to have destroyed one German aircraft and damaged several locomotives and a minesweeper. One RAF plane was missing.

ALLIED BLOCKADE RESULTS ARE TOLD

London, July 8 (A. P.).—Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that during the past year the Axis lost at sea 30,000 tons of rubber, 5,000 tons of tin, 25,000 tons of edible oils and considerable quantities of quinine and tungsten. Since the Allies occupied North Africa, 700,000 tons of Axis shipping have been sunk and 300,000 tons severely damaged, Mr. Foot added.

In the spring and summer of 1942 several ships were able to run the blockade between Germany and Japan, but this has been virtually halted in the past eight months., and with the blockade of Europe at last working effectively it will not be relaxed to give food and other relief to the peoples of the occupied countries, because any such relaxation would inevitably be exploited by the enemy, Mr. Foot declared. "Undoubtedly there are acute shortages of certain kinds of foodstuffs in the towns and cities," but it would be a mistake to suppose that famine prevails generally in the occupied countries, he continued.

Nogues Barred By France, Rome Radio Reports

London, July 8 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that Gen. Auguste Nogues, former resident general of French Morocco, has been refused permission to live in France by Marshal Henri Petain.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Nogues, reported to be one of fifteen alleged pro-Vichy officials whose elimination from French North Africa affairs was demanded by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, was ousted from his Moroccan post on June 7 and was succeeded by

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Gabriel Puaux, former High Commissioner for Syria.

He arrived in Lisbon on June 19 and since then has been reported negotiating with Vichy for permission to return home. Petain, according to the report broadcast by the Rome radio, rejected his request after consultation with the Nazi Government.

[By the Associated Press]

A United States Bomber Station in England, July 8—The secret of the superiority of the Flying Fortress over Nazi fighter planes and the "black box" sighting device which helps United States gunners take a big toll of the enemy were made public today for the first time.

The device—a Sperry automatic computing sight — automatically compensates for such variables in aiming as bullet drop and deflection (lateral sweep of bullet from speeding plane) and the distance of the target.

The gunner, instead of sighting along his barrel, looks into a peephole in his sighting machine, which resembles an over-size news camera.

Bracketing the image of his target—the enemy plane—in the viewfinder are two vertical white lines known as "light gates."

Quick Adjustments

The gunner can make necessary adjustments with thumbscrews in a second or two. The machine, which is set in advance for the width of German planes and the average deflection, and automatically compensates for the swing of the turret, both horizontally and vertically, instantly "adds" in adjustments and reflects the answer by the moving of the two white "gate" lines closer together or farther apart.

When the lines touch the wing tips of the enemy plane in the image the gunner knows that if he presses his trigger he will hit the plane.

The top and ball turrets are the two busiest pairs of the ship's dozen guns, since they cover a complete circle.

Fortresses have a fundamental advantage over fighters in a shooting duel, group operations officer Major Robert C. Williams, of Flint, Mich., said, in that fighter pilots, having fixed guns, have to aim the whole plane, which is not effective at much closer than 400 yards.

Effective 600 Yards

The swinging Fortress guns, however, are effective at 600 to 800 yards so that the bombers can get in their lethal bursts ahead of the enemy, the officer said.

Up to a couple of weeks ago, Williams added, seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the recent German fighter attacks were from the front. Against this the Americans had been "stacking" another group of bombers below and slightly back of the lead formation, he explained.

Thus, when the Germans zoomed in head-on, fired and rolled over quickly and then plunged downward to escape the lead group's guns, they fell right into the range of the lower group.

Two Athens Officials Resign

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—The Algiers radio reported today that the Minister of Public Works and Chief of Police at Athens have resigned as a result of street demonstrations by Greek patriots following upon American air raids on landing fields near Athens and Salonica two weeks ago. The broadcast, heard by The Associated Press, said the Axis occupation authorities had declared martial law in Greece.

Gen. Wood Gets Air Supply Post

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—United States Army Headquarters announced today that Brig. Gen. Myron R. Wood had been appointed Chief of the Supply Division of the Eighth Air Force Service Command. The announcement said that General Wood, 50-year-old native of Boulder, Colo., was one of four officers who organized the service command. He will be in charge of supplying the thousands of items necessary for the repair and maintenance of all United States aircraft in the European theatre of operations.

Nazi [illegible]jor Said To H[illegible]e Made 7 Trips To England

Stockholm, July 8 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of Stockholm *Aftonbladet* today told of a mysterious German major called "EX" who was purported to have made seven trips to England since the war began to scout in advance of alleged German commando raids.

Aftonbladet's correspondent said the officer, described as not of German birth, was believed to have landed in England at various times by submarine, by motor boat and as a parachutist.

The dispatch said that Nazi commando raids on England so far has been rare, but said reliable German quarters predicted they would increase in the near future.

(There have been no Allied reports of any Nazi commando-type raids on England.)

Goebbels Takes Over Theaters

Stockholm, July 8 (AP)—Berlin dispatches said today Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had taken over the operation of all German theaters from private operators because of dissatisfaction with the programs. The reports indicated he believed the programs were not attuned to the Nazi war effort.

Sikorski's Papers Recovered

Gibraltar, July 8 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's dispatch case, containing state paper and presumably a recent letter to him from President Roosevelt, has been recovered from the wreckage of the passenger plane in which the former Polish leader crashed to his death here last Sunday night, it was reported today.

Madrid, July 8 (AP)—A Cifra (Spanish news agency) dispatch from Algeciras said tonight that Polish destroyers with the body of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski left Gibraltar for Britain. The Polish Premier crashed to his death in a passenger plane taking off from Gibraltar.

187,860 JAPANESE CASUALTIES CITED

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Chinese Report Figures For Sixth Year Of War—Four Big Battles Fought

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, *Friday*, July 9—The Japanese suffered more than 187,860 casualties in the sixth year of the Chinese war, a Chinese army spokesman reported today in an annual review.

The spokesman said that during that year, which ended Wednesday, there were four major battles, 71 important engagements, 3,034 minor engagements and 1,043 guerrilla clashes.

The Chinese took 2,209 Japanese prisoners and captured considerable quantities of war material, the report said.

Passed From Defensive

Gen. Chen Cheng, hero of the recent victory over Japanese forces on the upper Yangtze, told his troops today that China had "passed from the defensive to the counter-offensive stage" and exhorted them to complete their mission.

"As the hour of victory draws nearer our responsibilities will be increased correspondingly," he reminded his men in an order of the day.

CHINESE ROUT FOE NEAR BURMA LINE

Force General Retreat From Mengting in Yunnan—Remnants Rounded Up

CHUNGKING, China, July 8 (AP)—Chinese troops have driven the Japanese from Mengting, a Burma-Yunnan Province border town which the invaders occupied a week ago, and started them on a general retreat westward, a High Command communiqué said today.

Several hundred casualties were reported inflicted in a brisk Chinese counter-attack begun last Saturday.

"Those [Japanese] remaining are being rounded up, while retreating troops were waylaid and attacked by Chinese forces at Huipien," the communiqué said.

NEW DELHI, India, July 8 (AP)—United States medium bombers damaged Japanese-controlled tracks, rolling stock and warehouses yesterday in attacks on railroad yards at Shwebo and eight other points in Central Burma, a communiqué announced today.

"One flight also bombed a large river boat near Mandalay, leaving the boat in a sinking condition," the bulletin said.

From both these American forays and related British attacks, all planes returned.

Royal Air Force dive-bombers loosed explosives yesterday in the center of a Japanese Army camp at Thaungdara, near the Mayu River, twenty miles north of Rathedaung, followed up with machine-gun attacks and left a fire burning, a British communiqué announced today.

Hurricanes escorted the dive-bombers on this mission.

Beaufighters shot up Irrawaddy River shipping and, at Naunghla, they set an oil storage tank afire, it was announced.

Despite heavy clouds and rains of the monsoon season which restricted operations during the past six days, a number of attacks have been made on enemy supply craft and troop positions and every RAF plane has returned, the communiqué said.

Medals Given To Crew Of Mme. Chiang's Plane

Chungking, July 7 (Delayed) (AP). Seven crew members of the American air transport on which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek returned to China Sunday were decorated with the Chinese Standard of Clouds medal today.

The airmen were Madame Chiang's guests at luncheon in the generalissimo's residence.

They are Capt. C. N. Shelton, First Officer J. B. Connor, Second Officer C. S. Sorge, Navigator R. D. Alderman, Flight Engineer K. M. Blossom, Second Engineer K. J. Gurney and Radioman E. W. Korf.

U. S. BOMBS CANTON BASE

One of 20 Raiders Shot down, Berlin Radio Reports

London, July 8—(AP)—Twenty American fighter-bombers attacked the Japanese base at Canton on the South China coast yesterday, the Berlin radio quoted advices from Tokyo as saying today.

The broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press, said one of the raiders was shot down.

Argentine Move Held Hint Of Break With Axis

Montevideo, July 8 (AP)—Foreign Minister Segundo Storni, of Argentina, today informed the Emergency Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere that Argentina would study cooperation in hemisphere defense. Pro-democratic circles in Buenos Aires welcomed the announcement as opening the road to an eventual break with the Axis.

Storni in a letter to the chairman, Vice-President Alberto N. Guani, of Uruguay, said the new Argentine Government would set up a permanent inter-ministerial committee to deal with the Montevideo emergency committee's proposals.

As an additional indication of Argentina's willingness to cooperate with its neighbors, its delegate, Guillermo de Achaval, attended for the first time a meeting of the emergency committee.

SMUTS HAILS POLL

Johannesburg, July 8 (A. P.).—The Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, declared in a statement today that "there is every indication that the people rallied to the support of the Government and the war effort" at South Africa's general election yesterday.

The vote was heavy and Marshal Smuts's Coalition Government probably doubled its majority, which was 22 in the old Parliament, observers said. They estimated that about 100 pro-war candidates were elected, against fifty isolationists. The official returns will probably not be tabulated, however, for two weeks.

Smuts's chief opponent, Dr. D. F. Malan, Nationalist party leader, campaigned on the promise that "if we gain power, our policy is to cease active participation in the war."

NELSON CITES VAST OUTPUT OF MATERIEL

Says This Continent Is Producing Twice That Of Axis

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WPB Head Declares Gigantic Battles Are Coming Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, July 8 — "Gigantic battles in which unheard of quantities of war materiel will be consumed" are coming soon, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the United States War Production Board, told Canadians today, but the Allies are getting the materiel, he added.

"This one continent," he said in an address at the Canadian Club, "is producing the materials of war at a rate enormously higher than anything that the Axis could show at the peak of its strength.

"This year, in this continent alone, we will produce almost twice as much in combat munitions as the Axis."

Cites Accomplishments

He admonished that "this is no time to speak of easing up in our efforts" while giving these figures on accomplishment by the United States and Canada alone:

Since the outbreak of the war, almost 115,000 planes have been produced and "before the end of this year we will be producing a completed plane every four and two thirds minutes."

More than 175,000 larger caliber guns for ground armies alone have been finished and more than 1,500,000 machine guns and 6,000,000 rifles and submachine guns have been manufactured.

More than 200,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition (not counting naval) have been made.

About 25,000,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition—"enough to let us fire over 1,500 bullets at every soldier in the Axis armies"—have been turned out.

Close to 60,000 tanks, more than 1,600,000 trucks and nearly 70,000 scout and other combat vehicles have rolled off the assembly lines of the two nations. Canada supplied about one third of the truck total and close to 20,000 of the scout cars.

Production of ocean-going merchant vessels now has reached 20,000,000 deadweight tons and the annual rate of production now is 22,000,000.

Not counting mosquito craft and auxiliaries, naval vessels totaling 2,000,000 displacement tons have been completed and and "these fast, modern fighting boats will be joined every month by sister ships totaling an average of 200,000 tons.

He emphasized that to these United States-Canadian figures must be added the vast production totals of England, Russia and the other Allies.

"Voice Of Doom," He Says

"If the Nazi and the Jap warlords are not completely insane," they will recognize that the sound they make "is the voice of doom," he said.

"I would be the last to attempt to minimize the serious effect of the spasmodic strikes and riots on the war production program . . . (but) for the first five months of 1943 . . . only 7-100 of one per

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cent. of production was delayed by these strikes," Nelson said.

"We plan to produce an umbrella of safety and put it over the heads of the fighting men of the United Nations. We plan to lay down a barrage of safety before them as they advance. . . . We cannot satisfy ourselves that we have done enough, until we have done everything that we can do to conserve their young lives for the peacetime world to come."

North America To Double Foe's '43 War Output

Nelson Tells Canadians Axis Is Doomed by Allies' Rising Industrial Might

TORONTO, July 8 (AP).—The North American Continent alone will outproduce the Axis in munitions this year by nearly 2 to 1, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board reported today to the Canadian people.

Before the year's end, Canada and the United States will be producing a plane every four and two-thirds minutes around the clock, Nelson said in a speech prepared for the Canadian Club, and already they have turned out enough small arms ammunition to fire 1,500 bullets at every soldier in the Axis armies.

All the United Nations this year will make three times the Axis output of arms, and next year four times, the United States production chief declared.

"These figures speak to the world in a big voice," Nelson said. "And if the Nazi and the Jap warlords are not completely insane, they will recognize that the voice is the voice of doom."

For the second time this week, Mr. Nelson spoke guardedly of impending vast military developments, to underscore a plea for renewed production effort "to defeat the enemy so crushingly that his spirit will be broken and the day of his unconditional surrender hastened."

"You will shortly see gigantic battles in which unheard of quantities of war materials will be consumed," he said. "No one familiar with the situation dares to indulge in the luxury of concentration on personal problems. On the contrary, the times call for a co-operative war production effort of increased pace and magnitude, matching the military effort."

Mr. Nelson said he would warn the enemy "not to take to much comfort from the so-called sagging of the home front in the United States in recent days."

"I woud be the last to attempt to minimize the serious effects of the spasmodic strikes and riots on the war production program," he said. "On the other hand there is a tendency to exaggerate the implications of these disturbances. The great bulk of war producers, both managers and workers, in the United States, have not been diverted from the essential tasks. For the first five months of 1943, for example, only 7/100ths of 1 per cent of production was delayed by strikes.

"These difficult and trying situations which arise are in my judgment temporary though spectacular eddies in the main stream of American production."

"We plan to produce an umbrella of safety and put it over the heads of the fighting men of the United Nations," he went on. "We plan to lay down a barrage of safety before them as they advance.

"We plan to carry them safely through all the waters of the globe on their way to the fighting fronts. We cannot satisfy ourselves that we have done enough until we have done everything that we can do to conserve their young lives for the peace-time world to come."

Mr. Nelson flew to Toronto for an inspection of Canadian war plants and was scheduled to attend a meeting of the Combined (United States-Canadian-British) Production and Resources Board at Ottawa tomorrow.

SENATOR J. E. MURRAY FOR DOUBLE PLANNING

He Links Domestic Affairs to World Policy in Toronto Talk

MONTREAL, July 8 (AP)—Senator James E. Murray, Democrat of Montana, declared today that the planning of domestic and of international policy should run concurrently "always with the object of fitting domestic policy into the broader scheme of a world economy."

"It is most desirable, therefore," he said in an address to the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, "that a central council for national planning should be formed. It is only by such means that the world can be saved from a trend toward the unilateral policies which wrought such confusion and havoc in prewar years in the field of international commercial relations.

"For the most part, this work of coordination must be entrusted to our governments, in collaboration with those of other nations. In the final analysis, it is to the governments of the United Nations that we must look for economic peace. This, however, should not preclude some form of representation for industry through the creation of national and international industrial councils."

The competitive system must be preserved, Senator Murray said, "but not in the reckless form it took in the interval between the two wars."

He declared that the threat of monopoly control of business and industry will become more apparent during the post-war period.

"Some way," he said, "must be found to check the growing concentration of economic control and the extension of monopolistic practices."

Giraud to Visit Canada

OTTAWA, July 8 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today told the House of Commons that he expects General Henri Honore Giraud will visit Canada within the next week or ten days.

GEN. GIRAUD TALKS WITH ROOSEVELT, MILITARY LEADERS

French Commander Lunches at White House with President, Marshall.

WASHINGTON, July 8. — (AP) General Henri Honore Giraud talked today with President Roosevelt and high military officers who are as eager as he is to see his French fighting men armed and equipped to take a full share in driving the Germans from France.

The French commander, who shares the leadership of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers with General Charles de Gaulle, lunched at the White House with President Roosevelt, General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff who formerly was ambassador to Vichy France. During the afternoon he called on Lord Halifax, the British ambassador.

Martinique Move Near

The bringing of Martinique into the war effort against the Axis, by displacing Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy French high commissioner in the Caribbean, was described in naval quarters meanwhile as well on the way toward accomplishment.

This was reflected in the appointment of Captain Robert Lambert by Vice-Admiral R. A. Fenard, chief of the French naval mission here, to take charge of the three French warships and eight or more merchant ships at Martinique for eventual recommissioning. Captain Lambert is commander of the battleship Richelieu which has been in New York for refitting.

Several days at least are expected to elapse before Henri Etienne Hoppenot, delegate of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers, will be able to go to Martinique for negotiations with Admiral Robert, perhaps after General Giraud completes his visit here.

United States agreement with the steps of the Algiers committee to negotiate the change of authority at Martinique was indicated in French quarters.

Hull to Review Post-War Relief Pact Procedure

Vandenberg Says Secretary Will Consider Whether Allied Plan Is a Treaty

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told the Senate today that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has agreed to reconsider a projected agreement for participation in a United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration, in view of questions whether it constitutes a treaty.

Declaring he had no quarrel with the subject matter of the draft agreement published recently by the State Department, Senator Vandenberg asserted the question is whether the Senate should pass on the proposed pact, as it is required to do with treaties.

Senator Vandenberg reported that a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee conferred with the Secretary yesterday, and as a result the Senator's resolution calling for an investigation of the procedure "is under mutual consideration."

Foresees Agreement Soon

Mr. Hull expressed belief today that a final agreement on post-war relief and rehabilitation machinery would be reached among the United Nations without serious delay.

In a note to the State Department last week, the Netherlands government stated that the plan for a four-power central committee of the United States, Great Britain, China and Soviet Russia did "not seem compatible with democratic principles."

Asked about the effect of such observations on plans for a United Nations conference on the subject, Mr. Hull said he did not think any such serious or difficult questions were being raised as would seriously delay a final agreement.

He added that several weeks would be required for the governments to formulate their comments and any suggestions that might occur to them.

For "Offensive Against Need"

BALTIMORE, July 8 (AP). — A "world offensive against suffering and need" must follow close on the heels of Allied victory, Francis B. Sayre, Deputy Director for Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, told a luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club here today.

Armies now poised for victory offensives against the Axis must be prepared, he said, to undertake the immediate task of feeding hungry populations liberated wherever the enemy is driven out.

It will not be possible to feed them well during this emergency period, he explained, but it is hoped to provide enough food for Europeans to insure them a general average of 2,000 calories a day—somewhat less than two-thirds of the pre-war diet.

After the emergency relief operations by Army personnel, with Army supplies and under Army direction, the responsibility will pass from military to civilian authorities and the task of restoring normal life in the liberated areas will begin, Mr. Sayre said, adding that in this phase precautions must be taken against attempts to use relief for political ends.

"The liberated areas," Mr. Sayre asserted, "will doubtless become hotbeds of bitterly striving and opposing factions many of them bent on selfish power. Political intrigues will fill the air. From all such factional strife America must resolutely hold aloof. Our only objective is to bring help to human beings in distress and assist them, once they are able, to set up the governments of their choice, so long as these do not rest upon the tyranny of force. . . .

"Through the relief and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia lies our only pathway toward peace and security. . . . Indeed, upon success or failure in the rehabilitation of the stricken peoples of the world depends our own future prosperity or adversity. The United States can not remain prosperous in a world of bankrupt customers."

U. S. PRODUCING SECRET PLANE

WPB Says Fighter Meets New Combat Conditions.

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—New super-secret fighter planes designed to meet up-to-the-minute combat conditions have started rolling off assembly lines to take their place in the stepped up aerial offensive of the Allies.

Disclosure that new fighter types are in production was made by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-president of the War Production Board, who declined to reveal any details whatever.

Asked at a press conference late yesterday whether the new sky battlers are entirely new models or modifications of existing ones, Mr. Wilson replied with a laconic, "Both."

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said it was these changes in types, necessitated by combat experience, that presented the greatest single obstacle to greater volume production.

"There are lots of changes," Mr. Nelson said. "When they come they upset the dollar volume."

Mr. Wilson expressed confidence the new fighters would prove effective in battle "or we wouldn't be producing them."

When all present production facilities reach their maximum, he predicted this country will be able to turn out in excess of 10,000 planes monthly. This peak will not be reached until some time in 1944. Plane production in May exceeded 7,000, the highest so far announced.

Mr. Nelson said surveys now are being made to find all the reasons why over-all munitions production failed to increase in May over April, despite new records in planes and ships.

"We're not satisfied with the May figures; we're not satisfied with the June figures," Mr. Nelson said, but he predicted that it still would be possible to meet the 1943 production goals. He previously estimated that in the first six months 44 per cent of the year's merchant shipbuilding program was achieved, with the following percentages for the other major programs: Naval vessels and equipment, 40 per cent; Army ordnance, 40 per cent, and aircraft, 35 per cent.

To meet the year's goals, production in the last half must be nearly 50 per cent greater than in the first half.

There were no materials shortages "of any consequence" in May or June, Mr. Nelson said. He added, however, that manpower is becoming an increasing problem in many plants.

CONGRESS BEGINS SUMMER RECESS

Legislators to Have Holiday Until Sept. 14—Senate Kills Subsidy Ban.

WASHINGTON, July 8 — (AP) With a swift burst of activity, Congress wiped its calendar clean of major pending legislation and recessed tonight until Sept. 14—the first lengthy vacation it has taken since the war's outbreak.

The legislators, in clearing the way to go home, swiftly approved $4,302,120,234 in appropriations and dropped a half dozen controversies including the quarrel with the Administration over whether subsidies should be paid to "roll back" retail food prices.

House Votes Last

At 5:49 p.m. the Senate approved the resolution to recess and at 6:22 p.m. the House followed suit, voting amid cheers and whistles. There were only a few scattered "noes." The resolution actually took effect at 6:33 p.m., when the House knocked off work, the Senate having done so some minutes earlier.

It was agreed that the members could be called back to Washington at any time by President Roosevelt, congressional officers, or the Democratic and Republican legislative leaders.

The Senate had to yield point after point to the House in order to get the vacation which already

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had been delayed a week by disagreements between the two chambers.

First of all, the Senate abandoned by a vote of 34 to 33 its demand for inclusion of a ban on food subsidy payments in a resolution continuing the Commodity Credit corporation until Jan. 1. The House had refused to accept this Senate amendment and leaders had warned it would bring a veto from President Roosevelt. The resolution was then speedily sent to the White House.

Kills Crop Insurance

Next the Senate bowed to House wishes and dropped its insistence on continuing government crop insurance. This permitted final passage of a $253,256,000 "catch-all" deficiency appropriation. This carried money for over-time payments to Federal workers, emergency funds for President Roosevelt's use in conducting the war, and $15,000,000 for loans to rehabilitate farm lands damaged by this year's floods.

Meantime, the House Agriculture committee got rid of another controversy by simply pigeon-holing a Senate-approved bill to raise the ceiling price on corn from $1.07 to $1.40 a bushel, Chicago basis. Here again, an expectation the President would veto such a bill figured in the decision, reached on a 9 to 6 vote.

Finally, the Senate dropped its demand that it be allowed to pass on the qualifications of any employes of war agencies who are paid $4,500 a year or more. Sponsored by Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), this would have required nomination and Senate confirmation of such employes. Its backers asserted that the war agencies are full of policy-making officials on whom the Senate should have a chance to pass. Opponents said it was a patronage grab.

House Rejects Compromise

The House not only rejected the proposal but voted down, 260 to 69, a proposed compromise to set the salary figure at $5,500 and apply the provision only to newly-hired employes.

The Senate's recession from its demand cleared the way to the White House for a $2,911,697,224 appropriation to run the war agencies in the 12 months beginning July 1. The bulk of the big appropriation is for the merchant shipbuilding program, but funds also are included to run such agencies as the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information.

It set a precedent, too, for the Senate to withdraw a similar amendment it had attached to the $1,137,167,010 Labor-Federal security supply bill. When this was done the measure was shot on to the White House, clearing the congressional calendar of all major appropriations bills.

Senate Votes 34 to 33

By a one-vote margin, the Senate retreated from its stand that Congress once again should send President Roosevelt a bill forbidding subsidies to "roll back" retail food prices.

A ballot of 34 to 33 removed the prohibition from a resolution extending the life of the Commodity Credit corporation until Jan. 1.

The House had refused to accept a Senate amendment attaching the ban to the resolution, and Senate leaders had warned that President Roosevelt would surely veto the resolution, if the prohibition was included, just as he disapproved an earlier measure which contained an anti-subsidy provision.

Reluctantly, some senators opposing subsidies agreed to removal of the amendment in order to get the resolution to the White House. In addition to giving the CCC a new lease on life, the resolution increases by $350,000,000 the agency's present borrowing authority of $2,650,000,000. It is intended as a stop-gap measure pending enactment later in the session of legislation continuing the CCC for a longer period.

Victory for Roosevelt

The Senate retreat gave President Roosevelt a complete victory, for the time being, in his controversy with the legislators over the Administration's program of using subsidies to push down food prices. Major items to which this has been extended include meat and butter on which prices have been "rolled back" three and five cents a pound respectively.

Most Congress members anticipated, however, that the issue would bob up again once they return from a seven weeks summer recess.

Senator Maloney (D., Conn.) made the motion for the Senate to recede from its amendment.

Senator Danaher (R., Conn.), author with Senator Tydings (D., Md.) of the subsidy ban, had reported there was no prospect that the House would yield to the Senate view.

Senators appointed to confer with a group of House members and adjust differences, he said, were unable to win agreement to any compromise. They suggested, he related, that an anti-subsidy provision be included in the resolution as a congressional declaration of policy rather than a prohibition, but the House conferees were opposed unanimously to that also.

Nevertheless, Senator Danaher voted against the motion to strike out its amendment, backing to the end his opposition to the "roll back" subsidies.

OIL DEAL VIOLATED ROOSEVELT ORDER, OFFICIAL CHARGES

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Report to House Says President Instructed Navy to Condemn Land.

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) A Justice department official said today that the Navy department's report on the Elk Hills oil contract "rises to the proportion of a major deception" in its discussion of instructions from President Roosevelt regarding the contract.

Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell, in a statement filed with the House Public Lands committee, asserted that the Navy had avoided the "clear instructions" of the President to condemn the Elk Hills petroleum reserve. The Navy report, he asserted, failed to emphasize the President's instruction that "if satisfactory arrangements cannot be promptly concluded with the owners (Standard Oil Company of California) then you are authorized to institute condemnation proceedings through the Department of Justice."

Violated Instructions

On the contrary, Mr. Littell charged, the Navy made a contract with Standard that was "in no respect in compliance with the President's instructions." The contract has been cancelled.

The Navy's statement that Standard would have lost millions of dollars under the contract was, Mr. Littell asserted, "incredibly naive."

"In other words," he continued, "the contract was executed by Standard in the spirit of sheer public service and philanthropy. At one point in my report I described a provision of the contract as 'naive.' Let me describe this present statement as 'incredibly naive.'

"If Standard got nothing from this contract but the monopoly granted by Navy of oil production from the reserve, that alone would have meant incalculable advantages and profits to Standard, but Navy actually says that the obligation to take all of Navy's production 'may be very burdensome to Standard.' This might be true—but only when we have split the atom and no longer need oil as the principal energizing force."

Mr. Littell contended that the report did "not even contemplate that what it describes as great losses of oil, due to drainage from government lands to Standard's properties, could be stopped tomorrow by condemnation.

"Why," he queried, "this tenderness about condemning Standard's property when the Navy department itself has condemned the homes and businesses of thousands of private citizens throughout the land?"

GEN. BRETT HONORED

WASHINGTON, July 8 — (AP) The honorary rank of knight commander, Order of the Bath, military division, has been conferred upon Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Caribbean Defense command, by the British government, the War department announced tonight. The award was in recognition of Gen. Brett's services in the southwest Pacific as commander of Allied air forces.

Medals to 4 Submarine Men

Stapleton, S. I., Sailor Honored; Craft Rammed Enemy Gunboat

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Four men who served on a submarine which rammed and probably sank a Japanese gunboat have received the Navy and Marine Corps medal, the Navy Department announced today. Among them is William Wagner, chief quartermaster, son of Mrs. Christina Wagner, 15 Pleasant Court, Stapleton, S. I.

The four were members of the crew of the submarine commanded by Commander Howard W. Gilmore, who sacrifice his life rather than endanger the safety of his vessel when it was under heavy fire from the gunboat. The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to Commander Gilmore.

Oppose Mexico's Silver Bid

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—A Treasury spokesman disclosed today that high government authorities had discouraged Mexican officials from pursuing a request for United States silver for monetary purposes, assertedly to permit the sale of Mexican free silver to American industry. Declining to be quoted by name, the spokesman said the proposal "doesn't make sense" because Mexico wanted the United States silver on a lend-lease arrangement but in turn desired to sell its own silver to this country. He added that this government has no lend-lease agreement with Mexico.

Army Issues New List Of Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 178 United States soldiers wounded in action, including the following, listed with next of kin, from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK

Aleutians

HAHN, HAROLD W., second lieutenant; father, Christian F. Hahn, 82-39 Fifty-first ave., Elmhurst, Queens.

North Africa

DEMAGISTRIS, ANTONIO, private first class; father, Pietro Demagistris, 223 Beach 84th st., Rockaway Beach, Queens.

DONOVAN, JAMES J., private first class; brother, Thomas Donovan, 31 Bowles ave., Port Richmond, S. I.

DREYFUS, JOSEPH C. Jr., major; wife, Mrs. Shirley Dreyfus, 165 West Ninety-first st., New York.

EDWARDS, LESTER W., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Lillian G. Watson, 34 West st., Ilion.

GREEN, JOHN M., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Box 163, Ellicottville.

HUNT, JOSEPH K., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Hunt, 8706 Third ave., Brooklyn.

KUTZUBA, MICHAEL P., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Kutzuba, Wilbur rd., New Hartford.

LAVINE, ROBERT G., private; mother, Mrs. Nora Lavine, Route 2, Colton.

McMORROW, JOHN J., private first class; cousin, Miss Mary Hayes, 815 East 165th Street, the Bronx.

MILLETT, LEWIS F., private; wife, Mrs. L. F. Millett, 37 Ontario Street, Albany.

MORONEY, WILLIAM A., private first class; father, Valentine Moroney, 162 West Sixteenth Street, New York.

OPARA, STANLEY, Z., corporal; brother, Steve C. Opara, 360 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

RASKIN, LEO, private; wife, Mrs. Ada H. Raskin, 9413 Avenue A, Brooklyn.

SARCONA, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Sarcona, 112-01 103d Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens.

SULLIVAN, JOHN M., private; father, Denis Sullivan, 29 Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

VENTURELLA, DOMINIC L., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Gogleuzza, Route 1, Lockport.

WALSH, SHELDON, technical fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Betty Walsh, 127 Saranac Street, Rochester.

WOOD, GORDON C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Tessie J. Wood, Route 1, Sandy Creek.

Pacific Area

GORMAN, JOSEPH L., technical fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Gorman, 3545 Eighty-second Street, Jackson Heights, Queens.

SMITH, ROBERT C., private; father, Charles W. Smith, Route 1, East Syracuse.

SUDA, EMIL W., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Suda, 67 Broad Street, Gloversville.

NEW JERSEY

North Africa

BROPHY, Vincent D., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs Anna Breslen, 141 Stager Street, Nutley.

FERGUSON, JOHN F. T., private; father, Stephen Ferguson sr., 227 Third Street, Jersey City.

FRISCIA, FRANK J., technical sergeant; father, Frank Friscia, 53 Carton Street, Rumson.

JAKIMAS, JOSEPH G., private; mother, Mrs. Stella Jakimas, 87 Lister Avenue, Newark.

LISHAK, METRO, private; sister, Miss Mary Lishak, 379 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy.

MARCIONETTI, JOHN P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Angelina Marcionetti, 150 Maple Street, Fairview.

MOSCHEALLO, ALBERT, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fortiena Juliano, 185 Burnett Avenue, Union.

STRONG, ROBERT S., Jr., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Isiah Strong, 149 Harrison Street, East Orange.

TEMPLE, RICHARD E., staff sergeant; father, Frank E. Temple, 145 Passaic Avenue, Nutley.

VAN ARTSDALEN, CHARLES M., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. George Stout, 77 Brook Lane, Trenton.

CONNECTICUT

North Africa

FENTON, ANDREW E., private; father, Harold J. Fenton, 60 Tunxis Avenue, Bloomfield.

LUBIN, SAUL, private; father, Robert Lubin, 710 Garden Street, Hartford.

MERWIN, HORACE, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Virginia R. Merwin, Over Rock Lane, Westport.

Navy Lists 12 Casualties

Brooklyn Man Among Four Dead, One Wounded and Seven Missing

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—The Navy announced today twelve casualties, including four dead, one wounded and seven missing. This brings to 27,055 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,220 dead, 4,735 wounded, 10,507 missing and 3,593 prisoners of war.

Listed among the dead was Walter John Yanchis, whose mother, Mrs. Edna Yanchis, lives at 417 Broadway, Brooklyn.

30.24 — 5813

"Through the relief and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia lies our only pathway toward peace and security. Indeed, upon success or failure in the rehabilitation of the stricken peoples of the world depends our own future prosperity or adversity. The United States cannot remain prosperous in a world of bankrupt customers."

Mr. Sayre emphasized that all countries able to help must participate in the rehabilitation plan.

precautions must be taken against attempts to use relief for political ends.

"The liberated areas," he asserted, "will doubtless become hotbeds of bitterly striving and opposing factions, many of them bent on selfish power. Political intrigues will fill the air. From all such factional strife America must resolutely hold aloof. Our only objective is to bring help to human beings in distress and assist them, once they are able, to set up the governments of their choice, so long as these do not rest upon the tyranny of force.'

Sayre Sees U. S. Feeding World

Says 'Offensive Against Suffering and Need' Will Follow Allies' Victory.

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Baltimore, July 8 (A. P.).—A "world offensive against suffering and need" must follow closely on Allied victory, Francis Bowes Sayre, deputy director for foreign relief and rehabilitation operations, told a luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club here today.

Armies poised for victory offensives against the Axis must be prepared, he said, to undertake the immediate task of feeding hungry populations liberated wherever the enemy is driven out. It will not be possible to feed them well during this emergency period, he explained, but it is hoped to provide enough food for Europeans to insure them a general average of 2,000 calories daily—somewhat less than two-thirds of the pre-war diet.

Struggle for Power.

After the emergency relief operations by Army personnel with Army supplies and under Army direction, the responsibility will pass from the military to civilian authorities and the task of restoring normal life in the liberated areas will begin, Mr. Sayre said, adding that in this phase

COLLEGE HIRES JAPANESE

Maryland Will Use Ickes Farm Hand to Teach Judo

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Fred Kobayashi, 24, will give up poultry-raising on the Maryland farm of Secretary Ickes to join the University of Maryland's physical education staff next week as an instructor in judo, the Japanese "science of personal combat."

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, said that Mr. Ickes had consented to release the Japanese-American. He added that the War Manpower Commission had approved Kobayashi's transfer out of farm work.

The War Relocation Authority,

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which released Kobayashi, his 18-year-old wife and his brother Roy, 23, to Mr. Ickes last April 18, said Mr. Ickes had applied for a Japanese-American replacement. Mrs. Kobayashi will accompany her husband to his new post.

New York News Editor Indicted As Secret Agent Serving Japs

NEW YORK, July 8—(AP) Frederick Heizer Wright, identified by a Federal grand jury as a New York Daily News copy editor, was indicted today on charges that he acted as a paid agent for the Japanese government without notifying the State department of his employment.

U. S. Attorney Howard F. Corcoran, who obtained the indictment which also contains a conspiracy count, said "there was no evidence that Wright's superiors on the newspaper had any knowledge of the activities complained of in the indictment."

Mr. Corcoran said the indictment, charging Wright with acting as a Japanese agent from January 1931 to Dec. 6, 1941 in violation of a 1917 statute, was obtained after an investigation conducted by naval intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the FBI's New York office, said "The investigation by the FBI failed to reveal that the offices of the New York Daily News were cognizant of the activity of Frederick Wright."

Named in the indictment as co-conspirators but not as defendants were the Imperial government of Japan and Shintaro Fukushima, press attache of the Japanese embassy in Washington, as well as several Japanese vice consuls.

Violation of the 1917 statute, which requires a foreign agent to notify the State department of his employment as an agent as distinguished from the 1938 law requiring an agent of a foreign power to register, is punishable by a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. The conspiracy count carries a maximum prison penalty of two years and a fine of $10,000.

The indictment charged that Wright, in his capacity as an agent of the Japanese government, investigated and obtained information concerning the China Defense Supplies corporation and the nature and quantity of the materials and supplies which had been and were to be shipped to China by the United States.

It also alleged that Wright, in return for his salary and payment of expenses, edited the speeches and correspondence of Japanese consuls and vice consuls in a territory that extended along the East coast from Maine to Georgia, and that he also conducted an investigation of Communist activity in the United States and prepared reports which he submitted to the Japanese on the personal backgrounds of various individuals supposed to be Communists.

Under the conspiracy count, it was alleged that Wright and the Japanese government were agreed that Wright would cause articles concerned with Japanese subjects to be published in the Daily and Sunday News but that Wright's employment as a Japanese agent would be kept secret from the Daily and Sunday News.

Wright, described in the indictment as a former contributing columnist and assistant night telegraph editor of the News, joined the paper in 1927 after working on various newspapers and news services, Mr. Corcoran said.

During the early years of Wright's employment on the News, Mr. Corcoran said, he became acquainted with Walker Gray Matheson, then a fellow employe. Matheson is serving a seven-year prison sentence on a conviction of failing to notify the State department that he became an agent of Japan in 1936, subsequent to his employment on the News.

The U. S. attorney said that Wright told Matheson that he would like to do publicity work here for the Japanese and that the latter suggested Wright see Kensuke Horinouchi, then Japanese consul in New York and later ambassador at Washington.

Wright entered into an agreement with the consul, Mr. Corcoran related, and opened an office in his father's name across the street from the Japanese consulate. The father, Robert Wright, who is not involved in the case, registered as an agent of Japan with the State department in 1938, Mr. Corcoran said.

The Japanese government paid for the upkeep of the office, Mr. Corcoran related, and paid the defendant from $300 to $400 a month for his services as an agent.

In February, 1935, Mr. Corcoran said, Wright obtained a leave of absence from the News and went to Japan where the U. S. attorney said, he was to have received a position as an "advisor on American public affairs" in the Japanese Foreign office. The position failed to materialize, Mr. Corcoran said.

The Japanese government paid all Wright's expenses on the trip, and in January, 1936, he returned to the Daily News, the U. S. attorney said. Three years later, Mr. Corcoran added, Wright became assistant night telegraph editor, a position he held until the spring of 1942 when he was reassigned to the copy desk.

Federal officials would not disclose Wright's present whereabouts but the News said he worked until he was taken into custody. Exactly when that was, was not revealed.

NEW YORK URGES STATES TO PLAN POST-WAR RELIEF

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Welfare Program Essential, Executive Conference Declares.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(AP) The executive conference of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation called upon the 48 states today to formulate immediately programs designed to cope with post-war welfare and relief problems.

In line with such plans, the conference at its opening session unanimously adopted a report recommending that the committee call a regional conference in cooperation with the Council of State Governments, a collective organization of corresponding bodies in other states.

The report, prepared by the subcommittee on social welfare and relief and read by State Senator Earle S. Warner, (R., Ontario county) specified that the regional conference should focus attention on questions of settlement laws, residence requirements for relief, supervision of relief in interstate cases, and assistance to veterans.

Pointing out that war conditions had accentuated the normal migration of families, the report warned that excessive migrations might inspire local authorities to attempt to gain protection by legislation increasing residence requirements which, it said, "ultimately will retard any attempts to gain uniformity and progress in this field."

The report also recommended that a New York state conference be called for a joint meeting of representatives of the legislative committee, representatives of the association of towns, the department of social welfare, and the conference of mayors and municipal officers.

The conference would deal with similar state-wide problems, the report added, and should devise plans to prevent legislation increasing residence requirements, or abolishing residence and settlement requirements.

Nazis Tell of Gigantic Fights.

In statements broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded today by the Associated Press, a German military spokesman declared that yesterday's tank battles in the area of Belgorod and south of Orel were the greatest ever fought on the eastern front; and a German propaganda agency.

DNB, the German official news agency, said that the Germans had destroyed 862 Russian tanks and 847 aircraft in the last three days, that fortifications of the Belgorod area were overcome in great depth, and that the Russians southeast of Orel were thrown back on their own mine fields.

Transocean, the Nazi propaganda agency said that air forces were used on both sides in masses hardly ever before witnessed, and that both Germans and Russians are employing tanks in unexampled numbers. The German High Command, on the other hand, announced that Army units, artillery, fighter-bombers and tactical air forces destroyed more than 400 Russian tanks and 193 planes yesterday, and that "the deeply echeloned enemy defense system was broken through after stubborn fighting in wooded territory and in villages."

Martinique-Vichy Break Near, Berlin Radio Says

New York, July 8 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today in a Vichy dispatch that the French Foreign Ministry was drawing up a communique "which likely will announce officially the secession of Martinique from Vichy."

The broadcast report was recorded by the Associated Press.

It said it was expected that Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy high commissioner at Martinique, "within a few hours will have to yield to pressure from dissidents and troops."

"One thing is certain, that tension between Admiral Robert and the United States Government has been further aggravated by unrest which has broken out on the isles," the broadcast said.

Demonstration Reported

Street demonstrations at Fort-de-France in favor of the French Committee of National Liberation were declared to have verged upon open revolt.

"The fort, which contains gold reserves of the Bank of France, reportedly has been occupied by insurgents," it was stated.

Dispatches from the island were quoted as saying that "the position of Admiral Robert has been rendered extremely difficult by the attitude of the troops, which here and there fraternized with insurgents against whom they were sent."

Nazis Are Using New Tanks

German military circles were quoted in a Transocean News Agency dispatch broadcast from Berlin Thursday as saying that Nazi tanks of a new design and even heavier than the sixty-ton Mark VI Tigers were being sent into the Battle of Kursk. Details of these super Tigers are still treated as a military secret," said the broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Whatever the real Nazi objective in the new and stupendous battle in Russia is, the fighting is raging under circumstances tending to forbid any present Japanese intervention to aid her fellow conspirators in Germany and Italy.

Russia has small need to fear a stab-in-the-back attack from Japan at this stage. American offensive moves in the south and southwest Pacific and in Aleutian theaters make it all but inconceivable that Tokyo could be dragooned by Berlin into striking at Siberia.

The Japanese war lords are definitely confronted today with what Prime Minister Churchill so recently called the "supreme challenge" of American sea power. He had a hand in Washington high strategy councils in the shaping of events in the Pacific calculated to lure the Japanese main fleet to decisive action.

It probably would be going much too far to say that the American Pacific offensives are actually coordinated with expected developments in Russia. That they were timed in relation to what was being prepared against the Axis for delivery this year from Africa and the British isles is obvious.

Taking the weight of Axis pressure off Russia was an officially stated prime purpose of the Washington-revised strategy directives, however. And included in that pressure as Moscow must view it has been the possibility of a Japanese blow at Siberia timed, as was the attack on Pearl Harbor, to meet Axis needs in Europe.

A global war calls for global strategy, even if there is much to indicate that Anglo-American leadership to its regret has not yet succeeded in integrating its own and Russian operational planning.

It is permissible, therefore, to assume that the Pacific offensives which are tying down Japan are a part of what General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, calls the "pattern of victory" followed by the United Nations. They are an integral part of what Moscow and Berlin now stress as "the battle of Kursk," remote as they are geographically.

And that Berlin phrase, contained in a non-official broadcast which for the first time admitted it was an offensive, not a defensive fight the Nazi armies in Russia are waging, still leaves doubt as to its strategic or tactical objectives. It implies that it is only reduction of the Kursk salient, thrusting deeply westward between Orel and Belgorod that is aimed at.

The Kursk salient, last indicated as extending from 40 to 60 miles west of the important rail center from which it takes its name, is dangerous to the Germans. It gravely threatens the main rail and road communication network via Bryansk, Smolensk and Vitebsk upon which depends the whole south flank of the Nazi front in Russia to Tagonrog on the Azov seacoast.

To remove that threat, or perhaps to open the way for another lunge at Moscow or to the Don and beyond to the Volga again, Berlin has committed its forces to major action. The breadth of the base line of the attack, nearly 200 miles from Orel to Belgorod, tends to refute the suggestion that it is merely elimination of the narrow Kursk salliant that is being attempted.

Yet Russian resistance, even by Berlin admission, is so stout that more and more Nazi reserves are being poured in. The moment is nearing when German forces will be engaged so deeply and on a scale so great that breaking off the action would be impossible without disaster. And that moment may have much to do with the timing of Allied trans-Mediterranean second front attacks from Africa.

ROBERT SAID TO BID NEGOTIATOR HURRY

Martinque Radio Refers to Henri-Etienne Hoppenot as New High Commissioner

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PACT NEAR, HULL BELIEVES

Axis Anticipates 'Secession'—Giraud at White House, Plans Visit to Canada

Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy High Commissioner of Martinique, said in a communiqué broadcast by the Martinique radio last night that he had been "officially notified" that Henri-Etienne Hoppenot had ' 'been designated as High Commissioner to the Antilles" and had "requested that he come as soon as possible."

M. Hoppenot, delegated by the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers to negotiate, is now in Washington with Gen. Henri-Honoré Giraud.

The communiqué, broadcast in French to the Antilles and recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said that "the notification of the designation of M. Hoppenot indicates that he will in particular be charged with immediate assumption of the government."

The text of the communiqué follows:

"Here is a communiqué from the High Commissariat:

"The admiral has been officially notified that M. Hoppenot, at present in the United States, has been designated as High Commissioner to the Antilles.

"The notification of the designation of M. Hoppenot indicates that he will in particular be charged with immediate assumption of the government.

"The admiral requested that he come as soon as possible in order to hand over the services and to regulate with him, among other questions, the one dealing with civilian and military persons who intend to remain faithful to the Marshal."

Axis Sees Martinique Move

The Berlin radio reported yesterday in a Vichy dispatch that the French Foreign Ministry was drawing up a communiqué "which likely will announce officially the secession of Martinique from Vichy." The broadcast report was recorded

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by The Associated Press.

It said it was expected that Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy High Commissioner at Martinique, "within a few hours will have to yield to pressure from dissidents and troops."

"One thing is certain, that tension between Admiral Robert and the United States Government has been further aggravated by unrest which has broken out on the isles," the broadcast said.

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Ackerman Bids Roberts Resign From O. W. I. Advisory Board

By The Associated Press

Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, urged yesterday Roy A. Roberts, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, to withdraw as a member of the Office of War Information's advisory committee because "as president of the A. S. N. E. your judgment and opinion should be above the influence of official pressure."

Mr. Roberts immediately replied that "acting in an advisory, not an administrative, capacity should not circumscribe or limit independence of action," but that "if the time ever comes when giving all possible service to the war effort is incompatible with the presidency of the A. S. N. E., then the God-given right of every American to resign, tell why and raise hell remains."

The discussion was made public in the form of an exchange of telegrams between Dean Ackerman, a member of the A. S. N. E., and Mr. Roberts, who is managing editor of "The Kansas City Star."

Mr. Roberts and eight other prominent editors and publishers were named as an O. W. I. advisory committee Tuesday by Palmer Hoyt, domestic director of O. W. I., on leave from the editorship of "The Portland Oregonian."

"This is not a 'front' committee," Mr. Hoyt observed in announcing the committee. "In fact some of them have been very critical of our operations."

In his message to Mr. Roberts Dean Ackerman said: "As president of the A. S. N. E. you occupy one of the most important journalistic trusteeships in the world. This is not a political office. As a trustee the president of the A. S. N. E. should hold this office above and beyond any possible influence from any government temporarily in office, or any political party, or any pressure group inside or outside of government which may seek to use the press for propaganda purposes.

"The propaganda interests of any government in war or peace are incompatible with the complete freedom of news and of opinion which editors should maintain. The time will come when you will have to make a choice between government propaganda and the freedom of news."

Roberts Puts War First

Mr. Roberts replied: "If the war isn't won, there won't be any free press or independent journalism. That's our first job. The war will be won and a free press maintained, but it won't be by every one locking himself up in an ivory tower and refusing to cooperate."

"I haven't agreed with many policies of the O. W. I. and have not hesitated to say so. I won't in the future. But in time of war I feel the government has the right and duty to call upon a[illegible] to perform such service a[illegible] as a contribution to the national effort. . . .

"As to O. W. I., I have felt its activities shoud be confined to freeing, not freezing, news. There should be no propaganda whatever in it. More, I am not happy about the government's relations with the press generally. . . .

"Whether we like or don't like how the show is going, we still must make any contribution we can to victory. I agree with you that the presidency of the A. S. N. E. is an important journalistic trusteeship. But acting in an advisory, not an administrative, capacity should not circumscribe or limit independence of action.

"If it does, the obvious thing to do is to end such service with the committee or terminate official position with the society. That I will do should such a situation arise, but I will not prejudge any war effort in advance as all bad."

Ackerman Raises Question

In urging that "officers of the A. S. N. E. should maintain complete independence with respect to the government," Dean Ackerman raised this question: "If peace should come within the year of the current appropriation for the O. W. I., that agency would be obliged to carry out governmental directives. Suppose the government decided on a policy of excluding the press at the peace conferences, or suppose it opposed freedom of international communications, how could you as president of the A. S. N. E. serve both the government and the press?"

Mr. Roberts, in his discussion of relations between government and press, said: "Elmer Davis's (Director of O. W. I.) recent speech in Boston criticizing Washington correspondents was not only unfair but a mistake. How can we have national unity necessary for a healthy home front when the President of the United States unjustly uses the press of this nation as a whipping boy to met an upheaval in administration?"

Mr. Davis in a Boston speech June 14 said that a few papers had given an impression that Washington is a synonym for "muddle, confusion and bickering," an impression "deliberately created." Another factor in the situation, Mr. Davis said, was "routine reporting, routine editing, a conviction that what was big news and good circulation five years ago is big news and good circulation still."

(President Roosevelt in a press conference June 29 said newspaper writers had stirred up some of the controversies among officials and agencies of his administration.)

"I feel as strongly as you unquestionably do on these matters," Mr. Roberts continued. "Yet if I know my America there is a strong and insisten[illegible]ng up from the people de[illegible]n an end to all this selfish [illegible]ness on all sides, with a mandate to get on with the real job of winning the war."

The other members of the O. W. I. advisory committee are:

Lawrence L. Winship, managing editor of "The Boston Globe"; George W. Healy jr., managing editor of "The New Orleans Times-Picayune"; Paul Bellamy, editor of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer"; Mark Ethridge, publisher of "The Louisville Courier-Journal"; Gardner Cowles jr., editor and publisher of "The Des Moines Register and Tribune"; Fred Gaertner jr., managing editor of "The Detroit News"; Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and H. D. Paulson, editor of "The Fargo Forum," Fargo, N. D.

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[illegible] Committee Progresses Despite Turmoil in Algiers

Members Already have Achieved a Great Deal for Unity; No Party Lines Shown in Voting

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, July 8.—The turmoil in Algiers does not mean that the French Committee of National Liberation, set up two months ago as a central governing body over all liberated Frenchmen, with Generals Giraud and de Gaulle as joint and alternating presidents, has fallen or failed.

The committee, despite the storms which have broken at its meetings, has already achieved a great deal toward unity and toward setting an empire-wide war effort on the road to liberation of the mother country.

It is not the two generals who make up the committee, nor do they control it. There are five other members, General Alphonse Georges and Jean Monnet, named to it by Giraud; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, designated by de Gaulle, and General Georges Catroux, accepted by both.

Each of the five has a vote which counts as much as those of the joint presidents. The nominees of both Giraud and de Gaulle have voted contrary to the man who named them on many issues. They are not sticking to any party line.

General Catroux, though mouselike in appearance, has cracked down firmly on both Giraud and de Gaulle at times. It was he who did more than anyone else to bring them together to form the committee when he warned:

"France will never forgive two generals who in times like these stood in the way of unity for personal reasons."

Catroux, though not a type to excite much popular enthusiasm for himself, has certainly gained in prestige since the formation of the committee, and is today regarded as one of the stablest influences on it.

Monnet behind his soft brown eyes, Massigli behind his thicklensed spectacles, and Philip behind that black cabbage which passes for a mustache, are all able men and there is no question that they are working sincerely for the unity of all Frenchmen, and an all-out French effort to redeem their country. Nor is there any doubt that they favor the return of France to democratic Government after the war.

The storms at Algiers seem less serious if it is realized that French politics are always turbulent and marked by periodic crises. The labor pains attending the birth of the Fourth Republic have so far been not nearly as serious as those which preceded the establishment of the first, second and third. Of course, they may get worse, and there may be some blood let before the new regime is finally set up in France.

The root of the dissension between de Gaulle and Giraud is de Gaulle's conception of himself as the symbol of pure and uncompromising resistance, as the one man who gave the clarion call when events were blackest, and as the jealous champion of the full sovereignty of France, even when fallen.

A great many of the French in Africa so regarded him and are loyal to him, and there is little doubt that many in France also see him as such a symbol. That is his trump card and he plays it over and over again. But most of those who have to deal with him, even those in his own ranks, find him difficult.

Giraud's story is fully as romantic as de Gaulle's, but he seems unable to attract the popular following de Gaulle has. His military record in the battle of France is good. His escape from the fortress of Koenigsburg, across Germany and France and the Mediterranean is one of the most thrilling of the war. Yet he is known in Algiers as "Papa Snooks."

On his arrival in North Africa, Giraud thought he should be made commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, but after brief dispute with the Allied command, agreed to head only the French forces and the North African civil authority. A French army was put in the field under General Juin and fought extremely well.

With Allied help, the civil situation was improved, and relations between Giraud's establishment and Allied headquarters were generally good.

One explanation of the troubles among the French is that the very illness which led to the collapse of France is present, to an extent, in the French factions trying to redeem France. The French fell because they were a sick people and the illness is not yet entirely cured. But there are signs of healing, and they are seen not so much among the politicians, as on the battlefield.

The fact that both de Gaulle's Fighting French and Giraud's North African army fought well in the African campaign is the best indication of new vigor among the French.

30.24 — 5815

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 9-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PROMOTION TO REAR ADMIRAL OF CAPT. (ACTING REAR ADMIRAL) REGINALD H. PORTAL, YOUNGER BROTHER OF AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL. (END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, THURSDAY, JULY 8. THIS DISPATCH MUST NOT BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OR BROADCAST BEFORE THAT TIME.)

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FRIDAY,

(ADVANCE)-- LONDON, ~~THURSDAY~~, JULY 9-(AP)- KING GEORGE HAS AUTHORIZED THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO ACTING FLIGHT LIEUT. CHARLES ROBERT MCMILLS, 23, OF SEATTLE, WASH., IN RECOGNITION OF HIS "GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY " WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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MCMILLS, WHO WAS BORN IN SALT LAKE CITY, WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE RAF RCAF IN 1941 AND HAS SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF SEVERAL ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHILE ON SWEEPS AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING.

london, july 8-(ap)-acting royal canadian air force flight lieutenant thomas a. julian, 26, of shreveport, la., who has participated in a number of attacks over heavily defended targets in germany, was awarded the distinguished flying cross today for "utmost determination, gallantry and devotion to duty." a native of fort worth, tex., julian enlisted in the roaf in 1941 and was commissioned last year.

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LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-SGT. L. I. THOMAS OF WEST RICHMOND, VA., A FORMER RCAF AIRGUNNER, WAS GIVEN A DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL ~~HERE~~ BY KING GEORGE VI AT A RECENT INVESTITURE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THOMAS, A VETERAN OF 36 RCAF BOMBER SWEEPS OVER EUROPE, SAID AFTERWARDS THE KING EXPRESSED HIS THANKS FOR WHAT THOMAS AND HIS COUNTRYMEN HAD DONE IN CROSSING THE ATLANTIC TO HELP IN THE WAR.

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THOMAS HAS TWO CONFIRMED JUNKERS 88, TWO PROBABLE MESSERSCHMITTS AND ONE DAMAGED MESSERSCHMITT 110 TO HIS CREDIT. HE ~~WAS~~ ENLISTED IN THE BLACK WATCH IN MONTREAL IN THE FALL OF 1939 AND TRANSFERRED TO THE RCAF IN 1940. HE HAS BEEN IN BRITAIN TWO YEARS ~~HERE~~ AND CHANGED TO THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)- CONSTRATING THE LEAN DAYS OF THE ROYAL NAVY WITH ITS PRESENT STRENGTH, LORD WINSTER, FORMER PARLIAMENTARY TO THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, DECLARED OVER THE RADIO TONIGHT:

"THERE HAVE BEEN TIMES WHEN ~~THERE~~ THERE WASN'T ENOUGH CLOTH TO CUT THE COAT AND ALL THAT COULD BE DONE WAS TO DRESS UP A SCARECROW HOWEVER, IT WORKED AND THE CROWS KEPT OFF WHEN THEY MIGHT HAVE HAD SOME FINE PICKINGS.

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"THAT PERIOD IS OVER AND WE HAVE NOW GOT A ~~FIRE~~ FIRM GRASP OF THE WAR AT SEA. WE KNOW WHERE WE ARE AND WE CAN SEE OUR WAY AHEAD.'

30.24—5817

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-THE EVENING STANDARD TOLD ITS READERS TODAY THAT "IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS YOU SHOULD READ" A MONTHLY REPORT PRODUCED BY A 17-YEAR-OLD LONDON BOY WHO IS A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE PUBLICATION, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, IS CALLED "TRANSATLANTIC" AND IS TURNED OUT BY LEONARD JACOBS, WHOSE PARENTS ARE PHYSICIANS IN LONDON. HIS MOTHER DISTRIBUTES 150 COPIES EACH MONTH TO UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS AND FRIENDS IN BRITAIN.

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LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-JOHN EDGERTON LEE OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE LEFT LONDON TODAY TO RELIEVE ALFRED E.WALL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHO HAS COMPLETED A FOUR MONTHS ASSIGNMENT AS AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET.

THE ASSIGNMENT IS BEING TAKEN IN ROTATION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES. CLINTON B.CONGER OF THE UNITED PRESS DREW THE FIRST TURN AT THE POST AND WALL THE SECOND.

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-COL. MALCOLM C.GROW, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE U.S. ARMY 8TH AIR FORCE, HAS ADDED A STEEL HELMET TO THE "FLAK VEST" HE DEVELOPED FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FLIERS, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE LEGION OF MERIT.

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THE SAME AWARD WAS GIVEN TO BRIG. GEN. FRANK O'D.HUNTER AND FIRST LIEUT. THURMAN E.DAWSON OF LONDON, ARK., ORDNANCE OFFICER OF AN 8TH AIR FORCE BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

GROW, WHO WAS BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA ON NOV. 19, 1887, GRADUATED FROM THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1909. HE IS A VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND A REGULAR ARMY MAN.

HUNTER, A NATIVE OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, WAS CITED FOR "EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES" IN PLANNING AND EXECUTING THE MOVEMENT OF AIR ECHELONS OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE FROM STATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN TO THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER.

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DAWSON WAS DECORATED FOR HIS "OUTSTANDING RECORD" AS A BASE ORDNANCE OFFICER.

GROW'S CITATION SAID HE DETERMINED THAT APPROXIMATELY 70 PERCENT OF THE WOUNDS OF WAR FLIERS WERE CAUSED BY MISSILES OF RELATIVELY LOW VELOCITY AND THAT AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS' EXPERIMENTATION, HE OBTAINED OFFICIAL PERMISSION TO PROVIDE THE AERIAL ARMOR. THE FLAK VEST AND STEEL HELMET WHICH HE DEVELOPED, THE CITIATION ADDED, HAS "ALREADY SAVED THE LIVES OF MANY COMBAT CREW MEMBERS AND HAVE MATERIALLY IMPROVED THE MORALE OF THE CREWS SO EQUIPPED."

HUNTER'S CITATION:

"THIS MOVEMENT INVOLVED LONG AND HAZARDOUS OVERSEAS FLIGHTS BY MANY IDFFERENT TYPES OF AIRCRAFT OF VARYING RANGE AND SPEED OVER ROUTES SUBJECT TO ATTACK BY ENEMY FIGHTER PATROLS THAT MOVEMENT ENABLED THIS FORCE TO TAKE PART IN THE ALLIED OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA AND WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH LITTLE DELAY AND WITH A MINIMUM LOSS OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT, LARGELY DUE TO THE EFFICIENT PLANNING, TIRELESS EFFORTS AND SOUND JUDGEMENT ON THE PART OF HUNTER."

DAWSON'S CITATION:

"HIS ANTICIPATION OF OPERATIONAL NEEDS AND HIS TECHNICAL ABILITY--ESPECIALLY IN CONNECTION WITH BOMB LOADINGS--HAVE GREATLY CONTRIBUTED TO EFFICIENCY AND TO THE SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS PERFORMED BY HIS BOMBARDMENT GROUP." HIS CITATION SAID.

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A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 8-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. FRANK ARMSTRONG OF NASHVILLE, N.C., VETERAN FLYING FORTRESS GROUP COMMANDER, WAS SLIGHTLY BURNED IN A FIRE WHICH DESTROYED HIS LIVING QUARTERS YESTERDAY. HE WAS EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL IN A FEW DAYS.

(AB) U.S.NAVAL OPERATING BASE, LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A SAILOR FROM NEW YORK AND ANOTHER NATIVE OF THAT STATE HAD A PART IN PUTTING OVER THE FIVE-DAY WAR BOND CAMPAIGN AT THIS BASE, WHERE 95 PER CENT OF THE PERSONNEL SIGNED ALLOTMENTS, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

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"DERRY-NOB NEWS," WEEKLY BASE NEWSPAPER EDITED BY GEORGE SPENCER AMES, YEOMAN SECOND CLASS,U.S.N.R., A NATIVE OF SYRACUSE WHOSE ADDRESS WAS 3023 COTTAGE TOLL ROAD, NORFOLK,VA., WHEN HE WAS ENLISTED, PUT OUT DAILY EDITIONS TO REPORT CAMPAIGN PROGRESS.

JOSEPH CIMINO, ALSOA YEOMAN SECOND CLASS,U.S.N.R., OF 415 CORA ST., SCHENECTADY, DISCOVERED HE WAS UNABLE TO GET SIGNATURES FROM THREE MEN IN HIS DIVISION UNLESS HE WENT TO THE SICK BAY, SEVERAL MILES AWAY. HE GOT ALLOTMENT FORMS, FOUND TRANSPORTATION, VISITED THE MEN AND SIGNED THEM.

bern, switzerland, july 8-(ap)-german troops installing anti-aircraft batteries at important centers in the rhone valley above marseille, a lyon dispatch to the geneva tribune said tonight.

the batteries are being placed wherever there are factories, railroad junctions, or important road crossings, and inhabitants have been told to take shelter during anti-aircraft practice, the dispatch said.

a paris report to the same newspaper said entire regions in northern france had been banned to public travel, and their populations removed to other sectors. only public utility employes, farmers and other deemed essential were permitted to remain.

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FERROL, SPAIN, JULY 8-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF THE FERROL NAVAL AREA TODAY WARNED AUTHORITIES IN ALL PORTS ON THE NORTHERN COAST THAT A NEW TYPE OF MINE OF UNUSUAL SIZE HAD BEEN SIGHTED FLOATING OFF CAPE ORTEGAL.

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, JULY 8-(AP)-A GERMAN TWO-ENGINED BOMBER, SWOOPING LOW OVER THE FAEROE ISLAND FISHING SHIP, WILLIAM MARTIN, WOUNDED ONE OF THE CREW BY MACHINEGUN FIRE TWO DAYS AGO OFF NORTHEASTERN ICELAND.

BOMBAY, INDIA, FRIDAY, JULY 9-(AP)-AT THE REQUEST OF SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, WHO BECOMES IN OCTOBER THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE IS NOW ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

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THE AFS, WHICH IS HEADED BY MAJOR CHAUNCEY IVES, SERVED THROUGH THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 8-(AP)-WHILE WINGING OVER SICILY A MARAUDER BOMBER PILOT SAW A FLIGHT OF ESCORTING AMERICAN P-40 WARHAWKS PROTECT HIS FORMATION OF BOMBERS FROM ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACKS.

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WHEN HE RETURNED TO HIS NORTH AFRICAN BASE, THE PILOT, FIRST LIEUT.LAWRENCE E.STEPHENS OF 835 NORTH HOLLISON AVE., PASADENA, CALIF., VOLUNTEERED TO MAKE A SECOND FLIGHT.

ANOTHER MARAUDER WAS MISSING AND STEPHENS, DESPITE APPROACHING DARKNESS, CONDUCTED A FAR-FLUNG SEARCH.

UNABLE TO FIND HIS OWN FIELD AFTER NIGHTFALL, STEPHENS CIRCLED A WARHAWK BASE. SOON ALL AVAILABLE VEHICLES WERE MARSHALLED BY THE RUNWAY WITH THEIR LIGHTS TURNED ON TO GUIDE HIM TO HIS LANDING.

STEPHENS MADE IT SAFELY.

"TWICE IN ONE DAY THOSE P-40S HAVE BEEN LIFESAVERS FOR ME," HE SAID.

NEARLY 50 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY MITCHELLS ON THE ENEMY AIRDROME AT COMISO IN SICILY.

"THE BOMB PATTERN CUT RIGHT ACROSS HANGARS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS INTO THE DISPERSAL AREAS, WHERE THEY SILENCED TWO ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER J.M.SHEPHERD OF 7420 REGAL ST., SPOKANE, WASH.

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PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED THAT AMERICAN BOSTONS CAUGHT A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT BORIZZO. THE MISSION LEADER, CAPT. LEO FIELDER OF HAMLIN, TEX., WAS GIVEN MUCH CREDIT FOR PLANTING BOMBS ACCURATELY IN THE DISPERSAL AREA.

"IT WAS JUST A ROUTINE MISSION," SAID LIEUT.M.S.MCCREADY OF BARTLESVILLE, OKLA. "WE WEREN'T BOTHERED MUCH BY FLAK OR FIGHTERS. OUR WARHAWK ESCORT TOOK CARE OF THE FIGHTERS."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN (TOP ON AYE) XXX THE FIGHTERS."

IN ADDITION TO LIEUT.WALKER, AMERICAN WARHAWK PILOTS WHO WERE CREDITED WITH VICTORIES OVER BORIZZO WERE FIRST LIEUT.EMERY H. BRUNDYDGE, SOUTH BEND, IND.; SECOND LIEUT.WARREN F.PENNY, GORHAM, N.H.; FLIGHT OFFICER CLIFFORD HUNTINGTON, ASHLAND, KY.; FLIGHT OFFICER BRUCE CUNNINGHAM, 6339 MUNROE AVE., HAMMOND, IND., AND FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM C.BROOKV

OFFICER BRUCE CUNNINGHAM, 6339 MUNROE AVE., HAMMOND, IND., AND FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM C.BROOKBANK, NORWOOD, OHIO.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FOURTH ADD FIRST LEAD MEDITERANEAN (TOP ON AYE) X X X NORWOOD, OHIO.

SEVEN MORE FLYING FORTRESS GUNNERS WERE OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH VICTORIES IN RECENT AIR BATTLES OVER GERBINI. THEY WERE STAFF SERGEANTS QUENTIN R. BRINKER, 3120 ROBERT ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; NORMAN R. WEST, 137 E. HOLLAND ST., SUMMIT HILL, PA.; MASON L. RHODES, 101 BEER ST., MANISTIQUE, MICH.; DONALD E. CARPENTER, 2024 SIMPSON AVE., HOQUIAM, WASH.; SERGT. LEON PIAPEK, THORPE, WIS; STAFF SERGT. FRANK P. LEMINE, CROWN POINT, IND., AND TECH. SERGT. VINCENT LAYBE, 1305 MONROE AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

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ALGIERS, JULY 8-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL COLLINET, AN APPOINTEE OF GEN. HENRI GIRAUD TO THE FRENCH PERMANENT MILITARY COMMITTEE, FAILED TO ATTEND A COMMITTEE MEETING TODAY AND RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THE DIRECTION OF FRENCH NAVAL FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA REMAINED TEMPORARILY UNDER ADMIRAL MICHELIER.

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MICHELIER, WHO WAS REPLACED AS COMMANDER OF FRENCH NAVAL FORCES BY COLLINET, WAS DECALRED TO ENJOY THE CONFIDENCE OF ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER.

(VICE ADMIRAL EMILE MUSELIER, LAST REPORTED AS DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC ORDER IN THE ALGIERS AREA, ARRIVED IN LONDON FROM ALGIERS BY AIR WITH SEVERAL STAFF OFFICERS.)

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE PRESIDED AT A TWO HOUR SESSION OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE AT WHICH GEN. GIRAUD, NOW IN WASHINGTON, WAS REPRESENTED BY GEN. ALPHONSE J.GEORGES. THE DISCUSSION WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CENTERED ABOUT DE GAULLE'S PREPOSALS FOR VARIOUS MILITARY REFORMS.

ALGIERS, JULY 8-(AP)-TUNVDLRADIO MONITORS SAID TODAY THAT A CLANDESTINE ITALIAN STATION IDENTIFYING ITSELF AS "RADIO ITALO BALBO" HAD OPENLY URGED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IN BROADCASTS FOR THE LAST THREE NIGHTS TO OVERTHROW PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

THE ITALIAN STATION WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "THE PERVERTED ITALIANS OF THE PRESENT FASCIST PARTY ARE DOOMED TO DIE IN DISGRACE. ITALIANS, THIS GROUP OF FAITHFUL DISCIPLES OF THE GREAT MARSHAL BALBO APPEALS TO YOUR MORALITY AS CATHOLICS. THE SCANDALS THAT SOIL OUR PEOPLE MUST CEASE AND CRIMINALS MUST BE PUNISHED."

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(MARSHAL BALBO, AIR AND MILITARY HERO OF ITALY, WAS KILLED ON A FLIGHT OVER TOBRUK IN JUNE, 1940.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN (SPENCER) XXX SUNK.

VICTORY ALL ALONG THE 700-MILE ARC OF THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE WAS REPORTED AS THE DRIVE ENTERED ITS SECOND WEEK. AS AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS SEIZED A VITAL HILL ON THE APPROACHES TO SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, AFTER THE BEWILDERED JAPANESE DEFENDERS HAD BEEN POUNDED FROM THE AIR BY 106 TONS OF BOMBS AND ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES DEALT MORE CRUSHING BLOWS AGAINST CHALLENGING JAPANESE AIR FORCES OVER THE SOLOMONS.

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IN A PINCERS MOVEMENT ON MUNDA, AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED ABOVE IT AT RICE ANCHORAGE BEFORE DAWN JULY 5, IT WAS DISCLOSED, THE SAME DATE THAT AMERICAN WARSHIPS WERE SHELLING THE NEARBY BAIROKO ANCHORAGE. OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED AT ZANANA SIX MILES EAST OF THE MUNDA AIRDROME AND NOW HAVE CONTACTED THE ENEMY ALONG THE BARIKE RIVER.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE KULA GULF VICTORY ACCENTED THE LIGHTNING CHARACTER OF THE BLOWS DEALT THE JAPANESE SHIPS IN THE DARKNESS OF JULY 5-6. WITHIN FIVE MINUTES AFTER FOUR OR FIVE JAPANESE DESTROYERS WERE ENCOUNTERED, ALL OF THEM EITHER HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR SET AFIRE. FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER OUR WARSHIPS CAME UPON LIGHT ENEMY CRUISERS, THE GROUP, ESTIMATED AT THREE AND POSSIBLY FOUR WERE "SUNK OR AFIRE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE HEAVIEST ATTACK EVER UNLEASHED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA ON A GROUND TRAGET PRECEDED THE CAPTURE OF OBSERVATION HILL WHICH LIES BETWEEN MUBO AND SALAMAUA. THE 106 TONS OF BOMBS BURST AMONG THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS IN A 45 MINUTE PERIOD.

THE DELAYED REPORTS ON THE NEW GEORGIA ACTIVITY NOW CAN BE

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PIECED TOGETHER INTO THIS CHRONOLOGICAL PATTERN: ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 4 AND IN THE PREDAWN OF JULY 5, AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN THE KULA GULF BATTERED BAIROKO ANCHORAGE WHICH SUPPLIES MUNDA, 12 MILES BELOW IT. AMERICAN TROOP LANDINGS AT RICE ANCHORAGE FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY. AT THE SAME TIME, OTHER TROOPS SECURED THE ZANANA BEACHHEAD WITH PATROLS FANNING OUT QUICKLY TO FIND JAPANESE FORCES AND ENGAGE THEM.

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THE NIGHT AFTER THESE OPERATIONS, JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES MOVED INTO THE KULA GULF AND WERE DECISIVELY DEFEATED WITH THE ONLY AMERICAN LOSS THE LIGHT CRUISER HELENA.

THIS ACCOUNT ETC FOURTH GRAF (INSERTED)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FOURTH ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN XXX SALAMAUA.

TWO OF THE JAPNESE ZERO LOSSES WERE SUSTAINED AMONG 10 INTERCEPTED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS OVER THE BENA BENA AREA. THE INTERCEPTORS HAD NO LOSSES.

IN SUPPORT OF PRESSURE BY AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS ON SALAMAUA, ATTACK PLANES AND MEDIUM BOMBERS BLASTED ENEMY GROUND INSTALLATIONS AT KELA POINT, MALOLO VILLAGE AND ALONG THE JUNGLE TRACKS IN THE LOGUIA AREA. THEY DROPPED 50 TONS OF BOMBS.

MANY HITS WERE SCORED ON BUILDINGS AND NUMEROUS FIRES WERE STARTED. THE ATTACKS WERE MADE DESPITE RAIN AND POOR VISIBILITY.

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ON TIMOR, MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS STARTED FIRES IN A NIGHT ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE AIRDROME OF PENFOEI AT KOEPANG. SOME OF THE FIRES APPEARED TO BE BURNING PLANES.

AFTER THE MITCHELLS CAME BIG FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS AT DAWN TO START MORE FIRES AMONG BARRACKS AND IN THE HANGARS. SMOKE FROM THESE FCES COULD BE SEEN FOR 50 MILES.

30.24——5821

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FOURTEEN ZEROS ROSE TO INTERCEPT AND THREE WERE SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA. TWO OTHERS WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED. THEY WERE SMOKING AND LOSING ALTITUDE WHEN LAST SEEN.

IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA OF MUBO, BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS WERE MADE ON JAPANESE TROOPS AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE BUIGAP CREEK SECTOR.

FIVE MILES FROM SALAMAUA AT BOBDUBI AND AT ORODUBI BETWEEN MUBO AND SALAMAUA, THERE WERE PATROL CLASHES.

AVENGER TORPEDO AND DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS, WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT--A TERM GROWING MORE FAMILIAR FOR THE ALLIES AS THEIR AIR BASES MOVE FORWARD--SENT THEIR BOMB LOADS INTO THE SUPPLY DUMP AND BIVOUAC AREAS AT VILA, ON KOLOMBANGARA. VILA IS THE MAIN SUPPLY DEPOT FOR MUNDA, ACROSS THE KULA GULF ON NEW GEORGIA.

THE BOMBS FOR THE BUIN-FAISI SECTOR WERE DELIVERED UPON THE KAHILI AIRDROME OF THE ENEMY WHICH IS ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE. ONE OF OUR HEAVY BOMBERS IN THE RAID FAILED TO RETURN.

BY TOM YARBROUGH

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, THURSDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES DECISIVELY DEFEATED IN THE BATTLE OF KULA GULF, IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, WERE COMPELLED TO FIGHT BY A NUMERICALLY ~~SUPERIOR~~ overwhelming GROUP OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS WHICH SURPRISED AND TRAPPED THEM THERE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE TRIUMPH WAS SO ONE-SIDED THAT, OUTSIDE OF THE LOSS OF

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A SINGLE AMERICAN LIGHT CRUISER (IDENTIFIED BY THE NAVY AT WASHINGTON AND FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR AS THE U.S.S.HELENA) NOT ANOTHER WARSHIP ON OUR SIDE EVEN SUSTAINED DAMAGE, THIS SOURCE REPORTED.

A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE LOST CRUISER'S PERSONNEL WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED AND POSSIBLY SOME OF THE OTHERS REACHED SHORE.

THE JAPANESE LOSSES CONSERVATIVELY WERE PLACED AT EIGHT WARSHIPS DEFINITELY SUNK AND TWO DAMAGED.

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(A COMMUNIQUE TODAY FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR SAID AT LEAST NINE AND POSSIBLY 11 ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WERE SUNK)

OUR WARSHIPS, ALSO LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, CAUGHT THE ENEMY UNITS ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK OUT OF THE GULF, A BODY OF WATER ONLY 15 MILES LONG AND ABOUT EIGHT MILES WIDE, BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS.

THE BATTLE, NECESSARILY FOUGHT AT CLOSE RANGE, OPENED AT 3 A.M. AS THE ENEMY UNITS MOVED NORTH THROUGH THE DARK, , SQUALLY NIGHT.

THE FIRST PHASE LASTED FIVE MINUTES. IN THAT TIME FIVE JAPANESE SHIPS WERE INTERCEPTED AND ALL WERE LEFT SINKING OR BURNING. (GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IDENTIFIED THIS GROUP AS DESTROYERS)

BY TOM YARBROUGH

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SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S SMASHING VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE IN KULA GULF JULY 6 WAS REPORTED RELIABLY TODAY TO HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED AT NO COST WHATEVER IN AMERICAN SHIPS OTHER THAN THE LOSS OF A LIGHT CRUISER.

AN INFORMED SOURCE AT THIS BASE, WHICH DIRECTLY SUPERVISES THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN, SAID FLATLY THAT ASIDE FROM THE CRUISER, NOT ONE OF THE AMERICAN WAR VESSELS ENGAGED -- LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS -- WAS SO MUCH AS DAMAGED IN THE BRIEF BUT FIERY PRE-DAWN ACTION IN THE NARROW WATERS BETWEEN NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLANDS.

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THE CRUISER (IDENTIFIED BY OFFICIAL SOURCES IN WASHINGTON AND AUSTRALIA AS THE U.S.S. HELENA) WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM AT AN UNDISCLOSED STAGE IN THE RUNNING BATTLE, BUT THE INFORMANT HERE SAID A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF ITS CREW WAS RESCUED AND OTHERS MAY HAVE MADE THEIR WAY SAFELY TO SHORE.

AGAINST THESE MODERATE LOSSES WERE POSED, ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS MADE AVAILABLE HERE, THE DESTRUCTION OF AT LEAST TWO OTHERS. (GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA SET THE FIGURE AT NINE SHIPS KNOWN SUNK AND POSSIBLY 11 DESTROYED.)

THE AMERICANS, MATCHED AGAINST A SIMILAR ENEMY FORCE OF LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN OUTNUMBERED IN TOTAL UNITS ENGAGED BUT NEVERTHELESS TO HAVE MAINTAINED THE INITIATIVE FROM THE START AFTER THEY CAUGHT THE JAPANESE TRYING TO ESCAPE NORTH-WARD FROM THE GULF UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND HEAVY WEATHER.

THE FIRST SALVO WAS FIRED AT 3 A.M. TWO HOURS LATER NOT A SINGLE ENEMY WARSHIP REMAINED ON THE SCENE.

THE SOURCE HERE GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION, WHICH HE SAID WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE PHASES:

THE FIRST PHASE SAW FIVE JAPANESE SHIPS INTERCEPTED AS THEY WERE LEAVING THE GULF. WITHIN FIVE MINUTES, ALL FIVE WERE SUNK OR BURNING.

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SHORTLY AFTERWARD, OUR FORCE PICKED UP A SECOND GROUP OF ENEMY WAR VESSELS, CONSISTING OF THREE OR FOUR LIGHT CRUISERS OR

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LARGE DESTROYERS. IT IS BELIEVED ALL WERE DESTROYED OR CRIPPLED.

LATER TWO OF OUR DETROYERS BLOCKED THE PATH OF A LIGHT CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK TO SAFER WATERS. OUR SHIPS DEFINITELY SANK THE CRUISER AND ONE DESTROYER AND DAMAGED THE SECOND DESTROYER.

AFTER DAYLIGHT OUR ARMY AND NAVY FLIERS FOUND TWO DAMAGED ENEMY DESTROYERS STRANDED OFF KOLOMBANGARA AND ATTACKED THEM HEAVILY. MEDIUM AND DIVE BOMBERS SCORED SEVERAL DIRECT HITS ON EACH DESTROYER. THE TWO CRAFT BURNED FURIOUSLY AND THEN EXPLODED. THEY ARE A TOTAL LOSS.

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(EDS: IN FOURTH PGH OF LEAD (A82FX) STARTING "AGAINST THESE" READ XXX AVAILABLE HERE, THE DESTRUCTION OF EIGHT JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND THE POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION OF AT LEAST TWO OTHERS. (GEN. DOUGLAS ETC.--INSERTING DROPPED MATTER).

MONTERREY, MEXICO, JULY 8-(AP)-A NEW BLAST FURNACE, DOUBLING MEXICO'S STEEL CAPACITY AND OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID, PERMITTING EXPORT OF 60,000 TONS OF PIG IRON ANNUALLY TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS OPENED HERE IN THE "PITTSBURGH OF MEXICO" TODAY BY AN ELECTRIC IMPULSE SET OFF BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO IN MEXICO CITY.

LEADING MEXICAN INDUSTRIALISTS AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES HEADED BY U.S.AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH CAME HERE FOR THE CEREMONY.

THE NEW FURNACE HERE IS IN THE ONLY STEEL MILL NOW OPERATING IN LATIN AMERICA.

montivideo, july 8-(ap)-the inter-american committee for political defense of the hempisphere met today, with the new argentine delegate, guillermo de achaval, attending for the first time.

30.24——5823

there was no official announcement concerning the parley, but it was made known that de achaval read a declaration on the stand of his government regarding political defense, and that he said argentina would cooperate in the best manner possible with other american nations.

circles close to the committee said, however, that no part of his statement contained held any promise that argentina's position on the committee would be radically changed. in the past, these circles have said that argentina was not cooperating wholly with the other six committee members.

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AS AN ADDITIONAL INDICATION OF THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH ITS NEIGHBORS, ITS DELEGATE, GUILLERMO DE ACHAVAL, ATTENDED FOR THE FIRST TIME A MEETING OF THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE TOLD THE CLOSED MEETING ARGENTINA WOULD COOPERATE IN THE BEST MANNER POSSIBLE WITH OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.

CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE COMMITTEE HOWEVER SAID THAT NO PART OF DE ACHAVAL'S STATEMENT HELD ANY PROMISE THAT ARGENTINA'S

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POSITION ON THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE RADICALLY CHANGED.

STORNI'S LETTER WAS IN ANSWER TO A NOTE SENT THE PREVIOUS ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ON MAY 19. THIS ASKED THE OPINION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ON THE MONTEVIDEO COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING METHODS FOR ARGENTINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CONTINENTAL DEFENSE.

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STORNI REPLIED THE NEW INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE "MAY CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF ISSUING NEW ORDERS" IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MONTEVIDEO COMMITTEE.

santiago, chile, july 8-(ap)-mrs. norman armour, wife of the u.s. ambassador to argentina, stopped here today enroute to washington, d.c., and boston, mass., where she will spend a month.

Johannesburg (Add)

MALAN MADE A SPECIAL APPEAL TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, PLEDGING THAT IF THE NATIONALISTS ARE GIVEN THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT ALL SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE UNION. THE SOLDIER VOTE REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY ONE-TENTH OF THE ELECTORATE.

SMUTS' PARTY HOLDS 72 OF PARLIAMENT'S 153 SEATS, AND HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE DOMINION, LABOR AND NATIVE PARTIES, WHICH TOGETHER CONTROL 15 SEATS.

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KK708PEW

OTTAWA JULY 9-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE AWARD OF 32 DECORATIONS TO RCAF PERSONNEL, FOUR OF THEM AMERICANS, INCLUDING FLIGHT OFFICER J.H.STRIEBEL, WHOSE FATHER, J.H.STRIEBEL, LIVES IN WOODSTOCK, N.Y.

STRIEBEL'S CITATION READ:

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"FO.STRIEBEL HAS TAKEN PART IN A LARGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL SOTRIES FROM MALTA AND GREAT BRITAIN . . . DURING JANUARY, 1943, IN NORTH AFRICA, HIS UNRELENTING ATTACKS CAUSED GREAT DESTRUCTION OF ROAD TRANSPORT BETWEEN TRIPOLI AND SFAX. HE ALSO SET FIRE TO A FACTORY AND ATTACKED SEVERAL SMALL ENEMY VESSELS IN THE FACE OF TENSE AND ACCURATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, RETURNING ON ONE OCCASION WITH HIS AIRCRAFT ALMOST DISABLED . . . FO.STRIEBEL'S FINE FIGHTING SPIRIT HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION TO THE SQUADRON AND HAS CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED IN INTRUDER SORTIES OVER ENEMY TERRITORY."

(NY)..HONOLULU, T.H., JULY 6-(AP)-THREE NEW YORKERS, AN OFFICER FROM CONNECTICUT AND ONE FROM MASSACHUSETTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING AND EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE, ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAJ.CLARENCE J.HITCHCOCK, OF 279 WEST BRIDGE STREET, CATSKILL, N.Y., WAS NAMED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AN ANTI-TANK GUN MODIFICATION, AND CAPT.EDWARD G.NIXSON, 123 JENKINS STREET, ONEIDA, N.Y., AND PFC.SIDNEY NOVAK, 109 HENRY STREET, SYRACUSE, N.Y., WERE CITED FOR THEIR RESCUE OF A SOLDIER INJURED IN A FALL FROM A HIGH CLIFF.

MAJ.ROLAND P.FOURNIER, OF 12 JEAN STREET, GARDNER, MASS., A SERGEANT THE DAY OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, WAS DECORATED FOR ISSUING GAS MASKS TO ALL TROOPS ON OAHU WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER

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THE JAPANESE ASSAULT.

LT.COL.HAROLD J.KEELEY, OF THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS WHO ENTERED SERVICE FROM CONNECTICUT, WAS CITED FOR EFFICIENCY IN RECRUITING AND EXPANDING THE HAWAII TERRITORIAL GUARD.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI WAS QUOTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST YESTERDAY (THURS) AS EMPHASIZING THE SEVERITY OF THE FIGHTING ON THE NORTHERN COASTS OF NEW GUINEA AND ADMITTING THAT THE ALLIES ALSO WERE PUSHING FORWARD IN THE SOLOMONS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID ASAHI CHARACTERIZED THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCE ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AS "VERY STRONG" AND URGED THE PEOPLE AT HOME TO UNITE TO SUPPORT THE "HARD FIGHTING ON THE FRONT."

THE NEWSPAPER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIED ATTACK HAD "REACHED A CLIMAX BY CARRYING THE FIGHT TO NEW GUINEA."

NO DIRECT TOKYO BROADCASTS CONCERNING THE FIGHTING WERE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS YESTERDAY, BUT THE BERLIN BROADCASTS, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM TOKYO, MADE SUCH OF A REPORTED JAPANESE VICTORY OVER AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

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THE AUSTRALIANS WERE REPORTED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA LAST WEEK TO HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY FROM THE INLAND MUBO AREA OF NEW GUINEA TO JOIN AMERICAN TROOPS WHO HAD LANDED AS NASSAU BAY, SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE BASE OF SALAMAUA. A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE, WHOSE TEXT WAS NOT GIVEN, WAS QUOTED BY THE BERLIN BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT THE JAPANESE ATTACKED AND DEFEATED A GROUP OF AUSTRALIANS NEAR BOBUTABI MONDAY AS THE AUSTRALIANS WERE MOVING FROM WAU TO NASSAU BAY.

ASAHI, THE BROADCAST WENT ON, SAID THAT AT NASSAU BAY, THE JAPANESE TACTICS AIMED AT CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES FROM OVERSEAS. THE NEWSPAPER CLAIMED THAT JAPANESE BOMBERS HAD SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED TRANSPORTS DOCKED IN THE AREA.

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THERE WAS NO COMMENT FROM EITHER TOKYO OR BERLIN YESTERDAY ON THE FIGHTING IN NEW GEORGIA AND THE DEVELOPING ALLIED THREAT TO MUNDA THERE.

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AXIS TORPEDO PLANES WERE REPORTED BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY TO HAVE DAMAGED TWO ALLIED STEAMERS TOTALING 13,000 TONS OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST SO SEVERELY THAT THEIR DESTRUCTION "MUST BE CONSIDERED CERTAIN."

UNCONFIRMED IN ALLIED QUARTERS, THE CLAIM WAS MADE IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"ENEMY RAIDS OVER TRAPANI, PORTO EMPEDOCLE AND CATANIA (SICILY) CAUSED SLIGHT DAMAGE AND A FEW LOSSES AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION," THE BULLETIN SAID.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AND AXIS FIGHTERS WERE SAID TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 19 OF THE RAIDERS.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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INDIA'S FOOD SHORTAGE, WHICH I REPORTED TO YOU EARLY THIS YEAR MIGHT DEVELOP INTO A SERIOUS SITUATION FOR THIS GREAT SUB-CONTINENT OF 400,000,000 POPULATION, IS NOW SAID TO HAVE REACHED A CRITICAL STAGE.

WORD FROM NEW DELHI, THE CAPITAL, IS WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS

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CALLED A CONFERENCE, REPRESENTING ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, TO DEVISE MEANS OF BRINGING EMERGENCY RELIEF. THIS ACTION FOLLOWS WIDESPREAD APPEALS FOR FOOD, AND ALMOST DAILY REPORTS OF LOOTINGS OF GRAIN STORES.

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IT'S ESTIMATED THAT 125,000,000 INDIANS--MORE THAN A QUARTER OF THE POPULATION--ARE SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION. PRICES OF FOOD HAVE ZOOMED UP THREE TO EIGHT TIMES ABOVE PRE-WAR LEVELS.

SUCH A CRISIS IS PARTICULARLY GRAVE AT ANY TIME FOR A COUNTRY LIKE INDIA, WHERE THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE ALWAYS ARE HUNGRY. I REALIZE THAT'S A STRONG STATEMENT, BUT IT'S THE OUTCOME OF PERSONAL INVESTIGATION ON THE GROUND. UNTOLD MILLIONS NEVER KNOW WHAT IT IS TO HAVE A FULL STOMACH.

WHEN I LEFT INDIA IN FEBRUARY, OBSERVERS WERE APPREHENSIVE LEST THE ALREADY BAD FOOD SHORTAGE WORSEN. THEY WERE FEARFUL THAT DESIGNING PEOPLE MIGHT CONTRIVE TO MERGE THIS CRISIS WITH THE GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION WHICH HAD GROWN OUT OF THE INDIAN LEADERS' REJECTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR DOMINION STATUS AFTER THE WAR.

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SHOULD THIS HAPPEN THERE WAS NO TELLING WHAT THE RESULT MIGHT BE. ALREADY THE BREAK-DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND THE INDIANS HAD BEEN FOLLOWED BY WIDESPREAD RIOTING, BLOODSHED AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, AND THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WERE IN JAILS.

HOWEVER, AT THAT TIME I WAS AUTHORITATIVELY INFORMED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD THE LID WELL CLAMPED DOWN ON DISTURBANCES AND THERE WAS NO FEAR FOR THE FUTURE. THE FOOD SHORTAGE LIKEWISE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR, WITH GRAIN ORDERED FROM CANADA AND AUSTRALIA. THERE WAS UNOFFICIAL TALK AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT THE UNITED STATES ALSO MIGHT BE CALLED ON TO SEND FOOD.

NATURALLY ANYTHING WHICH AFFECTS INDIA IS A MATTER OF PARTICULAR CONCERN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, FOR THAT GREAT COUNTRY NOT ONLY IS THE ARSENAL OF THE ORIENT BUT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE ALLIED BASES. IT IS FROM INDIA THAT THE ALLIES WILL HAVE TO INVADE BURMA TO OUST THE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED JAPS AND THUS OPEN UP A ROUTE THROUGH WHICH SUPPLIES CAN BE SENT TO HARD-PRESSED CHINA. INDIA MAY BE THE KEY TO VICTORY OVER THE BARBARIANS OF THE RISING SUN.

ONLY DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY GENERAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK, THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA, SHOWED A PRESS CONFERENCE HOW VITAL THAT COUNTRY IS TO THE ALLIED CAUSE. SAID HE:

"WE ARE PREPARING TO HELP TURN THE TIDE, PREPARING TO HELP CARRY THE WAR EAST TO JAPAN."

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AND AT ANOTHER POINT HE DECLARED THAT SINCE HE WAS "LAST IN INDIA A TREMENDOUS THING HAS HAPPENED.....THAT IS THE APPEARANCE AMONG US OF LARGE FORCES--AIR FORCES AND LAND FORCES--FROM THE UNITED STATES." IN THAT SENSE, OF COURSE, OUR INTERESTS IN INDIA ARE VAST.

GENERAL AUCHINLECK SOUNDED ONE NOTE OF WARNING. HE ASSERTED THAT INDIA STILL FACES A SERIOUS THREAT OF INVASION. HIS BASIS FOR THAT STATEMENT ISN'T CLEAR. MANY MILITARY MEN LONG HAVE CONSIDERED THE COUNTRY FAIRLY SAFE FROM THE JAPS.

HOWEVER, IT MUST BE SAID--AND THIS IS THE REASON FOR MY WRITING ON THE SUBJECT TODAY--THAT ANY UNTOWARD DEVELOPMENT IN THE POLITICAL AND FOOD SITUATIONS MIGHT AFFECT THE POSITION OF INDIAN SECURITY. SUBVERSIVE INTERESTS AMONG THE INDIAN DISSIDENTS ARE STR[illegible] NERVE TO CREATE TROUBLE. THE AXIS IN GENEJALQAKD [illegible] PARTICULAR AJF POURING PROPAGANDA INTO THE [illegible]

LAST MONDAY JAPANESE PREMIER TOJ[illegible] REPORTED TO [illegible]

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ONE OF THE OBJECTS OF HIS VISIT WAS TO FURTHER [illegible]
POLICY, WHICH CALLS FOR A PENETRATION OF [illegible]
THE WESTERN WORLD. INDIA LOOMS LARGE IN THE PLANS, AND RUSSIA
HAS [illegible] OUT TANTALIZING PROSPECTS OF
SETTLEMENT OF THE POLITICAL DISPUTES IN INDIA, AN AREA OF
FOOD CRISIS, AND MATTERS OF DIFFERENT CONCERN.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED TANKS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN BROADCASTS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED YESTERDAY (THURS) THAT THE GERMANS WERE EMPLOYING TWO NEW WEAPONS IN THEIR DRIVE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT--A NEW DESIGN TANK AND A VAGUELY-DESCRIBED ARTILLERY WEAPON CALLED A "PROJECTOR."

THE TANKS WERE SAID TO BE HEAVIER THAN THE 60-TON MARK VI TIGERS AND "DETAILS OF THESE SUPER-TIGERS ARE STILL TREATED AS A MILITARY SECRET," SAID ONE BROADCAST. IT QUOTED GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES AS REPORTED BY TRANSOCEAN AGENCY.

ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT, HANS LUDWIG MEYER, TRANSMITTED THE FIRST MENTION OF THE "PROJECTOR" PERMITTED BY THE CENSORSHIP.

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HE SAID "PROJECTOR" BATTERIES TOOK PART IN THE ARTILLERY PREPARATION FOR AN ATTACK AND GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE EFFECT OF THE NEW WEAPON:

"THE WOODY COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH WE ARE NOW ADVANCING IS NO LONGER FOREST. SMALL STUMPS OF TREES SHOW THAT THIS WAS ONCE MAGNIFICENT FOREST. THE WHOLE TERRAIN LOOKS AS IF A GIANT STEAM ROLLER HAD GONE OVER IT. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THERE IS STILL A HUMAN BEING ALIVE HERE. WE STUMBLE OVER THE FIRST-KILLED SOVIETS. THERE IS NOT ONLY ONE CRATER BUT MORE THAN A HUNDRED IN A SMALL AREA. THE AIR PRESSURE OF THESE INNUMERABLE IMPACTS MUST EXTINGUISH ALL LIFE."

GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES WERE QUOTED IN A TRANSOCEAN AGENCY DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY AS SAYING THAT NAZI TANKS OF A NEW DESIGN AND EVEN HEAVIER THAN THE 60-TON MARK VI TIGERS WERE BEING SENT INTO THE BATTLE OF KURSK.

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"DETAILS OF THESE SUPER TIGERS ARE STILL TREATED AS A MILITARY SECRET," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNDATED OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE OREL-KURSK-BELGOROD REGION IS ONE OF FORESTS AND OF FIELDS IN WHOSE BLACK EARTH GOLDEN GRAIN WAS RIPENING WHEN THE GERMANS SPRANG THEIR VIOLENT 1943 SUMMER OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA.

OREL AND BELGOROD, IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTERS, LIE 175 MILES APART AS THE PLANE FLIES, OREL TO THE NORTH. ALMOST EXACTLY BETWEEN THEM IN KURSK, A HIGHLY VALUABLE JUNCTION SENDING RAIL LINES OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THE GERMANS CHOSE KURSK AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR THEIR MIGHTY CENTRAL-FRONT ASSAULT OF JUNE, 1942.

POSSESSION OF THE THREE CITIES COULD GIVE THE NAZIS A FINE JUMP-OFF PLACE FOR DRIVES NORTH TOWARD MOSCOW AND EAST TOWARD THE DON RIVER.

OREL, A TOWN OF 91,000 PERSONS, WAS PUT UP 400 YEARS AGO AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ORLIK AND OKA RIVERS, AND IS THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF THE SAME NAME.

KURSK, WHICH IN 1939 HAD A POPULATION OF ALMOST 120,000, IS CAPITAL OF KURSK PROVINCE. IT WAS AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING TOWN AND A

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DISTRIBUTION POINT FOR THE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT OF THE REGION. A SIZABLE SMELTING INDUSTRY HAD BEEN DEVELOPED THERE BECAUSE OF THE PROXIMITY OF IRON ORE DEPOSITS.

KURSK, NOW WITH A POPULATION OF 83,000, WAS FOUNDED IN THE NINTH CENTURY ON TWO RIDGES AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KUR AND THE TUSKOR NEAR THE POINT WHERE THE LATTER FLOWS INTO THE SEIM.

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RECENTLY, IT HAD BEEN A CONVETED TARGET OF GERMAN BOMBERS, FOR IMPORTANT RUSSIAN FORCES HAD BEEN CONCENTRATED THERE READYING TO RESIST ATTACK.

THE TRANSITION FROM OREL TO KURSK IS MARKED BY A GRADUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF HILLS, AND THE APPEARANCE OF PLAINS.

IN TERRAIN AND CLIMATE, THE REGION IS A GRADUAL CHANGE BETWEEN CENTRAL RUSSIA AND THE ..HERN PLAINS OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE, WHICH IT TOUC..ES. LIKE THE COUNTRY TO ITS SOUTH, THE AREA AROUND BELGOROD HAS AN EARLY SPRING AND A LATE FALL, WHILE IN NORTHERN OREL PROVINCE SNOW AND COLD ARE CONSIDERED NORMAL.

THE ENTIRE AREA, WHICH INCLUDES A GOOD PORTION OF THE GREAT CENTRAL RUSSIAN PLATEAU, IS SLASHED BY MANY VALLEYS AND RAVINES WHICH DICTATE THE COURSE OF RIVERS AND RAILS -- AND THE ROUTES OF ARMIES. THE PLATEAU RANGES FROM ABOUT 650 FEET TO 1,600 FEET. EAST OF KURSK, ACROSS A GREAT DEPRESSION, THE GROUND RISES TO ABOUT 875 FEET.

DESPITE SUCH HANDICAPS AS VARIABLE RAINFALL AND OCCASIONAL SPRING FLOODS, THE REGION IS RICH AND PRODUCTIVE. IN PEACETIME, VAST SUGAR-BEET CROPS ARE HARVESTED ALONG WITH RYE, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND HEMP IN THE NORTH, AND FRUITS AND SUNFLOWER SEEDS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, JULY 8-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO

XXXXXXX IS EXPECTED TO DISCUSS SPAIN'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS AND FOREIGN POLICY IN AN ADDRESS OPENING A SESSION OF THE SPANISH CORTES CALLED XXX FOR JULY 15, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE U.S.FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

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UNDATED MARTINIQUE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A VICHY DISPATCH THAT THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY WAS DRAWING UP A COMMUNIQUE "WHICH LIKELY WILL ANNOUNCE OFFICIALLY THE SECESSION OF MARTINIQUE FROM VICHY."

THE BROADCAST REPORT WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IT SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THAT ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, VVIGH

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IT SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THAT ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, VICHY HIGH COMMISSIONER AT MARTINIQUE, "WITHIN A FEW HOURS WILL HAVE TO YIELD TO PRESSURE FROM DISSIDENTS AND TROOPS."

"ONE THING IS CERTAIN, THAT TENSION BETWEEN ADMIRAL ROBERT AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FURTHER AGGRAVATED BY UNREST WHICH HAS BROKEN OUT ON THE ISLES," THE BROADCAST SAID.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS AT FORT-DE-FRANCE IN FAVOR OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WERE DECLARED TO HAVE VERGED UPON OPEN REVOLT.

"THE FORT, WHICH CONTAINS GOLD RESERVES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE, REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY INSURGENTS," IT WAS STATED.

DISPATCHES FROM THE ISLAND WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "THE

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POSITION OF ADMIRAL ROBERT HAS BEEN RENDERED EXTREMELY DIFFICULT BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE TROOPS, WHICH HERE AND THERE FRATERNIZED WITH INSURGENTS AGAINST WHOM THEY WERE SENT."

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today by the War Department.

A brief communique from advance headquarters said the landings were preceded by air attack while naval forces escorted the ground troops and bombarded the coast defenses during the landing operations.

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Text Of Announcement

The text of the announcement:

"Anglo-American-Canadian forces, under command of General Eisenhower, began landing operations in Sicily early this morning (July 10, North African Time). Landings were preceded by an air attack. Naval forces escorted the assault forces and bombarded the coast defenses during the assault."

Under Steady Bombardment

There was no additional information concerning the scale of the landing assault on Sicily, which is separated from Tunisia by only a narrow straight.

The island has been under steady bombardment by the Northwest African Air Force since the Axis forces in Tunisia collapsed and surrendered in May.

Gives First Word Of Canadians

reprisals through premature action, you will be helping u effectively.

"When the hour of action strikes, we will let you know Till then, help us by following our instructions. That is to say Keep calm, conserve your strength. We repeat: When th hour of action strikes, we will let you know."

Spirited Resistence Probable

This jumpoff to the big Italian island went a long way toward cleaning up the Mediterranean. With Africa in the hands of the Allies, Sicily undergoing man-to-man attack and Sardinia so close, it scarcely could escape a blow soon a large area of the "soft underbelly" of Axis-held Europe was under direct fire.

Nevertheless, the possibility if not probability of spirited resistance by Sicily's defenders existed.

German-Italian forces had been reinforced in southern Italy and its outposts recently, with an anti-invasion army of perhaps as high as 300,000 highly trained men poised for the test.

ALLIED TROOPS START INVASION OF SICILY

U. S., BRITISH, CANADIAN FORCE LANDS ON ISLAND UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER

JUL 10 1943

Air Attack Precedes Assault — Naval Units Escorting Land Army Bombard Coast Defenses

JUL 10 1943

[Map of Sicily appears on Page 2.]

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Saturday, July 10—The invasion of Sicily by English, American and Canadian forces under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was announced early today by the War Department.

A brief communique from advance headquarters said the landings were preceded by air attack while naval forces escorted the ground troops and bombarded the coast defenses during the landing operations.

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The island has been under steady bombardment by the Northwest African Air Force since the Axis forces in Tunisia collapsed and surrendered in May.

The communique supplied the first information that Canadian troops had joined the British and American forces under Eisenhower in North Africa.

In connection with the landings in Sicily General Eisenhower broadcast an announcement to the people of France telling them the invasion of the island off the toe of the Italian boot was "the first stage in the liberation of the European continent," but warning them not to expose themselves to reprisals by premature action based on any assumption that an invasion of France was imminent.

Translation Of Broadcast

The translation of this broadcast from North Africa, supplied by the War Department, follows:

"Announcement to Frenchmen of France:

"Anglo-American-Canadian armed forces have today launched an offensive against Sicily. It is the first stage in the liberation of the European continent. There will be others.

Warns Against Enemy Rumors

"I call on the French people to remain calm, not to allow themselves to be deceived by the false rumors which the enemy might circulate. The Allied radio will keep you informed on military developments. I count on your sang-froid and on your sense of discipline. Do not be rash, for the enemy is watching. Keep on listening and never heed rumors. Verify carefully the news you receive.

Will Warn When 'Hour Strikes'

"By remaining calm and by not exposing yourselves to

Sicily Lashed Sixth Day In Row

JUL 10 1943

Cairo, July 9 (AP)—A United States Ninth Air Force communique said today that crew members who bailed out of two Liberators of a force which attacked Catania, Sicily, yesterday, "were machine-gunned by enemy fighters."

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 9—Hundreds of Allied planes shuttled back and forth across the Mediterranean yesterday for the sixth consecutive day to bomb Sicilian airdromes and ports which constitutes Italy's first line of defense, it was announced today.

Heavy and medium bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters from northwest African bases, Malta and the Middle East joined in the mission of destruction.

Road Convoy Caught

Triphammer blows were loosed upon familiar targets, and the lighter craft also went on free-lance missions across the length and breadth of Sicily, shooting up trains, radio stations and troops. One Axis troop convoy was caught on a road.

The aircraft nests above Gerbini were blasted again by day and by night, whispered from the southwest and the southeast. Catania, Comiso, Sciacca and Cap Passero, the latter at the southeast tip of Sicily and only sixty-five miles from the RAF base at Valletta, were hit anew.

21 Axis Planes Bagged

Northwest African, Valletta and Middle East communiques told of the shooting down of twenty-one Axis fighters and the destruction of other enemy planes on the ground, against the loss of eleven Allied aircraft.

Cairo bulletins announced that United States Ninth Air Force Liberators dumped 250,000 pounds of high explosives on Catania in a two-wave attack yesterday, this following up a flame-setting raid upon Axis barracks at that city by RAF heavy bombers the preceding night. A United States communique pictured the destruction as follows:

"Many hits were observed in the vicinity of the telephone and telegraph building, while other bombs fell in the railroad marshaling yards.

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Bursts Cover Tracks

"The railway tracks were completely covered by bursts. The central railroad station was hit and set afire, as were also the freight depot and a large warehouse. An enormous fire was started among oil-storage tanks, and the whole industrial area was solidly covered by bursts."

Eight enemy fighters were destroyed in this action and five others were damaged, it was announced. Four of the five reported damaged may have been destroyed.

(The Italian high command said in a Rome-broadcast communique that eighty-one persons were killed and 209 injured at Catania in repeated raids, which ruined buildings and started fires in the heart of the city. It declared twenty-six raiders were shot down over Sicily.)

More Gerbini Damage

Belatedly, Cairo authorities also announced that Ninth Air Force Liberators had broken landing surfaces, started fires and damaged grounded planes in attacks Wednesday on airfields about Gerbini, which have been the targets of frequent raids from Northwest Africa.

Malta-based Spitfires of the RAF assisted in escorting American bombers over Sicily, shot down three fighters of a German formation which was attempting to land at Comiso, and then turned their guns upon the field, already marked by the wrecks of burned-out or damaged planes.

Enemy opposition was scattered. Some crews reported meeting fairly strong forces. Others said they saw no Axis fighters.

Close To Air Mastery

This indicates the Allies have won almost complete mastery of the air over Sicily. Their numbers and the scope of the attacks are too vast for the enemy to meet them in strength at all points.

The airfields of Gerbini were attacked repeatedly by Fortresses, Mitchells, Marauders, Bostons and Baltimores of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's command in a saturation-type assault.

The Fortresses encountered between fifteen and twenty fighters on one raid, and a group of Baltimores and Bostons met nearly forty later in the day, but the opposition was brushed aside.

Gunfire Sinks Schooner

Mitchells, Bostons and Baltimores cooperated with Ninth Air Force Liberators in the attacks upon Catania and also raided Comiso and Sciacca. Lightnings swooped on an Axis schooner offshore and sank her with gunfire.

Mitchells returning to Comiso for the sixth time in six days found nine huge fires raging there as a result of an assault by South African Bostons and Baltimores, which had just left.

Another group of Mitchells had a similar experience at Biscari Airfield, where they found fires still blazing in administration buildings. They blasted the buildings again and laid four patterns of bombs across the airfield and near-by installations.

Munitions Believed Hit

Reporting on the results, Lieut. W. D. Ho[illegible]ks, of Richmond, Utah, said it looked like an ammunition dump went up at Comiso. There was a tremendous explosion."

Lieut. T. B. Howard, of Alton, Ill., mapped two huge fires at Biscari.

Night-flying RAF Bostons went in over Sciacca and when they left, Baltimores, Bostons and Warhawks replaced them. They reported sighting a big explosion in an olive grove near the field, causing belief that ammunition or gasoline had been hit.

Forty Axis Planes Engaged

About forty fighters, the majority of them Messerschmitts, engaged the Warhawks, which shot down three.

These new attacks followed a virtual bomb blanket spread the length and breadth of Sicily and Sardinia on Wednesday, with nineteen assaults on the Sicilian airdrome network of Gerbini alone.

Eighty-one persons were killed and 209 injured in an Allied raid on Catania, Sicily, the Italian High Command stated in a bulletin broadcast from Rome.

The Italian communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said that twenty-six raiding planes were shot down.

Three Allied merchantmen, totaling 40,000 tons, were reported to have been sunk by Axis torpedo planes operating off the North African coast, and a fourth, of 3,000 tons, was declared heavily damaged. These claims were without confirmation from Allied sources.

SICILIAN RAIDS KEPT UP FOR NEARLY WEEK

Allied Planes Of All Types Hit Airdromes, Ports And Industries

JUL 10 1943

Twenty-One Of Enemy's Fighters Shot Down Over The Island

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 9—The Allied aerial assault on Sicily neared the end of a full week today without letup and spread from primary targets to secondary objectives deep in the interior of the island.

Allied planes of all types from the three bases in the Mediterranean theater—Northwest Africa, Middle East and Malta—went out in the hundreds yesterday against Sicilian airdromes, ports, communications and war plants, shooting down twenty-one enemy fighters and destroying a considerable number on the ground. In all these operations eleven Allied planes were lost.

The Gerbini network of airdromes was hit from two directions; British and American heavy bombers in separate raids covered Catania with fire and steel. The long-bombed air centers of Comiso and Sciacca were hit again, as was a less familiar target—Cap Passero, lying within sixty-five miles of the RAF Malta base.

Catania Hit Hard

Catania was particularly hard hit. Liberators from the Cairo command threw 125 tons of bombs down on the city, going in over the fiery destruction left a few hours before by RAF bombers. They knocked down eight enemy fighters for certain and probably five others.

The damage was reported heavy—the railroad yards sprayed with bombs; the main railroad station hit and set aflame; freight yards and warehouses smashed; "an enormous fire" set off among oil storage tanks; the entire industrial area covered with bomb bursts.

Gerbini was attacked almost steadily. British headquarters in Cairo told of a previously unannounced attack on Wednesday in which three of Gerbini's airdromes were hit by "a good concentration of bombs" which tore up the fields, set off fires and smashed three enemy planes on the ground.

Spitfires Attack

The British communique from Malta mentioned that "in the intervals between escorting American bombers over Sicily" Malta's Spitfires had gone in to attack Comiso airdrome, and added:

"They were there in time to catch a number of German fighters preparing to land. Three of the enemy landed rather more quickly than they intended, for the Spitfires shot them down. . . ." A number of enemy planes were burned out on the ground as well.

[The Italian command in a communique broadcast from Rome reported that eighty-one persons were killed and 209 injured at Catania; that Allied raids had been repeated and had left fire and destruction in the heart of the city. The Italians claimed that twenty-six Allied planes were destroyed over Sicily.]

R.A.F. Bombers Blast Cologne For 119th Time

JUL 10 1943

Drop Tons of Explosives on Battered City; Nazi Flyers Raid London Area

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 9.—The Royal Air Force dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on battered Cologne last night, ending the temporary relief which storms had given Germany this week from wholesale Allied air raids. The blasting of the Rhineland industrial center was smaller in scale than the last two British attacks on that city on June 28 and July 3, but still constituted a heavy assault.

[An Associated Press dispatch from London dated Saturday said that for the second successive night Royal Air Force bombers roared over Germany Friday night.]

The new aerial battle mounted today as the Germans gave London its first raid alarm since June 27. Ten Nazi aircraft approached the capital, dropping bombs in the greater London area, while others caused damage and casualties at scattered points in southeast England.

Fighter formations stepped up the pace of the new offensive today, sweeping over the English Channel toward northern France soon after the big bombers returned from their mission.

An Air Ministry communique said that Typhoons attacked enemy shipping off Cherbourg while Mitchells escorted by fighters bombed enemy airfields at St. Omer this morning. One Typhoon was missing, and one enemy fighter was destroyed. In the afternoon, Mustangs on offensive patrol attacked transport targets in northern France.

Casualties Acknowledged

The Nazis described last night's bombing of Cologne as a "terror attack," acknowledging casualties and devastation in civilian sections and reporting the Cologne Cathedral was again hit.

The German communique claimed six of the Cologne raiders were brought down, while the British reckoned a loss of eight bombers from the Rhineland visit and simultaneous mine-laying missions.

Aerial photographs of the German North Sea naval base at Wilhelmshaven, meanwhile, showed that the United States heavy bomber assault there June 11 spread explosives along the entire length of the harbor and hit several vital structures.

Naval Docks Hit

These included naval docks, two minesweeper depots, barracks, oil storage tanks and a shipbuilding yard assembly shop.

Flying Fortresses were credited with destroying eighty-five German fighters on this flight, losing eight American bombers.

The Cologne raid was the RAF's first sally over Germany since Saturday night, when the same industrial center was a target, together with Hamburg and Ruhr valley cities.

The RAF's insistence in returning repeatedly to bomb-wrecked Cologne, which has now been blasted 119 times, was taken here as a sign of British determination to keep that city on the industrial defensive, to disrupt rebuilding there and break its morale.

Enough Planes Now

Informed sources said Britain now had sufficient aircraft to carry out this technique, whereas last year she was not in a position to follow up the initial success gained in the first 1,000-bomber attack on Cologne May 30, 1942.

British aerial scouting showed that, by the end of 1942, much of the damage caused by the first mass raid had been repaired. An important blast furnace works, for example, had been severely damaged, it was disclosed, but subsequently rebuilt.

The Omya-Mahlwerk chemical plant of Cologne had been not only repaired, but even enlarged, aerial photographs showed, while most of the damaged public buildings had been restored or were undergoing reconstruction.

Accounts For Attacks

This intensive rebuilding, an informed source said, indicated the Germans could not afford to abandon the Rhineland-Ruhr area, and accounted for the RAF's repeated return to such targets.

The vast extent of Cologne's industrial area offered further explanation for the persistent attacks, covering twenty-seven square miles of thickly built-up quarters.

The RAF estimated more than 1,000 acres of this area were already devastated, but some sections have still escaped.

[illegible]logne

London, July 9 (AP)—German raiders dropped high explosives on a town in southeast England and a southeast coast resort today, while others gave London its first daylight alert since June 27.

Casualties were expected to prove heavy at the southeast town, where a large theater was hit and three adjoining business buildings, with apartments above, burned. One raiding plane crashed in flames south of Croydon. The two occupants were killed.

[By The Associated Press]

London, July 9 — The RAF, returning to the assault on Germany after a four-night lull in the Allied aerial offensive, made a heavy attack on the Rhineland industrial center of Cologne last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Eight bombers were lost in the raid, the announcement said.

The attack on Cologne was the one hundred and nineteenth on that city.

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Goebbels In City, Report

The Vichy radio, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, said today that Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, had arrived at Cologne to examine the damage caused by Allied raids on that city.

Mines also were laid in enemy waters during the night and British fighters on intruder patrols simultaneously attacked enemy air fields and railway targets in France and northwest Germany. Three German minesweepers were reported damaged along the French coast.

By returning relentlessly to such prime targets as Cologne, the RAF hopes to destroy industrial shops which might have been missed on previous sweeps, wreck reconstruction work and rasp the nerves of workers to the point where their efficiency will be seriously impaired.

Damage Repaired

Six months after the 1,000-bomber raid upon Cologne last year, aerial reconnaissance showed that much of the damage had been repaired. Subsequent attacks took care of that, but again restorations were attempted. Well-informed sources said this indicated the Germans could not afford to abandon the Ruhr-Rhineland area and that British attacks there necessarily would continue.

The heavy British bombers had scarcely returned from their night foray when formations of Allied fighters swept out across the Channel in the direction of northern France to continue the offensive by daylight.

Skies Cleared

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, following the usual line taken by Nazi propagandists, described last night's assault on Cologne as a "terror raid"

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directed against residential areas.

The broadcast indicated that other targets in the Rhineland were hit in addition to Cologne, however.

The RAF night raiders were favored by good weather, the skies clearing last evening after a day of thunder storms.

The attack on Cologne was the 119th on that bomb-battered city, target of the R. A. F.'s first great 1,000-bomber raid a year ago. The center had been attacked twice before within the past two weeks—once on June 28 and again last Saturday night. Both assaults were highly concentrated.

The German High Command communique gave this version of the R. A. F. night raid:

"British bombers again carried out a terror attack on Cologne and its environs last night. There were casualties among the population as well as devastation in residential quarters. Cologne Cathedral was again attacked and hit."

The communique claimed that six of the raiders were shot down.

The Vichy radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, had arrived in Cologne to examine the damage caused by Allied raids on that city.

10 NAZI AIRCRAFT STRIKE AT LONDON

JUL 10 1943

Foe Appears Over Capital First Time Since January. Movie Bombed

Bomb Traps British Children

LONDON, July 10 (Saturday) (AP).—German raiders planted a bomb yesterday on a southeastern English town motion-picture theater where hundreds of children were watching a cowboy film and after all-night frantic rescue work hope was abandoned for many of the children buried in the debris.

Early reports said at least twelve persons were killed but casualties were expected to be higher. Acoustic apparatus was used to listen for sounds in the wreckage and all hope was abandoned of recovering any more people alive. It was not announced how many had been rescued and it was expected to be several days before the full death roll became known.

As rescuers, including parties organized by Canadian and British military authorities, toiled in the wreckage R. A. F. fighters patrolled overhead to prevent the raiders coming back. Among the victims was a baby in a perambulator whose father had wheeled her to the show. Both were killed.

FORTRESS DIVES TO AVOID AIR CRASH

A United States Bomber Station in Britain, July 9 (A. P.).—Five miles up, the crew of the Flying Fortress Mason's Morons stood on their heads as the pilot, Lieut. Robert C. Mason of Buffalo, N. Y., suddenly dived straight down to avoid a crash with a Focke - Wulf 190 running wild at 400 miles an hour. With her pilot apparently killed, the Focke-Wulf careened wildly, as the American bombers headed home from the attack on Kiel on June 13, it was disclosed today.

"I didn't see the Focke-Wulf until he was almost on top of us," Lieut. Mason said. "I had to dive vertically. . . . He just barely missed us. And then, as soon as we dropped out of formation, enemy fighters began closing in on us from all directions. . . .

But my boys poured it into them. We got four Germans."

Even during the dive, some of the Fortress's gunners clung to their triggers and kept blazing away, and the tail-gunner, Sergt. Robert Bickford, blasted one red-nosed enemy out of the sky.

As the crew were thrown violently about, Sergt Merton D. Ohm of Buffalo, a waist-gunner, was hurled against the fuselage ceiling and knocked unconscious. The impact tore off his oxygen mask. He was deathly white as the other waist-gunner, Sergt. Jack McKee of Pittsburgh, removed his own electrically heated gloves, turned on the emergency oxygen system and readjusted the mask to Sergt. Ohm's face. Sergt. McKee's hands were frostbitten in the 25-below-zero temperature.

U. S. 'BUNGLING' HIT BY BRITISH

Three Liberal Weeklies Criticize Handling Of French Political Situation

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 9—Three liberal British weeklies today termed the American State Department's handling of the French political situation clumsy and sharply criticized Britain because, they said, she allowed the United States to dictate the Allied policy toward France.

These criticisms appeared before President Roosevelt indicated that the United States could not recognize the French Committee of National Liberation nor any other organization as the governing power of a Nazi-controlled France.

Giraud In Washington

Meanwhile, there were reports that Gen. Henri Giraud, now in Washington, might visit London on his way back to North Africa.

"At the moment, American interests pipe the tune and British policy dances accordingly," asserted the *Tribune*, Leftist labor publication.

The Spectator said the political situation in North Africa was one which would have perplexed even the most experienced European diplomat and "unfortunately its solution has been entrusted to a people who are either not European or not diplomatic."

The American invitation to Gen. Henri Giraud to visit Washington was called a "maladroit act" by the *New Statesman and Nation*, which said "it makes Giraud look, however little he may deserve this suspicion, like the nominee of a foreign power."

All three contended that American and British leaders had failed to give recognition to the French underground, which the *New Statesman* said was mainly "drawn from Socialist, Communist and Radical parties and trade unions."

Delicacy Of Methods

The *Tribune* complained that workers and peasants had not been given sufficient representation on the French National Committee.

Parliament member Harold Nicholson, writing in *The Spectator*, said he did not question the motives and purpose of the United States Government, but "what I question is the accuracy of their information and delicacy of their methods. Our own policy in this island owes a debt of honor to Gen. Charles de Gaulle."

The New Statesman said that "the record of the State Department in its dealings with France—and the same thing is true, we fear, of Italy and Spain, makes sense only on the assumption that it was afflicted by the haunting dread of radicalism, and tries to buttress property even at the risk of sacrificing political democracy. If it continues in this course it probably will, by its clumsiness, defeat its own ends."

To Issue Monthly Reports

LONDON, Saturday, July 10 (AP)—Great Britain and the United States today outlined a new procedure whereby only approved statements on the U-boat war would be issued on the tenth of each month.

A statement issued at 10 Downing Street said President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were "concerned" at the number of statements being made by public persons and the press on the anti-submarine war, because "the enemy, by piecing together portions of these statements, may glean more information than is desirable about these affairs."

The text of the statement relating to the concern of Allied leaders said:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been concerned at the number of statements which are being made from time to time by public persons in the press on both sides of the Atlantic about the anti-U-boat war and methods and devices employed in it.

The enemy, by piecing together portions of these statements, may glean more information than is desirable about these affairs. It has therefore been decided that a monthly statement approved by the President and the Prime Minister shall be issued on the tenth of every month and that apart from specially authorized announcements or statements by the President or Prime Minister, or duly censored accounts of particular incidents and actions, this monthly statement will be the only one to be made on behalf of the British and American Governments.

All departments have been so instructed. It is hoped that the press will go so far as possible and cooperate in keeping the technical discussions of the U-boat warfare within the limits of the official announcements generally leave the enemy in his present state of doubt and anxiety upon this most important aspect of our successful warfare at sea.

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Cripps Asks Top Production

London, June 9 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, minister of aircraft production, declared today there might be a great intensification of the Allied air war "at almost any moment," in calling on aircraft workers to give their maximum production and to stop absenteeism and strikes.

The assault on the Axis powers in Europe and the Pacific would be a "costly task and our casualties inevitably will be heavy," Cripps said in a broadcast over BBC, but he added that the heaviest possible air attack would help to keep those losses down.

"During the past few months," he continued, "we have been planning and preparing for every maximum effort. We have passed through a time of difficulty as regards raw material, but that, I hope, is largely past."

Telling the workers that there still is "too much voluntary absenteeism in our factories," Cripps said, "We must fill the skies with Allied planes wherever the enemy is to be fought. We must outdo all our own past records."

Seyss-Inquart's Home 'Veritable Fortress'

London, July 9 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands news agency, quoted a Dutch underground newspaper received here today as saying that the Clingendaal estate near The Hague, favorite residence of Reich Commissar Arthur Seyss-Inquart, had been converted into "a veritable fortress."

A moat has been built around the place, which has been proclaimed a separate municipality with its own burgomaster, town hall, post-office and hospital, Aneta said.

Nazi Tank Output Rises, Berlin Says

London, July 9 (AP)—A German production report, widely at variance with Allied declarations that heavy bombings have cut down Reich factory operations, asserted today that both tank and ammunition output have increased.

Production of heavy tanks, said a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, increased 200 per cent, in the six months ended with May, while ammunition turned out during that month more than equaled the output for a six-month period in 1941.

Mikolajczyk Reported Out

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—Differences over future Polish policy were reported reliably today to have resulted in the resignation of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who has been acting Premier of the Polish government-in-exile pending selection of a successor to General Wladyslaw Sikorski, who was killed in an airplane accident at Gibraltar on Sunday.

Mikolajczyk was reported to have submitted his resignation yesterday after a discussion of the question as to who would succeed Sikorski as commander in chief of the Polish armed forces.

Dunkerque Hero Dies a Captive

LONDON, Saturday, July 10 (AP)—Brigadier Claude Nicholson, the man who detained the Germans long enough at Calais in 1940 to permit the British evacuation from Dunkerque, died in a German prison camp early in June, according to word received here today. With a British brigade and some French troops Brigadier Nicholson stopped two German armored divisions for four days at Calais.

Emmons Arrives in London

LONDON, July 10 (Saturday) (AP).—Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, until recently commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, has arrived in London, it was announced officially today. He will confer with Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general, United States Forces in the European Theater, but his future plans were not disclosed. General Emmons relinquished his Hawaiian command June 1.

To Hold Probe On War Crimes

London, *Saturday* July 10 (AP)—The Foreign Office today named Sir Cecil Hurst, a leading British authority on international law, as British member of the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

12 More Hollanders Executed

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—An Aneta (Netherlands news agency) dispatch from Stockholm tonight said that German authorities in occupied Holland had executed twelve more Netherlanders.

NAZIS SHIFT ATTACKS TO OREL AREA

JUL 10 1943

Russians Report All Attacks On North Beaten Off

List German Dead So Far In Offensive At 40,000

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, July 10—The Russian armies of the center beat off savage German attacks all along the Orel and Kursk fronts yesterday, held their own in the Belgorod sector to the south, and destroyed 193 Nazi tanks and ninety-four planes in the great battle of attrition, the Soviet command announced early today.

The German dead, in two battle areas specifically mentioned, were nearly 5,000 for the day, Moscow declared in the regular midnight communique recorded here by the

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Soviet monitor, thus bringing to about 40,000 the total German casualties for five days of violent action.

Tank Total Up To 2,036

German losses in materiel also were rising to tremendous proportions: yesterday's destruction raised to 2,036 the number of enemy tanks thus far listed as knocked out, and to 904 the number of Nazi planes smashed since the beginning of the offensive.

In the Orel-Kursk sector, said the bulletin, the Nazis, after four days of heavy losses, had "gained no success" and had been forced to shift the weight of attack to other areas, reinforcing their "battered troops" by nine infantry divisions and one tank division.

A score or more of German attacks were beaten off—thirteen of them in a single area of action—and fighting at times was hand to hand.

Fifteen hundred Nazis were wiped out in these actions, said the Soviet command, as was most of a German battalion in a near-by action.

No Further Nazi Progress

About Belgorod—scene of four previous German penetrations against which the Russians battered all day—no further Nazi progress was reported, although it was declared the invaders were "bringing into battle all their reserves, striving at any cost to achieve success."

In the Bolgorod sector, 2,000 Germans were killed during the day; in a near-by action 1,000 more fell. But it was in the Kursk-Orel sector where the supreme Nazi efforts were being made.

The Germans themselves, in a long broadcast propaganda report, spoke of "ferocious fighting" south of Orel where Nazi troops "could gain ground only inch by inch."

Further German advances — these, too, without confirmation— were reported about Belgorod.

Claim 1,100 Red Tanks

This German propoganda report put total Russian tank losses at more than 1,100 and Soviet plane losses at 1,000.

Soviet bombers pounded German troop, tank and convoy concentrations all along the whole front in day and night attacks. One Moscow broadcast declared that in Thursday night's attacks the enemy "suffered heavy casualties" and the Red air force emerged without loss of any aircraft for the second night in succession.

Russian dispatches said that six Nazi divisions were lunging at a narrow sector south of Orel, but that "the Hitlerites failed to achieve success." Three of the attacking divisions were infantry; three were tank.

Loses None Of Savagery

Although the focal point of fighting shifted to south of Orel, on the basis of Tass reports, the combat around Belgorod, 125 miles south, lost none of its critical savagery.

Slightly inside the Russian lines, the famous fifty-ton Klim Voroshilov tanks were slugging it out with the sixty-ton German "Tigers."

Red Star, the Russian army newspaper, said: "The enemy experiences great strain in the Belgorod area owing to heavy losses he has suffered. However, the Germans replenish their losses in equipment and manpower and try to increase the weight of their strength. They are bringing into play fresh tanks, infantry and aviation reserves."

Violence Of Fighting Reported Increasing

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, July 9 — German armored columns led by sixty-ton Tiger tanks battered again today at the Belgorod end of the Kursk salient, where they succeeded yesterday in driving a wedge into Russian defenses at a terrific cost.

Reports from the front tonight said the battle on the debris-strewn steppes of Kursk was growing in violence. Otherwise, little was known of the fifth day's fighting in the new German offensive.

Nazis Use Fresh Troops

Both in the Belgorod area and against the unyielding northern sector of the Soviet line the Germans were said to be throwing fresh troops and new tanks into the battle.

The Russians also were bringing up large numbers of fifty-ton "KV" tanks to combat the mammoth German Tigers in a deadly struggle which already has reached history-making proportions for the high German losses and spectacularly low gains.

But as the German forces in the Orel-Kursk sector tried vainly to imitate the example of their comrades at the Belgorod end, the Russian army newspaper *Red Star* warned against underestimating the strength of the German armies.

"Germany Frightened"

The Germans continue to fight desperately because Hitler has to try to offer the people "if not a real victory at least an *ersatz* victory," *Red Star* said. "Germany can't wait. It is frightened by the offensive spirit of the Red army and the war preparations of the United States and England."

Red Star declared that the powerful Nazi tank columns in the Orel-Kursk region had changed the direction of their attack several times in a desperate effort to find a weak point in the deep Russian positions.

Claim Lost Area Retaken

In that northern section the Russians said their troops regained lost ground in a succession of counter-attacks yesterday while holding firm against a mighty stab by some 90,000 Nazi troops against one narrow area.

The Nazis returned to the attack at 8 A. M. yesterday on the Orel-Kursk sector. On the narrow front where the 90,000 German forces were engaged, the battle had reached its peak by 2 P. M. The *Pravda* correspondent said one unit, however, withstood thirteen subsequent attacks.

Nazi Air Attempts Futile

Dispatches from the front declared the German air force had failed in all its attempts to win supremacy over the battlefield. One batch of Russian pilots was said to have shot down 110 German planes during eighty-one dogfights.

A Moscow communique reported an additional 304 German tanks were destroyed or damaged in yesterday's fighting and 161 planes were shot down, raising the four day enemy losses to 1,843 tanks and 810 planes. Nazi casualties were reported as at least 35,000.

Struggle Continues, Says Berlin

(The Friday German high command communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that "the big struggle in the Belgorod-Orel area goes on with undiminished ferocity."

(It claimed that "since the day before yesterday a gigantic tank battle has been raging in the rear of pierced Soviet positions in which the Soviets are making every effort to check our tempestuously advancing armored spearheads."

(It said the Russians lost "another 400 tanks" and sustained high casualties. The German war bulletin also reported that the Russians lost 117 aircraft yesterday.)

(A later German broadcast estimated that the Russians had lost nearly 1,000 planes in air combat during the past four days and declared that, according to Berlin opinion, the "offensive backbone" of the Red Air Force "has been broken, regardless of the far-reaching preparations the Soviets made before the battle started.")

Sky Dark With Planes

The sky above Kursk was overcast with dog-fighting planes. By day, Russian fighter - bombers brought down Junkers-52s and giant gliders flying badly needed reserves to the Belgorod area. Russian heavy bombers struck for the fourth consecutive night at vital German concentrations directly behind the Kursk salient.

Despite the enormity of the German effort to pinch off the Kursk bulge by drives from the north and the south, the situation of the defending Russian forces was regarded here as generally unchanged.

Gains Conceded First Time

The communique acknowledged indirectly for the first time the Germans had made some gains along this northern section of the line. "By counter-attacks our troops dislodged the enemy from various places which he took on the first day of the offensive," the war bulletin said.

Front dispatches said swift maneuvers of German tanks frequently were defeated by Soviet engineers who rushed out and planted mines in their path at the last minute. One Russian unit repelled an attack by 150 tanks, including many of the Tigers.

Tenacity Is Urged

A *Red Star* editorial, observing that the enemy had succeeded in advancing in spots, declared:

"It is the duty of our troops to halt the enemy at any cost. . . . Our troops can and must hold all lines."

Feint attacks are the main enemy trick to guard against, the paper said.

In a dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, Transocean, the Nazi propaganda agency, declared that the Germans succeeded today in widening the break-through in the deeply echeloned Russian defense system and that the innermost Russian line was falling before the attacks of Nazi infantrymen. German armor was declared to have broken through from Belgorod thirty-six miles toward the north in the direction of Kursk.

This dispatch indicated that Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, a Soviet hero of the battle of Stalingrad, commanded the Russian defense. It said that the Russians threw fresh armor into the battle and that it was assumed in Berlin "that Gen. Rokossovsky has even greater tank reserves at his disposal in the Belgorod sector."

Irish Parliament Hears Of 1940 Invasion Plan

Minister Accuses I. R. A. of Harboring 2 Chutists

DUBLIN, July 9 (AP).—The story of a plan, presumably German, to invade Eire in 1940 was told to the Dail Eireann (Parliament) today by Gerald Boland, Minister of Justice, in a criticism of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"In 1940, when things were looking very bad," he said, "it became known that a parachutist had landed here. He was not captured himself, but in his paraphernalia we found plans which, as far as we could see, were plans for invasion of this country.

"It took up to eighteen months to capture that man, and during that time he was in touch with the same group of people. Is that no indication of the wish of these people to involve this country in war?"

Violators Of Zagreb Curfew Ordered Shot

Bern, Switzerland, July 9 (AP)—Budapest dispatches to the *Basler Nachrichten* said today that Axis night patrols had been ordered to shoot anyone found on the streets of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, or its suburbs between 10.30 P. M. and 5 A. M., as new restrictions were imposed in an effort to check sabotage.

The dispatches said fifty Communists were executed in Zagreb on June 22, when the deadline expired for the apprehension of guerrillas who blasted a section of the railroad. They were picked from hundreds held by the occupation authorities as hostages, the reports said.

Munich Student Unrest Grows

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[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 9—Reports of recent rebellious demonstrations among students at Munich, cradle of Nazidom, were augmented today by the Swiss paper *Die Nation* with an account which it said had been obtained from an eyewitness.

The first disturbances, according to this source, broke out in January among women students when they were criticized by Gauleiter Giesler for lack of enthusiasm for Adolf Hitler's total-mobilization program.

Some of the girls were said to have started to leave the auditorium in protest, whereupon the Gauleiter halted his speech and ordered members of the Gestapo—who were in attendance—to close the doors.

Some Reported Arrested

Some of the girls were arrested, the account said, and the following day students staged a demonstration at police headquarters demanding their release. Only the intervention of high army officials was said to have prevented an open fight between the students and the Gestapo.

Later, following announcement of the German defeat at Stalingrad, anti-Nazi slogans were painted in large letters on many buildings in Munich and in other German cities, the article declared.

A Serbian student was reported executed in Munich for photographing the inscriptions, which were attributed to students.

Shower Of Leaflets

In March a number of student leaders were said to have been arrested in Munich for releasing a shower of critical leaflets in a lecture hall. Warnings were issued that any further demonstrations would be countered with stern measures.

Despite these warnings, a *concierge* who summoned police after the leaflet episode was found slain several days later and a new crop of signs appeared on walls urging the students to revolt, the *Die Nation* informant said.

4 Nazi Seaplanes Use Fish Boats As Shields In Battle

Lisbon, July 9 (AP)—Newspaper dispatches from Sines, sixty miles north of Lisbon, reported that four large German seaplanes took refuge beside several Portuguese fishing trawlers today when attacked by three Allied fighters.

The correspondent said the air battle was watched by hundreds of villagers and fishermen who saw the Germans jettison their bombs and alight beside the ships. The fighters, realizing they could not continue the attack without injuring the fishermen, broke off the battle.

The German bombers were reported to be badly damaged and some of their crews killed and wounded, but they took off again when the fighters disappeared.

Nazi Plane Kills 2 Fishermen

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 9 (AP).—In the second such attack in as many days, a German plane today machine-gunned a Faeroe Islands fishing boat, killing two

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nshermen and then sinking the small craft with two bombs. In the attack, yesterday, one fisherman was wounded. The Faeroe Islands, now occupied by the British, are midway between Iceland and Scotland.

Goering Reported Improved

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP).—The Goeteborg newspaper "Handels-Ochsjoefartstidning" said today reliable informants reported that Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, described last week as very ill from a nervous breakdown and heart attack, is now out of danger.

DODECANESE AID BY NAZIS IS SMALL

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Istanbul, July 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—German reinforcements which have been reported moving into the Italian-held Dodecanese Islands consist principally of artillery, coastal defense and signal corps troops, according to a naval informant here.

No considerable German defense garrisons have yet appeared on the islands, this informant said, and new arrivals have come simply to bulwark Italians who make up the islands' main defenses.

The informant said the Italians are very jealous of their position on the islands, which became Italian territory in 1911, and had warded off an effort by the Germans to take over the main defenses despite the heightening nerve strain and the prospect of an Allied attack.

The new Allied air offensive in the Ægean Sea is seriously undermining the strength of the Dodecanese, another military informant said.

Says Lands Japs Took Must Be Reconquered

Cairo, July 9 (AP) — The Netherlands Admiral Sir Conrad Helfrich, commander of all Dutch naval forces east of the Red Sea, said in a press conference today he believed it would be necessary to recapture one by one the territories conquered by Japan.

He declared that simply to cut the communications of Japanese garrisons would, of course, isolate them from ammunition and arms, but would not cut them off from food supplies.

"It will not be a short war—there's no room for wishful thinking," he commented.

As to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's new South and Southwest Pacific offensive, the admiral said, "It's a move I've always supported."

Andre Philip Leaves Algiers

Algiers, July 9 (AP) — Andre Philip, French Commissioner of the Interior, has left Algiers for London, where Rene Massigli, French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, is conferring with members of the British Government, it was announced today.

Shift Of French Corps To De Gaulle Reported

Algiers, July 9 (AP)—The Franc D'Afrique Corps, which fought alongside the American Ninth Division in the coastal drive on Bizerte and captured more than 20,000 Axis prisoners, will be transferred from Gen. Henri Giraud's command to that of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was reported today.

The corps is composed of de Gaulist sympathizers who volunteered for front line service soon after the Allied landings in North Africa. During the Tunisian campaign it saw action under Giraud's field commander, Gen Alphonse Juin.

Arrangements for the corps' transfer to de Gaulle's forces was reported agreed upon by the French permanent military committee.

Pilot's Luck Not So Tough

By Relman Morin

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 9—The flyers and the ground crew crowded around Second Lieutenant Jig Buster, Jr., of Selma, Ala., lifted him gently and said: "Tough luck, Jig. That's really is a tought break."

Jig had just landed his Boston bomber on Pantelleria Island after a bombing raid on Trapani. He had to make a belly landing because the bomber's hydraulic system had been damaged by German fighters.

Sprains Knee

He made the landing safely and started to climb out of the cockpit, when he fell and sprained his knee badly.

"It's a bum break, Jig," his mates said as they carried him away.

And then they came back and looked at his damaged ship. Their eyes popped and their jaws dropped.

A full load of bombs was still in the bomb bays and the doors were slightly open.

Jig Buster never knew that the deadly "eggs" hadn't dropped. He knew the ship had been hit by anti-aircraft fire over the target, but he thought the bombs had gone and then he had come back with his hydraulic system damaged to make a belly landing on Pantelleria.

Belly-Landing Safe

With enough explosives hanging beneath the ship to blow everything near by to little pieces he had belly-landed the Boston.

(There was no mention in this dispatch of other members of the crew. The Boston normally has a three-man crew.)

Staff Sergeant Fred C. Elkins, of West Los Angeles, Cal., and Ernest Mealy, of Akron, Ohio, went back to Lieutenant Buster and told him about it.

"Who said you had tough luck?" they asked.

SpaatzLaudsBritishAirMarshal

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 9 (AP).—Praise for the work of his coastal air force in protecting Allied convoys in the Mediterranean Sea from enemy planes was sent to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd today by Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the Northwest African Air Forces.

A-36 IS NEW TYPE OF ALLIED PLANE

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 9 (A. P.).—A speedy new fighter-bomber developed from the North American P-51 Mustang, has taken its place along side Lightning and Warhawk explosive carriers in the attacks upon Sicily it was disclosed today. Officially it is called the A-36.

The A-36 is fundamentally a fighter but is equipped with bomb racks and dive brakes an authority said. It can be usel both for dive-bombing and glide-bombing and was described as able to protect itself, whether on fighting, bombing or strafing missions.

This dispatch, passed through Allied censorship did not touch upon the armament, armor or speed of the new craft. The Mustang, which resembles Britain's Spitfire, is a single-seat, low wing monoplane. Its three-bladed propeller is driven by a 1,150 horse power Allison engine.

Planes Reducing Italy's First Defenses

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By Joseph Morton

[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Advanced American Air Base in North Africa, July 8 (Delayed). Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, of the Mediterranean air command, is slowly reducing Italy's first-line defense—the ports and air fields of Sicily.

Operating from bases in northwest Africa, Malta and Libya in the Middle East, the great Allied air force is now in the fourth stage of its campaign, which since December has dealt destruction and chaos to important objectives.

American Bombers

First-line American bombers—Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells, Marauders, Bostons and Baltimores—backed up by night-raiding Wellington bombers and Lightning, Warhawk and Spitfire fighters, have had a part in the long-range attack.

The initial stage opened late in November with raids on west Scilian ports feeding supplies to the German Africa Corps and other enemy forces in Tunisia. Attacks on eastern Sicilian ports, principally Catania and the vital train ferry terminus at Messina, came second, followed by the bombardment of airports in western Sicily.

In the fourth or present stage Sicilian air bases are receiving the hardest punch.

No Time To Rest

The campaign is being advanced without giving any key objective a rest or a chance to rebuild. Besides the pounding by bombers, fighter-bombers are skipping treetops far and wide and strafing everything from radio installations to locomotives.

Fighter opposition has ranged from none at all on some days to more than one hundred planes on other days. Allied bombers and their escorts destroyed more than one hundred planes in the air and on the ground during the past four days. Since the fall of Tunisia several hundred have been knocked out.

Harbor Installations

Palermo, Marsala and Trapani, all in northwestern Sicily, were the first big targets. Heavy and medium night bombers concentrated on harbor installations, severely curtailing the shipment of supplies to North Africa and contributing greatly to the Allies' victory in Tunisia. Bombardment of these parts is being followed up periodically—just to make sure they are not restored.

After the western ports came the interruption of the Messina train ferry—again with regular follow-ups—until four or five ferries operating across the seven-mile stait to Italy were damaged. That blow all but cut the only line of rail communication between the mainland and the island, disrupting the fastest and most satisfactory method of getting supplies to the island.

Catania Hit Hard

The No. 2 eastern port of Catania was hit nearly as hard, the bombers destroying a number of merchant vessels in the process and curtailing the operation of several ferries and armored barge-type craft, each capable of carrying a considerable tonnage of material and personnel.

The western airports suffered next, first from fragmentation bombs blowing up with deadly effect against buildings and grounded aircraft. After them came demolition bombs, filling the runways with craters. Both types were dropped in patterns—the bombers scarcely could miss.

Castelvetrano was hit the hardest and raids were conducted recurrently against Bocca di Falco, Sciacca, Trapani, Milo, Borizzo, Licata and Porto Empedocle.

Gerbini Target

In the fourth stage of the bombing campaign Sicily's great eastern air base at Gerbini, a large field with several smaller stations grouped around it, has been attacked both by day and by night, despite the strongest fighter resistance that has been mustered at any single point.

The important airfields at Comiso, Biscari and Catania also were hit hard, along with smaller bases at Syracuse, Mazara del Vallo and Catanzaro. Italy is still using these fields, but the attempted restoration of bomb-pocked runways is far from satisfactory.

Americans Bomb Burma Base

NEW DELHI, India, July 9 (AP).—Medium bombers of the United States 10th Air Force blasted rolling stock at Thazi Junction, eighty miles south of Mandalay yesterday, continuing their attacks against Japanese rail installations in Burma.

Heavy damage was reported both at Thazi Junction and on another concentration of rolling stock near the Mu River bridge, a communique said. Railway tracks at both places were wrecked.

Other formations of fighter bombers bombed and machine-gunned enemy supply dumps at Kamaing and Seton, in northern Burma. One large storage building was seen to explode, with flames rising to a height of 800 feet.

All planes and crews returned safely from these missions, the communique reported.

British bombers, dive-bombers and fighters attacked Japanese troop and supply targets in western Burma yesterday, shooting up the objectives with machine guns immediately after bombs had been dropped.

One fighter was reported missing after the day's widespread operations.

Japanese Open New Offensive In North China

Attack Positions inTaiheng Heights; Tokio Reports U. S. Raid on Haiphong

CHUNGKING, July 9 (AP). — Japanese troops have made a fresh attack on Chinese positions in the Taiheng Mountains to open the first major action of the seventh year of the Chinese-Japanese war, it was announced today.

A high command communique said fighting for the Chinese-held heights on the border of Shansi and Honan Province developed after more than 10,000 invasion troops massed in that area. The war anniversary was July 7.

The Chinese believe the Japanese wish to convert the mountains into a major base.

MUNDA HIT BY SEA, AIR, ARTILLERY

Three-Way Attack Seeks To Soften Jap Base For Troops

Ground Forces On New Georgia Consolidating Positions

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Saturday*, July 10—More than one hundred American bombers teamed with destroyers and artillery Friday in giving the Japanese air base at Munda and its perimeter of defenses on New Georgia Island a three-way pounding.

The heavy attacks were intended to soften up that key base in the central Solomons for our ground

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forces which already have landed on New Georgia on two sides and now are consolidating positions prior to applying a pincers.

Drop 2,000-Pounders

Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive-bombers in great force loosed more than seventy tons of bombs, ranging up to 2,000-pounders, on Japanese bivouacs and supply dumps.

The destroyers maneuvered in treacherous waters just off Munda base before dawn yesterday, subjecting the Japanese to an intensive shelling.

On the ground our patrols, filtering through the jungle, frequently were in contact with the Japanese on the Munda side of the island and to the north near Rice Anchorage where one of our two landings was made.

Rendova Raiders Routed

The rout of forty-five Zeros seeking to raid our positions below Munda on Rendova Island, Allied aerial pounding of bases above Munda which might supply it air support, and continuous bombing of Japanese jungle positions before Salamaua, New Guinea, were other highlights of today's reports from the battlefronts.

The softening-up process against the Munda area started shortly after dawn yesterday, flight after flight of Avengers and dive-bombers swept over jungle positions to drop all types of bombs.

General MacArthur's spokesman termed it the heaviest bombing made thus far against Munda—a base which has been pounded so repeatedly from the air that it has been of little service to the enemy in recent weeks.

Protected By Wildcats

The raiders encountered ack-ack from the anti-aircraft artillery positions they pounded, but received protection from any possible Japanese interception by accompanying Wildcat fighters. No Japanese plane showed up.

The artillery shelling came from Rendova Island, which is about five miles across water from Munda. The shells were aimed at anti-aircraft positions.

Meanwhile, other dive-bombers roared down on targets at Bariroko and Enogai Inlet to the north of Munda.

Dispersed By U. S. Fighters

Over Rendova Island, which is a short distance below Munda, our fighter planes dispersed forty-five Zeros seeking to raid American positions, destroying four enemy planes.

At the other end of a 700-mile battle arc on northeastern New Guinea, the Japanese made an ineffective attempt to dive-bomb our landing base at Nassau Bay, twelve miles down the coast from Salamaua.

Japanese positions before Salamaua were pounded for the third straight day by Mitchell medium bombers.

Renew Raids On Timor

For the second straight day, Allied planes raided the island of Timor, 400 miles northwest of Australia, this time striking on the north coast at Dili. A large fire was started in the dispersal area of the airdrome. The previous raid was on the airdrome at Koepang, Dutch Timor.

Other Allied units continued to deal blows in the northern Solomons at Japanese bases which might aid Munda. In a night raid, our four-engined bombers attacked the Kahili airdrome on the southern tip of Bougainville and also raided Buin and Poporang.

Strafe New Guinea Villages

In the Mitchell raid near Salamaua, "our medium units in direct support of ground troops bombed and strafed enemy positions along Bobdubi ridge, starting fires," the communique said. Bobdubi is a jungle village only five miles below Salamaua.

The enemy village of Malolo, which is above Salamaua, also was strafed as was Busame.

The enemy dive-bomber attack on Nassau Bay was made after dawn. American troops landed on Nassau Bay at the outbreak of the new traffic offensive June 30 and since have been joined by Australians fighting toward the coast from the Mubo area.

Helena's Finish Dramatic

Another name—that of the fighting cruiser Helena—can be added to the list of warships famous in American history.

The dying moments of the ship that went down with guns still firing on the enemy were the most dramatic of the decisive American naval victory over the Japanese in the pre-dawn darkness of July 6 in Kula gulf—a victory that played an important part in the apparent early doom of the base at Munda.

Prevented Reinforcement

That victory prevented large-scale reinforcements from reaching the Japanese, now menaced at Munda on two sides by American invaders.

[J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press correspondent in the South Pacific, reported that the Helena sank at least two crusiers and two destroyers before it was sunk. Lodge's reports indicated that the Helena sank one of the destroyers after its own bow had been blown off.]

U. S. Forces on New Georgia Tighten Pincer Grip on Munda

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Allied Warplanes Heavily Bomb Jap Bases in Solomons and New Guinea—Foe Loses 200 Planes in Week.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 9 (A. P.).—Only three miles from Munda, United States invaders are attacking Japanese defenses of that New Georgia Island air base and over both the Solomons and New Guinea Allied planes have dealt new blows with nearly 100 tons of bombs, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

On the other hand, the hard-hit Japanese air force, having lost nearly 200 planes over the Solomons within a week, has diminished the weight of its punches.

The pincers which American Marines and soldiers began applying on Munda July 5 by landing both above and east of it pressed nearest at Elelo, on the east, where advanced patrols clashed yesterday with Japanese and defeated them. It was a feeling-out encounter with the big push obviously in abeyance while the main forces which stormed ashore above Munda at Rice Anchorage and east of it at Zanana consolidate positions. The intrenched Japanese at Munda are believed to be in considerable strength, prepared to offer a bloody defense.

Above New Georgia on Kolombangara Island, Munda's big supply depot at Vila was set afire and torn by twenty-one tons of high explosives unloaded by Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers.

Further up the Solomons, the Kahili airdrome from which the Japanese might offer Munda's defenders aerial support, was raided at the southern tip of Bougainville Island by big American Liberators last night. One Liberator was lost.

On northeastern New Guinea, where Australian and American patrols are moving toward the enemy air base of Salamaua, the Allied planes continued to blast a path through the jungle with their bombs.

Other formations of Mitchells bombed and strafed Japanese while Australian ground patrols maintained pressure of enemy units between Mubo and Salamaua, points twelve miles apart.

Australian-flown Hudsons and American-manned Liberators yesterday fought off fourteen Zeros, destroying three for certain and possibly two others as they bombed the enemy airdrome of Penfoei at Koepang on Dutch Timor.

Japanese air efforts yesterday were the weakest reported since the outset of the new Pacific offensive June 30.

Photographer Aboard Helena Tells How Cruiser Went Down

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Guns Blew Up Jap Destroyer but Then Something Hit U. S. Craft and It Was Abandoned—Over 600 Survivors.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, July 9 (A. P.).—The 9,700-ton United States cruiser Helena just had turned her guns on a Japanese destroyer and watched it go up in a blinding flash in the Kula Gulf of the central Solomons when "something hit her," but more than 600 aboard the Helena were saved from the oil-covered waters, war correspondents reported today from the South Pacific.

[The Helena was the only American warship lost in the Navy battle fought in the predawn darkness on July 6, earlier dispatches have reported, against the certain loss of nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers. The number of Helena survivors had not been stated previously. A cruiser of her type normally carries between 700 and 800 men.]

The story of the cruiser's destruction as related by Alan Jackson, American picture pool photographer who was aboard her, was sent to Australia by Osmar White, Australian correspondent. Mr. White estimated the number of survivors rescued at 600.

Photographer's Story.

Mr. Jackson, a photographer for International News Photos, gave this account of his experience:

"We were told early in the evening we were going to intercept the Tokio Express (nickname first applied to Japanese ships supplying Guadalcanal forces and in this case ships above New Georgia Island, presumably bringing aid to the menaced Munda air base) and to expect action at midnight.

Order to Abandon Ship.

"I went flying to the bridge. Approximately at 1:30 A. M. (July 6) targets were reported.

"We closed and the whole force opened a terrific salvo. After six minutes of continuous firing two Jap cruisers disappeared.

"we saw a Jap destroyer standing in and fired a salvo at her, which hit with a blinding flash. Then something hit us. The order to abandon ship was given. It was pitch dark and everything was covered with oil from the ship's vitals.

"I got my camera and went to the quarterdeck. The sailors were slashing rafts loose and jumping overboard and I went over the side. The water was thickly covered with oil.

"I paddled five minutes and reached a raft on which were thirty other men. There wasn't room for me so I clung on lifelines in the water.

"I looked back and saw the ship like a great ghost against the gun flashes. She was sinking and seemed to be dragging us back. We paddled and rowed madly. One man was crying out, 'Come on, sailors, give it hell!'

"We cleared her and she settled quietly and disappeared.

"I heard fellows calling for help all around, but there was little I could do. We sighted another raft and lashed both together. All the while, we felt the concussion of shells exploding in the water as the battle continued.

"Some one saw the outline of a ship and rafts started flashing lights all over the place. Then the officer called out: 'Douse the lights, they may be Japs.'

"We saw searchlights. We were afraid of going ashore on Kolombangara (island on the Kula Gulf above New Georgia) and paddled seaward. A destroyer's boat passed us, picked up an officer and said it would be back. The men started to shout 'Hip, hip hooray.' They cheered in unison to attract attention.

Lights Go On.

"We flashed the lights again. The whole sea was a mass of bobbing, floating lights. A destroyer passed within fifty yards and we called 'Are you coming back?' Some one replied, 'Take it easy, we will be back.'

"A half hour later a destroyer came up and we climbed the rope to the deck. She immediately put on speed and started firing. At dawn we ran into a Jap cruiser and gave her hell. I saw flames and smoke gushing from her. One hero was the whaleboatman who volunteered to stay back and pick up more survivors. We left him."

Mr. White said that prior to the battle, planes spotted four cruisers, five destroyers and several supply ships coming down from the north and the American force hit them after they turned into the Kula Gulf, which is only sixteen miles long and flanked by dangerous reefs.

Jap Landing a Possibility.

The action was broken off at daybreak when the main American force retired, leaving two destroyers to pick up the cruiser survivors. These two destroyers broke off the rescue work three times to engage scattered remnants of the enemy.

After daylight, planes reported that the gulf was spotted with floating wreckake, with Japanese clinging to rafts and spars amidst great oil slicks.

Mr. White said that while the Japanese force was completely broken, some ships may have succeeded in landing troops for the reinforcement of Vila, on Kolombangara.

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Helena Sank Two Cruisers.

At an Advanced Invasion Base, South Pacific, July 6 (Delayed). (A. P.).—At least two Japanese cruisers and two destroyers were sunk by the cruiser Helena before it went down with colors flying in the decisive American naval victory in Kula Gulf early today.

LOST CRUISER SANK FOUR IN LAST FIGHT

Helena Got Two Cruisers and Two Destroyers in Kula Bay Encounter

AT AN ADVANCED INVASION BASE, South Pacific, July 6 (Delayed)—At least two Japanese cruisers and two destroyers were sunk by the cruiser Helena before she went down with colors flying in the decisive American naval victory in Kula Gulf early today.

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The Helena was the only American ship lost when a small number of United States warships topped the Japanese Navy's bid to reinforce Vila on Kolombangara Island and Munda on New Georgia Island, central Solomon objectives of the powerful offensive against the enemy in the south Pacific.

The naval battle, which resulted in the loss of at least nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers, came after the Japanese, thinking they were omnipotent and undetected, steamed boldly into Kula Gulf, an eight-mile channel between New Georgia Island and its northern neighbor, Kolombangara.

Our naval forces, under the orders of the admiral commanding the action, were ready and waiting for a fight. As the Japanese steamed down the channel our light cruiser task force opened fire.

The cruiser Helena loosed her 6-inch guns upon two of Hirohito's best cruisers. Both were sunk. Then she sank at least two destroyers before going down herself.

Other Japanese Ships Hit

Alan Jackson of Oakland, Calif., International News Photos photographer, who was aboard the Helena, corroborates the fact that the Helena had hit her third target when her bow was blown off.

[Apparently the cruiser's gun crews remained at their posts aboard the doomed ship and sank the fourth Japanese warcraft after a torpedo had shattered the Helena's bow.]

In the meantime other cruisers of our task force were lobbing over shells which sent other Japanese cruisers and destroyers to the bottom while our destroyer escort took time to engage enemy vessels when not picking up survivors.

The participatio of the destroyers in this engagement was so great that the admiral recommended immediate promotion to the next higher rank and Navy Crosses for both commanders.

Jackson, who lost at least $1,000 worth of equipment and all films taken during the action, plus personal property, said that the Helena had been firing for six minutes and was on its third target when it was hit.

He said the majority of the crew of 1,200, except those in the engine rooms, went over the side of the ship into the ocean and were picked up by destroyers.

[In dispatches to Australia, Osmar White, Australian correspondent, estimated the number of survivors at 600. The number in the crew as reported by Jackson was much larger than the 700 to 800 men usually carried.]

Port Rendered Useless To Japs

JUL 10 1943

By J. Norman Lodge

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Occupation Force in New Georgia Island Jungle, July 6 (Delayed) (AP)—Fighting through almost impenetrable jungle and soaked by four days of torrential rain, the combined American forces today had gained every objective in their drive toward Munda airport—key to the tottering Japanese hold in the central Solomons.

The heavy weather, not anticipated in this normally dry season, slowed down the invasion thrusts at places, but the entire offensive was reported very little behind schedule.

Harbor Taken

(Dispatches of July 9 from Allied headquarters in Australia said marine and army patrols, moving on Munda in a pincers advance from two landings on northwestern New Georgia, were within three miles of the Japanese airfield.)

Bairoko harbor was taken by the marines and army July 5. The march on Munda was being pressed from there.

(This harbor is on Kula Gulf near Rice Anchorage, where one of the pincer movement landings was made.)

Next Objective Secret

The next objective of the offensive, after Munda is occupied, remained a secret which could give the Japanese plenty of cause for worry. It might be enemy bases on Bougainville, the northernmost of the Solomons or Rabaul, the important Japanese base on New Britain Island.

Munda has been rendered useless for enemy planes by repeated air bombings and naval shellings but the Japanese entrenched there were expected to make their customary battle to death.

The American victories to date have taken their toll for the invaders.

There was the heavy bombing which our forces took after the landing June 30 on Rendova Island, spearhead of the entire mission.

American units had cleaned up scattered enemy outposts by afternoon when the Nipponese planes came over in a strafing raid that held up dispersal of troops for two hours. Then rain and darkness intervened.

The troops spent the night in hastily-dug foxholes, while unloading of invasion ships went forward under the cover of darkness. Working in nearly knee-deep mud, the boys struggled like beavers to get a camp in some semblance of military order.

By noon of July 2 our heavy artillery was set up and was pouring shells on Munda, five miles away. But trees had to be cut down for a fire lane and again the enemy planes came over and the guns were stilled for a time.

The camp was finally moved to a more protected position by July 4, just before another air raid. This time our fighters, although unable to turn back the entire line of raiders, caused them to drop their bombs in a helter-skelter fashion and beat a hasty retreat.

Struck By Wreckage

Many of our men were struck by bits of Japanese plane wreckage, but declared they would be glad to receive any such wounds. Rendova seemed to be the center of the Japanese air attacks and several times foxholes proved better than a ticket back to the United States.

Meanwhile, landings had been made at Segi, opposite Vangunu Island; at Viru harbor on New Georgia and at Wicham Landing, where heavy opposition t emporarily kept our troops from maintaining a position.

It was reported about 400 or 500 Japanese defended the landing and of these 300 were killed. The remainder fled.

Other troops landed on New Georgia proper and started a long trek through the jungles toward Munda, while our naval units pounded airports on Kolombangara and Bougainville Islands.

Outfought Enemy

Our soldiers outfought the tricky Nipponese in their own type of jungle fighting and quickly gained every objective set for them. What few mistakes were made were honest mistakes and not repeated.

The only request of the men fighting through the drippi soggy jungle is for dry clothing and a chance to scrape the mud from their shoes, "

No complaint was heard at the food, and it was the first ti in my experience in two wars that hot coffee has been ready at every mealtime during a battle.

Tokio Reports New U. S. Landing

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—A Tokio dispatch broadcast from Berlin today quoted Japanese headquarters as announcing that "units of the Japanese air force attacked enemy troops which were attacking on the island of Rubiana" on Wednesday.

[Rubiana is a densely wooded island off the New Georgia coast a short distance southeast of Munda Point. There was no Allied confirmation of any action there.]

"Numerous large fires were caused," the Japanese report said. "Thirty-one enemy planes were brought down over the enemy positions."

Judgment On Storni Note Reserved In S. A.

JUL 10 1943

[By The Associated Press]

Montevideo, July 9 — Diplomatic circles reserved judgment today on a communication from Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni informing the Emergency Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere that his government was studying the problem of closer cooperation with the other American nations.

While the communication was welcomed here as a possible indication of Argentine policy, informed circles in general adopted the attitude that deeds rather than words ar required to demonstrate the new Aires government's intenti o pursue a program of practica Pan-Americanism.

Answer To Note

Storni's message was delivered in answer to a note sent the previous Argentine government May 13, asking its opinion on the Montevideo com ee's recommendations concernin methods whereby Argentina m contribute to hemisphere d e.

In hi onse, Storni said his governm was setting up a permanent inisterial cabinet to deal with e Montevideo committee's ls. He added that the new inisterial committee "may con er the possibility of issuing new orders" in conformity with recommendations of the Montevideo committee.

Official Delegate

As an additional indication of Argentina's desire to cooperate with her neighbors, she was represented at a meeting of the emergency committee for the first time yesterday by an official delegate.

The delegate, Guillermo De Achaval, was understood to have told the closed meeting that Argentina would cooperate in the best manner possible with other American nations, but circles close to the committee said his statement did not hold forth any promise of a radical change in Argentine policy.

Mackenzie King Hails Raids On Italy And Sicily

Ottawa, July 9 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today that the aerial and Commando assault against Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Crete "are parts of a single strategy which the immediate future may be expected rapidly to unfold."

Opening a review of recent world developments, the Prime Minister described the new German offensive in Soviet Russia as "a place of new beginning in the war in Europe."

Edmonton, July 9 (AP)—A United States Army cargo plane with a three-man crew has been missing since June 16 officials of the Air Transport Command announced today. The plane was returning on a routine cargo flight from Alaska and has not been heard from since it reported to a field on the Canadian side of the northern border.

New York, July 9 (AP)—The London radio, in a broadcast recorded here by CBS, said tonight that on next Wednesday, Bastille Day, "a nation-wide demonstration will be held in France."

"The people of France will leave their homes and go out into the street as a proof that they are undeterred by Germany tyranny. The demonstration has been called for by the French underground organizations."

Giraud Pledges French War On Japs

JUL 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 9—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, disclosing that President Roosevelt had promised to equip a French North African army of 300,000 men, pledged today that French forces would help fight the Japanese after defeat of the Axis powers in Europe.

Giraud told a room full of correspondents, gathered in Secretary of War Stimson's conference chamber:

"I give you the following pledge:

"France will be at your side to liberate the Pacific from Japanese domination, even as she will remain with you to build a peace that will be lasting and just, but also realistic."

Politics Avoided

General Giraud spoke in French to the press conference. He avoided discussion of the political situation in North Africa, where he shares the chairmanship of the French Committee of National Liberation with Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The conference was held under War Department auspices, and at its beginning the department handed correspondents the following statement:

"The member of the French Committee for National Liberation (General Giraud) does not wish to take a political position that might involve the whole committee."

Visits U. S. Shrines

General Giraud opened the conference by reading a prepared statement, followed by an informal summary of his impressions on a visit this morning to Mount Vernon.

He also noted his visits to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Lincoln Memorial, and then answered questions.

An American army captain translated the general's remarks, the questions and his replies.

Giraud promised that when his forces have been given planes, tanks, trucks and other equipment, "they will know how to use them effectively."

Stoutly Lauds Morale

Asked about reports of a weakening morale in the French Army, he answered vigorously:

"The morale of the French army of tomorrow will be that of the army of yesterday. When an army has lost 15,000 out of a total of 70,000 men, one can be sure tomorrow that army will be able to carry on the fight."

He previously had explained that the French forces in Tunisia had lost a total of 15,000 men, 2,500 of them killed, in helping rout the Germans and Italians from North Africa, although the French were poorly armed—fighting, as he expressed it, "with wooden sabers and guns of straw."

300,000 For Invasion

Giraud said he had 75,000 adequately armed men. He estimated that the equipment promised by Mr. Roosevelt would put into the field a French expeditionary corps for the invasion of Europe totaling

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300,000 men "not including other effectives for the protection of the colonial areas."

The expeditionary corps will be limited, he said, only by the fact that officers and technically trained personnel, necessary to build a modern army with modern weapons, are limited in a colonial country.

Declaring that his men "will go forth to fight with absolute confidence and irresistible drive as soon as they have those weapons in hand," the hero of French resistance to the Axis added:

"I am certain that they shall have them."

Material Arranged

In reply to questioning, General Giraud concluded the conference with a statement that he had arranged with the President for materiel to equip 300,000 men with American armament.

"If Great Britain wants to give more, I will take it—for I am a beggar and will take anything that is good," he added, with one of his rare smiles.

In reply to another question, Giraud said the 300,000 men would include the forces of General de Gaulle.

Visit Has One Purpose

In his prepared statement, Giraud said his visit "has no other purpose but to carry forward" with President Roosevelt the cooperation "based on mutual confidence, which will be so useful in bringing the French war effort to a maximum and insuring the equipment and rearmament of all French forces."

Giraud called for French unity, declaring that "Frenchmen who have the good fortune of being away from the enemy's yoke must show their unity to their fellow countrymen subjected to the odious presence of the Germans, the Germans, that they spare neither their efforts or their blood to help in the liberation of their country."

"As copresidents of the French Committee of Liberation," he said, "General De Gaulle and I have established as our sole aim the defeat of the Axis forces, the liberation of France, the return of a political structure in conformity with the natural aspirations of our country."

Pledging France's continued aid against the Japanese, Giraud said the French people "know that the defeat of Italy and Germany will not bring an end to the fighting."

U. S. RECOGNITION IS DENIED FRENCH

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—As long as the French people are under German domination, President Roosevelt indicated today, the United States cannot recognize the French Committee for National Liberation or any other organization as the governing power of France.

Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference he did not think the question of recognizing the Committee for National Liberation had come. He observed that currently there is no France except about 5 per cent which is outside of the occupied France in Europe.

To a request for comment on reports in the press that the American attitude toward Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-chairman of the committee, was "unduly interfering with French political affairs," Mr. Roosevelt said he could assert only that he supposed 95 per cent of France was under the heel of the Germans in France.

As for his talks here with Gen. Giraud, the President said he and the General had talked at lunch yesterday about various military problems. He offered no elaboration.

SUB SINKINGS HIT NEW LOW

JUL 10 1943

Allied Losses In June Lowest Of Last Nineteen Months, Joint Report Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 9—In the war's most optimistic report on the battle against U-boats, the British and American governments jointly announced tonight that Allied ship losses in June were the lowest in nineteen months and U-boats so scarce on convoy routes that the hunt for them was turned to Axis home waters.

"Sinkings of Axis submarines were substantial and satisfactory," it was added.

The joint announcement was supplemented by a London statement issued at 10 Downing street which said:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been concerned at the number of statements which are being made from time to time by public persons in the press on both sides of the Atlantic about the anti-U-boat war and methods and devices employed in it.

Monthly Statement

"The enemy, by piecing together portions of these statements, may glean more information than is desirable about these affairs. It has therefore been decided that a monthly statement approved by the President and the Prime Minister shall be issued on the tenth of every month and that apart from specially authorized announcements or statements by the President or Prime Minister or duly censored accounts or particular incidents and actions, this monthly statement will be the only one to be made on behalf of the British or American governments.

"All departments have been so instructed. It is hoped that the press will go so far as possible and cooperate in keeping the technical discussions of the U-boat warfare within the limits of the official announcements and generally leave the enemy in his present state of doubt and anxiety upon this most important aspect of our successful warfare at sea."

Victory Not Claimed

The Washington announcement refrained from saying that the anti-submarine war is won, but after reciting the June record it observed that "anti-submarine vessels and aircraft are coming into service in considerable numbers."

Coming on top of a highly successful record of anti-submarine operations in May, tonight's announcement made it clear that in any event the war against U-boats is going so well that the Allies can substantially increase the flow of weapons from the North American Continent to the armies poised around Europe.

In a recent speech to Parliament, Prime Minister Churchill, discussing the May record, said "more than thirty U-boats were certainly destroyed" in that month, and in the last half of May "scarcely a single merchant ship" was sunk in the North Atlantic.

Effect In June

Tonight's announcement said the heavy May toll of U-boats showed its affect in June when main trans-Atlantic convoys were "pracitcally unmolested" andfewer targets were offered to the Allied ships and aircraft searching for the Axis submersibles.

Navy announcement of the sinking of only two United Nations merchant ships in the Western Atlantic last month presented a sharp contrast with the situation that prevailed a year ago. In June, 1942, when the U-boats were swarming through the shipping lanes, 111 Allied and neutral merchant vessels were reported sunk in Western Atlantic waters alone.

While there is no doubt the Allies have made substantial progress in the battle against the U-boats, there has been varied speculation as to just how hard the enemy has been hit. Naval men have emphasized that owing to the characte rof U-boat operations it is never possible to be sure that submarines have been licked.

Perhaps Cabled Home

One suggestion, on the speculative side, has been that Hitler has called his submarines back to home waters to guard the invasion coasts.

Secretary of the Navy Knox, at a recent press conference, said the relatively small number of U-boats in operation probably was due to some change in German plans, and implied that a new outburst in U-boat warfare might be expected at any time.

Several factors enter into the increasing Allied success in operations against this major German weapon of the seas.

1. All types of anti-submarine ships, destroyer-escorts, corvettes and frigates, are becoming available to the Allies in increasing numbers.

Secret Weapons

2. New and secret anti-submarine weapons have been introduced. Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, said last spring that there were more and better weapons than depth charges for combating submarines.

3. Air patrols have been increased. Churchill disclosed recently that the British are employing what he termed "very long range" bombers to extend land-based patrols further to sea. There also have been hints of greater employment of carrier-based planes.

4. Finally, there is the immeasurable effect of the bombing attacks carried out on Axis submarine bases which undoubtedly have made it difficult for the enemy to repair damaged submarines.

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Subs Get Jap Ship A Day

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Submarines, slicing through Pacific waters in ever-mounting numbers, are knocking off Japanese ships at the rate of one a day.

This terrific toll of what Japan needs most—ships to link her far-flung outposts of stolen empire—has prompted the navy to issue three special bulletins in little more than a month on the activities of its undersea arm. Ordinarily, the doings of submarines are related only after long periods of silence maintained for security reasons.

33 Vessels Since June 1

Since June 1 the American submarine packs, which Navy Secretary Knox declared were augmented steadily, have blasted to the bottom thirty-three Japanese supply vessels, many of them big transports, and tankers, and three destroyers. Probably sunk were two more—a transport and a tanker. Nine more ships, including a destroyer, were listed as damaged.

Sometimes vessels seen from a periscope only as being damaged sink later, but submarine commanders long have adhered rigidly to the rule of calling them just as they see them. The submarine most likely to be back for another try at the enemy is the one that gets out of there without waiting for too much observation as soon as an attack has been pressed home.

Hence, the toll of ships sunk announced in navy communiques is the very minimum.

Won't Ask Lewis To Sign Pact: Roosevelt

JUL 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 9—President Roosevelt gave a clear indication today that he has no intention of asking John L. Lewis to sign a new agreement with coal operators, as the mine union chief has been ordered to do by the War Labor Board.

What good would it do, Mr. Roosevelt asked at a press conference, if he sent Lewis a note in longhand on pink paper asking him to please conform with the WLB order, and Lewis did not sign?

Reaffirmation Mentioned

Reporters informed the President that the board apparently felt it needed "some governmental reaffirmation" of its order, presumably from him.

After all, the Chief Executive remarked, that was action by a quasi-judicial body and speaks for itself.

Question For Question

"What happens if Lewis does not conform?" a newsman inquired.

The President shot back: What would you do?

"I don't know," his questioner responded. "I'm not President."

It would be awfully difficult, the President asserted, if he ordered anyone to sign his name to something and got a refusal. He said he knew of no law that could compel any signing and that an awful lot of rot had been printed about the whole matter.

No Sanctions On Miners

Reminded that Montgomery Ward and Company had signed a labor contract after he had ordered the firm to do so, presumably because of fear of Government sanctions, Mr. Roosevelt said sanctions existed there in the form of authority to take over the firm, which he obviously did not want to do. But he said he doubted if there was similar authority for taking over Lewis' United Mine Workers.

To a question whether he felt he needed additional sanctions to "deal with recalcitrant unions," Mr. Roosevelt replied by suggesting that the press look at the first eight sections of the new anti-strike law.

Truman Expected to Rap Planes

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Committee Report, Awaited This Week End, Believed Strongly Critical.

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—A formal report criticizing the nation's military forces for permitting continued pro-

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duction of planes they consider obsolete is expected to be issued this week end by the Truman war investigating committee.

The report, the authoritative person said, will lash at what it terms failure of the military men to reduce the number—said to be sixty—of various types of fighting, transport and trainer planes now under construction.

In addition, he said, the report will charge that one of the largest aviation manufacturing companies handling military contracts has spread management too thin, with inefficient production of war planes at a result.

The committee findings also are expected to deal with a sub-committee's investigation of reports that defective parts have gone into some aircraft engines being manufactured for the armed forces.

The report will follow a wide inquiry into manufacturing, inspection and record keeping activities in the aviation industry. It is said to be so strongly critical of some of the policies of the military forces that Lieut.-Gen. William S. Knudsen, the Army's production trouble shooter, argued at a closed session yester-

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day that the language of its conclusions was too severe. The informant said that the committee declined to alter its findings despite Gen. Knudsen's protests.

In connection with its demand for a reduction in the number of types of planes now on the production line, the committee is said to be critical of a decision to continue construction of certain fighters it believes should give way to newer types.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, recently told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the Army had decided to concentrate on four models of fighters instead of the six previously in mass production, and was constantly improving the performance of its planes. Since then there have been announcements that new types of super-fighters are in production, without any disclosure of the performance of these ships.

$114,000,000,000 Congress Sets Pace for War Spending

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Money Appropriated in Six Months Would Aim $7000 Worth of Bullets at Each Axis Soldier.

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—The Seventy-eighth Congress in six months appropriated $114,000,000,000 in new money—enough to aim $7,000 worth of bullets at each Axis soldier.

The total approved by the lawmakers from the time they convened in January until the start of a summer recess yesterday was $33,000,000,000 short of the previous high in congressional spending for one session. However, the actual direct appropriations to the armed forces was a record.

Direct appropriations for the War Department were $59,034,839,673, exclusive of $12,472,839,200 in reappropriation of funds provided in previous years but not spent. The Navy's share was $31,473,402,317. Last year the Navy got $25,558,982,181 and the Army $42,820,006,365 plus a carry-over of $29,900,000,000 in money previously appropriated.

$107,000,000,000 for War.

For other services connected with the war but not directly tied in with the War and Navy departments, Chairman Cannon (D.-Mo.) estimated the 1944 appropriations at $17,000,000,000. Added to the $90,000,000,000 for the armed services, this put the war outlay for the six-month session at approximately $17,000,000,000, with non-war items accounting for the remaining $7,000,000,000 appropriated.

During the entire first world war, Mr. Cannon estimated the Army spent only $23,000,000,000.

Committee experts estimated that $25,000,000,000 was earmarked this year for airplanes alone. Of this, $20,426,545,830 was allotted to the War Department, whose spokesmen told the committee this would pay for 99,740 Army planes expected to be built and delivered by July 1, 1944—the end of the current fiscal year.

The Navy's plane appropriations totaled about $5,000,000,000 for 27,642 new craft, while its ship construction program received $9,535,120,000.

Break Down of Total.

For war and defense purposes alone, since July 1, 1940, committee records showed, Congress has appropriated $322,000,000,000.

Here's how the various agencies shared in distribution of direct appropriations made since January 1, 1943:

War Department, $59,034,839,673; Navy, $31,473,402,317; War Agencies, eighteen departments, including OPA and WPB, $2,911,697,224; independent offices, $2,621,[illegible]879; defense aid, including lend-lease, $6,273,629,000; Agriculture, $848,295,883; Interior, $104,608,921; Labor-Federal Security, $1,137,167,010; District of Columbia, $55,466,565; Legislative-Judiciary, $40,894,478; State-Commerce-Justice departments, $221,405,400; Treasury-Post Office, $1,100,691,275; civil functions of the War Department, $63,657,098; farm labor supply, $26,100,000; deficiency and supplemental items, $4,532,606,340.

Roosevelt Intervenes for FCC

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Orders War and Navy Departments Not to Co-operate With Cox's Committee.

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—By direction of President Roosevelt, the War and Navy departments refused today to co-operate in an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission undertaken by a special House committee headed by Representative Cox (D.-Ga.).

Both departments notified the committee that they would not permit the appearance of officers whom the committee desired to question, nor produce documents it had requested in an effort to support charges that thes FCC interfered with intelligence operations of the armed services.

Mr. Cox's chairmanship of the committee has been attacked by members of the FCC on the ground of prejudice. Clifford J. Durr, a member of the commission, filed an appeal with the House seeking Mr. Cox's replacement. He recalled that Mr. Cox had received $2,500 for legal services rendered a Georgia radio station which had a case pending before the FCC. Mr. Cox said the money went to charity.

Roosevelt's Order Quoted.

Mr. Cox made public letters from Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, acting Secretary of the Navy, giving their departments' views. Mr. Forrestal told the committee:

"I must decline to permit the appearance of the naval officers, active or inactive, before your committee as such appearance would be incompatable with the public interest.

"The President of the United States authorizes me to inform the committee that he, the President, refuses to allow the documents described in your letter to be delivered to the committee, as such delivery would be incompatible with the public interest."

Mr. Patterson's letter was similar.

Budget Director Refuses Also.

Harold Smith, director of the Budget Bureau, likewise refused to testify, asserting that the President had issued "specific instructions" that bureau files relating to the proposal to transfer FCC intelligence activities to the armed services should not be made public.

"Proposals of this character relate directly to the military program and their disclosure would not be in the interest of that program," Mr. Smith said.

Fly Again Bars Use of Files.

James L. Fly, chairman of the FFC, repeated on the witness stand his previous written refusal to give the committee files and documents it had requested.

Eugene L. Garey, committee counsel, said the files requested deal with the consideration by the Board of War Communications (BWC) of charges against Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Garey said the committee had information that the BUC had ordered an investigation of charges that Mr. Miller "was alleged to have published confidential matter" pending before a board committee of which Mr. Miller was a member. The BWC's law committee, he added, dismissed the charges—which Mr. Garey said had been made "to punish Mr. Miller for his opposition" to Fly.

Mr. Fly told the committee his refusal to produce the documents was based on a decision of the board, of which he is chairman, that they were confidential and belonged to the board and not to the FCC. The board, he said, felt that public disclosure of the records would "adversely affect the national security or injure the national prestige."

President Roosevelt withheld today his reasons for withdrawing his nomination of George Henry Payne for reappointment as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, a step which resulted in severing Mr. Payne's connection with the agency.

The President told a press conference that he had seen various guesses about Mr. Payne, and so far all had been wrong. Asked whether he would supply the right one, he said he did not think so.

Mr. Payne's renomination was sent to the Senate last week and the President withdrew it the next day, without comment.

Subsequently, James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the FFC, told a press conference that he had not requested the withdrawal. He said he had visited the White House by request on the morning of the day Mr. Payne's name was withdrawn, but stated the action had been taken before he saw the President. He added that this visit was devoted to "an entirely different matter."

Mr. Payne, a New Yorker, has served on the commission since 1934.

Roosevelt Tells Poland Hour of Freedom Nears

In Message to Raczkiewicz, He Asserts Victories Are Herald of Deliverance

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt told Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, Polish President-in-exile in London, that he fully shares the view that "our increasing victories are bringing closer the hour of deliverance for the nations of Europe struggling against the brutal invader."

Replying to a message from the Polish President on American Independence Day, the President declared that "the Polish people may be certain that their sufferings and unceasing contributions to our common cause will not be forgotten when their hour of liberation strikes."

Mr. Roosevelt said he was fully cognizant of what the loss of General Sikorski, Polish Premier, means to the people of Poland and that he was confident they would carry on "with redoubled efforts their fight against Nazi tyranny, secure in the thought that the high principles of integrity, justice and statesmanship laid down by General Sikorski will be carried on by other leaders."

General Sikorski was killed in the crash of an airplane taking off from Gibraltar.

Dual Citizenship Is Hit By Korean

Washington, July 9 (AP)—A Korean recommended to a House committee today that the United States disfranchise all Japanese-Americans who have not renounced Japanese citizenship.

Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Korean National Front Federation, urged this action in a statement given to the special House Committee on un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies (D., Texas).

This group is studying administration of war relocation centers for Japanese, and members said after a lengthy conference today with officials of the War, Navk and Justice Deartments that they probably would make a report with recommendations in about two weeks.

The War Department recommended in 1941 that those of dual citizenship be disfranchised, Haan said, but Congress took no action.

JAP-AGENT CH... DENIED BY W...

New York Daily News Copy Editor Released On $5,000 Bail After Pleading Innocent

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 9 (AP)—Frederick Heizer Wright, 40, copy editor of the New York *Daily News*, was released in $5,000 bail today after he pleaded innocent to an indictment charging he worked as a paid agent of the Japanese Government for ten years preceding Pearl Harbor without notifying the State Department.

Federal Judge John W. Clancy, who fixed the bail, scheduled the case for trial August 9. Wright was arraigned without counsel after voluntarily surrendering at the office of Howard F. Corcoran, United States Attorney.

"I will have my day in court and I would prefer not to say anything until that day," Wright said at his arraignment.

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12 Years Maximum Term

If found guilty on both counts of the indictment, Wright would face a maximum penalty of twelve years in prison and a $15,000 fine.

Sylvic J. Mollo, Assistant United States Attorney, told the court that Wright "kept the fact that he was acting as a Japanese agent from the *Daily News*, and violated his trst as a newspaperman. His actions as such an agent while working for a newspaper between 1931 and 1941 cannot be justified."

Corcoran, who obtained the indictment, said "there was no evidence that Wright's superiors on the newspaper had any knowledge of the activities complained of in the indictment."

Conspiracy Charged

The indictment charged that Wright failed to notify the State Department of his employment by the Imperial Japanese Government and that he conspired with Japanese officials in this country to keep his connections a secret from his newspaper.

Corcoran said the Japanese Government paid for the upkeep of an office which Wright maintained across the street from the Japanese Consulate, and asserted that he received from $300 to $400 monthly for his services as an agent.

Supplies To China

The indictment charged that Wright attempted obtain information concerning materials and supplies being shipped to China by the United States in 1940 while representing himself as a newspaper reporter, that he edited the speeches and correspondence of Japanese consuls and vice-consuls in the East Coast area, and that he submitted to the Japanese reports of his investigation of Communist activities in this country.

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TACIT CODE BARS STRAFING OF PILOTS

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Hamilton Field, Cal., July 9 (A. P.).—Lieut. Arthur O. Beimdick Jr., an American hero fighter pilot and veteran of the African campaign, told today of an unwritten law of combat, under which neither American nor German flyers strafe pilots forced down. He said:

"When an American pilot was shot down and belly-landed on the ground, the German would circle him for about five minutes before coming in to strafe his grounded plane. I have seen quite a few of our pilots belly-land and get out of their ships and run like hell.

"There was no place to hide, no holes to jump in, no trees to use for concealment. The German would swoop down and strafe the plane and would never take a shot at the stranded American. We never did it to them, and until it is violated it will probably exist as it is now."

Lieut. Beimdick holds the Air Medal and two clusters for fighting in Africa. He formerly lived in Webster Groves, Mo., and is living with his wife in San Rafael, Cal., now.

BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS WHICH GAVE THE BARE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MOMENTOUS STEP.

CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS COMPRISED THE INVASION FORCES.

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GENERAL EISENHOWER TIMED THE BOLD THRUST WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF AXIS-DOMINATED FRANCE THAT THEIR TURN WAS COMING. HE SAID THIS WAS THE FIRST STAGE IN THE "LIBERATION OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT" BUT EMPHASIZED IN A BROADCAST THAT THE DOWNTRODDEN FRENCH WOULD BE WISE TO LAY LOW AND NOT EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO REPRISALS.

THIS JUMPOFF TO THE BIG ITALIAN ISLAND WENT A LONG WAY TOWARD CLEANING UP THE MEDITERRANEAN. WITH AFRICA IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES, SICILY UNDERGOING MAN-TO-MAN ATTACK, AND SARDINIA SO CLOSE IT SCARCELY COULD ESCAPE A BLOW SOON, A LARGE AREA OF THE "SOFT UNDERBELLY" OF AXIS-HELD EUROPE WAS UNDER DIRECT FIRE.

FIRST LEAD SICILY INVASION

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WASHINGTON, JULY 10-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES LEAPED ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM AFRICA BASES TODAY AND CLIMAXED WEEKS OF AERIAL POUNDING WITH THE FIRST INVASION OF ITALIAN SOIL..THE ISLAND OF SICILY OFF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

POWERFUL AIR FORCES, AIDED BY NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS, PRECEDED THE LANDING OF SOLDIERS ON THE BIG ISLAND WHICH HAD BEEN SOFTENED UP BY PRECISION AND AREA BOMBINGS MOUNTING IN INTENSITY OVER WEEKS.

THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUED A 50-WORD COMMUNIQUE TO DRAMATICALLY DISCLOSE FIRST DETAILS OF THE DRIVE BY FORCES UNDER GENERAL DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER. THE ANNOUNCEMENT COINCIDED WITH A RADIO

NEVERTHELESS, THE POSSIBILITY IF NOT PROBABILITY OF SPIRITED RESISTANCE BY SICILY'S DEFENDERS EXISTED.

GERMAN-ITALIAN FORCES HAD BEEN REINFORCED IN SOUTHERN ITALY AND ITS OUTPOSTS RECENTLY, WITH AN ANTI-INVASION ARMY OF PERHAPS AS HIGH AS 300,000 HIGHLY-TRAINED MEN POISED FOR THE TEST.

ALTHOUGH ALLIED POSSESSION OF SICILY WOULD VASTLY IMPROVE THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, TROUBLE SPOTS STILL ECIST.

ONE OF THEM IS THE AXIS-HELD ISLAND OF CRETE NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE SEA. SEIZED WHEN THE AXIS SURGED SOUTH THROUGH THE BALKANS AND SENT AIR-BORNE TROOPS OUT TO PLAY A MAJOR PART IN THE SEIZURE OF THE ISLAND, CRETE HAS BEEN HEAVILY FORTIFIED BY THE AXIS.

A BRITISH RAIDING FORCE, HOWEVER, LANDED ON THE ISLAND RECENTLY, DESTROYING ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND INSTALLATIONS AND THEN RETIRING. IT IS QUITE PROBABLE THAT IN ADDITION TO THE DEMOLITION WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS FORCE, THE BRITISH TROOPS PROCURED VALUABLE INFORMATION

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30.24——5839

TO BE USED WHEN CRETE COMES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ADVANCING INVASION LINE.

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THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE AREAS SELECTED BY EISENHOWER FOR THE LANDING ASSAULTS ON SICILY, BUT EXPERT OPINION HAS FAVORED THE SOUTH AND WEST COASTS, PLUS THE GREAT PORT OF PALERMO ON THE NORTHWEST, AS OFFERING THE BEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS. LANDINGS AT MARSALA ON THE WEST COAST AND IN THE VICINITY OF PORTO EMPEDOCLE ON THE SOUTH, BOTH EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM TUNISIA, COULD LEAD TO THE GREAT CENTRAL PLAIN OF THE ISLAND, WHERE PRESUMABLY THE BULK OF THE AXIS FORCES ARE CONCENTRATED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SATURDAY, JULY 10-AP)-ALLIED FORCES STORMED THE ROCKY SHORES OF SICILY TODAY TO OPEN THE SECOND EUROPEAN FRONT.

THE LIGHTNING-QUICK INVASION WAS LAUNCHED IN GOOD WEATHER BY A LIGHT MOON AS TROOP SHIPS ESCORTING WARSHIPS DEFIED MINEFIELDS AND STRONGLY PLACED ENEMY GUNS TO REACH THE OBJECTIVE.

ITALIANS, BULWARKED BY ELITE GERMAN TROOPS, WERE EXPECTED TO OFFER BITTER RESISTANCE DESPITE WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT AMONG THE ITALIAN POPULATION ON THE ISLAND WITH THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

THE ITALIANS ALREADY HAD ENGAGED IN A SCORCHED EARTH PROGRAM, DESTROYING HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT TRAPANI, WHICH IS THE CLOSEST IMPORTANT SICILIAN PORT TO AFRICA.

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THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LANDINGS DID NOT SPECIFY THE NATIONALITIES OF THE ALLIED FORCES ENGAGED IN THE ATTACK, NOR DID IT DISCLOSE WHO WERE THE FIELD COMMANDERS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SCALE OF THE ALLIED SUCCESS. ALLIED WARPLANES X X X SECOND GRAF PV.

ALLIED WARPLANES BOMBARDED SICILY'S COASTAL DEFENSES PRECEDING THE LANDING OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ALLIED TROOPS AND WARSHIPS POUNDED THE ENEMY FROM OFF-SHORE AS THE FIRST LANDING CRAFT SPED UP TO THE ISLAND'S BEACHES.

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A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED IN TERSE TERMS THAT FORCES UNDER GENERAL EISENHOWER'S SEASONED COMMAND BEGAN A LANDING OPERATION ON SICILY EARLY THIS MORNING, ADDING:

"THE LANDINGS WERE PRECEDED BY AN AIR ATTACK. NAVAL FORCES ESCORTED THE ASSAULT FORCES AND BOMBARDED THE COAST DEFENSES DURING THE ASSAULT."

THE ACTION CAME ON THE HEELS OF SIX DAYS OF ALMOST CONSTANT, SLAMMING BY ALLIED AIR MIGHT OVER THE ISLAND WHICH ROCKED UNDER THE POWERFUL BLOWS BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.

(THE ALGIERS RADIO IN A BROADCAST TO NORTH AMERICA, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THE ALLIED FORCES HAD LANDED ON THE ROCK-STUDDED WESTERN TIP OF SICILY, 260 MILES FROM ROME.)

THE INVASION, LAUNCHED ACROSS THE 90-MILE WIDE SICILIAN STRAIT, CAME JUST EIGHT MONTHS AFTER THE ALLIED FORCES FIRST LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA AND TWO MONTHS AFTER THEY HAD CRUSHED RESISTANCE BY A QUARTER OF A MILLION AXIS TROOPS IN TUNISIA.

BY PUBLISHED ENEMY ACCOUNTS OBSERVERS ESTIMATED THAT POSSIBLY TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS WITH TANKS AND AT LEAST THAT MANY ITALIAN

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DIVISIONS WERE GARRISONED ON SICILY, WITH ITS 500-MILE COASTLINE.

THE TRIANGULAR-SHAPED ISLAND OFFERED FEW ACCESSIBLE BEACHES, TO THE INVADERS, EXCEPT ALONG THE 180-MILE SOUTHWEST SIDE. THE APPROACHES WERE GROUNDED BY MINEFIELDS LURKING, SUBMARINES AND STRONG COASTAL BATTERIES, AND THE NEARNESS OF ENEMY BOMBER BASES ON THE MAINLAND ARE AMONG THE GREATEST HAZARDS CONFRONTING EISENHOWER'S SMASHING AMPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVE.

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ALTHOUGH THE MESSINA STRAITS, WHICH ARE LESS THAN TWO MILES ACROSS AT THE NARROWEST POINT, DIVIDE SICILY FROM THE "TOE OF THE BOOT," IT IS OTHERWISE A GEOGRAPHICAL PART OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED INVASION ARMIES, OBSERVERS BELIEVED, MIGHT HAVE NO MORE DIFFICULTY CROSSING THE SLIGHT EXPANSE OF WATER TO THE MAINLAND THAN THE JAPANESE HAD IN SPANNING THE JOHORE STRAITS TO SINGAPORE.

DENSELY POPULATED WITH 4,000,000 INHABITANTS IN PEACETIME, SICILY HAS BEEN REGARDED BY THE ENEMY AS THE LIKELIEST POINT OF AN ALLIED ATTACK AND DEFENSE MEASURES WERE PUSHED DESPERATELY THIS YEAR.

INVASION

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-THE ATTACK ON SICILY EARLY TODAY CAME WHERE THE AXIS HAD EXPECTED, AND MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE SAID IT WOULD BE A TOUGH STRUGGLE.

THE LONG-AWAITED ASSAULT CAME AS GERMANY FACED A TERRIFIC LIFE AND DEATH BATTLE ON THE EASTERN FRONT AGAINST RUSSIA.

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IN THE FIERCELY-BLAZING RUSSIAN BATTLE THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE THROWING EVERYTHING THEY HAD. AND IT WAS THE VIEW OF SOME QUARTERS HERE THAT THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE WAS A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO GET THE SOVIETS TO SIGN A SEPARATE PEACE.

THE MOSCOW RADIO AND EVEN STALIN HIMSELF IN RECENT WEEKS REPEATEDLY WARNED AGAINST POSSIBLE NAZI PEACE OFFENSIVES, SAYING OVER AND OVER THEY WOULD FAIL.

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INVASION

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST MADE NO MENTION EARLY TODAY OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY.

ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ALLIES STRUCK, HOWEVER, GERMAN OVERSEAS BROADCASTS DECLARED THAT "THE BIGGEST ENTERPRISE IN HISTORY MAY BEGIN AT ANY MOMENT," ADDING THAT ALLIED PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

ADD LONDON - ALERT

THE LONDON-BOUND RAIDERS WERE HEADED OFF SHORT OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA, THE BRITISH REPORTED.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE IN ACTION IN TWO DISTRICTS OF THE HOME COUNTIES SURROUNDING LONDON AND PLANES WERE HEARD OVERHEAD, DIVING AND TWISTING OUT OF THE FIELD OF FIRE AND THEN HEADING BACK TOWARD THE COAST.

THE LONDON ALL-CLEAR CAME 18 MINUTES AFTER THE WARNING. THE ALERT WAS LONDON'S 650TH OF THE WAR. (EDS: NO PICKUP. MAY BE INSERTED IN BRITISH AERIAL.)

ADD London - Raid

A WOMAN LIVING OPPOSITE THE THEATER SAID SHE SAW A JUNKERS BOMBER SKIMMING THE ROOFTOPS.

"A SECOND LATER THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION," SHE ADDED. "THEN I HEARD CHILDREN CRYING. THEY WERE TRAPPED IN THE DEBRIS. TEN MINUTES LATER ALL WAS SILENT EXCEPT FOR THE NOISE OF THE RESCUE WORKERS."

JUL 10 1943

30.24——5841

OTHER PERSONS WERE INJURED AND KILLED IN ADJACENT SHOPS.

ONE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED WAS JOHN PARSONS, 13, WHO WENT TO THE MOVIE RIGHT FROM SCHOOL. HE WAS SITTING IN THE FRONT ROW.

"THE VERY FIRST THING I KNEW WAS A SORT OF CRACKLING WHICH RAN ALONG THE CEILING OF THE CINEMA," HE SAID. "THE EXIT LIGHTS AND THE FILM WENT OUT AT THE SAME MOMENT AND THE PLACE WAS IN COMPLETE DARKNESS

"BITS OF DEBRIS STARTED FLYING ABOUT. I GOT ON THE FLOOR IN FRONT OF A ROW OF SEATS AND CRAWLED ALONG IN FRONT OF THEM, THEN JUMPED AND RAN TO AN EXIT.

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"JUST AS I WAS GOING UP THE STEPS THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION. IT WAS A SECOND BOMB. I DID NOT HEAR THE FIRST BOMB EXPLODE AND I LAY DOWN ON THE STEPS WITH OTHER PEOPLE COMING OUT. THEN I FELT A PAIN IN MY FACE AND FOUND I HAD BEEN CUT. WHEN I CAME OUT THERE WAS A SOLDIER AT THE TOP OF THE STEPS. I HEARD MACHINE GUN FIRE AND STEPPED INSIDE AGAIN. WHEN I CAME OUT I WAS TAKEN TO A CLINIC."

YOUNG V
THIRD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL

BY BLAKE SULLIVAN

LONDON, JULY 10-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-EVEN WHILE ALLIED FORCES WERE STRIKING INTO SICILY IN A BOLD MEDITERRANEAN BLOW, BRITAIN-BASED RAF BOMBERS BLASTED TARGETS IN GERMANY ONCE MORE LAST NIGHT IN A PARTIAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE ALLIED POWER PRESSING AXIS EUROPE FROM ALL SIDES.

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THE BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT EARLY TODAY THAT THE BIG BOMBERS AGAIN WERE OVER THE REICH GAVE NO INDICATION WHERE OR IN WHAT FORCE THEY STRUCK.

IT WAS THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT THE RAF HAD BEEN OVER EUROPE. ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT MORE THAN 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE CASCADED ON BATTERED COLOGNE.

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LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY THAT PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, NAZI MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA, HAD ARRIVED IN COLOGNE TO EXAMINE THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY ALLIED RAIDS ON THAT CITY.

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-H.FREEMAN MATTHEWS, 43, BALTIMORE, IS GIVING UP HIS POST AS COUNSELLOR OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON TO BECOME CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, EMBASSY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN WASHINGTON HE WILL SUCCEED RAY ATHERTON, NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTER TO CANADA. MATTHEWS FORMERLY WAS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN VICHY.

KX

BY LEO BRANNAN

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-TWO YOUNG SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE, STILL EAGER FOR ACTION AFTER TWO YEARS WITH THE FIGHTING FRENCH AIR FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, HAVE ENLISTED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES AND BEEN DISPATCHED TO A TRAINING CENTER TO BECOME HEAVY BOMBER GUNNERS.

ALTHOUGH A VETERAN OF SEVEN OPERATIONAL MISSIONS AS A BLENHEIM BOMBER GUNNER -- INCLUDING ATTACKS ON TOBRUK AND CASTEL ADOLFO IN LIBYA -- FLIGHT SERGT. JOSEPH FLORY, 30, SON OF EMILE FLORY, OAKLAND, CALIF., DISMISSES HIS ADVENTUROUS TRAVELS THROUGHOUT AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AS "JUST A PRETTY GOOD COOK'S TOUR."

"I'D LIKE TO SEE SOME REAL ACTION -- AND NOW," HE SAYS, ADDING THAT

JUL 10 1943

HE WOULD PREFER TO SERVE ON A FLYING FORTRESS BUT WOULD WELCOME ASSIGNMENT "TO ANY KITE THAT'S GOT A GUN."

GEORGE TUNGKVIST, 22, OF MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, THE OTHER YOUNG SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, SAYS HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN "JUST ONE JUMP AHEAD OF ACTION."

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"I JOINED THE FIGHTING FRENCH AND LEFT HOME LOOKING FOR ACTION," HE RECALLS. "TWO MONTHS AFTER I SAID GOOD-BYE TO THE PHILIPPINES CAME PEARL HARBOR. IT MADE ME FEEL PRETTY BADLY TO KNOW THAT MANY OF THE FRIENDS I HAD JUST LEFT WERE FIGHTING OR HAD BEEN KILLED BY JAPS.

"TWO WEEKS AFTER I LEFT SINGAPORE THE JAPS BEGAN TO BOMB THAT PLACE. FIGHTING SEEMS TO BREAK OUT AT THE PLACES I'VE JUST LEFT. AFTER ALL THIS TIME I STILL HAVEN'T HAD ANY COMBAT EXPERIENCE."

FLORY SAYS HIS OPERATIONAL FIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST WERE "DUCK SOUP" COMPARED TO THOSE BEING MADE BY BRITAIN-BASED BOMBERS.

IN ALL HIS COMBAT EXPERIENCE, WHICH INCLUDED 10 MISSIONS WITH THE FRENCH AIR FORCE AGAINST REBELLIOUS TRIBESMEN IN MOROCCO IN THE EARLY THIRTIES, FLORY HASN'T SHOT DOWN A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE AND HIS OWN AIRCRAFT HAS SUFFERED ONLY MINOR NICKS.

FLORY WAS BORN IN FRANCE AND MOVED WITH HIS PARENTS TO CALIFORNIA WHEN HE WAS 12. FROM SCHOOL HE WENT TO WORK IN THE OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA SHIPYARDS.

JUL 10 1943

RETURNING TO FRANCE IN 1931, FLORY ENLISTED IN THE AIR CORPS. HE SERVED THREE YEARS IN MOROCCO AND THEN RETURNED TO AMERICA. EARLY IN 1941 HE WORKED HIS WAY TO ENGLAND ON A NORWEGIAN SHIP AND JOINED THE FIGHTING FRENCH AIR CORPS. WITH A CHUCKLE FLORY RECALLS THAT A MEMBER OF HIS DRAFT BOARD ACCUSED HIM OF LEAVING THE COUNTRY SO HE WOULDN'T HAVE TO FIGHT.

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"FROM ENGLAND I SENT HIM A POSTCARD SAYING 'THIS IS FROM THE LAD WHO'S AFRAID TO FIGHT'. THAT'S ALL, EXCEPT IT HAD MY FIGHTING FRENCH AIR CORPS ADDRESS ON IT," FLORY SAYS.

HE WAS FIRST SENT TO SYRIA AND THEN TO LIBYA, WHERE HE SERVED IN THE AIR AND LATER ON A GROUND CREW.

TUNGKVIST IS THE SON OF AN ESTONIAN MOTHER AND A BELGIAN FATHER. FOLLOWING HIS FATHER'S DEATH IN CHINA IN 1923, HIS MOTHER, MRS. HELEN TUNGKVIST, TOOK HIM TO MANILA WHERE SHE OPERATED A DRESS SHOP. THE SON WORKED AFTER SCHOOL REPAIRING HER CUSTOMERS' RADIOS.

TUNGKVIST HASN'T HAD ANY WORD OF HISMOTHER SINCE HE LEFT MANILA ON OCT.19, 1941. JAPANESE AUTHORITIES NEVER HAVE ANSWERED FREQUENT APPEALS THROUGH THE RED CROSS FOR INFORMATION, HE SAYS.

ENLISTING AS A CADET PILOT, TUNGKVIST WENT TO SINGAPORE AND THEN DAMASCUS FOR TRAINING. HE LEARNED RADIO OPERATION AND BECAME A GUNNER AS WELL AS A PILOT.

TUNGKVIST AND FLORY FIRST MET AT DAMASCUS LAST SEPTEMBER AND LATER AT DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE THEY BOARDED THE SAME SHIP FOR ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH NEITHER IS A NATURALIZED UNITED STATES CITIZEN, BOTH CONSIDER THEMSELVES AMERICANS.

"WE'VE LIVED UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG MOST OF OUR LIVES AND BEEN BROUGHT UP AS AMERICANS," THEY SAY.

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30.24——5843

London, July 9-(AP)-The Paris radio said today that the resort city of Cannes in southern France was being menaced by a huge fire which already has destroyed 12,000 acres of timber in the Easterelle forest.

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The broadcast, heard by the ministry of information, said troops had been summoned to help the fire-fighting brigades. The fire, fanned by a strong wind, was said to be still spreading.

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-- GREEK SOURCES REPORTED TODAY 31 CIVILIANS IN THE GREEK PROVINCE OF BOEOTIA HAD BEEN EXCUTED BY GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN JUNE BX BUT THAT THE NAZIS HAD FAILED TO STAMP OUT RESISTANCE THERE.

A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY X 9-(AP)- THE XX SECRETS OF A XXXXXXX REMARKABLE "BLACK BOX" SIGHTING DEVICE WHICH HELPS FLYING XXXX FORTRESS GUNNERS TAKE A HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY PLANES WERE XXXXX DISCLOSED HERE YESTERDAY.

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THE DEVICE, A SPERRY AUTOMATIC COMPUTING SIGHT, PROVIDES XXXXXX VIRTUALLY FOOL-PROOF AIMING. IT AUTOMATICALLY COMPENSATES FOR SUCH VARIABLES AS BULLET DROP, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX DISTANCE OF THE TARGET AND DEFLECTION(BACKWARD SWEEP OF A BULLET FROM A SPEEDING PLANE).

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LOOKING INTO A PEEPHOLE IN THE SIGHTING MACHINE, THE GUNNER BRACKETS THE IMAGE OF HIS TARGET WITHIN TWO VERTICAL WHITE LINES. WHEN THE LINES TOUCH THE TIPS OF THE ENEMY PLANE, THE GUNNER KNOWS THAT IF HE PRESSES HIS TRIGGER HE WILL HIT THE PLANE.

NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS CAN BE MADE IN A SECOND OR TWO WITH THUMBSCREWS.

-REW NITE-RPS-445A

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-EXECUTIONS, ARRESTS AND BEATINGS WAS THE NEWS FROM ADOLF HITLER'S "NEW EUROPE" TODAY AS THE CONQUERER HURRIEDLY PATCHED UP HIS MEDITERRANEAN DEFENSES.

DISPATCHES FROM VARIOUS SOUCES TOLD THE STORY LIKE THIS:

THE NETHERLANDS--10 MORE NETHERLANDERS WERE PUT TO DEATH BY FIRING SQUADS ON CHARGES OF SETTING FIRES WHICH BURNED UP THE AMSTERDAM VITAL XXXXXXXX STATISTICS NEEDED FOR LABOR DRAFT, DEPORTATION OF

JUL 10 1943

JEWS AND OTHER MEASURES (SOURCE--ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY).

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ITALY--STUDENTS, PROFESSORS AND INTELLECTUALS WERE SENT TO PRISON IN A NEW FASCIST DRIVE TO PURGE ITALY OF SUSPECTED ELEMENTS. TWO THOUSAND HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ALREADY AND MANY HAVE GONE TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS (SOURCE--A ROME DISPATCH TO THE ST. GALLER TAGBLATT OF SWITZERLAND).

ALSACE--AN EYEWITNESS TOLD OF WHIPPINGS GIVEN RUSSIAN WOMEN LABORERS IN THE WHEATFIELDS OF ALSACE AFTER A WHEAT FIRE. GERMAN OVERSEERS BEAT THEM WITH LEATHER WHIPS (SOURCE--PUBLISHED REPORT IN THE SWISS NEWSPAPER NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF BASEL).

CRETE--HOSTAGES WERE ARRESTED FROM MANY TOWNS OF THE ISLAND IN ANSWER TO THE RECENT BRITISH COMMANDO RAIDS WHICH DESTROYED AN AIRFIELD. (REPORTS REACHING ISTANBUL).

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YUGOSLAVIA--FIFTY HOSTAGES WERE SHOT IN ZAGREB ON JUNE 22 IN RETALIATION FOR AN ATTACK ON A RAILROAD MAY 13. (SOURCE--A [redacted] BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE SWISS NEWSPAPER [redacted]). THE PRO-NAZI PRESIDENT OF BANJALUKA PROVINCE IN WESTERN BOSNIA, DRAGAN HADROVITCH, WAS KILLED THURSDAY BY AN ASSASSIN. (SOURCE--BERLIN RADIO RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

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RUMANIA--RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT INVITED THE PEOPLE OF BUCHAREST AND SIX OTHER TOWNS TO EVACUATE TO LESS DANGEROUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND MAYORS OF OTHER TOWNS WERE EMPOWERED TO FORCE RESIDENTS TO PROVIDE BILLETS (SOURCE--RELIABLE REPORTS FROM ISTANBUL).

GREECE--AXIS GARRISONS ON AEGEAN ISLANDS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LIVE OFF RESERVES AS ALLIED [redacted] PLANES DROVE AXIS SHIPPING FROM THE AREA. (SOURCE--AN INFORMED MILITARY SOURCE IN ISTANBUL). [redacted] GERMAN MILITARY PATROLS WERE ORDERED TO FIRE WITHOUT WARNING INTO ATHENS HOUSES IMPROPERLY BLACKED OUT OR AT ANYONE ON THE STREET DURING AN AIR RAID ALARM. (SOURCE--REPORT TO [redacted] ISTANBUL FROM GREECE). GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS OF ARTILLERY, COASTAL DEFENSE AND SIGNAL CORPS TROOPS ARE MOVING INTO THE ITALIAN-HELD DODECANESE ISLANDS. (SOURCE--A NAVAL [redacted] AUTHORITY IN ISTANBUL).

GERMANY--NEW DETAILS OF THE STUDENT UPRISING IN MUNICH IN JANUARY AND MARCH SAID WOMEN STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED, LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED AND A POLICE SPY ASSASSINATED. (SOURCE--AN EYE-WITNESS QUOTED IN THE SWISS PAPER DIE NATION).

JUL 10 1943

30.24——5845

(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--TWENTY-ONE PERSONS, INCLUDING NINE WOMEN, WERE EXECUTED IN BRNO FOR HAVING HARBORED TWO CZECH AGENTS DROPPED BY PARACHUTE. THIRTY-SIX PERSONS, INCLUDING TEN WOMEN WERE EXECUTED IN JUNE, BRINGING THE TOTAL EXECUTIONS SINCE JAN. 2 TO 309. (SOURCE-- in a domestic broadcast reported by the THE AXIS-CONTROLLED BUDAPEST RADIO, RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT united states foreign broadcast intelligence service).

JUL 10 1943

RO VARIOUS 1125P

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10-(AP)-THREE U.S. OFFICIALS AND ONE CANADIAN ARRIVED IN BRITAIN FOR A CHECKUP WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOOD ON FOOD SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION [redacted] STATES.

THE AMERICANS ARE DRS. JOHN M. CASSELS, MONTELL OGDEN AND L.A. MAYNARD, ALL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THE CANADIAN IS IAN MCARTHUR OF CANADA'S BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

PESRONAL DISCUSSIONS WILL SUPPLEMENT A FULL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON FOOD CHANNELS OF THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD.

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APL 00002--SW--945P

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-WALTER N. ROTHSCHILD, BROOKLYN MERCHANT VISITING HERE IN BEHALF OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, SAID TODAY HE WOULD STUDY THOROUGHLY RELIGIOUS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO JEWISH TROOPS "BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE CAMPS." JUL 10 1943

ROTHSCHILD, WHO WILL TOUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN ENGLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND, SAID THAT UPON RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES HE WOULD REPORT TO THE WELFARE BOARD, WHOSE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE HE HEADS, ON WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING ITS SERVICE TO JEWISH SOLDIERS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-AWARD OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR THE SILVER STAR WHICH BRIG.-GEN. FRANCIS M. BRADY, COMMANDING AN [redacted] EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBARDMENT WING, WON IN THE LAST WAR, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BRADY (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) WAS CITED FOR LEADING A MEDIUM BOMBARDMENT GROUP ON ITS FIRST MISSION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, A MISSION INVOLVING "UNIQUE AND GREAT HAZARDS," ON WHICH AN UNTRIED TACTICAL ATTACK PLAN WAS USED. [redacted] HE ASSIGNED HIMSELF TO A COMBAT CREW ON A LOW-LEVEL DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON HEAVILY DEFENDED EUROPEAN TARGETS.

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"FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY," STAFF SERGEANT JOHN R. ROLLER OF LINCOLN, ARK., WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

JUL 10 1943

TAILGUNNER ON A BOMBER ATTACKING ST. NAZAIRE MAY 1, ROLLER WAS WOUNDED SEVERELY. FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE TAIL SECTION OF HIS PLANE, BUT HE STAYED AT HIS POST AND DESTROYED A NAZI FIGHTER, THE CITATION SAID, ADDING:

PROBABLY DESTROYED ONE AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS.

MARTINI -- AS PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "DRY MARTINI" TOOK PART IN THE ACTION FOLLOWING THE SUCCESSFUL BOMBING OF THE RENAULT WORKS IN PARIS APRIL 4. HIS PLANE WAS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY FIGHTERS. FIVE CREWMEN WERE WOUNDED BUT HE MANEUVERED THE PLANE "SO SKILFULLY AGAINST THE LARGE ATTACKING FORCE THAT HIS GUNNERS WERE ABLE TO DESTROY 10 ENEMY FIGHTERS. THEN HE PILOTED THE SHIP HOME.

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ADAMS -- ON THE MAY 17 RAID OVER BORDEAUX HE PILOTED A FORTRESS THAT SUSTAINED MORE THAN 15 CANNONSHELL HITS, BUT BROUGH T THE PLANE BACK INTO FORMATION AND "HELD THERE STEADILY ENOUGH TO GIVE HIS BOMBARD A SNEX GOOD SHOT AT A U-BOAT BASE."

PARIS -- WAS PILOT OF A FORTRESS THAT WAS DAMAGED BADLY ON THE WILHELMSHAVEN-EMDEN RAID OF MAY 21. ALTHOUGH TWO ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT HE KEPT THE PLANE IN FORMATION AND OBTAINED AN EXCELLENT BOMBING RUN OVER THE TARGET. THEN HE BROUGHT THE SHIP HOME ON TWO ENGINES.

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"SOON ROLLER'S CLOTHING WAS ABLAZE. HE WAS REMOVED TO THE RADIO ROOM AND GIVEN FIRST AID. THIS WAS INTERRUPTED BY ANOTHER FIGHTER ATTACK. THE WOUNDED TAILGUNNER GRABBED THE RADIO GUN AND BLAZED AWAY, HELPING TO BEAT OFF THIS AND A REPEATED ATTACK. THE NAZIS CAME IN AGAIN. WEAK FROM PAIN AND LOSS OF BLOOD, ROLLER MANNED THIS GUN EFFECTIVLEY UNTIL HE FELL UNCONSCIOUS AT THE GUN POSITION."

SIX OTHER AMERICAN FLIERS WERE DECORATED WITH THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION -- COL. ALFRED A. KESSLER, JR., OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. DERUSSEY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; CAPTAINS LEROY GOVER, SAN CARLOS, CALIF., AND ALLEN V. MARTINI, SAN FRANCISCO; AND LIEUTENANTS LYLE M. ADAMS, NOVINGER, MO., AND GEORGE C. PARIS, LUMBERTON, N.C. THEIR CITATIONS SAID:

KESSLER -- LED A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WING OVER BORDEAUX MAY 17 ON

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30.24——5847

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 9--(AP)--KEMPIE DOLL FIELDS WHO IS CONSIDERABLY SHORTER THAN THE NAME ON HIS FLYING FORTRESS--"BARRELHOUSE BESSIE FROM BASIN STREET"--IS WAIVING ALL RIGHTS TO BE THE LAST SHIP OUT OF EUROPE ON RAIDS AGAIN.

"THAT," SAID THE FIVE-AND-ONE-HALF FOOT, 142-POUND PILOT--LIEUT. LLOYD F. FIELDS OF HAHIRA, GA.--[redacted] "WAS THE TOUGHEST WORKOUT I WANT TO HAVE OVER HERE."

HE WAS BACK AT BASE AFTER AN EMERGENCY LANDING AFTER RETURNING FROM AN AMERICAN OPERATION AGAINST NANTES IN FRANCE.

"BARRELHOUSE BESSIE" FINISHED THE RAID ON TWO-AND-AHALF ENGINES BATTLING TEN FOCKE-WULFS AT ONCE, DODGING HER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WITH HER SEVERELY INJURED RADIO GUNNER LYING ON THE FLOOR RECEIVING SIGNALS, THE BOMBARDIER GIVING HIM FIRST AID AND THE NAVIGATOR "SPREADING MAPS FROM NOSE TO TAIL" TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHERE THEY WERE.

"IT LOOKED LIKE THE FOCE-WULFS SAT OUT AT ABOUT 1,500 YARDS SHOOTING IN 20-MILLIMETER SHELLS OUT OF THE RANGE OF OUR MACHINEGUNS.

"THEN AT THE COAST, WITH THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE UP AT US TEN FOCKE-WULFS ATTACKED ALL AT ONCE. THEY WOULD COME DOWN ON TOP OF US AND FROM UNDERNEATH AND A PAIR WOULD COME IN ON OUR TAIL AND SPLIT ON BOTH SIDES OF US.

"OUR NAVIGATOR--[redacted] LIEUT. JOHN A. MCKEAGE, JR., OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.--GOT ONE OF THEM AND THE TOP TURRET GOT ONCE CERTAIN AND ONE PROBABLE.

"A 20-MILLIMETER SHELL CRASHED UP THROUGH THE FLOOR OF THE RADIO COMPARTMENT SHATTERING THE WATER CANTEEN [redacted] THE BALL TURRET GUNNER--SGT. [redacted] CLAUDE E. WOOD OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH--HAD LEFT THERE AND BLASTING SHRAPNEL INTO THE BACK AND RIGHT LEG OF THE RADIO-GUNNER

WHAT THEN WAS THE DEEPEST PENETRATION INTO EUROPE OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

DERUSSEY -- GALLANTRY [redacted] ON A BOMB RUN IN THE LEAD PLANE ATTACKING KIEL MAY 19 ALTHOUGH SERIOUSLY WOUNDED M BY AN EXPLODING CANNONSHELL.

GOVER --AS A FIGHTER PILOT ENGAGED, SINGLE-HANDED, FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS ABOUT TO ATTACK A FORMATION OF BOMBERS HE WAS ESCORTING. HE

XXXX SERGEANT.

"HE DIDN'T LET US KNOW HE WAS HURT UNTIL WE WERE

NE A HUNDRED MILES OUT TO SEA," FIELDS SAID. "HE LAY THERE ON THE FLOOR

OF THE RADIO ROOM WITH EARPHONES ON STILL RECEIVING SIGNALS.

RIGHT AFTER "BOMBS AWAY" OVER NANTES, A GERMAN PROJECTILE

HE KNOCKED OUT THE NUMBER THREE ENGINE AND DAMAGED THE NUMBER ONE.

"OUR NUMBER THREE PROPELLOR STARTED WINDMILLING BEFORE

THE CO-PILOT--VERL FISHER OF ASSUMPTION, ILL.--COULD STOP IT," FIELDS

SAID.

"IT WAS VIBRATING LIKE IT WOULD RIP THE WING OFF AND

WHEN THE NUMBER ONE ENGINE STARTED BALKING TOO I THOUGHT I'D HAVE TO

DITCH THE SHIP RIGHT THERE."

THE PLANE SLOWED DOWN TO LESSEN THE VIBRATION AND FELL

BEHIND THE FORMATION.

"THERE WERE 40 FOCKE-WULFS AFTER US FROMTHE TIME WE LEFT

THE TARGET AND WER WERE 75 MILES OUT TO SEA. I BET I SAW A THOUSAND

20-MILLIMETER SHELLS BURST AHEAD OF THE SHIP AND OUR TOPTURRET GUNNER--

SGT. KENNETH H. COLLINS,JR., OF DALLAS, TEX.--SAID SOME OF IT BURST

IN BACK OF US.

"FINALLY BOMBARDIER LIEUT. FRED HELMICK OF FORT COLLINS,

COLO., WENT BACK FROM THE NOSE TO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT, CUT THE RADIO

GUNNER'S CLOTHES AWAY, GAVE HIM MORPHINE INJECTION AND POURED SULPHANI-

LILNIDE POWDER INTO HIS WOUNDS.

"WE STILL HADN'T LOST SIGHT OF THE REST OF THE FORMATION

BUT WERE DROPPING BEHIND," FIELDS SAID.

HE PUT "BARRELHOUSE BESSIE" DOWN AT THE FIRST AIR BASE

THEY SPOTTED ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

"BUT DON'T GET ME WRONG," HE SAID. "I DIDN'T HAVE

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE XXXX JOHN O. FENLEY OF

ALAMEDA, CALIF., FRANK E. WILLIAMS OF PONCA CITY, OKLA., WAIST GUNNERS

AND JAMES V. LABELLA OF BUTLER, PA., TAIL-GUNNER.

APL 1-6TH 2225 RS 920P

U. S. XXXX EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND,

JULY 9-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT. DEWEY J. JOHNSON, 21-YEAR-OLD NAVIGATOR,

30.24——5849

WAS A COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER DOWN IN DENTON, GA., BUT YOU WOULD HAVE THOUGHT HE'D BEEN A PROFESSIONAL ACROBAT IN HIS CIVILIAN LIFE FROM THE WAY HE HUNG BY ONE LEG TO FREE TWO BOMBS WHICH STAYED IN THE BOMB BAY OF THE FLYING FORTRESS PRINCESS DURING THE JUNE 22 ATTACK ON HULS, GERMANY.

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FLYING PEACEFULLY HOME, THE CREW WAS STARTLED BY A FRANTIC SHOUT OVER THE INTER-PLANE PHONE SYSTEM BY SERGT. JOHN E. TIERNEY, PENACOOK, N. H., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER: "HEY, TWO LIVE BOMBS WITH US!"

TWO BOMBS HAD DANGLED FROM THE BOMB BAY RACKS. THE SPINNER FUSES WERE REVOLVING FURIOUSLY--AND WHEN THEY SPIN FREE THERE IS DANGER OF AN EXPLOSION FROM THE SLIGHTEST JAR.

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SLIPPING OFF HIS PARACHUTE, JOHNSON SQUEEZED THROUGH THE NARROW CATWALK TO THE BOMB BAY, PLACED ONE X FOOT IN THE COMPARTMENT DOORWAY AND TOLD SERGT. GEORGE J. SHAMAS OF BRISTOL, GA., WAIST GUNNER, TO GRASP HIS ANKLE AND HOLD THE DOOR CLOSED AGAINST IT.

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THEN, AS THE JAWS OF STEEL BIT PAINFULLY INTO HIS LEFT LEG, HE SLID HEAD-FIRST DOWN INTO THE BOMB BAY AND RELEASED THE BOMBS.

THROUGH THE YAWNING BOMB BAY DOORS THE EARTH WAS FOUR MILES BELOW JOHNSON. THE TEMPERATURE WAS SUB-ZERO.

JOHNSON PULLED HIMSELF BACK TO SAFETY.

THE BOMBER WAS PILOTED BY FIR LIEUT. ROY A. THOMPSON ——— OF BOISE CITY, OKLA.

AT U.S. Bomber Sta. in Britain

MCKEE SAID THAT SHORTLY AFTER MASON RIGHTED THE BOMBER HIM REVIVED AND YELLED: "HEY, MAC, WATCH THIS." HE FIRED A SHORT BURST, MCKEE SAID, AND A NEARBY ENEMY FIGHTER EXPLODED IN THE AIR.

"I GOT BUSY WITH ANOTHER FOCKE-WULF COMING IN ON MY SIDE," MCKEE SAID. "I MUST HAVE HIT HIM FOR HE CAUGHT FIRE AND STARTED SPINNING TOWARD THE GROUND."

THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. WILLIAM A. REINECKE OF BERKELEY, CALIF., REPORTED THAT THE "FIGHTERS CERTAINLY GANGED UP ON US WHEN WE DIVED."

"I SAW FRANK (LIEUT. FRANK MESSERSMITH OF CHICAGO, THE NAVIGATOR)

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GIVE ONE FIGHTER HELL. IT STARTED TO SPIN CRAZILY DOWN WITH SMOKE POURING FROM IT."

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MASON LATER MANEUVERED THE BOMBER INTO ANOTHER FORMATION AND RETURNED TO BASE. OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE LIEUT.LOUIS BELSON OF CHICAGO, THE CO-PILOT, AND SERGEANTS RICHARD CARTER OF MOLLEY, ORE., TOP TURRET GUNNER; HERSCHEL BEANE OF JAMESTOWN, N.J., BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND WILLIAM ROGERS OF PARAGOULD, ARK., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER.

Bern, Switzerland, July 9-(AP)-A Rome dispatch to the St. Galler Tagblatt said today that students, professors and intellectuals were falling before a fascist drive to put all Italians resisting the fascist xxx regime behind prison bars.

Two thousand persons have been arrested recently, the dispatch said. It added that the reasons for arrest usually are xx given as black market violations, attendance of banquets or moral dereliction in any field

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but "in reality, chiefly the method is the bring under surveillance xxx any person NOT trusted 100 per cent by the fascist regime. Those arrested include students, professors, intellectuals and xxxxxxxxxxxx businessmen--in fact people of all classes."

Since Carlo Scorza became fascist party xxx secretary there has been a "real wave" of arrests, the dispatch said. Those arrested were xxx turned over to special tribunals or sent immediately to concentration camps, it was said.

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Fascist newspapers the past few days have been full of such announcements. At the same time the cleaning out of lukewarm elements in fascist ranks continues. Its extent was indicated by Premier Mussolini's speech before the fascist directorate June 24 and given to the Italian people two weeks later, xxxxxxx in which he expressed the belief that the party membership still would be imposing even after the "necessary selection and purging are completed."

Mussolini's pessimistical speech also indicated that he will be less patient with Italian youth failing to keep step with the fascist program. "I have always been of the opinion that it is necessary to make way for youth x x x but NOT those who are only young x x x," he

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said. "They must also have intrinsic qualities. It is clear that if a man of 18 is stupid his case is aggravated by the fact that he is 18 and will remain stupid another 50 years." JUL 10 1943

Another Rome dispatch said 40 persons had been arrested at Naples because they went bathing for amusement instead of for reasons of health. Severe measures were said to have been taken against producers for failing to deliver produce to government stations. At Milan a group of textile importers and merchants were arrested for illegal preparation of export permits after which they sold the goods in Italy at high prices, it was said.

A dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve reported that a functionary in the ministry of armament production and a high industrial official at Milan had been ousted from the party. JUL 10 1943

Bern, Switzerland, July 9-(AP)-A Budapest dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund said today that nazi authorities shot 50 hostages in Zagreb June 22 in retaliation for an attack on a railroad May 13 in which five persons were killed.

ADD Stockholm—Goering

GOERING WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNDER THE CARE OF TWO SPECIALISTS AS LATE AS LAST THURSDAY NIGHT WHEN HIS CONDITION TOOK A TURN FOR THE WORSE. HOWEVER, THE NEWSPAPER, QUOTED ITS INFORMANTS AS SAYING, THE HEART ATTACKS NOW HAVE CEASED. JUL 10 1943

BECAUSE OF THE RUMORS REGARDING HER HUSBAND'S ILLNESS, GOERING'S WIFE, EMMY, MADE HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN SOME TIME AT THE RUHLEBEN HORSE RACES ON JULY 4, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. SHE WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING IN GOOD HUMOR.

ON THE SAME DAY, JULY 4, THE NAZI-CONTROLLED CALAIS RADIO SAID THAT REPORTS OF GOERING'S ILLNESS WERE "COMPLETELY FALSE," AS WELL AS RUMORS THAT ADOLF HITLER ALSO HAD SUFFERED A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 9-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBER PILOTS ARE HAVING SO MUCH SUCCESS IN LOCATING TARGETS BY THE LIGHT OF "FLARE BOMBS" THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED AIR RAID PRECAUTION FORCES TO CONCENTRATE ON EXTINGUISHING FLARES, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN SAID TODAY.

FIRST THE GERMANS THOUGHT THE FLARES WERE INCENDIARIES. NOW THEY HAVE FOUND THAT THERE ARE 60 FLARES IN EACH OF THESE "BOMBS" WHICH ARE DROPPED DURING NIGHT RAIDS.

THE "BOMBS" EXPLODE 400 TO 800 YARDS ABOVE THE GROUND, SCATTERING THE FLARES, EACH OF WHICH ILLUMINATES AN AREA OF MORE THAN 100 YARDS IN DIAMETER WITH SUCH BRILLIANCE THAT THE GLOW CAN BE SEEN BY PILOTS THROUGH THICK CLOUDS, THE GERMANS SAID.

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MOSCOW, SATURDAY, JULY 10-(AP)-IVAN MAISKY, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TODAY. HE WAS WELCOMED AT THE AIRDROME BY HIGH-RANKING RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

MOSCOW, JULY 9--(AP)---THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TODAY DESCRIBED THE LATE PREMIER/GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI AS AN EMINENT STATESMAN AND SOLDIER IN A STATEMENT TOUCHING UPON THE BREAK IN RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID SIKORSKI, WHO WAS KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH AT GIBRALTAR LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, REALIZED THE [redacted] VALUE OF THE SOVIET STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY, "BUT FINALLY GAVE WAY TO THE PRESSURE OF CIRCLES WHICH [redacted] STROVE TO CONTINUE THE NOTORIOUS (JOZEF) BECK POLICY OF HOSTILITY TO THE SOVIET UNION."

"We regret that his determination to strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the soviet union and Poland was broken by these circles," the newspaper added.

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"Close soviet-polish collaboration [redacted] is essential, but is conceivable only with a Polish government which assimilates the truth that [redacted] a strong and independent Poland is creatable NOT along the lines of anti-soviet policy but along the lines of friendship and alliance with the soviet union."

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ADD Moscow

SOME OF THE DAY'S FIERCEST FIGHTING DEVELOPED AMONG THE HILLS OF ONE NARROW SECTION OF THE OREL-KURSK FRONT. THREE GERMAN TANK AND THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS BEAT AGAINST THE SOVIET POSITIONS IN THREE CONSECUTIVE ATTACKS, THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED, BUT THE DEFENDERS WITHSTOOD THEM ALL AND KILLED SOME 5,000 OF THE ATTACKING FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 90,000 MEN.

THE COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED INDIRECTLY FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE GERMANS HAD MADE SOME GAINS ALONG THIS NORTHERN SECTION OF THE LINE. "BY COUNTERATTACKS OUR TROOPS DISLODGED THE ENEMY FROM VARIOUS PLACES WHICH HE TOOK ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE OFFENSIVE," THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

A22

THE GERMAN GAIN IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR, THE FOURTH REPORTED BY THE RUSSIANS IN AS MANY DAYS, WAS ATTAINED ONLY AFTER DAY-LONG FIGHTING IN WHICH THE SOVIET TROOPS INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES AND HURLED BACK ENEMY ASSAULT COLUMNS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

"BY THE END OF THE DAY A GROUP OF GERMAN TANKS SUCCEEDED IN DRIVING A WEDGE INTO OUR DEFENSES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(GERMAN PROPAGANDA ACCOUNTS BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TOLD OF "SECRET NEW WEAPONS" IN USE IN THESE GREAT TANK BATTLES, ONE A "PROJECTOR" ARTILLERY WEAPON WHOSE FIRE WAS DECLARED CAPABLE OF LEVELING A

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30.24——5853

FOREST. A "SUPER TIGER" TANK, SUPERIOR TO THE 60-TON MARK VI, ALSO WAS SAID TO BE IN ACTION. RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY SUCH WEAPONS.)

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GREAT AIR BATTLES RAGED ALONG AND BEHIND THE FRONT. THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID SOVIET BOMBERS "CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES TO THE ENEMY" IN ATTACKS WEDNESDAY NIGHT ON TROOP TRAINS, TANKS AND TRUCKS.

RED ARMY FORCES HAVE DESTROYED MANY ENEMY TANKS, THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED, BY THE TECHNIQUE OF ALLOWING THEM TO PASS THROUGH THE LINES, THEN CLOSING UP THE GAP WITH INFANTRY WHILE ARTILLERY AND ANTI-TANK GUNS BLAST THE TANKS.

"UNDER THE BLOWS OF OUR TROOPS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "THE GERMAN TROOPS ARE SUFFERING ENORMOUS LOSSES OF MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT. HUNDREDS OF DISABLED AND BURNED OUT ENEMY TANKS ARE LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD AS WELL AS MANY SMASHED TRUCKS AND GERMAN PLANES."

ADD London-Russian

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID:

"THE BIG STRUGGLE IN THE BELGOROD-OREL AREA GOES ON WITH UNDIMINISHED FEROCITY. SINCE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY, A GIGANTIC TANK BATTLE WAS BEEN RAGING IN THE REAR OF PIERCED SOVIET POSITIONS IN WHICH THE SOVIETS ARE MAKING EVERY ATTEMPT TO CHECK OUR TEMPESTUOUS ADVANCING ARMORED SPEARHEADS." THE NAZI COMMAND SAID 400 RED TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT AND 117 PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

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TRANSOCEAN, THE NAZI PROPAGANDA AGENCY, AMPLIFIED THIS LATER TO SAY THE GERMANS HAD WIDENED A BREAK IN THE DEEPLY ECHELONED SOVIET DEFENSE SYSTEM IN "THE BATTLE OF KURSK," BUT GAVE NO LOCATION.

"GERMAN INFANTRY AT PRESENT IS OVERCOMING RESISTANCE OF THE LAST SOVIET DEFENSES IN THIS SECTOR," A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT REPORTED OVER THE BELIN RADIO. "BOTH SIDES ARE O

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OVER THE BERLIN RADIO. "BOTH SIDES ARE TURNING THE BATTLE OF KURSK INTO THE GREATEST BATTLE OF ATTRITION OF THE WHOLE WAR."

THE REPORT CLAIMED THE GERMANS HAD ADVANCED 36 MILES NORTH FROM BELGOROD IN THE DIRECTION OF KURSK AND WERE WIDENING THEIR BREACH TOWARD NOVY OSKOL.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD KILLED 35,000 GERMANS, DESTROYED 1,843 TANKS AND 810 PLANES IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS IN THE TANK BATTLE OF UNEQUALLED FURY. THE GERMANS ASSERTED THEY HAD KNOCKED OUT 1,000 PLANES AND 862 TANKS, INCLUDING SCORES OF AMERICAN GRANT AND LEE MODELS, BUT NOT THE GENERAL SHERMANS, WHICH THEY MET WITH REGRET IN NORTH AFRICA.

WHILE AT NO POINT ALONG THE 165-MILE ACTIVE FRONT WAS THERE A LULL, IT WAS AT OREL THAT NAZI MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE PERSISTED IN HURLING BATTERING RAMS OF STEEL AT NARROW SECTORS IN HOPES OF A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH.

RED STAR POINTED UP THE VIOLENCE OF BATTLE AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE BULGE BY SAYING CERTAIN SOVIET FORMATIONS HELD THEIR LINES AGAINST 13 SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS OF GERMAN TANKS, ALLOWING NOT A ONE TO PASS THROUGH.

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A20C

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER DESCRIBED HOW THE GERMANS ATTACKED. THE

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SPEARHEADS FREQUENTLY COMPRISED 20 TO 30 TIGER TANKS, FOLLOWED BY 40 TO 60 SELF-PROPELLED CANNON. THEN FOLLOWED THE INFANTRY WITH OLDER MODEL MARK -III AND MARK-IV TANKS PROTECTING THEIR FLANKS. THE RUSSIANS PARRIED THESE THRUSTS MAINLY WITH STATIONARY CANNON, THOUGH COL. GEN. FILIP GOLIKOV WAS SENDING INCREASING NUMBERS OF MECHANIZED FORCES INTO THE FRAY.

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AT THE BELGOROD END OF THE 7,500 SQUARE MILE BULGE IN THE FLAT, KURSK STEPPE, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY WERE COUNTERING GERMAN TACTICS WITH "FIRE BAGS." THE HEADS OF THE BATTERING-RAM COLUMNS WERE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THEIR LINES, THEY SAID, AND THEN WERE SUBJECTED TO CONCENTRIC FIRE OF TANK-BUSTERS, MORTARS, AND CANNON WITHIN THE FIRE BAG. ONE UNIT WAS SAID TO HAVE WRECKED 74 TANKS IN TWO DAYS; ANOTHER BURNED 20 TIGERS IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT, MOSCOW REPORTED.

THE VIOLENCE OF AIR FIGHTING CONTINUED OVER ALL THE FRONT. THE RUSSIANS SAID ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO GAIN AIR SUPERIORITY HAD FAILED; THE GERMANS ASSERTED THAT "THE OFFENSIVE BACKBONE" OF THE RED ARMY AIR FORCE HAD BEEN BROKEN. RUSSIAN PLANES WERE SAID BY MOSCOW TO HAVE DESTROYED FOUR RIVER CROSSINGS, PROBABLY ON THE UPPER DONETS NEAR BELGOROD, IN ADDITION TO 76 TANKS, 227 TRUCKS AND OTHER MATERIEL.

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A207

THE RUSSIANS WERE ENCOURAGED BUT NOT OVERCONFIDENT, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID. RED STAR SUMMED UP THE OVERALL PICTURE THUS:

"IT IS THE DUTY OF OUR TROOPS TO HALT THE ENEMY AT ANY COST. OUR TROOPS CAN AND MUST HOLD ALL LINES.

"ENEMY PRESSURE HAS NOT WEAKENED, ENOUGH HE HAS GAINED NO LARGE OPERATIONAL SUCCESSES. DON'T BE COCKSURE. BE PREPARED FOR A STILL FURTHER CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TROOPS."

A2D ISTANBUL

LESS THAN A MONTH OLD, THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE WAS REPORTED ALREADY TO HAVE MADE SERIOUS INROADS IN AXIS SUPPLIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND DEFENSE SYSTEM. THE NEW OFFENSIVE IS CARRIED OUT BY FAST MEDIUM BOMBERS, ARMED WITH CANNON AND HEAVY MACHINEGUNS, AGAINST SMALL GREEK SHIPS USED BY THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS TO TRANSPORT VITAL SUPPLIES FROM GREECE INTO THE ISLANDS.

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CAIRO JULY 9-(AM)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED THE EASTERN SICILIAN PORT OF CATANIA YESTERDAY, CONCENTRATING ON RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS, AMIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHEDS AND A FREIGHT DEPOT WERE HIT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

EIGHT ATTACKING FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED.

THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK BY THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE CAME ON THE HEELS OF A HEAVY BOMBER ASSAULT BY THE RAF ON THE SAME CITY THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, SETTING FIRES NEAR THE ENEMY BARRACKS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

ALTHOUGH FIRES FLARED UP DURING THE NIGHT ATTACK ON CATANIA, WEATHER CONDITIONS AND SMOKE PREVENTED FURTHER OBSERVATION OF RESULTS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT OTHER TARGETS ON THE EAST COAST OF SICILY ALSO WERE BOMBED.

THE COMMUNIQUE MADE BELATED ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ATTACK BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST ON THREE SATELLITE AIRDROMES AT GERBINI DURING WEDNESDAY DAYLIGHT. FIRES WERE REPORTED STARTED, THREE GROUNDED AIRCRAFT HIT, AND THE LANDING FIELD SURFACE PITTED BY BOMBS.

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30.24——5855

THE RAILWAY LINE AT BRUJOLI IN SICILY WAS REPORTED HIT IN ANOTHER ATTACK.

TWO OF THE MIDDLE EAST AIRCRAFT WERE LISTED AS MISSING FROM THESE OPERATIONS.

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ALGIERS, JULY 9-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMISSIARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TODAY ASKED ROBERT MURPHY, U.S.MINISTER TO FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, TO TRANSMIT A MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR UNFREEZING ENOUGH FRENCH FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES TO PROVIDE 300,000 RED CROSS PACKAGES TO BE SENT TO FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR.

ALGIERS, JULY 9-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION DEVOTED ANOTHER MEETING TODAY TO "STUDY OF THE SITUATION IN THE FRENCH ANTILES AND THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS ON THIS SUBJECT," IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

CONTINUATION OF THE PURGE OF CIVIL SERVANTS WITH OLD VICHY AFFILIATIONS WAS ALSO BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE ARE THE ONLY PARTS OF THE FRENCH ANTILLES NOT UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

ADD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN X X X BEEN HIT.

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APPROXIMATELY 40 FIGHTERS, THE MAJORITY OF THEM MESSERSCHMITTS, ENGAGED THE WARHAWKS, WHICH SHOT DOWN THREE.

THESE VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO CAPT.T.P.OPIZZO OF 7449 NORTH AIRMONT AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.; LIEUT.DORMAN LANDTROOP OF NORMAN, OKLA.; AND LIEUT.R.B.SPEER OF WATERBURY, CONN.

IN FIGHTING OFF MESSERSCHMITTS WHICH JUMPED A FORTRESS FORMATION OVER GERBINI, SERGT.JOSEPH KRAY OF EVANSTON, OHIO, SHOT DOWN ONE.

A MARAUDER GUNNER, SERGT.ARTHUR GRIFFIN OF 99 PIKE STREET, PORT JERVIS, N.Y., ALSO GOT A MESSERSCHMITT AT GERBINI.

"AFTER WE LEFT THE TARGET," GRIFFIN SAID, "I SAW TWO MESSERSCHMITTS BELOW US. WHEN ONE WAS ABOUT 300 YARDS AWAY I OPENED FIRE. HE FELL AWAY ON THE RIGHT WING AND I SAW HIM CRASH." JUL 10 1943

FORTRESS CREWMEN AGREED THAT RESISTANCE OVER THE MUCH-BOMBED CITY WAS WEAKER THAN USUAL.

SECOND LIEUT.GEORGE H.SHUB OF 45 ATLANTIC AVENUE, MARBLEHEAD, MASS., SAID "THERE WAS LITTLE FLAK AND NO TROUBLE AT ALL."

CAPT.WILLIAM P.BUCKLE OF 2719 MATHEWS AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SAID "IT WAS DIFFICULT FOR OUR MIDDLE ELEMENTS TO PICK UP THE FIELD (WHICH WAS ITS TARGET) BECAUSE OF EXCELLENT CAMOUFLAGE, BUT WE GOT IN AND DID SOME CAMOUFLAGING OF OUR OWN."

WHILE ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS LAID PRECISION PATTERNS OF BOMBS ON THE MAIN SICILIAN AIRFIELDS, FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS WERE RANGING ACROSS COUNTRY, HITTING EVERYTHING THAT LOOKED LIKE A TARGET.

LIEUT.JOHN D.STEVENSON OF LARAMIE, WYO., LED A MISSION OF FIGHTER BOMBERS OVER LICATA AND BEGA NORRO AND BLEW UP TWO TRAINS.

ANOTHER FORMATION OF FIGHTER BOMBERS STRAFED A ROAD CONVOY OF SOME 20 TRUCKS FULL OF SOLDIERS.

"WE BURNED UP AT LEAST EIGHT TRUCKS," SAID MAJOR DAVID RATHBURN OF 2111 WEST FIRST ST., ONTARIO, CALIF.

OTHER FIGHTER BOMBERS HIT A POWER STATION IN WESTERN SICILY, BOMBED A RAILWAY JUNCTION AND STRAFED FREIGHT YARDS AND WAREHOUSES.

LIEUT.HARRY W.DORRIS OF HARRISBURG, ILL., REPORTED SEEING HIS TRACERS PIERCING WALLS AND SMASHING WINDOWS OF A RADIO STATION.

JUL 10 1943

THE COASTAL AIR FORCE CAME INTO ACTION WHEN TWO HIGH-FLYING JUNKERS-88S APPROACHED THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST ON RECONNAISSANCE. BOTH WERE SHOT DOWN.

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LIEUT.JOHN A.URBAN OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., FLYING A LIGHTNING, GOT ONE OF THE JUNKERS FOR HIS SECOND SUCCESS IN 12 DAYS. A SHARP EXCHANGE OF FIRE ENDED WITH THE GERMAN MACHINE PLUNGING INTO THE SEA. TWO OF THE CREW TOOK TO PARACHUTES AND WERE CAPTURED.

ADD Allied KPQ NO AFR CA -- Boasberg

"YOUR WORK IN THE PROTECTION OF CONVOYS AGAINST ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON YOUR ORGANIZATION AND UPON THE OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF YOUR COMMAND," SPAATZ SAID.

"I KNOW YOU WILL MEET THE GREATER DEMANDS WHICH ARE BEING MADE UPON YOU DAILY WITH THE SAME HIGH STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE. YOUR RECORD TO DATE HAS BEEN MOST GRATIFYING."

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 9-(AP)-THE NORTH AMERICAN A-36--A FAST FIGHTER-BOMBER DEVELOPED FROM THE P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTER--WAS DISCLOSED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN IN ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER AND WAS USED AGAINST SICILY YESTERDAY. JUL 10 1943

OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THE A-36, WHICH IS EQUIPPED WITH BRAKES PERMITTING ITS USE AS A DIVE BOMBER AS WELL AS A GLIDE BOMBER, SCORED DIRECT HITS YESTERDAY ON A POWER STATION IN WEST-CENTRAL SICILY.

ANOTHER FLIGHT OF AMERICAN PILOTS USING THIS LATEST WEAPON BOMBED A RAILROAD JUNCTION AND STRAFED FREIGHT HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. AN A-36 ALSO ATTACKED TRAINS NEAR LICATA AND BEGA NORRO, BLOWING UP TWO LOCOMOTIVES, AND STRAFED A CONVOY OF 20 TROOP-LADEN TRUCKS, BURNING AT LEAST EIGHT OF THEM.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT DESCRIBED THE A-36 AS "FUNDAMENTALLY A FIGHTER BUT ABLE TO DEFEND ITSELF EFFECTIVELY DURING BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSIONS."

CHUNGKING, JULY 9-(AP)-- THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE XXXXXSEX IN CHINAXXXXXXXXXXXXX WAR/COST THE JAPANESE X INVADERS MORE THAN 187,860 CASUALTIES, A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY IN A REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES ON THEE BATTLEFRONT.

JUL 10 1943

IN ADDITION, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, THE CHINESE TOOK 2,809 ENEMY PRISONERS AND CAPTURED CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIAL.

DURING THE YEAR, WHICH ENDED WEDNESDAY, THERE WERE FOUR MAJOR BATTLES, 71 IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS, 3,034 MINOR ENGAGEMENTS AND 1,043 GUERRILLA CLASHES, HE ADDED.

EARLIER THIS WEEK GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, CHINESE WAR MINISTER AND ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ESTIMATED XXXX TOTAL JAPANESE CASUALTIES DURING THE SIX YEARS OF WAR AT AROUND 3,000,000 MEN, INCLUDING LOSSES INFLICTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN THE PAST YEAR.

OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA.

ADD Allied 2WW Australia

JAPANESE AIR EFFORTS YESTERDAY WERE THE WEAKEST REPORTED SINCE THE OUTSET OF THE NEW PACIFIC OFFENSIVE JUNE 30. TEN ZEROS

JUL 10 1943

30.24——5857

TRIED TO RAID THE BENA BENA SECTOR, ONE OF JUNGLE VILLAGES WITH EMERGENCY LANDING FIELDS, ROUGHLY 90 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, FRONT. FOUR P-38S BAGGED TWO OF THE ZEROS AND DROVE OFF THE OTHERS WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS ON RENDOVA ISLAND, WHERE AMERICANS HAVE SET UP ARTILLERY WHICH IS SHELLING THE NEARBY MUNDA AIR BASE, JAPANESE PLANES DROPPED TWO BOMBS WHICH CAUSED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES. TWENTY JAPANESE TROOPS TRIED TO SURPRISE RENDOVA'S DEFENDERS WITH A LANDING FROM A BARGE ON DUGIRI ISLET JUST OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY ALERT AMERICAN PATROLS.

JUL 10 1943

(THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON REPORTED A NEW BLOW TO JAPANESE SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC, SAYING IN A THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE THAT OUR SUBMARINES HAD SUNK AN ADDITIONAL 10 ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND SUPPLY SHIPS.

(THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI WAS QUOTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST YESTERDAY AS SAYING THE ALLIES WERE PUSHING FORWARD IN THE SOLOMONS AND WERE "CARRYING THE FIGHT TO NEW GUINEA." THE NEWSPAPER URGED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO UNITE IN SUPPORT OF THE "HARD FIGHTING ON THE FRONT.")

Add Allied HQ Australia ... blown 970

NINE TO ELEVEN JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM IN THE BATTLE IN THE NARROW WATERS BETWEEN THE NORTH END OF NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND. THE HELENA WAS THE ONLY AMERICAN SHIP LOST IN THE BATTLE AND MORE THAN 600 OF HER CREW WERE RESCUED. JUL 10 1943

THE KULA VICTORY MAY PROVE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE AMERICAN BID FOR CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS. WHILE THE JAPANESE FORCE WAS COMPLETELY BROKEN SOME SHIPS MAY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN LANDING REINFORCEMENTS AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND. LARGE SCALE REINFORCEMENTS WERE DEFINITELY PREVENTED. JUL 10 1943

VILA UNDERWENT A POUNDING BY BOMBERS THURSDAY. TWENTY-ONE TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED ON THE BIG ENEMY SUPPLY DEPOT. FURTHER NORTH ALLIED PLANES RIADED THE KAHILI AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT JAPANESE AERIAL SUPPORT FOR THEIR DEFENDERS AT MUNDA.

OTHER ALLIED AIR RAIDS HIT THE JAPANESE 700 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AT THEIR AIRBASE OF SALAMAUA ON NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, WHERE GROUND PATROLS CONTINUED PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY BETWEEN MUBA AND SALAMAUA, 12 MILES APART.

IN THE MEANTIME JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY WAS THE LIGHTEST SINCE THE START OF THE NEW AMERICAN OFFENSIVE ON JUNE 30. ENEMY PILOTS DROPPED TWO BOMBS, WITH ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE, ON AMERICANS AT RENDOVA ISLAND WHO HAVE BEEN SHELLING THE NEARBY MUNDA AIRBASE. THEY ALSO MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL RAID ON AN EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD 90 MILES FROM SALAMAUA IN THE JUNGLES.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 4 (DELAYED)-(AP)-VETERAN NAVY DIVE BOMBER AND TORPEDO PLANE PILOTS FROM THE NOW LEGENDARY LEXINGTON AND OTHERS WHO EARNED THEIR SPURS AT MIDWAY AND PEARL HARBOR LAMBASTED THE JAPANESE AT WICKHAMS LANDING AND VIRU HARBOR DURING THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS INVASIONS, A COUNT OF NOSES REVEULS.

HITTING THE ENEMY'S PALM COVER VIRU BEACH POSITION THURSDAY

JUL 10 1943

WAS A SQUADRON LED BY LIEUT.RALPH W.COUSINS OF CHICAGO. THE NUCLEUS OF THIS OUTFIT THAT SET OFF A SMELL BUMP AND PUT THE JAPANESE TO FLIGHT CAME BACK TO FIGHT AGAIN OFF THE SUNKEN "LADY LEX."

BY AFTERNOON THE ARMY COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF THE INVASION FORCES REPORTED ALL ENEMY RESISTANCE HAD BEEN WIPED OUT.

"IT WAS A PLEASURE TO GO AFTER A NEW TARGET BESIDES MUNDA AND VILA WHERE WE HAVE BEEN GOING DOWN THE THROATS OF AMTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FOR WEEKS," COUSINS SAID.

JUL 10 1943

TALL AND BLUE EYED, COUSINS WON THE NAVY CROSS IN THE CORAL SEA BATTLE.

LT.CMDR.HOYT D.MANN OF ROANOKE, ALA., LED HIS SQUADRON OF 18 DIVE BOMBERS IN THE SATURDAY MORNING STRIKE ON JAPANESE TROOPS THAT WERE PINNED TO JUNGLE COVERED BEACH POSITIONS BY ARMY GROUND FORCES.

"OUR DIVEBOMBING IS THE ONLY ACCURATE WAY TO POLISH OFF A PIN POINT TARGET LIKE THAT," MANN DECLARED. "OUR TROOPS COULD HAVE BULLED THEIR WAY THROUGH, BUT COORDINATION OF GROUND AND AIR ATTACKS MAKES THE WHOLE JOB A LOT EASIER FOR THE GROUND FORCES. IT CERTAINLY MAKES THE WHOLE JOB A LOT EASIER FOR THE GROUND FORCES. IT CERTAINLY CUTS DOWN CASUALTIES."

MANN RELATED HE COULD SEE NOTHING OF THE TARGET AFTER MAKING HIS DIVE EXCEPT BLOWN DOWN TREES AND DEBRIS.

JUL 10 1943

DIVE BOMBER PILOTS MAKING THE STRIKE AT WICKHAM WITH MANN INCLUDED LT.TONY SCHNEIDER OF HILLSBORO, MO., WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY, BUT PICKED UP FROM HIS RUBBER BOAT, AND LT. HARRY WOOD OF NOBLE, ILL. WOOD WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE CORAL SEA BATTLE AND RESCUED AFTER SPENDING THREE LONELY WEEKS ON A SMALL ISLAND IN THE LOUISADES GROUP SOUTHEAST OF NEW GUINEA.

TYPICAL OF ALL FIGHTING SQUADRON LEADERS, MANN IS EXCEPTIONALLY PROUD OF HIS OUTFIT AND ITS AIRPLANES. HE DEMANDED TO KNOW FROM ME WHY THE DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS (SBDS) HADN'T BEEN GIVEN THEIR DUR CREDIT BACK HOME.

"YOU READ ALL THE TIME ABOUT LIBERATORS, FLYING AND FORTRESSES," MANN SAID. "HELL, THE SBDS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THE WAR OUT HERE. THE SBDS WON THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY AND SANK THE JAPANESE CARRIERS WE FINISHED OFF IN THE CORAL SEA."

MG25 PCW

JUL 10 1943

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ENSIGN BOB SAGGAU, WHO USED TO RAMBLE FOR NOTRE DAME FROM THE HALFBACK POSITION AND THIS WEEK WAS SPARK-PLUGGING A NAVY DIVE BOMBER SQUADRON ATTACKING THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS, WAS THINKING OF HIS FRIENDS BACK IN IOWA BEFORE HE TOOK OFF.

WHILE I WAS CHATTING WITH SAGGAU AND HIS SQUADRON COMMANDER, LT. RALPH W.COUSINS OF CHICAGO, BEFORE THEY WENT INTO THE AIR TO PLASTER THE JAPANESE AT VIRU BEACH, SAGGAU ASKED ME TO REMEMBER HIM TO JIMMY FAY, EMMETSBURG, IOWA, FOOTBALL ENTHUSIAST, AND JACK NORTH, SPORTS EDITOR OF THE DES MOINES TRIBUNE, FOR WHICH THIS CORRESPONDENT WROTE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

THEN "BOMBING BOB" WENT INTO THE BLUE AND SET OFF SUCH A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION BEHIND AN ENEMY POSITION COUSINS SWEARS IT WAS A JAPANESE SHELL DUMP.

JUL 10 1943

30.24——5859

HONOLULU, JULY 9-(AP)-HAWAII'S 19-MONTH-OLD TOTAL BLACKOUT WAS ORDERED PARTIALLY LIFTED TODAY BY LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE U.S. ARMY.

RICHARDSON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE A NEW SYSTEM OF CONTROLLED LIGHTING WOULD MAKE THE BLACKOUT CONDITIONS "MORE LIVABLE." HE SAID IT WOULD BE TESTED FOR ONE WEEK BEGINNING TUESDAY, JULY 13.

UNDER THE PLAN ALL LIGHTS MAY REMAIN BURNING IN ROOMS, PORCHES AND DOORWAYS NOT VISIBLE FROM THE SEA PROVIDED CURTAINS OR SHADES ARE DRAWN TO THE LOWEST LEVEL OF THE LOWEST LIGHT SOURCE. THE PLAN MUST WITHSTAND AERIAL AND SEA OBSERVATION TESTS.

JUL 10 1943

AFTER THE 10 P.M. CURFEW ALL LIGHTS MUST BE OFF IN A TOTAL BLACKOUT.

MONTEVIDEO, JULY 9-(AP)-A THREE-MEMBER DELEGATION FROM THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE LEFT LATE TODAY FOR BUENOS AIRES, THE FIRST LAP IN THEIR TRIP TO AMERICAN CAPITALS TO DISCUSS INCREASED ACTIVITY AGAINST THE AXIS.

THE [redacted] DELEGATION, WHICH WILL VISIT MEXICO CITY, WASHINGTON AND CENTRAL AMERICAN CITIES WILL SUGGEST TO EACH GOVERNM METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS. IT INCLUDES CARL B. SPAETH OF THE UNITED STATES, MARIO DE PIMENTEL BRANDAO OF BRAZIL AND JOSE CHOUY TERRA OF URUGUAY, WHO WILL BE JOINED IN MEXICO BY CARLOS DAIO OJEDA.

PM JIMENEZ 01645 RO 442P

OTTAWA, JULY 9-(AP)-SERGEANT DAVID HOWARD BENSON, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ANNE HOUSTON, LIVES AT (MIDDLE BEECH RD.) MADISON, CONN., WAS [redacted] IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT AS [redacted] ON OVERSEAS DUTY.

JUL 10 1943

LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD ON OVERSEAS DUTY WAS PILOT OFFICER FRANK SEVERNE MILLEN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. R.L. BLANIND, LIVES AT (1385 SMITH ST.) NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.

rP--SW--1006P

OTTAWA, JULY 9-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT LISTED PILOT OFFICER EMERSON HARVEY KIESWETTER, WHOSE FATHER, M.T. KIESWETTER, LIVES AT (5431 KIRKWOOD PLACE) SEATTLE, WASH. AS PRESUMED DEAD ON OVERSEAS DUTY.

JUL 10 1943

rP--SW--1002P

OTTAWA, JULY 9-(AP)-SERGEANT WARREN HENRY RIDDER, WHOSE FATHER, JOHN RIDDER, LIVES AT (30-32 32ND ST.) ASTORIA, QUEENS, NEW YORK, WAS [redacted] AS PRESUMED DEAD, [redacted], AFTER PREVIOUSLY BEING

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REPORTED MISSING ON OVERSEAS DUTY IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT.

JUL 10 1943

CP—Skim 10P

OTTAWA, JULY 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT THAT UNDER AN AGREEMENT, THE TEXT OF WHICH CANNOT YET BE REVEALED FOR SECURITY REASONS, THE UNITED STATES IS BEARING THE COST OF A PIPELINE FROM THE FORT NORMAN, N.W.T. OIL WELLS TO WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

CANADA WAS GRANTING THE RIGHT OF WAY AND SECURING SITES REQUIRED.

ALREADY CANADA HAD AGREED TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY INTO THE DOMINION OF LABOR AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR SUCH PROJECTS.

ROYALTIES ON THE OIL PRODUCED HAD BEEN WAIVED BY CANADA FOR THE DURATION, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

SK1028PEW

ADD OTTAWA — King

"A NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE NOW HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ALONG NEARLY 200 MILES OF CENTRAL FRONT. IT, ALONG WITH THE RECENT INTENSIFIED BOMBINGS OF STRATEGIC TARGETS OVER EUROPE, MARKS A PLACE OF NEW BEGINNING IN THE WAR IN EUROPE."

JUL 10 1943

THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED THE TIME IS APPROACHING "WHEN, EVEN BEFORE VICTORY IS WON, THE CONCEPT OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL HAVE TO BE EMBODIED IN SOME FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION."

ON ONE HAND, HE SAID, AUTHORITY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MUST NOT BE CONCENTRATED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE LARGER POWERS.

"ON THE OTHER, AUTHORITY CANNOT BE DIVIDED EQUALLY AMONG ALL THE 30 OR MORE SOVEREIGN STATES THAT COMPRISE THE UNITED NATIONS OR ALL THE EFFECTIVE AUTHORITY WILL DISAPPEAR."

BZ2PEW

ADD EDMONTON — Crash

MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE PILOT GILBERT E.ENGER, 32, OF DULUTH, MINN., WHOSE WIFE AND MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER ARE LIVING IN EDMONTON; CO-PILOT RAYMOND VANDERBUSH, 28, SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND RADIO OPERATOR JOHN E.REDUS, 25, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

NEXT-OF-KIN OF THE MISSING AIRMEN HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE PLANE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

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OFFICIALS SAID THE PLANE WAS RETURNING ON A ROUTINE CARGO FLIGHT FROM ALASKA AND HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE IT REPORTED TO A FIELD ON THE CANADIAN SIDE OF THE NORTHERN BORDER.

AN INTENSIVE SEARCH IS CONTINUING, OFFICIALS SAID.

THE MISSING PILOT, ENGER, FORMERLY OPERATED A CIVILIAN FLYING SCHOOL FOR ARMY PRIMARY TRAINING IN DULUTH AND WAS WELL-KNOWN IN AVIATION CIRCLES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

THE MEN WERE EMPLOYES OF ONE OF THE CIVILIAN SUBCONTRACTORS FOR THE ATC ON THE ALASKA ROUTE.

KA345PEW

MELBOURNE, JULY 9-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CLAIM THEY HAVE DISCOVERED AN INSECT SIMILAR TO THE SILKWORM IN THE MOUNTAINS OF JAVA WHICH PRODUCES A FIBER WITH SOME OF THE QUALITIES OF WOOL, THE DUTCH (ANETA) NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

THE AGENCY SAID IT HAD MONITORED A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST OF A JAPANESE (DOMEI) NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM BATAVIA WHICH DESCRIBED THE PRODUCT.

JUL 10 1943

30.24——5861

THE JAPANESE SAID THE FIBER SEEMED SUITABLE FOR DEVELOPING A TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO TAKE THE PLACE OF WOOL IMPORTS CUT OFF BY THE WAR.

JUL 10 1943

THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCER SAID THE INSECT WAS KNOWN AS THE "ELISAN" AND THAT IT FORMS A COCOON SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE SILKWORM. HE ADDED THE METHOD OF WORKING WITH IT IS SIMPLER, HOWEVER, AND THAT IT CAN BE HANDLED BY THE ATIVES. THE FIBER WAS DESCRIBED AS MORE RESISTANT TO ALKALI THAN SILK.

FR1128PCW NM ASKT

MELBOURNE, JULY 9-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN COMMANDOS RETURNING FROM THE JUNGLES OF TIMOR BROUGHT BACK NEW LESSONS ON HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE, ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, RELATED TODAY.

NATIVES NEAR THE COMMANDO OUTPOSTS ON TIMOR WHO BROUGHT THE AUSTRALIANS FOOD, AND SOMETIMES INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ENEMY, WERE REWARDED WITH SLIPS OF PAPER BEARING PENCILLED WORDS IN PORTUGUESE "AMIGO AUSTRALIE," FRIEND OF AUSTRALIA.

THE NOTES WERE TREASURED BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS AND PROUDLY SHOWN THROUGHOUT THE VILLAGES UNTIL SCORES OF NATIVES WERE FLOODING THE AUSTRALIAN CAMPS WITH GIFTS AND ASKING FOR "FRIEND OF AUSTRALIA" CARDS.

JUL 10 1943

WHEN EVERY FRIENDLY INHABITANT OF THE AREA BOASTED A CARD, SUPPLIES AT THE CAMPS SLUMPED AWAY TO NOTHING UNTIL AN AUSTRALIAN OFFICER HIT UPON THE IDEA OF MAKING THE NATIVES FRIENDS OF AUSTRAIA'S ALLIES.

"HAVE YOU NOT SEEN AMERICAN AND DUTCH BOMBERS OVERHEAD?" HE ASKED. "WOULDN'T ITBE WISE TO HAVE SUCH PEOPLE AS FRIEND?"

AMERICAN AND DUTCH IDENTIFICATION CARDS LASTED OUT THE COMMANDOS STAY.

JUL 10 1943

EW1033PCW

FRENCH

WASHINGTON, JULY 10-(AP)-MARTINIQUE, FRENCH POSSESSION IN THE CARIBBEAN, WILL SNAP ITS LAST TIES WITH VICHY AND LINE UP WITH THE ALLIES IN A FEW DAYS, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

A FRENCH SOURCE WHO PREFERRED TO BE ANONYMOUS SAID THAT HENRI ETIENNE HOPPENOT, DESIGNATED AS PLENIPOTENTIARY, PROBABLY WOULD LEAVE WASHINGTON THIS WEEKEND TO TAKE OVER MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE, FROM THE VICHY HIGH COMMISSIONER, ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT. THE COMMISSIONER ASKED THAT A CHANGE OF AUTHORITY BE EFFECTED.

IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE, THIS SOURCE SAID, THAT VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT BATTET WOULD ACCOMPANY CAPTAIN ROBERT LAMBERT, COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU, TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE THREE FRENCH WARSHIPS AND SEVERAL MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE MARTINIQUE HARBOR.

CONFIDENCE THUS WAS EXPRESSED THAT MARTINIQUE WOULD BE LINED UP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE AXIS BEFORE GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN NORTH AND WEST AFRICA, LEAVES WASHINGTON FOR ALGIERS.

GENERAL GIRAUD'S MISSION HERE AFTER ONLY THREE DAYS VIRTUALLY WAS COMPLETED WITH HIS ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD EQUIP A FRENCH ARMY OF 300,000 MEN. HE WILL GO TO NEW YORK NEXT WEEK, HOWEVER, FOR A JULY 14 CELEBRATION OF BASTILLE DAY, THE FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY, BEFORE RETURNING TO HIS AFRICA HEAD-

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QUARTERS WHERE HE SERVES ALSO AS CO-PRESIDENT, WITH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

JUL 10 1943

E622PAEW

WASHINGTON, JULY 9-(AP)-THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY THAT SECRETARY KNOX HAD PRESENTED THE AIR MEDAL TO GERALD G. AULICK, AVIATION RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA LAST SEPTEMBER 13 TO 29.

AULICK, 22, LIVES AT COVINGTON, OKLA., BUT HIS WIFE PRESENTLY LIVES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT IN REPEATED AERIAL ASSAULTS "AULICK SKILLFULLY PERFORMED HIS DUTIES, PROTECTING HIS PILOT, PLANE AND COMRADES FROM VICIOUS FIRE BY DRIVING OFF THE ATTACKING AIRCRAFT BEFORE ANY DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED.

K520PEW

WASHINGTON, JULY 9-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR., SOUTH PACIFIC COMMANDER, HAS COMMENDED JACK W. SMAY, PHARMACIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS FOR OUTSTANDING CONDUCT IN ACTION WITH A MARINE RAIDER BATTALION ON TULAGI IN THE SOLOMON ISLAND.

SMAY, 22, IS FROM SUMMERHILL, PA., BUT HIS WIFE NOW LIVES IN WASHINGTON.

JUL 10 1943

HIS COMMENDATION SAID THAT FROM AUGUST 7 TO 9 "SMAY, WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY WENT FORWARD UNDER SEVERE FIRE IN THE HEAVIEST ENGAGEMENTS TO ADMINISTER FIRST AID AND TO EVACUATE HIS WOUNDED COMRADES. UNDOUBTEDLY HIS COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY SAVED THE LIVES OF MANY WHO WERE WOUNDED."

EG5PEW

A152

NEW YORK, JULY 9-(AP)-A DOMEI BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY THAT A FORMATION OF CHINA-BASED UNITED STATES PLANES, INCLUDING B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS, BOMBED THE SUBURBS OF HAIPHONG, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

JUL 10 1943

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

IT MADE NO CLAIM THAT ANY OF THE RAIDERS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

MT1105AEW

NEW YORK, JULY 10-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-"THE INVASION OF EUROPE HAS BEGUN," ROBERT BENNETT, OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, ASSERTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY STATION WOR IN NEW YORK.

"THIS IS NO HIT AND RUN AFFAIR," BENNETT CONTINUED.

"FIGHTING IS GOING ON NOW. THE MOST DIFFICULT MILITARY OPERATION OF THIS WAR HAS BEGUN."

TA1255AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT THE ISSUANCE OF AN ITALIAN DECREE PROVIDING THAT EMPLOYERS WERE ENTITLED TO REQUIRE THEIR EMPLOYES TO MAKE UP ANY TIME LOST FROM WORK DUE TO AIR RAID ALARMS OR "ENEMY ACTIONS."

THIS WOULD APPLY, SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHETHER THE MAN WAS COMPELLED TO INTERRUPT HIS WORK OR WAS PREVENTED FROM STARTING ON TIME.

WE504PEW

JUL 10 1943

30.24——5863

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GERD VON RUNSTEDT HAD ATTENDED MANEUVERS OF A NAZI ARMORED DIVISION WEDNESDAY "IN THE WEST," WHICH MIGHT MEAN EITHER FRANCE OR THE LOW COUNTRIES.

"AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXERCISES, IN WHICH THE AIR FORCE ALSO PARTICIPATED, GERMAN OFFICERS AND ITALIAN GUESTS VISITED STRONGHOLDS AND BUNKERS AT THE COASTAL FRONT," THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JS338PEW

A163

BY ALTON BLAKESLEE

JUL 10 1943

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE STAFF

ITALY--LAND OF THE UNHAPPY WARRIOR WHO ONCE DREAMED OF A PROUD EMPIRE--FOR MONTHS HAS TREMBLED UNDER THE SHADOW OF ALLIED INVASION, AND WORKED FEVERISHLY TO THROW UP POWERFUL DEFENSES. SICILY HAS BEEN ONE OF HER MAIN BULWARKS AGAINST ANY SEABORNE FOE.

LONG BEFORE THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN BEGAN ITS FINAL DEBACLE, MUSSOLINI WITH GERMAN AID AND PERHAPS EVEN SUPERVISION WAS HASTILY BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS ALL ALONG ITALY'S 2,000-MILE PENINSULAR COASTLINE, AND TURNING THE ISLANDS OF SICILY, SARDINIA AND OCCUPIED CORSICA INTO AIR-SEA FORTRESSES, THE WHILE WITH A WORRIED EYE UPON THE FINAL AXIS STAND FOR TIME IN AFRICA.

EVEN THEN ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS HAD ALREADY BEGUN THE PRELUDE TO INVASION, POUNDING CEASELESSLY AT ITALIAN AIRFIELDS AND NAVAL BASES AND FACTORIES TO BLEED HER ARTERIES OF WAR.

TO RESIST ATTACK, ITALY IS HEAVILY DEPENDENT UPON GERMAN HELP, AND THOUSANDS OF NAZI TROOPS AND HUNDREDS OF GERMAN PLANES AND MACHINES HAVE TAKEN UP BATTLE STATIONS ON ITALIAN SOIL TO TRY TO PREVENT ANY CRACK IN THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

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ITALY HERSELF, COMPETENT SOURCES ESTIMATE, HAS 60 TO 70 DIVISIONS UNDER ARMS, 30 OF THEM STATIONED RECENTLY IN THE BALKANS AND THE DODECANESE ISLANDS. HER THREE ARMORED DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN LOST IN LIBYA AND TUNISIA ALONG WITH MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE. SHE IS REPORTED TO HAVE ABOUT 2,000 AIRPLANES, BUT THEY ARE NOT OF EQUAL CLASS WITH ALLIED AIRCRAFT, AND HER AIRPOWER HAS BEEN CLOSELY INTEGRATED WITH THE GERMAN AIRFORCE. THAT MEANS THAT ITALY COULD NOT ORGANIZE QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY FOR AERIAL WAR IF GERMANY DESERTED HER AND LEFT HER PARTNER TO FIGHT ALONE.

DESPITE FEARFUL SEA LOSSES, ITALY IS ESTIMATED STILL TO HAVE FOUR BATTLESHIPS, 20 CRUISERS, 60 DESTROYERS, AND 60 TO 100 SUBMARINES.

IN GIRDING FOR DEFENSE, MUCH OF THE ITALIAN---AND ALLIED--- ATTENTION WAS CONCENTRATED UPON THE ISLAND OUTPOSTS FLANKING ANY SEA APPROACH TO THE MAINLAND OF ITALY. UPON SICILY AND SARDINIA WITH THEIR AIRFIELDS AND NAVAL BASES MUSSOLINI PINNED MUCH OF HIS HOPE FOR DEFEAT OF AN INVASION THRUST. SOME STRATEGISTS ARGUED THAT THE ALLIES WOULD HAVE TO REDUCE THEM OR AT LEAST ONE OF THEM FIRST, PERHAPS BY PARACHUTIST ATTACK, BEFORE ITALY PROPER COULD BE INVADED SUCCESSFULLY.

SICILY, A BULWARK LYING BETWEEN ITALY AND TUNISIA, WAS TRANSFORMED INTO A HUGE AIRDROME, AND EVERY TOWN, BY FASCIST ACCOUNT, WAS

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NOT SEEN

MADE "A FORT." CIVILIANS AND SOME ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES WERE EVACUATED TO THE MAINLAND, AND SUCH MAJOR BASES AS MESSINIA, PALERMO, CATANIA AND TRAPANI ALONG SICILY'S 600-MILE COASTLINE WERE HEAVILY FORTIFIED.

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SARDINIA TO THE NORTHWEST WAS STRENGTHENED WITH BIG GUNS, UNDERGROUND FUEL AND STORAGE CHAMBERS, WITH NEW AIR BASES, AND LIKEWISE WAS PRONOUNCED AN AREA OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. THIS ISLAND, 160 MILES LONG BY 68 WIDE, OFFERS EASIER CONQUEST THAN SICILY, AND HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES AND THE RAF BEGAN DEVOTING EARLY ATTENTION TO IT AND ITS PRINCIPAL BASES AT CAGLIARI AND LA MADDALENA.

SMALLER CORSICA, TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH, ALSO WAS MADE AN ISLAND FORT TO PROTECT THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE AND ITALY'S LIGURIAN COAST.

ALONG THAT VULNERABLE, COASTAL SOUTHERN EXPOSURE OF FRANCE AND ITALY THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS ERECTED A REDOUBTABLE BARRIER OF PILL-BOXES AND CASEMATES, AND EXTENDED THE STUDDED LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS DOWN THE BROKEN COASTLINE OF THE FASCIST MAINLAND TO ITALY'S TOE. THIS PENINSULAR COASTLINE IS NATURALLY FORMIDABLE IN VAST STRETCHES, WITH STEEP MOUNTAINS RISING FROM THE SHORES, AND WITH FEW GOOD HARBORS AND BEACHES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INVASION TOEHOLD.

REPORTS FROM A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE IN THE SPRING SAID THE GERMANS WERE BUILDING A FENCE OF FORTIFICATIONS ACROSS ITALY FROM SPEZIA, NAVAL BASE ON THE WESTERN COAST, THROUGH BOLOGNA TO RAVENNA ON THE ADRIATIC, THUS INDICATING THAT SOUTHERN ITALY MIGHT BE ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS FOR A MAIN STAND IN THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTH.

KNOCKING ITALY OUT OF THE WAR AND SLICING OFF THIS WEAKER MEMBER OF THE AXIS WOULD GO FAR TOWARD ACHIEVING EUROPEAN VICTORY. ITALY WITH HER LONG BACKBONE OF THE APPENINES AND NORTHERN ALPINE BARRIER OFFERS NO DIRECT INVASION ROUTE TO GERMANY EXCEPT THROUGH THE FORMIDABLE BRENNER PASS. BUT CONQUEST OF ITALY WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES A SPRINGBOARD FOR INVASION OF THE BALKANS, OR OF SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND IT WOULD SUPPLY CLOSER BASES FOR PULVERIZING AIR ATTACKS UPON GERMAN INDUSTRY.

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A CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS LEAVES ONLY A NARROW STRIP ALONG THE NORTH COAST, AND THE ENTIRE SOUTHEASTERN SECTION IS NOT ONLY MOUNTAINOUS EXCEPT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SYRACUSE,
BUT WOULD BRING THE WAVES OF ASSAULT TROOPS UNDER THE THREAT OF AXIS AIR ATTACK FROM BASES IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE ROCKY NATURE OF THE ENTIRE ISLAND, AND THE CONCENTRATION OF THE POPULATION--ESTIMATED TO TOTAL 4,000,000--IN TOWNS WHICH THE AXIS IS REPORTED TO HAVE FORTIFIED STRONGLY INDICATE THAT THE INVASION FORCES MAY FIND THEIR PATH BITTERLY CONTESTED.

A LANDING AT PALERMO COULD HARDLY BE FOLLOWED BY AN ADVANCE INLAND FROM THAT AREA BECAUSE OF THE HIGH AND RUGGED MOUNTAINS, BUT IT WOULD GIVE THE ALLIED FORCES THE USE OF THE ISLAND'S FINEST HARBOR.

MARSALA, THE ONLY PORT OF ANY SIZE ON THE WEST COAST, IS SHALLOW--VESSELS OF MORE THAN 18 FEET DRAFT CANNOT ENTER IT.
THIS, HOWEVER, WAS THE SCENE OF THE LAST INVASION OF THE ISLAND, WHEN THE ITALIAN LIBERATOR GARIBALDI CAME ASHORE IN 1860 WITH A SMALL FORCE.

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AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON JUL 10 1943

ASSUMING THAT SIGNFICANT NATIONAL HOLIDAYS HAVE PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE EVEN IN THE EYES OF HARD-HEADED MILITARY FOLK - AND THEY HAVE - AXIS INVASION NERVES SHOULD BE ON EDGE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 14, IS BASTILLE DAY. FOR 154 YEARS THAT HAS BEEN THE DATE SYMBOL OF THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE; THE DAY FRENCHMEN HAVE SALUTED AS AMERICANS DO THE FOURTH OF JULY.

NO DAY IN ALL THE YEAR COULD BE MORE FITTING FOR A BEGINNING TO BE MADE FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT UPON THE GRIM BUSINESS OF LIBERATING FRANCE AGAIN FROM TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION. NO DAY COULD SO APPEAL TO FRENCH AND AMERICAN HEARTS ALIKE AS SANCTIFIED BY THEIR FAITH IN GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

WITHIN SIGHT ALMOST OF WASHINGTON WHERE NEW PLANS FOR FRENCH LIBERATION ARE BEING BREWED IN CONFERENCES WITH GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, THE GREAT KEY OF THE BASTILLE IS ENSHRINED AMONG THE MEMENTOS OF THE FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT AT MOUNT VERNON. IT WAS PRESENTED TO WASHINGTON BY THE LIBERTY LOVING PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

THEY HAD SMASHED OPEN THAT DARK FORTRESS PRISON OF MONARCHIAL RULE IN FRANCE, THE BASTILLE, THE SAME YEAR, 1789, THAT HAD SEEN WASHINGTON SCORN A CROWN TO ACCEPT THE FREELY TENDERED OFFICE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AT THE CALL OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. NOTHING WITHIN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE SO TESTIFIED TO THEIR FAITH IN THE EXPERIMENT IN FREE DEMOCRACY A-BORNING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AS THEIR PASSING OF

OF THAT ALL BUT HOLY TOKEN OF THEIR OWN YEARNING FOR LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

AXIS INVADERS ARE WELL AWARE OF THAT. NEXT WEEK AS THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE, STIRRED TO HIGH HOPE BY THE BELL, BIGGEST THUNDER OF BATTLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE DEVASTATING RUMBLE OF ALLIED BOMB BLASTING OVER THE ISLAND OUTPOSTS OF ILL-OMENED ITALY, KEEP TRYST ANEW WITH BRAVE MEMORIES THEIR AXIS WARDERS WILL BE ALERT EVERYWHERE FOR UPRISINGS.

THEY WILL BE ALERT, TOO, ALL ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORE LINE FOR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INVASION THRUSTS THEY KNOW ARE COMING BUT NOT WHEN OR JUST WHERE. JUL 10 1943

WHAT IS BEING TRIED OUT OVER THE ITALIAN ISLANDS IS A CONCEPT OF AVIATION'S FUNCTIONS IN COMBINED OPERATIONS WHOLLY DIFFERENT FROM THE GERMAN TECHNIQUE. IT HAS DICTATED AMERICAN COMBAT PLANE CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND, TO

LESSER EXTENT, BRITISH PRACTICE.

SUPPORT AVIATION, THAT ELEMENT OF AIR POWER ASSIGNED TO HELP GROUND FORCES REACH THEIR OBJECTIVES WITH MINIMUM CASUALTIES, DOES NOT IN THE AMERICAN CONCEPTION, MEAN DIVE BOMBING CLOSE OVER THE HEADS ADVANCING TROOPS. IT MEANS PRELIMINARY CONCENTRATED ATTACK FIRST TO SWEEP ENEMY PLANES OUT OF THE AIR, WRECK OR EVEN OCCUPY ITS ADVANCE FIELDS, BLAST AT ALL ROUTES OR AVENUES BY WHICH ENEMY GROUND REINFORCEMENTS COULD BE RUSHED UP TO THE ZONE OF ATTACK, DESTROY SUPPLY AND MUNITION DUMPS.

THAT IS WHAT IS NOW GOING ON OVER SICILY AND SARDINIA. HOW FAR THIS PRELIMINARY AIR SOFTENING-UP PROCESS IS TO BE CARRIED CAN

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ONLY BE CONJECTURED. IT IS QUITE CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE PANTELLERIA RESULTS HAVE ALREADY INFLUENCED THE PLANS OF GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND HIS STAFF, PERHAPS LED TO SOME DEFERMENT OF PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED INVASION DATES WHILE THE EFFICACY OF AIR POWER TO PAVE THE WAY FOR MAJOR AMPHIBIAN EXPEDITIONS AND GREATLY CUT THE CASUALTY POTENTIAL IS TRIED OUT FULLY.

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ATTACK IS OPENED WITH SUCCESSFUL FIGHT FOR BEACHES

Initial Enemy Resistance Is Broken in Three-Hour Clash.

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ALLIES MOVE INLAND

Reinforcements and Great Amount of Equipment, Supplies Put Ashore.

WARSHIPS SHELL ISLAND

Vessels Move Across Mediterranean Unhampered by Air or Sea Raids.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 10 — (AP) The Allied forces invading Sicily landed along 100 miles of the big island's southeast coast, overcame enemy resistance in three hours, and 90 minutes later began advancing inland under a powerful aerial cover, Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced triumphantly tonight.

An Allied communique officially pronounced the opening blow at Europe a success.

Hitting the precipitous southeastern coast, the Allied troops appeared to be aiming northward along the coast to isolate the major ferry terminals linking Sicily with the Italian mainland.

Success Assured

"By 6 a. m. this morning," said the first detailed official account, "enemy opposition had been countered and the success of all landings was already assured."

The mighty invasion armada first struck the coast at 3 a. m.

The warships of six United Nations, stretching for miles over the Mediterranean, turned the muzzles of their guns shoreward and fired the first terrific blast against the Italian-German fortress.

"By 7:30 a. m." the communique said, "our troops were advancing and our artillery was being put ashore."

"Fighting continues and more troops, with their guns, vehicles, stores and equipment, are being landed by the royal and U. S. navies."

A dispatch from Noland Norgaard, Associate Press correspondent at an Allied command post, said the initial landings were made without the loss of any ships. Neither submarine nor aerial attacks were encountered in the push across the sea to Sicily.

Crucial Tests Remain

Veteran military observers here were elated at the news but warned: "It's much too early for unlimited optimism." They said the crucial tests still were ahead — when the enemy counterattacks. Enemy counterblows, although not reported up to late tonight, are expected at any moment.

(Many "splendidly equipped" American and British parachute troops were dropped behind Axis positions in Sicily, the Rome radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by NBC. The Italian station declared that they landed in well-fortified areas and either were wiped out or captured. There has been no Allied statement on the use of parachute troops.)

One returning airman—of the hundreds also aloft during the assault—compared the naval salvoes to "a valcanic eruption," said the entire ocean path to Sicily was clogged with Allied shipping of all kinds, and declared that the enemy's air power appeared to be paralyzed.

May Sweep Along Coast

The direction of the Allied land attack, and the quick landing of motor vehicles and artillery suggested this strategy:

A northward movement along the eastern coast of Sicily toward the big ports of Syracuse, Catania and finally Messina. The latter is only [illegible] from the Italian mainland across the Messina strait. A good 90-mile-long coastal road runs between Syracuse in the south and Messina in the north.

A spearhead driven along this coast would seal off Sicily from Italian mainland arsenals and make it ripe for quicker conquest.

The Allied communique did not state how much resistance was met, but indicated that a considerable number of troops and much equipment already had been put ashore during the day.

One airman said that at one point the American troops who jumped [illegible] apparently did not encount[illegible]y enemy gunfire, told o[illegible]g the Americ[illegible]

ploy, ready for action. "After a brief pause they moved on ahead," he said.

Little Loss in Landing

(The landing was effected "without serious loss," said Edward Gilling, representing the combined British press, in an Algiers dispatch).

This triumphant news came at the end of a day of official silence which had shrouded the outcome of this most delicate part of an operation which opens the battle of Europe.

Other offensives may be in the offing.

Under cover of the big guns of the British and American navies, which laid down a terrific bombardment, the shock troops of three nations swarmed ashore to successfully pave the way for thousands of their comrades crouched in landing barges out to sea.

Land on 100-Mile Line

Tonight's communique said of the area of the assault:

"The many beaches and landing places used for these first assaults extended over a distance of 100 miles."

This approximated about two-thirds of the southern Sicilian coast, but there was no official word on all the precise areas invaded.

Royal Indian, Dutch, Polish and Greek naval units aided the 90-mile strike across the Mediterranean, herding the invasion barges into shore and shattering the enemy's first line of defenses with a concentrated fire.

Hundreds of Allied planes patrolled over the beachheads, and attacked "the few airdromes still being used by the enemy." Roads and communications throughout Sicily also were battered by the American and British airmen.

It was stated officially that both infantry and aerial operations were "proceeding according to plan."

The Allied airmen met only negligible opposition, it was said officially.

This meant that Axis fighters and bombers—among the most feared weapons in an operation of this type—had been kept away effectively from the landing points where heavy equipment was being unloaded.

No mention was made in the official bulletin of the degree of resistance met by the invading Allies. Large Italian forces are known to be on the island, including supply service and headquarters troops.

Nazi Troops on Island

The Germans, too, have been steadily building up their ranks on this key 10,000-mile-square island which, once conquered, can provide the base for punishing air blows on all Italian armament and rail centers. It also would serve as a springboard for another short amphibious push into Italy which is separated from the northeastern tip of Sicily by only several miles of water.

This brilliant first day of invasion, going off like clockwork, promised a chance for ever greater successes for the khaki spearhead driving into the European fortress.

The American, British and Canadian assault forces are veterans of the fighting in Tunisia and Libya.

They successfully scaled some of the precipitous and rocky coastal shoulders back from the beaches to fan out and secure their beachheads.

Overhead screamed the shells of the naval guns, tearing up roadways along which the Italians and Germans must bring up their counter forces.

Reinforcements Arrive

Seamen of the United Nations aided in the debarkment of artillery and other heavy weapons for this unique operation, and also landed the waves of reinforcements.

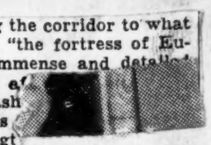
Allied naval strength appeared to guarantee that over the sea the supply lines to the invasion army would be kept open at all costs, as it had battered the enemy coastal batteries over which the Allied troops swarmed at three o'clock this morning.

They landed in the early hours before the dawn—landed on what is politically and actually Italy itself—in the grandest amphibious attack in history, springing from shallow vessels that had been cast out from the convoys lying just offshore, struggling with heavy packs up the harsh and rocky coastline and fighting then through the sharp and bloody jungles of enemy barbed wire and gun pits toward the inland objectives.

Among the first of these objectives were Sicily's ten major airfields—bases for the Nazis, as well as the Italians—at the throat of the Mediterranean.

It was an operation in many respects without precedent in all the story of martial men—an operation of many a red and blue and varied banner; covered over by airmen from every part of the English-speaking world, carried forward under the thin, proud and glistening guns of English and American ships of the fleet, thrust home by dogged and sweating infantry marshalled here from across half the circle of the world.

General Eisenhower sent them forward—the forces of liberation now assaulting the corridor to what the Nazis call "the fortress of Europe"—after immense and detailed planning and a crushing smash Sicily's sources military strengt ers, fighter bo alike.



Big Drive Reported Going Along On Schedule

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London, July 10 (AP)—The Rome radio said in a broadcast tonight that very violent fighting still was going on in Sicily. It gave no details. The broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

By Daniel De Luce

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 10—Allied armies invaded Sicily today and with warplanes and warships in support, battled through coastal mine fields, barbed wire and gun emplacements in an effort to consolidate bridgeheads for the second European front.

American, British and Canadian forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command struck from landing barges by night, opening the big push they had awaited since they cleared North Africa of the Axis two months ago. American and British warships formed part of the invasion spearhead.

(An Algiers broadcast at 6 P. M. —Noon Eastern Wartime—recorded in London by Reuters, said: "Everything is going according to plan.")

Swarms of Allied bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters—engaged only yesterday in the final massive blows of an aerial offensive that had rocked Sicilian targets for weeks—roared across the Mediterranean Narrows at dawn and formed an aerial umbrella for the fighting men aground.

U. S. Warships Help

The British navy carried the main burden of transporting the military forces to the island and guarding supply lines from African base, but some United States warships sailed with the invasion fleet, it was disclosed.

General Eisenhower was believed by observers to have drawn on veteran units of the Tunisian campaign for a share of the invasion force, but the presence of the Canadians, who were last officially reported in Britain, may have surprised the Axis.

Zero Hour 3 A. M.

The zero hour of invasion was 3 A. M. (9 o'clock Eastern Wartime last night.)

(Axis broadcasts said the Allies, spearheaded by parachute units and strongly supported by sea and air, landed on both the southern and eastern coasts of the bomb-battered island which is a segment of metropolitan Italy. The Italian high command said "Axis armed forces are decisively counter-attacking."

(A German dispatch implied that the invasion was mounted from Malta and Pantelleria, saying the heaviest of the Allied concentrations between Gibraltar and Cyprus had been observed at those islands in the Sicilian Strait.)

Naval Guns Cover Landing

Naval bombardments covered the snub-nosed, shallow-draft landing vessels as they slipped from convoys a mile or more offshore and headed for the rocky, precipitous coast.

Through wire and hot machine-gun fire the Allied forces cut out their bridgeheads and then, with hardly a moment's pause, began battering their way toward the interior of the island.

Ten Air Bases At Stake

Official details of the first phase of the invasion were expected to be issued later.

Ten major air bases of Sicily are among the military prizes immediately at stake in the Allied invasion.

As many as 300 enemy aircraft once rose from these fields in a single day to dispute the Allied challenge for air domination, but continued raids trimmed that number considerably.

(London quarters said the Italian communique's report that the landing parties struck at southern and eastern coasts suggested two zones of operation might be the large Catania plain and the Anapo plain.

Most Favorable Areas

(The Anapo plain lies southwest of Syracuse. The Catania plain centers about the port of the same name forty miles off the toe of the Italian boot. It is one of the most favorable areas on the island, which is ridged from east to west by mountains.

(The southern wing of the invasion may have to depend on beaches as supply inlets for a while, since the five best harbors—Trapani, Palermo, Messina, Catania and Syracuse—are all on the other coasts. Licata is suitable only for small vessels and Gela provides anchorage only.)

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Axis Boasts Mobile Reserves

The Axis in the past has boasted of mobile reserves kept at central points to be hurled into any threatened breach in Hitler's "fortress of Europe." In connection with this, Reuters in a report from North Africa to London said the Axis rushed heavy reinforcements from southern Italy across the Messina Strait last night to meet the invaders.

Close friends say General Eisenhower has always considered an amphibious attack the toughest problem a general could face because the weather was added to all other uncertainties. But the weather in the western Mediterranean proved favorable.

Competent military strategists said that in an amphibious invasion the first three days—not the first three hours—are the critical period. The physical act of getting troops ashore is a lesser phase, they say, and the success or failure of the whole attempt really depends on deepening of bridgeheads so services of supply and airfields can be established behind the fighting men.

The Italians, for the first time since World War I have been forced on the soil of their native land. Whether this would stiffen their courage and induce them to surpass their record in Africa was a question which only further combat could answer.

15 Enemy Planes Downed

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's Northwest African Air Forces destroyed fifteen enemy planes in combat yesterday and lost ten.

The United States Liberators of the Middle East Command, which blasted targets on Crete as well as Sicily, accounted for five enemy fighters and damaged five others while losing one.

The heavy-hitting strategic air force again concentrated on Gerbini, while the tactical air arm raided the fields at Sciacca, Biscari, Milo and Cancatti.

Informs Occupied Countries.

Gen. Eisenhower, the American commander in chief of this first major land blow to crush enemy Europe, informed the peoples of the occupied and enemy countries of the attack in a statement read from the Algiers radio.

The announcer followed up the statement with these dramatic words:

"The battle of Africa is over; the battle of Europe has begun."

Gen. Eisenhower's message to the French said:

"The United Nations armed forces have today launched an offensive against Sicily.

"It is the first stage in the liberation of the European continent. I call on the French people to remain calm and not to allow themselves to be deceived by false rumors which the enemy might circulate.

"When the hour of action strikes we will let you know. Until then help us by following our instructions. That is to say, be calm, keep calm, conserve your strength. We repeat: When the hour of action strikes we'll let you know."

BIG AIR UMBRELLA GUARDS TROOPS AS THEY POUR ASHORE

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Sky Filled with Aircraft During Landing of Allied Ground Units.

FEW AXIS PLANES SEEN

Fliers Describe Historic Scenes as Drive Against Island Begins.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 10—(AP) Allied heavy, medium and fighter bombers attacked roads and communications throughout invaded Sicily and operations were proceeding according to plan, it was announced officially tonight.

A communique, the first air bulletin to be issued for the entire Mediterranean command, said the bombers continued attacks against the "few airdromes still being used by the enemy" on the island.

Meanwhile, the first reports came from aviators who were over the beaches of Sicily at the moment when the landings were taking place and returned to their bases to give sharp descriptions of the scene.

Lieut. James J. Armstrong of Muskogee, Okla., said John A. Doughboy was sure doing a job over there this morning."

Planes Fill the Skies

The flying eye-witness said "hundreds of aircraft" filled the sky with thunder as the invasion barges nosed into the sandy shore. Allied airplanes were patrolling "in strength," the aviator said, and only negligible opposition was encountered.

This meant that the Axis fighters and bombers, one of the most feared weapons in an operation of this type, were effectively kept away from the landing force during the critical hours.

Col. Samuel J. Gormley, Jr., of Alhambra, Calif., one of the group commanders, said "The coastal waters of Sicily were black with invasion barges and supporting naval craft. All the water between Sicily and Tunisia was as full of ships shuttling back and forth as San Francisco harbor in the good old days before the ferries."

Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Thomas of Pomona, Calif., also a group commander to whom the job of covering the invasion was his 50th mission, said, "It seemed to be coordinated and going along smoothly."

Men Crowd onto Beaches

Describing the actual landings, Capt. Roscoe Johnson of Chicago, Ill., a pilot, said, "It looked like a million flies crawling in on the beaches. It was a really beautiful sight."

Second Lieut. Donald Justier of Saint Albans, N. Y., added "The ships came rolling up in waves and our boys were simply pouring over the beaches. It is hard to see how the Italians could do much

(Continued on Page Two)

fighting with so many aircraft pounding them from above."

The majority of the pilots covering the powerful forces that went ashore reported they encountered few fighters and light anti-aircraft fire.

Reconnaissance photographs of Axis strong points were brought back by Lieut. Armstrong, and inside of an hour they had been developed and studied and a group of pilots, flying the new American A-36 fighter-bomber, were taking off to attack them.

Three Trains Hit

Lieut.-Col. John A. Stevens of Laramie, Wyo., reported seeing direct hits on a locomotive and two trains during his fighter-bomber sweep and it is known that another 40-car train received square hits.

The fighter bombers also accomplished their assignments without interference from enemy fighters.

A Marauder pilot, 2nd Lieut. Nathaniel B. Robins of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., described the scene as the invasion fleet swept in toward shore as "the biggest thing I've ever seen."

"There seemed to be at least 40 miles of boats of all sizes out there in the sea," he said. "On the edges were the destroyers zig-zagging and in the middle were invasion barges followed by merchant ships. The great mass of craft clogged the sea in a solid path."

First Lieut. Guay F. Dore of Monson, Me., a Navigator, said "We were just coming home from a raid on Sicily when we saw the naval force. It was lined up in battle order and it seemed to extend all over the Mediterranean. It stood out just like a big group of islands.

"Just after we passed over it the whole naval force opened fire and it seemed like a volcanic eruption."

Planes Fly Into Night

Scores of Allied pilots took off in the darkness in order to provide an air shield for the landings or to continue the attack on the islands and airdromes. Some were assigned to reconnaissance and many "went hunting," cannonading and strafing any target that appeared.

They left their bases roaring down improvised flare paths lined with empty gasoline tins in which a gasoline-soaked cloth was burning.

Again it was the same powerful force that struck some of the heaviest blows at those Axis airdromes from which fighters were still rising. They went back to the familiar target of Gerbini.

Fortress crews said they saw only two enemy fighters and they gave the big B-17s a wide berth.

All the statements of the returning airmen seemed to agree—the Axis airpower was largely neutralized, at least during the critical hours when the troops were coming ashore and the tremendous armada of their supply ships was potentially within the range of Axis bombers.

Observers' views coincided with the belief that the powerful aircover contributed heavily to the success of the operation.

Fading light on the night preceding "D" day brought no interruption in the pulverizing bombings that had started a week ago.

What was officially described as "one of the biggest formations of R.A.F. Wellingtons ever to leave North Africa" smashed at Sicily's seacoast towns, forts and strong points. Wave after wave of the big bombers kept pounding and blasting the same targets up until almost the moment that the first troops were wading into shore.

Slightly ahead of the landing barges were large groups of R.A.F. Bostons, South African Bostons and Baltimores and American Mitchells. Their mission was almost identical with that of the Wellingtons. The Mitchells alone headed inland to attack Castelvetrano airfield, the others launched their bombs at towns and road systems.

In one of the few cases where determined enemy air resistance was encountered it was very serious for four Warhawks escorting Mitchells. More than 20 Messerschmitt-109s jumped the quartet but they managed to shoot their way out, destroying two German fighters.

Thousands Take Big Part In Invasion

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London, July 10 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Washington said today that "all indications here support the belief that General Eisenhower is making his first extensive use of glider-borne troops to overcome bitter resistence in Sicily."

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 10—The greatest assault force Canada ever has assembled as such went into action today on the shores of Sicily with American and British troops.

There was no immediate announcement of the exact size of this section of the Allied battering ram. Russ Munro, Canadian Press correspondent, said, however, in a delayed dispatch written in England as the fighters embarked, that "thousands and thousands of Canadian and British troops rolled to the docksides." Transmission of the dispatch was forbidden until today by censorship.

First Action Since Dieppe

It was the first time the Canadians had been in battle formation since the attack on Dieppe last August, and it gave them an opportunity to avenge the losses suffered there.

The Allied headquarters communique announcing the start of the invasion was the first public mention that Canadian troops had moved into the Mediterranean, although it was reported yesterday that Canadian Wellington bombers were in action there.

For three years the Canadians have formed a major part of the forces guarding Britain, and during every day of that time they have trained for the day they would jump into Europe.

If ever troops could be classed as experts at coastal assault, these men could so qualify.

That impression long had been so general that virtually everyone had been saying the Canadians would spearhead the invasion when it came.

Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. MacNaughton, Canadian army commander, prepared his men for just such an eventually. The difficult lessons of the Dieppe raid were used as a guide and combined operations went a long way toward developing new tactics.

Troops Trained Through Winter.

London, July 10 (A .P.).—Announcement that Canadian troops participated in the invasion of Sicily by Allied forces today followed by but a day the announcement that Canadian Wellington bomber squadrons had been shifted to the Mediterranean area.

Canadian troops had been primed through the winter around British shores in the latest assault tactics. Preparations for movement of these men from Britain were known to be proceeding for several weeks.

There was every indication that the presence of Canadians in the offensive had caught the Axis by surprise for they had not been mentioned in any of the long stream of Axis broadcasts which made assorted forecasts anent the invasion zero hour.

STRONG FORCE OF CANADIANS USED IN ATTACK

MacKenzie King Praises the Dominion Troops in Announcing Invasion.

REVIEWS SERVICE RECORD

Says Role of Britain's Defenders Was Thrust Upon Them After Dunkirk.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, in a statement made in Ottawa early today and distributed here, declared that the "war for liberation of the conquered and enslaved countries of Europe has just entered upon a new and vital phase" with the Allied invasion of Sicily.

"Armed forces of Britain, the United States and Canada are now in the forefront of an attack which has, as its objective the unconditional surrender of Italy and Germany," he said.

"All Canada will be justifiably proud to know that units of the Canadian Army are a part of the Allied force engaged in this attack.

"A communique just received reports that early in the morning of July 10, which has already dawned in Europe, Allied forces, under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, began landing operations in Sicily. The landings were preceded by air attack. Allied naval forces escorted the assault forces and bombarded the coast defenses during the assault.

Praises Canadians.

"After Dunkirk, the Canadian army became a living shield of defense against the threatened invasion of Britain. When the British Expeditionary Force which survived Dunkirk reached England's shores it had lost large numbers of men, and practically all its weapons, munitions and equipment. Almost the only land forces in the United Kingdom, at that time equipped to meet an invader, was the first Canadian division.

"The role of defenders of Britain was thrust in this way upon the Canadians. As successive divisions and reinforcements crossed the Atlantic from Canada, they were fitted into that role. For three years since, the Canadian army in Britain has helped to maintain the security of the world's citadel of freedom.

"This has been in accordance with the strategy planned by those who have had the supreme direction of the war. The news we have received marks for Canada the beginning of a new phase of the war."

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Liberator Waves Sm... Sicily 'Nerve Center'

going to work ... says, "Th...

JUL 11 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, July 10—Striking at Sicily and Crete in waves nearly one hundred strong, American Liberator bombers yesterday smashed the general headquarters and "nerve center of Axis Sicilian defense forces" at Taormina in a mighty pre-invasion blow, a United States communique said today.

In an unusual description of bomb havoc, the bulletin from the United States Ninth Air Force declared that the target area in Taormina on the east coast of Sicily was "reduced to rubble and left in smoke and flame."

Headquarters Demolished

"The San Domenico Hotel, in which the general headquarters was housed, and the general postoffice, in which were concentrated all telephone, telegraph and other communications facilities, were completely demolished by a concentration of direct hits.

"Wreckage and debris were thrown high in the air and huge fires broke out. Bursts were also seen on railway tracks."

In the busiest day they have had, the Liberators based in the Middle East rained approximately 275,000 pounds of high explosives on the Comiso airdrome in Sicily, and also visited the Maleme airdrome in Crete.

One Bomber Missing

Large numbers of enemy planes were believed to have been destroyed on the ground at Maleme. There was heavy fighter opposition over the Crete base, but American gunners accounted for five enemy pursuits for certain and damaged five more.

One American bomber was missing from all the day's operations.

A fire was started near fuel installations at the Comiso airdrome, an earlier communique from Middle East headquarters said. It reported one stick of bombs fell on the field's main runways and others around hangars and in dispersal areas.

Aircraft Seen Burning

"An uncounted number of enemy aircraft was seen burning on the ground," at Comiso, the United States communique said.

Smoke and clouds obscured full observation of results at Maleme airdrome, the largest in Crete, it added.

The Northwest African air forces, paving the way for Allied landings in Sicily by heavy bombing, encountered increased enemy fighter opposition and shot down fifteen enemy planes. Others destroyed on the ground. The Allies lost ten planes.

All Types Participate

All types of bombers and fighters in the North Africa air force participated in the day's attacks. The strategic air force concentrated on Gerbini airfield and its satellite land strips while the tactical forces bombed Sciacca, Biscari, Milo and Cancatti.

A-36 fighter-bombers were over Sicily all day bombing and strafing communications, troop concentrations and scoring direct hits on coastal batteries.

Gen. Guzzoni Leads Defense

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[By the Associated Press]

London, July 10—An Italian general in Sicily apparently leads the defense of that island against the Allied invasion, military sources said today, with two German field Marshals possibly sharing in the general command from the mainland of Italy.

Italian forces in Sicily are commanded by Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, 74, who led Italian troops in the Albanian campaign of 1939.

He was appointed Under Secretary of the War Ministry and Vice-Chief of Army Staff in November, 1940, when Mussolini shook up his government in an effort to cover the humiliation of Italian reverses in the war with Greece. He resigned both appointments six months later.

Strict Disciplinarian

Formerly Vice-Governor of Eritrea, Guzzoni is reputed to be an able officer and one of the strictest of disciplinarians.

The two German officers mentioned most often in connection with Italy's defenses are Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring and Field Marshal Baron von Richthofen.

Only four days ago both were reported by the German radio to have been sent to southern Italy to cope with the increasingly violent Allied air attacks.

Kesselring Removal

Soviet reports last November said Kesselring had been dismissed as air chief in the Mediterranean for failure to foresee the Allied invasion of North Africa. He was first put in command of the German air force in Sicily in March, 1942.

With Richthofen, he directed German aerial operations during the battle of Britain and earlier played an important role in the Polish and French campaigns. Richthofen was sent to Russia in 1941.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been reported in command of German troops in southern France, but there is nothing to indicate that he is again matching wits in the Sicilian campaign with Allied forces which brought disaster upon his armies i Tunisia.

FIERCE RESISTANCE TO SICILY ATTACK REPORTED BY AXIS

Nazis Prepare People for Loss of All Mediterranean Islands.

LONDON, July 10.—(AP) Fierce fighting in Sicily, where American, British and Canadian troops smashed ashore early today, was reported tonight by Axis broadcasts while the Nazi press prepared the people for the loss of all of Italy's Mediterranean islands before the summer's end.

As expected, the long-awaited blow at southern Europe sent the Axis propaganda machine into frenzied action. Nazi propagandists belittled the importance of the invasion and insisted that it came as no surprise to them.

Tell of Defense Measures

At the same time, however, the Berlin radio clogged the air waves with broadcasts telling of elaborate preparations for Sicily's defense and declaring that Germany and Italy are facing the threat with confidence that the Allies will not realize their aims.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Transocena's military correspondent, said in a dispatch broadcast by Berlin 12 hours after the invasion that "in all probability the Allied High Command will launch one or several diverting actions against the southern continent of Europe in order to worry Axis powers and force them to split up their forces."

Although 12 hours had elapsed, Capt. Sertorius said it was "hardly possible to form a clear idea of developments" on Sicily but he declared that "heavy fighting is still in progress."

More Landings Hinted

For the time being, the broadcast continued, most of the fighting seems to be going on in the southeastern coastal stretch. "This, however, does not mean that the enemy is actually concentrating his attacks against this sector of Sicily. In fact it is quite possible that further and stronger landing attempts will be made presently against other parts of the island."

Capt. Sertorius, differing somewhat from other Berlin commentators, said there was no tendency on the part of German military circles to underestimate the importance of the Allied thrust.

"The enemy has many useful bases at his disposal in North Africa," he said, "while the enemy navy is holding supremacy in the Mediterranean. Allied air force formations, although having suffered heavy losses lately, are probably still numerically superior to the Axis air force in the Mediterranean.

Large Forces Available

"Furthermore it seems that Anglo-Saxon troops concentrated in North Africa and the Near East are strong enough to permit simultaneous offensive operations against other points of the European southern front."

Not until 1 p. m. (Rome time) were the Italian people told that the triangular island just off the toe of their mainland had been invaded by the Allies.

Then the Rome radio broadcast a brief communique saying only that "violent fighting" was in progress in southeast Sicily after an Allied attack by air forces and parachute troops supported by naval units.

Swiss dispatches meanwhile told of stories appearing in German newspapers which hinted that all of the Italian islands were marked for assault.

Papers appearing before the first announcement of the Sicilian landing expressed a belief that the Allies, instead of making a large scale invasion of Europe, would concentrate on smaller targets, especially the Mediterranean islands, this summer.

400,000 Defending Sicily; Invaders Put at 450,000

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London and Berlin Estimate Opposing Forces —Few Germans Believed Among Foe Facing Eisenhower.

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower has thrown into the invasion of Sicily a formidable force evenly divided between battle-tried American and British units, with a Canadian force moved in since the battle of North Africa.

London sources estimated the Axis forces on Sicily as totaling 400,000 men.

Berlin reports, via Switzerland, gauged Allied strength in the Mediterranean as including 4,000 planes, 2,500 of them in the western central sector, "a considerably strengthened fleet," forty-four infantry divisions and fifteen to twenty armored divisions. In addition, there were parachute troops of two air divisions, smaller armored groups, and two Polish and assorted Czech, Yugoslav and Greek units.

Berlin, according to these advices, believed the Allies would use half of their available troops for invasion while "the others must be left for strong occupation forces in North Africa and the Near East."

Thus, if half the Allied forces were in use against Sicily, at least thirty divisions — involving perhaps 450,000 men—have been thrown into the invasion, together with 2,000 planes and heavy naval support.

Germans Absent.

The following are among the impressions emerging from a round of talks with military men in London:

There is no indication of strong reinforcements of German land forces in Sicily and the Nazis may not make any great fight short of northern Italy. However, the Italians are in Sicily and southern Italy in considerable strength and may fight hard.

The invasion started on a schedule worked out weeks ago and was not moved up by the fresh outbreak of fighting in Soviet Russia.

United States units which were announced as having fought in Tunisia—the First, Ninth and 34th Infantry divisions and the First Armored—may possibly be assumed to be taking part in the offensive.

So far, according to these impressions, it does not appear that the bulk of the American Fifth Army, the British Eighth or French forces are being called upon—so they remain, along with the British Ninth and Tenth as major menaces to other Mediterranean points.

It was assumed that the American Navy participated much more fully in the attack than it did in the latter stages of the Tunisian campaign. Amphibious units trained extensively along the American East Coast were believed to be a substantial part of the American naval contribution.

Italy's Fleet.

The Italian Navy which so far has avoided a major battle is built around three modern battleships of the Littorio class, last reported at La Spezia, and four old but rebuilt and reasonably efficient battleships of the Cavour class, based somewhere east of the Messina Strait. One of these hit in the British air attack on Taranto may still be out of commission. The Italians have no more than one or two of the original seven heavy cruisers left, naval sources said. Light cruisers number six to eight, destroyers probably less than fifty and submarines probably between sixty and eighty.

The combined British and American naval strength was believed adequate to deal with the Italian fleet.

Fighting Back, Rome Says

[By the Associated Press]

[illegible], July 10—The Italian high command announced today that fighting was in progress "along the southeastern coast of Sicily" as the Axis defenders engaged Allied invasion forces spearheaded by parachutists and strong air and sea formations.

The high command communique, broadcast from Rome, was recorded here by the Associated Press.

Along Coastal Strip

"Fighting is in progress along the coastal southern and eastern strip," the communique said in part:

The text of the enemy summary:

"The enemy started last night, with support of strong air and sea formations, and with dropping of parachutist units, the attacks against Italy.

"Axis armed forces are decisively counter-attacking the enemy's action. Fighting is in progress along the coastal southern and eastern strip."

U. S. FIFTH ARMY IN SICILY ACTION

London, July 10 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Washington said today it was presumed there that the bulk of the United States Fifth Army, which has been training in Algeria, was engaged in the Allied invasion of Sicily, along with units of the British First Army.

There was no indication thus far, the Reuters dispatch said, that air-borne troops had been employed.

First reports reaching Washington, the dispatch said, indicated the operations were going according to plan.

MARINES LAND ON SICILY

LONDON, July 10.—(AP) The Algiers radio said in a German language broadcast today summarizing the Allied communique that American Marines were among the landing forces on Sicily. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

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GLIDER TROOPS USED

LONDON, July 10.—(AP) A Reuters dispatch from Washington said today that "all indications here support the belief that Gen. Eisenhower is making the first extensive use of glider-borne troops to overcome bitter resistance in Sicily."

Torpedoes Blast Way in Sicily

The London radio reported yesterday that troops invading Sicily include "engineers who, working in pairs, carry special torpedoes fifteen feet long which are pushed into the barbed-wire defenses to blast a way for the infantry." The Columbia Broadcasting System recorded the broadcast, The Associated Press said.

WAR'S FINAL PHASE OPENING, SAYS FDR

JUL 11 1943

President Hints Invasion of Italy, Double Attack to Free France.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—(AP) President Roosevelt told the world today that the invasion of Sicily means the war against Italy and Germany has entered its final phase with the complete destruction of Nazism and Fascism as the objectives directly ahead.

"I think you can almost say," he declared, "that this action x x x is the beginning of the end."

The chief executive's comments on the historic military development suggested that German forces in France will be attacked both across the channel from Britain and northward from the Mediterranean area.

Hint of Drive on Italy

There was a strong hint, too, of an invasion of Italy although there were no definite commitments in the President's remarks.

Mr. Roosevelt's views on the military situation in Europe, as a result of the latest Allied progress, were given out in two ways. First, his press secretary, Stephen Early, released excerpts from an impromptu talk which the President made last night at a White House dinner honoring the French General Henri Honore Giraud.

A little later, the White House issued the text of a message to Pope Pius XII in which the President assured the leader of the Roman Catholic church that "throughout the period of operations the neutral status of Vatican City as well as of the papal domains throughout Italy will be respected."

Will Destroy Fascism

The message had opened with a reference to the landings in Sicily and a statement by the President that "our soldiers have come to rid Italy of Fascism and all its unhappy symbols, to drive out the Nazi oppressors who are infesting her soil."

The chief executive advised the Pope that in the fighting to come churches and religious institutions would be spared the destructions of war to the extent "that it is within our power."

The recital of events at last night's dinner proved it to be one of the most dramatic state functions held at the executive residence in many a month. Mr. Roosevelt and his guests, French and American military, naval and civilian officials, sat down to dinner about 8:15 p. m., and the affair went routinely until about 9 o'clock. Then Mr. Roosevelt received word that landings actually had been made on Sicily.

The President was sitting with General Giraud on his right and General George C. Marshall, the American chief of staff, on his left. Across the table were Secretary of State Hull, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff; and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet. Possibly no item of news could have been more exciting to these men and no subject more heavily on their minds at that time than the Sicilian operation.

Kept Secret An Hour

But with his sense of the dramatic, Mr. Roosevelt kept his information to himself until the concluding stage of the dinner about 10 p. m., at that time he rose to propose a toast and thrilled his assembled guests with these words:

"I have just had word of the first attack against the soft underbelly of Europe."

At that point the President moved into a very brief description of the invasion of Sicily after pledging his heroes to keep secret all he told them until midnight. This pledge was necessary because simultaneous release times had been fixed for Washington, London and North Africa.

"The operations have begun," the President said. "We won't get definite news until later but the news will be coming in from now on."

Mr. Roosevelt hailed the operation as a outstanding example of carefully accomplished planning and of cooperation between American and British forces. Similar cooperation, he said, has been achieved with the French forces in North Africa.

The operation against Europe's "soft underbelly" has a great many objectives, Mr. Roosevelt declared, although "of course the major objective is the elimination of Germany."

"Last autumn, (when North Africa was invaded)," he went on, "the prime minister of England called it 'the end of the beginning.' I think you can almost say that this action tonight is the beginning of the end."

"We are going to be ashore in a naval sense—a military sense—military. Once there, we have the opportunity of going in different directions and I want to tell General Giraud that we have not forgotten than France is one of the directions.

"One of our prime airs, of course, is the restoration of the people of France and the sovereignty of France. Even if a move is not directed at this moment to France itself, General Giraud can rest assured that the ultimate objective—we will do it and in the best way—is to liberate the people of France, not merely those in the southern part of France but the people in northern France—Paris—and in this whole operation, I should say rightly, that in the enormous planning we have had the complete cooperation of French military and naval forces in North Africa—gradually the opposition has cooled and the older regime is breaking down. We have seen what has happened or is happening at the present moment in Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Would Rearm French

"That is a very major point toward the big objective.

"We haven't won the war yet, but one of the happy things is that with the help of General Giraud we have a unified military situation that goes a long way.

"We want to help rearm those French forces (Early explained the President referred to the forces in North Africa) and to build up the French strength so that when the time comes from a military point of view when we get into France and throw the Germans out, there will be a French army and French ships working with the British and ourselves.

"It is a great symbol that General Giraud is here today that he has come over to talk to us about his military problems, to help toward the same objective that all of the United Nations have—the freedom of France and with it the unity of France."

Spoke Extemperaneously

The President spoke extemporaneously. Early said that the quotations which he gave were on the basis of notes and did not represent the President's complete remarks.

Direct quotations on Giraud's reply were not given out, but Early summarized it in this manner:

The general first thanked the President for support of France and expressed his deep gratitude for the fact that through America's assistance rearmed soldiers of France would have their share in the liberation of their country.

The French leader then lifted his glass, gave his fellow-diners the health of the President and the glory of the United States, and described this country as the great nation through which peace and freedom would be restored.

LONDON CHEERED BY FIRST NEWS OF SICILIAN INVASION

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Attack Is First of Many to Hit Axis, Observers Say.

LONDON, July 10—(AP) The Allies' solid smash into the underbelly of the Axis on Sicily was hailed in London today as the first in a rain of invasion blows designed to batter the enemy to his knees.

Military observers believed that the Allies now are strong enough to drive heavy blows home in swift succession.

"General Eisenhower landed a solid left on Sicily," one military man said, "but his forces there comprise only one of the Allied fists in the Mediterranean. Our right menaces the Balkans and we have other fists in the west, so that the enemy cannot throw everything into countering this punch."

Fierce Fighting Seen

While assuming that the invasion of Sicily will succeed, British and American officers joined in warning against any idea that the island will fall without the fiercest kind of fighting and heavy casualties.

None was willing to predict whether the campaign to subdue Sicily would require weeks or months.

With operational reports still scanty late today, these seemed to emerge as significant facts:

General Eisenhower has struck with what probably is the best trained, best equipped and one of the largest amphibious assault forces ever sent into action.

Face 400,000 Axis Troops

His American, British and Canadian troops are hitting an island strongly defended by a mixed Italian-German force which may total as high as 400,000 men, backed by an unknown number of planes—probably at least several hundred.

It may well be a day or two before the course of battle becomes clearly enough defined to say accurately how it is going.

The vaunted British Eighth army, though well rested, apparently is not in these operations, but is standing by along with the bulk of the American First Army in Algeria and the British Ninth and Tenth armies in Iran and Iraq.

Thus it is assumed that the Allied forces not participating in the attack on Sicily greatly outnumber the present striking force. They remain as major menaces to other Mediterranean points.

Should Hitler and Mussolini decide to make an all-out fight for Sicily and bring in reinforcements from southern Italy or southern France, they would expose those areas to blows from other powerful Allied contingents waiting for the signal to hit.

Similarly, any Axis planes flown in to oppose the assault on Sicily would have to be withdrawn from bomb-scarred western Europe or the Russian front. Military observers doubted Hitler could afford to weaken his aerial forces at either of these points.

While there was no indication that the Mediterranean attack was directly coordinated with the renewal of heavy fighting in Russia, military men agreed that the two campaigns inevitably would complement each other.

More Landings, Heavy Losses Foreseen

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 10—The invasion of Europe now under way through Sicily should not be regarded as "the only landing, nor even as the landing" planned by the Allies, a British observer told correspondents today.

He also warned that "hard and prolonged fighting must be expected against the island's total defense forces, estimated at 400,000.

Deployment of the Allied striking power along the upper coast of North Africa suggested a strong possibility that the assault on Sicily might be accompanied at any moment by coordinated moves elsewhere along the Mediterranean front, it was said.

Allied Strength Undisclosed

This possibility also was strengthened by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's statement in his personal message broadcast to Europe that the "Battle of Europe" had now begun.

The total strength of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean area has never even been suggested by Allied sources.

Axis estimates, however, indicated that a mighty host of at least thirty Allied divisions — perhaps 450,000 troops — had been thrown into the invasion, together with 2,000 planes.

Evenly Divided

London sources pictured the attack as being evenly divided between battle-hardened American and British troops, supported by Canadian forces moved into the Mediterranean since the Battle of Africa ended last June 10.

Sicily's importance, both to Italy and as the gateway to Europe, was emphasized long ago when Garibaldi issued his famous proclamation: "Here we make Italy or we die."

Warned Of Setbacks

London sources declined to comment on the chain of command under General Eisenhower, although there had been no indication of any change in the team which swept Tunisia clean. This had Gen. Sir Harold Alexander in charge of ground forces and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder commanding in the air.

British newspapers warned readers to prepare for heavy losses and possible setbacks before Sicily is taken.

"Working For Something"

Workers in war factories cheered announcement of the invasion news over loud-speaker systems.

"This new [illegible] heart, know we [illegible] working something now," was a typical remark.

Selection of Sicily for the first assault was no surprise, for a clean-up of the Mediterranean islands had been plainly hinted as the Allies' next step.

"Sicily is the only target in the Mediterranean against which the full weight of Allied material superiority could be brought to bear upon the enemy," said the *Evening Standard's* military correspondent.

With dozens of other Allied divisions standing by between Morocco and Syria, it was emphasized in London that this landing is not likely to be the only one of the summer.

Unofficial hints from Washington, reported by Reuters, tended to confirm London correspondents' estimates that neither the veteran British Eighth Army nor the eager American Fifth Army had been thrown into the Sicily assault. There was nothing to suggest that the French army—75,000 of whom are reported fully equipped—had joined the attack, and the British Ninth and Tenth armies also are standing by in the East.

The threat of action from these forces is likely to deter the Axis from heavily reinforcing the Sicilian garrison from either Italy or the Balkans.

Russian Fight Cited

"Even larger forces" than those of the Mediterranean were disclosed by Prime Minister Churchill to be gathering in Britain, and on June 30 he disclosed that "very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall."

As with the landing in North Africa eight months ago, the Sicilian offensive coincided very closely with renewal of heavy fighting on the Russian front, but it was regarded as questionable that such timing had been intended. London sources said the time of the Sicilian landings had been fixed long before the renewal of the Russian front struggle.

But the Allies are working ever more closely together and there is no doubt that they will make the most of the relationship between their two campaigns.

Hitler's Problem

Stalin's past reactions to American and British efforts have not suggested [illegible] would be satisfied with [illegible] venture alone. None [illegible] now is pre-

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sented for the first time with the reality of a second front on European soil.

An *Evening Standard* editorial declared that "our invasion brings the war of coalition to a new point, . . . a point at which all the United Nations are engaging every enemy and all Allied resources are converging on Hitler's fortress."

London awaited the reaction not only of Russia but neutral countries and forces within occupied countries. The first official Vichy French reaction was the summoning of the cabinet by Marshal Petain and the Swiss radio.

First U .S. Landing

The Algiers radio remarked that "British soldiers have set foot on Italian soil for the first time since the Napoleonic wars in the nineteenth century."

For Americans, it was the first opposed landing in force they have ever attempted against European territory.

"There must be no deluding ourselves with the hopes of a speedy occupation of Mussolini's front-door island," cautioned the *Star*. "For though this is Italy it also is Hitler's outer gateway and the Nazis have shown every determination to hold it.

"Hazardous Adventure"

"We must be prepared for losses."

The *Evening Standard* commented:

"We are committed to an historic and hazardous adventure in which there will be setbacks to mourn as well as successes to praise and from which there can be no turning back."

The *News* said that "no easy victory lies ahead" and added:

"This is a stern business of invading a large country well defended, alive to the prospect with which it now is faced. It is a hazardous and complicated duty."

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Newsmen Told Of Attack Plans Month Ago

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By Relman H. Morin

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Air Force Headquarters in North Africa, July 10—This was "D" day

And now that it's come more than one hundred American and British correspondents in North Africa have a sensation of a heavy weight being lifted from their shoulders and hobbles taken off their tongues.

You can speak openly now about the landing on Sicily.

Hidden References

For a month whenever the subject was mentioned at all—which was seldom—correspondents called it "That Thing" or "The Magoo" or, simply, "It."

In the middle of June Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called a press conference at his headquarters.

These conferences are held fairly regularly. You get information straight from the horse's mouth there. Some of it you can use and most of it you can't. But just knowing helps to interpret events as they arise.

Shocking Announcement

The Allied commander in chief was speaking generally of the situation as developing.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning, he said that overseas operations would be undertaken within the month. The room seemed to freeze.

Time And Place

It became as still as a picture and there was a sensation of glassy unreality. Nothing moved except the commander in chief's icy blue eyes which went slowly from face to face.

He said the attack would be aimed at Sicily.

And if there was surprise before it was sheer numbing shock now. You're accustomed to hearing or learning military information of a highly confidential nature but none of the khaki-clad newsmen in Eisenhower's conference room that day ever expected to be given the place and the approximate date of the operation that will go down as one of the decisive events in history.

Eisenhower said the Allies might be "riding for a bloody nose" but that he thought the job could be done.

The picturesque simile seemed to break the thread of tension. Almost in unison the correspondents drew a deep breath, blinked, shifted in their chairs and lit cigarettes. They asked a few questions and Eisenhower answered, disclosing some details of the coming operation.

Warned Not To Talk

Before the conference ended he warned listeners not to talk. It was more than a warning.

An edged, steely quality came into his voice. Eisenhower smiles continually when he talks. His forehead wrinkles and his eyes dart around rapidly. He wasn't smiling at that moment.

Something in his voice struck deep. It was cold and hard. It felt like small splinters of ice riding down your spine. He told us not to talk. It was an order delivered by a man who knows how to utter orders. It hit hard.

Responsibility Heavy

After the conference one correspondent murmured: "I almost wish he hadn't told us. I have never been so conscious of a responsibility."

And so, through the next weeks you occasionally heard elaborately casual references about the "Magoo" and that "thing."

One morning a few days ago a British colonel attached to the press relations branch made a brief announcement. He said: "I would advise all of you to telephone me every night at midnight from now on." He gave three telephone numbers where he could be reached.

D-DAY IS ... FOR AI...

...IAL DATE ...OVEMENT

WASHINGT... July 10 — (AP) "D-Day," mer... ed in today's invasion dispat... s, is an arbitrary Army symbol ... designate the specific day for ... inning a tactical operation. The ... " is merely the initial letter of ... day."

The exact hour for beginning the operation is referred to as "H-Hour"—in the first world war it was "zero hour." In plans and schedules preparatory for an operation, for the sake of secrecy as to the exact day meant, communications refer to things that must be completed on "D minus 3," meaning three days before D-Day. Orders for operations on "D plus 2" may be concerned with follow-up assignments.

54 Newsmen With Forces

An Allied Force Command Post in North Africa, July 10 (AP)—With Allied soldiers landing in Sicily today carrying the latest death-dealing weapons, went war correspondents and photographers carrying typewriters, notebooks and cameras.

They will give the people of the United Nations first-hand accounts in words and pictures of the first direct thrust into Hitler's European stronghold.

A total of fifty-four American, British, Canadian and Australian correspondents accompanied the combat forces. At least twenty of them were scheduled to land with the troops fighting their way first on the beaches and then inland.

Twenty-nine others were assigned directly to naval forces particpating in the operations, and the remainder to the field headquarters of commanders.

LOSSES ARE LIGHT IN SICILY LANDING

Speed of Operation Is Tribute to Gen. Eisenhower's Staff.

By EDWARD GILLING

Representing Combined British Press

Distributed by Associated Press

ALGIERS, July 10—The successful landing without serious loss of the big Allied force on the beaches of Sicily early today was another great tribute to the combined staffs that serve under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

For some time before the successful conclusions of the Tunisian campaign, planning was begun for the invasion of Sicily by various British and American naval, military and air force experts at Allied headquarters. That the Allies have been able to launch an attack of this size less than two months after the end of the Tunisian campaign gives some indication of the excellence of the planning.

In the field, British and American troops fight side by side, while air forces of the two countries no longer are divided by nationality. Pilots of both nations are mixed in groups suited to the particular functions they have to perform.

Some British pilots fly American-made machines while some Americans fly British-made aircraft.

Invasion Base Points at Italy Like a Cannon

JUL 11 1943

Its Ammunition Is Ships, Shells and Supplies and It Is Loaded to the Mouth

By Relman Morin

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 10 (AP).—The harbor was like a pot-bellied cannon aimed at Italy, and they loaded it to the mouth. That was in the last days before the invasion.

The harbor is a rough crescent and the hills rise steeply around. The streets of the town terrace the hillside, one above the other.

Convoys came, freighters and tankers and empty transports riding high in the water. Then clean, gray warships slid in past the seawall, British warships and American. Before long the harbor was so full that you could scarcely see gleaming blue water.

It looked like a solid mass. But at close range you could see invasion barges smacking the waves with their square noses as they passed between ships. Here and there an officer's launch, glistening white in the hot African sun, arrowed swiftly through the narrow lanes of water. A floating crane with great crooked arms waddled cautiously past three black cylinders that were huddled together—submarines.

As far as you could see, for miles and miles to the right and left, the black pattern of spars and masts and funnels was etched against the sky.

Trains groaned along the docks and endless chains of trucks, big six-wheeled trucks and trucks pulling trailers. All were heavily loaded. As they were emptied, pyramids of boxes rose and mounds of coal. Machines were ranged in enormous blocks. Steel gird... were p...d like p...

sticks and there were long walls of steel drums filled with oil or gasoline. They looked like toys from the hillside above, toys scattered there by a petulant giant.

It was a spectacle that drew thousands and thousands of people to the walls above the docks. They stood there for hours, leaning their elbows on the walls and watching the small segment that they could see of this preparation for the first assault on the fortress of Europe.

Sooner or later the thought crossed every mind, "What a targ... for an aid raid!"

EISENHOWER SPENT ALL NIGHT ON JOB

General Stayed With Staff at Headquarters to Follow Invasion Progress

SAW AIR FLEET TAKING OFF

Naval and Fighter Command Rooms Get Attention of Allied Force Leader

By JOHN GUNTHER

Representing the Combined American Press

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, July 10 — Gen. Dwight D... nhower, Commander in Chief ... Allied forces, spent last night like a perfectly confident and unworried father awaiting the birth of a healthy baby. As his aide expressed it, "The boss has had children before."

After dinner, General Eisenhower went to a lonely vantage point and waited in the moonlight for Allied aircraft to begin their historic mission. Surrounded by a few staff members, the General gave them a salute and a prayer.

There is a natural period of tenseness as any long-prepared operation reaches a climax, particularly if it is an amphibious operation wtih stakes as enormous as the liberation of Europe and the winning of the war. The emotion is subtle, one of watchful waiting compounded with confidence and inevitable worry that something may go wrong at the last minute.

It si an amalgam of curiousity, uncertainty, and intense yearning that everything will really go according to plan.

General Eisenhower returned to headquarters, dispatched several messages and stayed up until midnight. The last moments are the most trying—those moments when you know that your assault troops have landed but before you get definite information of what has happened.

The dark beaches of Sicily are far away and no one human being could know whether success or failure had attended this adventure until the first actual messages came through. The experience is almost like waiting for election returns—an election on which the future of mankind rests.

The general left his own headquarters and went to naval headquarters a few minutes before midnight. He visited the Fighter Command room and the naval war room because the Admiralty was in charge of this kind of operation until the landings had been achieved and the Navy has the best and quickest channels of information.

Thus the general got the whole picture, then quietly went to sleep on a cot in the naval headquarters next to the war room. His naval aide answered the telephone and let him sleep, at first, then awakened him when news came through that the operations were moving in accordance to plan. The general got up at 4:30 A. M. and had morning tea.

He says: "This tea habit is not so bad." Anyway, he had ... tea, because someone had ... his carefully guarded can of ... dered coffee.

He probed around the war room, returned to his normal sleeping place and changed clothes, then went back to headquarters for breakfast at 8:15 A. M., listened to the British Broadcasting Corporation news and heard his own message that the first stage of the invasion of the Continent had begun.

When it was apparent that the news was good, the general chuckled, recollecting that before turning in he had carefully and conscientiously rubbed his lucky coins. He always carries seven lucky coins, including one silver dollar, one five-guinea piece and one French franc.

JUL 11 1943

Eisenhower Rut ...ven Luck-Pieces As Allied Invasion ...eet Approaches Sicily

By EDWARD GILLING
Representing the Combined British Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 10 — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower always carries in his pocket seven old coins, including a gold five-guinea piece.

As the Allied invasion fleet approached Sicily last night to begin the great assault on Europe, the General gave them a good rub for luck. In fact, as one of his aides said, he gave them several good rubs.

In the early hours of the morning the General heard that the landing had been made and that everything was going according to plan. General Eisenhower spent all night at headquarters, except for one brief period when he drove out to the coast with a small party of his staff to watch an Allied air fleet leaving.

Climbing out of his car, he stood in moonlight with his hand raised to salute the air armada. The period of waiting between the planning of the assault and its realization was over.

Returning to headquarters, General Eisenhower went at once to the naval section, where he joined his staff in following closely the movement of the operations on charts. He spent some time in the Fighter Command room, from which the air umbrella covering the operations was controlled.

At 1:30 A. M. General Eisenhower, apparently satisfied with the progress of operations, went to bed on a cot in a room next to the war room. He slept soundly for three hours until awakened at 4:30 A. M. by an aide who informed him that assault troops had landed and that everything was going according to plan.

The Royal Navy served the General with a cup of hot tea and he then returned to the war room, where reports were now coming in regularly. He remained there until he heard the British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast his message telling the people of France that this was the first stage of the invasion of the Continent, which would be followed by others.

General Eisenhower then left the war room, but only for a change of clothes. He returned soon to follow with his commanders the progress of operations.

Tough Fight Expected

London, July 10 (AP)—The attack on Sicily early today came where the Axis had expected, and military observers here said it would be a tough struggle.

The long-awaited assault came as Germany faced a terrific life-and-death battle on the Eastern front against Russia.

The Germans appeared to be throwing everying they have into the fiercely blazing Russian battle, and it was the view in some quarters here that the new German offensive was a desperate attempt to get the Soviets to sign a separate peace.

The Moscow radio and Stalin have warned repeatedly in recent weeks against possible Nazi peace offensives, saying over and over they would fail.

REDS LEARN OF INVASION

MOSCOW, July 10 — (AP) The Russians were told of the Allied invasion of Sicily today by the Russian radio which gave first place on its news program to the communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

INVASION THRILLS CHINA

CHUNGKING, July 10—(AP) The capital of China was thrilled today by the Allied invasion of Sicily. Chinese reaction was typified by Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek who, when asked what she thought about the invasion of Sicily, said "I think it is all to the good. The more we can attack, the shorter the war will be."

RUSSIANS ELATED BY SICILY LANDING

Moscow, July 10 (A. P.).—The Russian people joyously welcomed news of the Allied landing on Sicily today.

Even before the newspapers had time to comment editorially the people entered into excited discussions, calling the new offensive "a fine gift" for the Red Army, now striving to block the summer offensive of the Nazis.

"It is not the second front, of course," they were saying. "But it is another important blow to the Axis.

The public apparently recognizes the potent possibilities of the Sicilian landing as another step toward a continental invasion and as an important action in making the Mediterranean still safer for Allied shipping. The Russians are vitally interested in any development which can increase and quicken the supply ships of the Allies.

JUL 11 1943

Nazi Press Prepares Readers For Loss of Italy's Islands

Alibi for Defeat Is Ready—Lack of Ships for Supply Lines—Berlin Radio Tells of Parachutists Wiped Out.

JUL 11 1943

Berne, July 10 (A. P.).—The Nazi press began to prepare the people for the loss of Italy's Mediterranean islands today as dawn found Allied forces invading Sicily in the first big push against European territory.

Even before Europeans learned of the Sicilian landing German newspapers told readers they believed the Allies would make no large scale invasion of the continent but would limit the fighting this summer to smaller targets, especially the Mediterranean islands.

Then they added that the Axis was confident of Italian and German defenses—"if fighting on the mainland is not again thrown onto an endangered sea connection as was the case in North Africa." In other words, the Nazis have prepared an out if the islands are lost—transport.

The Germans are confident they can equal Allied opponents "providing they have normal transport facilities for supply lines," the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung wrote.

The German High Command itself, in its communique, said merely: "On the night of July 9, the enemy with the support of strong naval and air forces began an attack on Sicily. The enemy immediately encountered strong defenses on the ground and in the air. Fighting is still progressing."

The Italian people were told of the invasion of Sicily at 1 P. M. (Rome time) in a brief broadcast communique which said that "violent fighting" is in progress.

Berlin Tells of Parachutists.

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Military circles in Berlin presented initial details of the Allied invasion of Sicily to the German people at noon today in a broadcast which said the operation was launched with "considerable forces" and that it began with "the support of strong naval and air force formations."

By now Allied forces have landed in the southeastern part of Sicily, said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press. It added that fighting was proceeding but said it could not be stated whether attempts to land at other points on the island had been made.

"The invasion forces were immediately engaged in heavy fighting which proved extraordinarily costly for them," one Berlin broadcast said, quoting a dispatch of the International Information Bureau, a German propaganda agency. "The parachutists were encircled and rendered harmless.

"Coastal batteries and Axis bombers sank a number of landing transport manned with troops and laden with material. Thirty-three enemy aircraft so far have been brought down in aerial combats. Enemy parachutists who bailed out during the dawn were wiped out."

Only a few hours before the Allies struck, German overseas broadcasts declared that "the biggest enterprise in history may begin at any moment," adding that Allied preparations for the invasion of Europe had been completed.

Italy Prepares Its People.

The invasion came as the Italian press was intensifying its campaign to prepare the people for an Allied assault.

Mario Appelius, prominent Rome editor, wrote that Allied troops had been waiting aboard ships off North Africa for the past few days and the only big question was why the invasion was being postponed.

Stockholm's afternoon newspapers printed extras telling of the invasion. Morning papers had given prominent display to Reuters reports from Washington that the Allies would strike soon in the Mediterranean or against Norway.

London observers pointed out that the Germans have made elaborate anti-invasion preparations in Norway the past several weeks.

Other Stockholm dispatches pointed out that reports in recent days said large bodies of German troops have been moving toward Italy and the southern coast of France.

Although short on details of the day's events in Sicily, the Berlin radio kept up a stream of commentary concerning the latest Allied blow, devoting thousands of words to assurances that the Axis was fully prepared for defense.

"Let weapons speak," said a spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse in a broadcast declaring that the new development was accepted in Berlin with cool headedness and tranquillity.

He emphasized that "the fight of our Italian ally is also our fight, especially in the present hour."

No Surprise to Axis.

Another Berlin broadcast said the Allied landing "in no way came as a surprise to Axis troops." It declared that Axis reconnaissance had established that concentrations of Allied troops and landing craft were in Allied ports from Gibraltar to Cyprus and reminded listeners that "for weeks Sicily has been the focal point of British and American air attacks."

But, the broadcast declared, "supremacy in the skies over this southernmost point in the central Mediterranean is held by ... and German air defenses, ... rounds."

Still another broadcast ... of Berlin asserted that the Italian people could not possibly have been taken by surprise by the invasion, because they had been "thoroughly prepared for such an eventuality by the press."

At an hour when the Italian public had not yet been informed of the landing operation, the broadcast went on, Popolo di Roma wrote: "The zero hour has struck already for us. It is the hour which the enemy has selected at which his convoys, protected by naval units and aircraft and preceded by landing parties, must ... the sea to approach ou... s. No matter where it may be—Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria or Apulia — we are ready."

Defense Plans Worked Out.

One German broadcast quoted Guenther Weber, correspondent of the Transocean Propaganda Agency, as writing from Sicily before the attack began that "The German and Italian staffs have jointly worked out defense plans, one subordinating itself to the other as circumstances demand."

Madrid dispatches called attention to a story in Spanish morning newspapers, apparently written in Berlin last night, saying that the German international information office ventured the opinion that the British "will occupy the eastern sector of the Mediterranean while the western section will be reserved for the Americans.

This guess apparently was based on German information that British units in Tunisia and French Africa had been moved to Egypt and near eastern bases while American forces had been reinforced.

Since Sicily generally is considered to be the dividing line between the east and west sections of the Mediterranean, observers in Madrid speculated that Berlin's worries were increased.

An Ankara dispatch, written yesterday, said reports in that neutral capital pointed to a strong possibility that the approaching week end might see a new flare-up of activity in the Balkans.

As the Berlin radio made its first announcement of the Sicilian landings, a ghost twice interrupted with this foreboding remark:

"Beware! The invasion of Europe has begun."

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30.24-5873

RUHR WAR PLANTS BLASTED BY R.A.F.

Air Fields in France Attacked During Day by Flying Fortresses.

LONDON, July 10. — (AP) Resources of the Axis war machine, straining to break through the Russian armies and to stand off Allied invasion in the Mediterranean, were whittled down today by fresh bombing of factories in the Ruhr and air fields in France.

Big British bombers executed a "very heavy attack" on the central Ruhr valley of Germany last night. Among the targets was Gelsenkirchen, oft-battered oil refinery, iron and steel center, authorities announced.

Both United States Flying Fortresses and R.A.F. light bombers pressed the offensive today, attacking enemy fighter bases at Caen and Abbeville, in western France, where direct hits were observed.

Ten British bombers were lost during the night raid, and three Flying Fortresses from the daylight operations. The comparatively small toll was seen here as a possible indication of weakening of enemy fighter forces under the strain of three-front aerial warfare.

An Eighth air force headquarters statement said that the Caen airfield is one of the airdromes used by Reichsmarshal Goering's crack squadrons and that the attack came at a time "when enemy reserves are sorely pressed on diverse fronts."

The American heavy bombers, which thundered over the English channel a few hours after the R.A.F. made the night assault on the Ruhr, encountered adverse weather and thick clouds in the attack on Nazi air force headquarters at Caen and the Abbeville fighter field.

Returning crews said they met surprisingly little enemy opposition in an area where they usually run into swarms of Reichsmarshal Goering's "yellow nose" Focke Wulf squadrons, flown by ace pilots.

No enemy formation was contacted over Abbeville.

A number of Nazi fighters was destroyed, however, by another group of Flying Fortresses which had considerable opposition, and turned back without bombing its target, obscured by clouds.

American P-47 Thunderbolt and British Spitfire fighters escorted the heavy American bombers.

U.S. AND BRITISH AIR SQUADRONS ATTACK FRANCE

R. A. F. Bombers Join Ours in Daylight Assaults on Axis Bases.

JUL 11 1943

RUHR IS BATTERED BY NIGHT

English Lose Ten Big Ships in Second Successive Blow at Germany.

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Strong formations of American heavy bombers and flights of British light bombers attacked German fighter bases in France today. Flying Fortresses bombed the airfields at Caen and Abbeville and a joint announcement of United States Army Headquarters and the British Air Ministry said that bomb bursts were observed on both targets.

Another formation of fortresses, finding their target in France obscured by heavy clouds, refrained from bombing the objective but experienced persistent fighter opposition.

A considerable number of German fighters were destroyed by the heavy bombers, which were escorted by squadrons of Royal Air Force fighters and American Thunderbolts. The fighters knocked down one enemy plane.

The R. A. F. bombers, escorted by Spitfire and Typhoon fighters, attacked the enemy air fields at St. Omer and Maupertus.

The joint announcement said three bombers were missing from all these daylight operations.

Later this evening a statement issued by Eighth United States Air Force headquarters said that all three of the bombers lost were Flying Fortresses. It added that Caen Airfield is one of the airdromes used by Germany's crack squadrons and that the attack was timed "when enemy reserves are sorely pressed on diverse fronts."

R. A. F. Batters Central Ruhr.

The daylight foray followed a very heavy attack on the central Ruhr last night by four-engined bombers of the R. A. F.

It was the second successive night that the R. A. F. had been over Europe. On the previous night more than 1,000 tons of bombs were cascaded on battered Cologne.

It added that Caen airfield is one of the airdromes used by Reichsmarshal Goering's crack squadrons and that the attack was timed "when enemy reserves are sorely pressed on diverse fronts."

An Air Ministry communique said Gelsenkirchen, twenty-seven miles west of Dortmund on the Duisburg-Hamm railway, was among the Ruhr targets hit.

The German high command communique, as broadcast from Berlin and recorded here by the Associated Press, said British bombers had attacked Bochum, a few miles southeast of Gelsenkirchen. Buildings were said to have been damaged and fires started.

Ten of the big RAF bombers were listed as missing in the Ruhr raids.

One Of Biggest Forces

Among the great forces of daylight raiders heading out across the Channel were many heavy United States bombers and fighters.

Several hundred planes passed over one district alone, and observers declared that the formations might constitute one of the greatest daylight-attacking forces from Britain.

Thus, the combined British and American aerial might concentrated at bases in Britain kept going an air offensive which helps provide proof of the ring of powerful armament the Allies are forging around Europe—a ring that landing forces bent inward against the shores of Sicily this morning.

Gelsenkirchen has been hit forty-two times previously, last on June 25. The town is an oil refinery center, and also has iron furnaces, and tin, steel and boiler works. Three coal mines are in the neighborhood.

...ntinued on...

GERMANS ADVANCE ON BELGOROD FRONT

Reds Disclose Breach in Lines, Say Foe Is Being Cut Up.

LONDON, Sunday, July 11.—(AP) Large reserves of Nazi mechanized legions, hurled into the violent Belgorod sector of the Russian central front in an attempt to extend earlier breaches, broke through more Soviet defenses Saturday but the advances were paralyzed by tremndous losses inflicted in savage Soviet counterattacks, it was announced in Moscow early today.

Elsewhere along the 165-mile front extending from Orel southward to Belgorod through the Russians' Kursk salient, repeated enemy tank and infantry assaults, sometimes numbering as many as ten a day, were beaten off by Russian defenders who hurled flaming incendiary bottles at onrushing giant Tiger tanks, the Soviet midnight communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said.

German Losses Mount

The cost to the Germans in their bid to flatten the Kursk bulge meantime mounted to something over 42,000 killed, 2,338 tanks destroyed or damaged and 1,037 planes lost—with yesterday's toll alone 2,000 killed, 272 tanks hit or burned out and 83 planes downed.

The communique described in this manner the tremendous struggle at Belgorod where what breaks the Germans had made were being sealed off and liquidated by the Red army's elastic defense:

"The Germans brought into the battle large reserves and are attempting to develop the offensive. Where the enemy tanks were able to break through our defenses, our troops by determined counterattacks are paralyzing the enemy and inflicting tremendous losses on him."

Nazis Halted

The communique announced that the Nazis were held at a standstill again in the Kursk-Orel fighting in the northwestern part of the bulge despite as many as 10 attacks in a single salient in one day. The Germans lost 1,500 men in the day's fighting in this sector alone.

In the cone of fire about Belgorod, some positions changed hands time and again during the day; field dispatches told of Russian withdrawals followed by savage counter-attacks, of a line that bent and re-formed again and again.

The Russians, claiming the destruction up to today of 2,036 German tanks and 904 planes, had studded the plains with camouflaged tanks dug into the soil, forming ambushes they called "fire bags," and in a single one of these grim traps they announced that 40 or more German tanks had been destroyed before the enemy was able to extricate his column.

Russian aviation was playing a strong part in the defense; dispatches from the front reported that the German air force had suffered such attrition that in some cases it was fighting with reduced squadrons, some of them made up of obsolescent types of planes.

Artillery Moved Quickly

Russian artillery, long the one point of unquestioned superiority over the armament of the Germans, was being moved about with extraordinary speed as the exigencies of battle develpoed.

While the defense appeared to be generally firm, Soviet dispatches said the Nazis were attacking with "crazy stubbornness," and were still bringing up reserves on every road leading to the front.

The Russian people, preoccupied with Belgorod-Kursk-Orel, nevertheless turned their attention momentarily to the Allied attack on Sicily.

Before the Moscow newspapers themselves had time to comment, said dispatches, civilian comment was along these lines:

"A fine gift (to the Red army.)"

"It is not the second front, of course, but it is another important blow to the Axis."

Additional data for the battles of Friday, the midnight communique said, revised the number of Nazi tanks destroyed that day from 193 to 223, and enemy planes shot down on the same date were 144 instead of 94 as previously reported.

Red aircraft continued to strike heavy blows at formations of advanced German troops and at the same time protected their own ground troops from enemy attack.

BITTER FIGHTING MARKS GERMAN BELGOROD DRIVE

JUL 11 1943

Nazis Battle Furiously to Widen Wedge Into Red Army Line.

FOE AGAIN PAYS HEAVY PRICE

Russians Ambush Forty Tanks as Large Scale Offensive Goes Into Sixth Day.

Moscow, July 10 (A. P.).—German and Russian troops remained locked in a series of bitter battles last night on the Belgorod front as attacking Nazi forces fought frantically to expand the slim wedge they had driven into the Russian lines two days ago.

Dispatches from the front said today that in the last twenty-four hours some positions in the sector at the foot of the 200-mile Belgorod-Kursk-Orel bulge had changed hands several times in the course of heavy fighting. In some sectors, the Russians said, separate Red Army detachments were forced to withdraw only to launch vigorous counter-attacks on the arrival of [illegible] reserves.

(The German high command communique, recorded by the Associated Press, claimed the attacking forces had won "considerable territorial gains" north of Belgorod against the embittered resistance of Russian reserves newly thrown into the great battle.

Claims More Destruction

(It raised the number of Soviet tanks claimed to have been destroyed or captured since July 5 to 1,227 and declared that 119 Russian planes were shot down yesterday.)

(Transocean, German news agency, said that fighting both on the ground and in the air was "continuing with extraordinary fierceness" and that the scope of the struggle was spreading both in the Orel and Belgorod sectors.)

Stationary tanks, dug into the Russian plains and camouflaged into perfect ambush, were reported to have knocked out forty German tanks, including eighteen of the new sixty-ton Tigers in one sector.

The attacking Germans were paying for their latest frenzied effort with the same reckless expenditure of armored strength and man power as in past major offensives, the Russians said.

Report Nazis Weakening in Air.

Stationary tanks which had been dug into the Russian plains and camouflaged into perfect ambush, were reported to have knocked out forty German tanks including eighteen of the new sixty-ton Tigers in one sector as Field Marshal Guenther von Kluege pushed his all-out assault into its sixth day.

With grim satisfaction, the Russians noted that the German Air Force was so shaken by the first days of battle that it is now fighting with reduced squadrons, often composed of obsolete planes. The Russian planes, maintaining the initiative, bombed the German rear for the fifth successive night.

Reds Reverse Battle Tactics.

The Red Army reversed usual battle tactics to smash back the latest German attacks, converting its armored divisions into rock-like strong points and hitching its artillery to mobile conveyors so that they could be speeded from point to point when the German columns threatened, Soviet dispatches said.

The Russian "fire bag" technic—nothing more than an ambush which has trapped advancing Nazi tank columns—was said to have been extremely successful on the defense. At one point an ambush was created to head off a German flanking movement and twenty Nazi tanks were set afire in the first few minutes after they had plunged into the bag.

The Russians said that everywhere along the front the battle was continuing on a large scale. They said the Germans had been rebuffed as firmly as on the first day, but declared that the Nazis were pressing the attacks with "crazy stubbornness." The Russian defense was said to be characterized by "high activity and maneuverability."

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Polish President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz today designated Stanislaw Mikolajczyk Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, succeeding the late Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, thus apparently ending the disagreement which caused Mikolajczyk to offer his resignation as acting Premier earlier this week.

At the same time, the Polish Telegraph Agency said the President had announced appointment on Thursday of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as commander in chief of Polish forces. This confirmed previous unofficial reports.

Gen. Sikorski, killed last Sunday in an airplane crash at Gibraltar, was both Prime Minister and military commander.

It was after the appointment of Sosnkowski that the new Prime Minister offered to resign as acting Premier. The action was interpreted in some quarters as meaning that Mikolajczyk felt that Sosnkowski, as a representative of the pre-war ruling clique, was acquiring too prominent a position in the new Government.

JUL 11 1943

Heavy Jap Warship Losses Noted in New Naval Volume

'Jane's' Reports Tokyo Navy Has Suffered Fatal Blow.

LONDON, July 10.—(AP) Losses which "may well prove fatal" to Japan's navy are noted along with an amazing increase in United States naval power in the latest issue of "Jane's Fighting Ships," which is being released by its publishers on Monday. (The volume went to press before announcement of the losses inflicted on the Japanese fleet in the recent fighting in the Solomons.)

The naval reference volume for 1942 also reports that the Germans are sacrificing the safety features of double-hull construction in submarines in order to speed up production, and it discounts rumors of mysterious new motors capable of driving U-boats at great speeds while submerged.

Navy Cut in Half

Discussing the Italian navy, the book's foreword says, "Its losses in destroyers, in seagoing torpedo boats and submarines are suspected to amount to about 50 per cent of its pre-war strength x x x probably only one out seven heavy cruisers is left afloat x x x.

"Altogether, therefore, the Italian navy is in a parlous state and the remnants of what was once considered a fine, modern fleet seem likely to lie in harbor until they fall in Allied hands.

"Japan, on the other nand, continues to make free use of her cruisers and destroyers in the Pacific, undeterred by her heavy losses. The most serious of these was the destruction in the battle of Midway of the aircraft carriers Akagi, Kaga, Hiryū and Soryu. This blow, added to the previous sinking of the Ryukaku, has imposed a handicap which in the long run may well prove to be fatal to Japan's naval aspirations."

U. S. Navy Expands

Of the United States naval program, Jane's says:

"Though full details are not available of the enormous expansion of the United States Navy, 'Fighting Ships' has been able to secure sufficient data to show the rapid strides that are being made with its war construction programs. All six ships of the Washington class are now in service and the 45,000 ton Iowa and New Jersey are to be commissioned in 1943.

"x x x x Every exertion is being made to press on with the many new aircraft carriers that are in hand.

"So far four carriers of the Essex class (25,000 tons) and six of the Independence class (10,000 tons) have been launched, and several of them are believed to be in commission. The progress on new cruisers, destroyers, submarine and smaller vessels is scarcely less remarkable."

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Substantial Losses

The war loss section of the new book compared with the 1941 volume shows substantial losses by all belligerents. In most cases, the book points out, the losses charged against enemy fleets are likely to be much lower than they actually are, since the publication pursues a conservative policy in listing losses.

Where the 1941 volume showed Japanese losses of one battleship, no aircraft carriers, seven cruisers, 11 destroyers and six submarines, this one gives two battleships, five aircraft carriers, 28 cruisers (plus seven more torpedoed) 57 destroyers and 18 submarines, exclusive of "midgets."

The 1941 issue listed the battleship Haruna among the Japanese losses, but the new volume carries a note saying that "the American Army claim to have destroyed the battleship Haruna by air attack on Dec. 10, 1941, cannot be substantiated."

The list of losses of the United States is also lengthened beyond anything yet experienced in that nation's naval history. No more capital ships have been added to the two lost at Pearl Harbor, but the aircraft carrier category went from none to four, cruisers from none to eight, destroyers from four to 27, submarines from one to six, and miscellaneous craft from five to 46.

Britain Chief Loser

Britain, however, continued to be the top loser of all the nations.

There was no increase in the toll of five capital ships, but the loss of the Eagle and the Hermes pushed the carrier listings to five, although it is possible that the Indomitable and others of her class may have gone into service to restore the carrier strength. Cruiser losses rose from 13 to 25, destroyers from 63 to 100, submarines from 35 to 50 and miscellaneous craft from 232 to 314.

Illustrative of the conservatism shown by the reference work are the figures on German submarine losses, which are given as 47 as against 11 in the previous volume. German destroyer losses are up from 13 to 30, but the cruiser Leipzig, previously listed as sunk, was removed from the loss list.

Of German U-boats "Fighting Ships" says, a "notable feature of the recent German submarine design is that the double-hull form which was used in the larger U-boats in 1914-1918 has been discarded in favor of the single-hull type. x x x x This simplifies and accelerates construction, although it increases the U-boat's vulnerability to depth charge attack. Spare torpedoes are carried on the deck as well as in the torpedo compartment forward. There is no basis for reports of engines of a novel design having been adopted."

Canterbury Says Morals Of British Are Alarming

Charges Spread of 'Sexual Sin' and Dishonesty

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. William Temple, today called British morale "magnificent" in endurance, mutual helpfulness and constancy, but said there was "really an alarming collapse in the respect of honesty and sexual morality."

"Sexual sin is not the only sort of sin," he told a meeting of men. "The supreme sin and fountainhead of all others is pride, not lust.

"But if we let this function be used for our pleasure and amusement, we are spoiling one of the most splendid things in the world."

He asserted that Britons were united in a determination to win the war, "but people are not conscious of injuring the war effort by dishonesty or by sexual indulgence," and added that the only cure was "a return to the first principles."

Armed Prisoner Hunted In England

London, July 10 (AP)—An armed Italian prisoner of war who killed a guard, wounded a woman and escaped from a prison camp today was the object of a widespread hunt by troops, Ho[illegible]rds and police in the home c[illegible]ties.

All motorists over a large area were being stopped, and drivers were given the description of the fugitive. Police rode through villages on bicycles advising residents to bolt doors and windows.

The Italian killed the guard with a pruning knife, and with the guard's gun shot a woman who had seen him escaping.

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Nazis Claim Eight Ships.

London, July 10 (A .P.).—A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press reported today that German submarines had sunk eight ships totaling 51,000 tons in attacks on Allied convoys in the Atlantic, mostly off the Brazilian coast.

As usual, the Germans failed to specify the period.

There have been no recent reports from Allied sources concerning any convoy battles off the Brazilian coast.

Raids on Japan Expected

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—The German radio, quoting Japanese dispatches, said today there were "various signs" that the American air force in China was planning a new attack on the Japanese mainland.

The broadcast, heard by the Ministry of Information here, said it was reported that American air bases at some points in China had been reinforced with planes, gasoline and supplies and that United States forces had abandoned "guerrilla warfare tactics."

[illegible]ood Of Flare-Up in Balkans

Nazis Said To Be Reinforcing Islands in Aegean Sea

ANKARA, Turkey, July 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Reports pieced together in this neutral capital indicated today a strong possibility that this week end may see a new flare-up of activity in the Balkans.

That the Germans fear the approaching storm is indicated by well substantiated reports that most of the Balkan countries and strategic islands of the Aegean Sea have been reinforced during the last two weeks.

A dependable military source who cannot be identified reported that the Allied air offensive had completely halted daylight supply shipping for island garrisons in the Aegean.

German authorities in Crete were said to be taking new and sterner precautions in an effort to insure themselves against an outbreak of guerrilla fighting in support of any additional raids on the island.

Radio in Italy Tells People to Desert Duce

Algiers, July 10 (A. P.).—In a broadcast coinciding with the Allied invasion of Sicily, a clandestine Italian station, Radio Italo Balbo, called on Italians today to abandon Premier Mussolini.

The statement, heard in North Africa, declared: "Action has begun. Ev viva Italo Balbo. The hour is serious, more serious than we thought yesterday and more serious than we can imagine. This is a moment for plain speaking. We cannot hesitate in the face of peril when decisions are in the hands of a few people. The greatness of the ideals and purity of action of our chief, (the late) Italo Balbo, should serve as our example."

FRENCHMEN SEEK NO RECOGNITION

Algiers, July 10 (A. P.).—Official French informants here asserted today that the French Committee of National Liberation never had envisioned itself as the Government of France.

The statement was made in comment on remarks that President Roosevelt made yesterday at a press conference in Washington indicating that as long as the French people were dominated by Germany the United States could not recognize the committee or any other organization as France's governing power.

The committee hopes to be recognized as a trustee government for the French empire and as a power directing the French war effort, informed quarters said.

One authoritative informant said that committee leaders have declared both publicly and privately that the final choice for the government must be postponed until the people of metropolitan France are able to express their will freely.

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Allies Win Maungdaw, Hold Several Hours

JUL 11 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, July 10—British and Indian troops, staging a major raid deep into Japanese territory on the western coast of Burma, seized Maungdaw Thursday and held the enemy stronghold several hours before withdrawing "as planned," a British communique said today.

"They inflicted casualties on the enemy, gained valuable information, and captured some equipment" in the expedition to the town, about fifty miles north of Akyab, a major Japanese base on the coast, the communique added.

Stiff Opposition Met

Akyab was a prime objective of the British drive during the winter and spring that penetrated into Burma but was turned back after difficult jungle fighting.

Describing the Maungdaw raid, the communique said "in the first stages of the operation our units had to overcome some stiff enemy opposition in taking up positions at different points outside town.

"The enemy was driven out of Maungdaw itself Thursday afternoon, July 8, after a machine-gun position had been stormed and its crew wiped out," the communique continued.

Casualties Are Light

"Our troops held the town several hours and finally withdrew as planned. . . . Our own casualties were very light."

In far-ranging air actions yesterday, the bulletin added, RAF Vengeances started fires among customs sheds at Maungdaw, Blenheims knocked out motor vehicles along Taungup river farther south, and a fighter patrol along the Irrawaddy river and south of Akyab set fire to three river boats, damaging sixteen others.

One British plane was listed as missing.

U. S. Raids Haiphong.

With American Liberators Over Haiphong, French Indo China, July 8 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Four waves of American Liberators, the largest display of strength by China - based heavy bombers to date, rained tons of high explosives today on Haiphong, important Japanese-held seaport on the Gulf of Tongkin, sinking an 8,000-ton freighter and probably a smaller vessel, obliterating a large section of the dock area along the Red River and scoring many direct hits on a cement factory.

It was the first heavy bomber raid of the war on Haiphong and the first raid staged by Liberators in a month. Bad weather has been keeping the Liberators on the ground, but today was perfect for bombing. The Liberators took their time and did the job up brown, spending half an hour over Haiphong.

The Japanese sent up no Zeros. Anti-aircraft fire was heavy but inaccurate. Two Liberators were slightly damaged by flak, but all planes and crews returned safely.

Lieut. Arthur (Red) Karp, 25 years old, of New York city, and his crew had three close shaves. They hit a road roller on the take-off, twisting the nose wheel assembly, but getting safely into the air. It took two hours to get the assembly loose.

CHINA'S FI[illegible] LADY ESCAPES CAPTURE

Pilot's Hunch Averted Landing on Jap Air Base in Burma.

CHUNGKING, July 10. — (AP) Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek said today her plane strayed on one leg of her journey home from America a week ago and, but for a hunch of the pilot, "we would today have been the state guests of the Imperial Japanese government."

The petite first lady of China told a press conference the aircraft accidentally picked up the radio beam of a Japanese air field in Burma while it was groping toward a base in India and almost landed on enemy-occupied territory.

But the pilot suddenly decided something was wrong and pulled away.

Mme. Chiang said seven hours of flying at 24,000 feet had her in such a state she didn't care at the time where she landed.

"I was so ill I couldn't move," she said.

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JAP WARSHIPS HIT BY U. S. BOMBERS

JUL 11 1943

Squadrons of Cruisers, Destroyers Sneaking Up to New Georgia.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, July 11. — (AP) American planes bombed Japanese cruisers and destroyers attempting to sneak up in the pre-dawn darkness Saturday to the aid of the enemy's imperiled Munda air base, now cut off by American troops from its supply port above it on New Georgia Island.

Two 500-pound bombs scored hits on the enemy ships approaching New Georgia. What damage they dealt could not be observed and since then the whereabouts of the enemy force has not been reported.

Roadblock Cuts Off Japs

On New Georgia itself, where United States forces have tightened a pincers since making landings July 5, official reports from Admiral William F. Halsey's command said our troops had built a fortified roadblock, cutting the eight-mile-long communication line between the main Japanese holdings at Munda and enemy posts at Bairoko on the Kula gulf.

The Japanese lost no time in attempting to force a passage. The first two groups to make the attempt were thrown back with 60 of their number killed.

While one American force was establishing and holding the roadblock, other elements which landed at Rice anchorage near Bairoko pushed south three miles to secure positions at Enogai inlet above Munda. On the other end of the pincers, Americans consolidated positions three miles east of Munda.

Operations in the past 48 hours may have isolated the Japanese still holding out in the Bairoko harbor sector and brought the Americans with artillery close to the outer perimeter of Munda's defenses.

Japs Bomb Gun Posts

The only attempt of the Japanese yesterday to loosen the Americans'

...da was an in- ... of their planes ... positions several miles to the east of the base.

A Catalina flying boat on patrol first detected and attacked the force of Japanese cruisers and destroyers as they were steaming southeastward near Choiseul island late Friday night. Some time later, a force of big four-engined Liberators dropped 500-pound bombs, of which two were seen to score direct hits. But the returning airmen were unable to report positive results because of darkness and bad weather.

When last seen, the ships were east of Kolombangara island at the mouth of the Kula gulf where the first enemy naval attempt to run the gauntlet to New Georgia was smashed before dawn July 6 by American naval guns which sank at least nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers.

Jap Camp Bombed

Continuing to pound the New Georgia area, the American command yesterday sent over strong formations of Avenger torpedo and Dauntless divebombers which unloaded 67 tons of high explosives on ground batteries, camp and supply installation areas.

The Japanese air force apparently made no attempt to counter the crushing attack.

Continuing the job of cleaning up after the Kula gulf battle, Mitchells bombed and strafed a Japanese destroyer found beached off the coast of Kolombangara island.

Reports indicated static ground operations in the Salamaua sector of New Guinea but Mitchell bombers of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's Fifth airforce again were on the job. They dropped 46 tons of missiles on supply lines and ground installations while Boston attack planes made 21 strafing raids over enemy positions.

U. S. AIR, LAND AND SEA UNITS ATTACK MUNDA

100 Planes Plaster Japs With Blockbusters as Warships Open Fire.

TROOPS IN CONCURRENT PUSH

Americans and Australians in New Guinea Attack—British Strike Foe in Burma.

JUL 11 1943

By Associated Press.

American warships, planes and artillery were reported thundering destruction on the key Japanese stronghold at Munda today as American troops pressed a two-way "squeeze" within three miles of that fortified base on New Georgia Island in the central Solomons. Dispatches from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said that American naval gunners violently bombarded the enemy citadel while more than 100 bombers rocked the fortress with 2,000-pound blockbusters.

More than seventy tons of explosives were rained on the Japanese bivouacs and supply dumps in the Munda defense area in the heaviest aerial attack yet to fall upon that much-bombed air base.

Meanwhile, on the western flank of the 700-mile Allied offensive arc, American bombers renewed the assault on Japanese troops on Bobdubi Ridge, only five miles below the big enemy base at Salamaua, New Guinea. There were no reports of land fighting in this area, where combined American and Australian troops are driving through the jungles within less than twelve miles of Salamaua.

British Smash into Burma.

On the Burma front, British and Indian troops carried out a spectacular raid deep into Japanese territory on the west coast of Burma, seized the enemy stronghold at Maungdaw and held the town for several hours before withdrawing "as planned." Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese, British headquarters announced, adding: "The enemy was driven out of Maungdaw itself on Thursday afternoon, July 8, after a machine-gun position had been stormed and its crew wiped out. Our casualties were very light.

Maungdaw is fifty miles north of the major Japanese base at Akyab on the Bay of Bengal coast.

While all these concurrent operations were in progress Axis broadcasts reported "various signs" that the Fourteenth American Air force in China was preparing a new attack on the Japanese mainland. The enemy said that reinforcements of planes, gasoline and supplies had arrived at American air bases at undisclosed points in China and that the United States had abandoned guerrilla warfare tactics.

Japs Raise the Score.

Late this afternoon a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio, claimed the sinking of six United States warships in Kula Gulf, in the Solomons, last Sunday and Monday, including a cruiser of the Helena class and a destroyer of the Strong class.

The United States Navy has acknowledged the loss of one warship, the cruiser Helena, in a battle in which nine Japanese warships were sunk. The destroyer Stronf was sunk earlier in the present Solomons campaign.

Tokio boosted its claim of American losses. It said that a light cruiser of the Santa Fe class, a destroyer of the Strong class and an unidentified warship were sunk on Sunday, and a cruiser of the Helena type, an unidentified light cruiser and an auxiliary cruiser on Monday. Japanese losses were not mentioned. The cruiser Santa Fe is one of thirty-two ships of the Cleveland class, displacing 10,000 tons, carrying four airplanes and having twelve six-inch guns.

Pulverizing Munda.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 10 (A. P.).—The reduction of Munda's defenses by pulverizing blows from warships, bombers and artillery of American invasion forces is now under way.

Japan's air base on New Georgia Island—the key to conquest of the central Solomons—was raked yesterday by naval guns, rocked by 2,000-pound bombs dropped from more than one hundred Avenger torpedo and Dauntless dive bombers and blasted by bursting shells of artillery on near-by Rendova Island.

The powerful three-way bombardment, reported in today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, presumably is the prelude to a land assault.

The more than seventy tons of bombs concentrated on bivouacs and supply dumps in the Munda defense area yesterday were said by a spokesman for Gen. MacArthur to constitute the heaviest air blow yet to fall on that much-bombed air base, and without opposition from a single Japanese plane. The Japanese fired anti-aircraft batteries, but some of these were silenced both by bombers and Rendova's artillerymen.

Prior to the daylight air raid, United States destroyers moved into treacherous waters just off Munda before dawn yesterday and poured deadly accurate shells on the target area.

Bairoko was attacked yesterday by some of the swarms of dive bombers. Marines and Army units landed at Rice Anchorage, four miles from Bairoko, last Monday.

The Japanese, who haxe expended nearly 200 planes trying to check the Solomons offensive, sent forty-five Zeros over Rendova yesterday, but they were dispersed by our fighter planes. Four Zeros were shot down. One American fighter was reported missing.

Four hundred miles northwest of Australia across the Timor Sea, our medium bombers fired the area where planes are dispersed on the enemy airdrome of Dili and the runway at Cape Chater on Portuguese Timor.

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Vicious Jap Air Blow Hit At Rendova Force

(The fierce Japanese reaction, in the form of an air counter-attack, to the American invasion of central Solomons is described in this account which was delayed in the confusion incident to the initial landings.)

By J. Norman Lodge

With American Occupation Forces on Rendova Island, July 2 (Delayed)—A terrific, concentrated air raid by twenty-six Mitsui bombers caught invading American troops shortly after noon today, but they quickly rallied to their leader's command: "We have a mission to carry out and we will continue."

After the long parallel lines of bombers had passed over, the newly-occupied Rendova position was raked by fire from escorting Japanese Zero fighters.

Heaviest Opposition

It was the largest-scale opposition the invading troops had met.

The first bombs came from the sky shortly after the cry of "Condition red!" had come from a hilltop lookout.

So concentrated was the bombing that the detonations sounded like a million elephants amuck in the canebrake.

The planes came in from Barieta

Such anti-aircraft guns as we had fired until they were outranged by the raiders and managed to knock down two bombers, which came over so low they were endangered by the blast of their own bombs.

Attack Is Brief

I have experienced bombings in London, Finland, Norway, Coventry, Dover and Guadalcanal—some in which hundreds of planes attacked. This was the most concentrated of any.

Luckily the attack was as brief as it was intense.

Bombs demolished the field kitchen, but another soon was set up and coffee was prepared.

The general commanding the Rendova force inspired his troops by example. After directing the evacuation of the wounded, he stood before his men tonight and reiterated the confident assertion: "We have a mission to carry out and we will continue."

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Japanese Prepare Defenses on Kiska Island, Anticipating Landing by American Forces

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, July 3—(Delayed)—(AP) There is every indication that the Japanese are working desperately to fend off an expected attack on Kiska.

American aerial raiders reported recently a feverish activity. Gun positions were changed; extensive building programs were underway, and there were other indications that the Japanese were doing all they could, while the summer fogs were giving them partial protection from bombings, to prepare for the day when they expect aerial raids will be replaced by invasion forces on Kiska beaches.

Japanese now are preparing new defenses against aerial, amphibious and sea attacks, and are attempting to set up land defenses which might embarrass any naval vessels which again shell the island as they did in the fall of 1942.

(A naval communique today announced bombardment of Kiska by a light surface unit on Friday following a bombardment of the island by a U. S. naval task force on Tuesday).

No reports have given any indication the Japanese are planning to give up Kiska without a vicious battle.

Kiska's anti-aircraft fire remains very strong, although the Japanese long since learned to conserve ammunition. They shoot only when there is a good chance they can hit attacking planes, which, even now, slip in at every opportunity to see the bombing targets, although raids have been drastically reduced recently by weather.

Fliers who do get over the target report they still meet anti-aircraft fire concentrated on the edge of the clouds, forming a barrage through which a plane must fly to reach the target. Obviously, the Japanese know a plane is in the cloud and are ready for it to come out, knowing approximately where it will do so.

Since Attu, the Americans have been busy applying lessons learned in that minor but bloody campaign—how to equip troops; how to attack beaches; how to supply fighters; how to adapt the best of the Japanese methods and correlate them with our own military knowledge.

Similarly, raids over Kiska indicate the Japanese on that island now are feverishly attempting to plan their defenses so the costly errors which resulted in partial starvation and eventual destruction of the Japanese force on Attu be avoided on Kiska—when and if the Americans set out to establish beachheads there.

These preparations include outposts, artillery, anti-aircraft guns, foxholes and all the military craft which the Japanese have been studying for generations.

COLOGNE HONORS DEAD

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The citizenry of bomb-blasted Cologne assembled on the haymarket side of the center of the city yesterday to honor their dead and hear the funeral march from Wagner's Goetterdaemmerung, the Berlin radio said.

A minute's silence was observed after which anti-aircraft guns were fired and the still-remaining church bells were rung in tribute to victims of recent bombings, added the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

JUL 11 1943

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Surging forward at long last from their hard won North African springboards, American, Canadian and British troops are locked in crucial battle with their foes on Sicily—stabbing savagely at the soft underbelly of the Axis in Europe.

The Allied assault across the central Mediterranean narrows climaxed a week already filled with crisis for the ill-omened German, Italian, Japanese war fellowship. North, south, east and west, around the world, the roaring guns of freedom have been loosed in a mighty and ever-swelling chorus.

Afloat, ashore and in the air the story of that red-letter week of the war which began with a drowsy sabbath Fourth of July for Americans at home is the same. The Axis is being brought to book at last for its crimes. The "end of the beginning" that Prime Minister Churchill noted last fall has become "the beginning of the end" in President Roosevelt's phrase.

Everywhere but in still monsoon-drenched Burma the anti-Axis legions are on the move, closing in for the kill. In Russia and in China, in the far south Pacific, and from the frigid, fog-bound Aleutians to the U-boat infested Atlantic defeat is stalking the foe, and tomorrow or tomorrows tomorrow may see new Allied attack fronts open.

But even the thrill of Allied landings in Sicily to begin the business of building that first long dreamed of second front in Europe can not the fact that the crux of the struggle still is in Russia. And there, after six days of transcendent battle around the Kursk bulge, Russian armies, bloodied but unbowed, seem holding, as they held before Moscow two years ago and at Stalingrad last year, against a frenzied, eleventh hour Nazi mass attack born of desperation.

It is still too soon to appraise the progress of the battle in Sicily. Its tactical aspects are as yet unrevealed; but its strategy and ultimate goal, its place in the rapidly unfolding Allied pattern of victory, are quite clear.

And first among major objectives at this stage must stand the aid to valiant Russia that the developing southern second-front operation affords. Anglo-American troops are carving their way ashore in blood, sweat and valor on the big island off the toe of the Italian boot not only ultimately to free France and other Nazi conquered continental peoples, but to take weight now off Russia. Their success could bring final disaster upon Hitler in the east before snow flies again in Russia.

There are other things of crucial importance at stake now in Sicily. There on a greater scale than in Tunisia, the team-work of General Eisenhower's command, American, British and French, ground, sea and air, is being tested.

From results now in the making in Sicily will come the formula that one day will govern even greater Allied attacks upon the continent from the west across the narrower waters of the English channel and the North sea. Nor can Berlin rest easy that a third-front Allied action, aimed at the Nazi heart of the Axis itself, may not open within weeks if Sicily succumbs quickly and brings tottering Italy to the brink of collapse.

Guarded by Air Fleets

This much is certain. The Sicilian landings were covered by the wings of the mightiest air force yet mobilized. The timing of the invasion tends to explain a brief lull in the Anglo-American air pounding of German and continental targets from Britain. It goes without saying that those days were used to groom British and American air fleets for stepped-up action from the west to pin Nazi defensive armada to that front and keep them out of action over Sicily.

Mainland Axis air bases in northern and, even central Italy can be reached by long range Allied bombers from England as well as from Africa. An overlapping air attack to destroy Axis planes and fields or minimize Axis capacity for air intervention in Sicily is expectable.

Events in Russia, in the Mediterranean and in the far north and south Pacific tended to distract attention somewhat from developments of this all-important war week on another front—perhaps even more significant. It was disclosed that in June a new low was recorded in the Atlantic for Nazi U-boat depredations since the United States entered the war. To that was added a new heavy toll by American submarines against Japanese combat and cargo shipping.

Seapower, air power and land power all fortell Axis doom soon or late on all fronts.

SHORE BATTERIES GIVE WEAK REPLY TO NAVAL ATTACK

JUL 11 1943

Enemy Forced to Reveal Positions Along Island's Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) Blasting shells from an American warship, pounding onto Kiska for several hours, have forced the Japanese to reveal location of at least some of their shore batteries.

This, naval sources said, should help prepare the way for the anticipated landing of American ground troops to drive the enemy from that Aleutian island base.

It was disclosed today in meager reports of the bombardment, carried out during the early morning hours of Friday when a light surface vessel moved into the waters off the southeastern shore of Kiska.

Standing off shore, the warship, not identified by type but presumably a light cruiser or destroyer, sent shell after shell screaming toward enemy positions in the Gertrude cove area.

Then the Japanese opened up with shore-based artillery, apparently unable to take the pounding without attempted retaliation, but their fire was ineffective.

The Navy reported that shells of the shore batteries "caused no damage."

Three days earlier a naval task force had bombarded Kiska without encountering any enemy fire. It was presumed then that orders had been given by the Japanese to refrain firing upon the warships in an attempt to conceal gun positions.

Such an order—to take a bombardment without firing upon the warships—could indicate that the Japanese desired to hold the shore batteries in reserve for use against an invading force.

KISKA IS SHELLED BY U. S. WARSHIPS

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—For the second time in three days, the Navy reported today, American surface units have bombarded Jap positions on Kiska Island in the Aleutians.

Shells whistled into the Gertrude Cove area on the southeastern coast of the Aleutian island during the early morning hours Friday. Some batteries of the enemy returned the fire but caused no damage, the Navy said.

Last Tuesday a Navy task force hit hard at Kiska and at that time enemy shore batteries did not return the fire, presumably attempting to conceal their positions.

The fact that the shore batteries fired in the second engagement, and the phrasing of the Navy communique, which said "A. U. S. light surface unit" conducted the bombardment, indicated that the naval force was small, possibly not more than one destroyer or cruiser.

Gertrude Cove on the southeast shore of Kiska is across the hilly Island from Kiska proper, where the principal Jap installations are located.

'BABY FLAT-TOP' USED IN CAMPAIGN TO CONQUER ATTU

JUL 11 1943

Auxiliary Aircraft Carrier's Planes Hammered Japs on Aleutian Isle.

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) A "baby-flat-top" was a vital factor in driving the Japanese from Attu in the Aleutians.

This was disclosed tonight by the Navy in telling of the tiny auxiliary aircraft carrier's campaign which, on occasions when fog had closed in, "single-handedly provided our aerial offensive against the Japs."

The story of carrier "A," the Navy added, proved the value of the little auxiliary carriers being built by the scores to carry fighting planes into battle against the Axis.

Commander In Action

Time after time the fliers, led by Lieut. Commander Lloyd K. Greenamyer, Corpus Christi, Tex., now listed as missing, answered calls of ground troops for strafing and bombing the Japanese in their dugouts and cave dwellings.

"The weather was always bad," the Navy related. "Ceilings were low, yet the response of the carrier's Wildcats (fighter planes) to requests for air support from beach control parties and combat units ashore was so prompt as to be startling.

"Her Wildcats would take off, pull up into the low fog, spot enemy positions through holes, dive out of the overcast, strafe and bomb Jap dugouts, fox holes and machinegun nests and then swoop back into the fog, often before the Japs had time to return their fire. In the clouds the planes would fly out to sea a short distance then turn and come back for another attack, repeating this maneuver until they were low on gas."

Jap Barges Sunk

On one occasion, Japanese barges, protected by the fog, landed in the rear of American forces on the west arm of Holtz bay, placing ground troops between two fires and threatening American supplies. The "baby's" planes were summoned. Their .50 caliber machineguns sank the barges and mowed down enemy soldiers, driving them from behind sheltering rocks.

Eight of the carrier's planes crashed, forced down at sea, in collisions with mountains, or shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire. Five pilots are listed as killed or missing. Those missing are Commander Greenamyer; Lieut. (j.g.) Francis R. Register, Bismarck, N. D.; Ensign Ernest Jackson, Oakland, Calif.; and Lieut. (j.g.) Frederick B. Sleyster, Mexico, Mo. Lieut. Douglas Henderson, Fresno, Calif., is listed as killed.

ALLIES BEAT U-BOATS

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—The war on U-boats has been so successful that Allied convoys are crossing the Atlantic practically unmolested and British-American warships are steaming into Axis home waters in search of the undersea raiders.

This disclosure yesterday in a joint British-American statement bore out encouraging reports of success against the submarine force Hitler once hoped would be able to blockade England.

The statement issued in Washington said Allied ship losses to U-boats were lower in June than any other time in the last year and a half..

Later, London put out an announcement which said President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed henceforth to make public details of the war on submarines only on the tenth of each month. A tight clamp on other announcements will be enforced, it was said.

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Navy Planes Halt U-Boat, Destroyers Send It to Bottom

Enemy Raider Sunk in South Atlantic, Survivors Picked Up.

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) Navy planes diving on a submarine in the south Atlantic bombed and strafed the undersea boat, then left it crippled on the surface until destroyers could move in to complete the kill, the Navy reported today.

The sinking was accomplished "some time ago" the Navy said in telling of the attack by two patrol bombers commanded by Lieut. Howland S. Davis, Baltimore, Md., and Lieut. (j.g.) Harold C. Carey, Oceanview, Norfolk, Va.

Bombs Straddle U-Boat

Lieut. Davis' plane, the Navy related, dived on the submarine and depth bombs released by Eugene L. Richoz, pilot first class, Pensacola, Fla., straddled the U-boat.

As the plane pulled out of its dive the submarine began to surface again, and then Lieut. Carey's plane roared down, dropping its load of bombs. The explosion enveloped the submarine.

"Then," the Navy continued, "with the U-boat damaged and fully surfaced, the two planes executed a series of strafing runs. First one, then the other, would dive on the crippled U-boat with bow and waist guns blazing and tail guns getting in a burst a split second after each plane passed the sub.

"The U-boat, smoking heavily, moved forward slowly. It was down by the stern and its bow planes were jammed."

With the submarine disabled, the planes led two destroyers to the scene and five direct hits from guns on the Jouett commanded by Commander Jesse C. Sowell, Lancaster, S. C. and the Moffett under command of Commander Fondville L. Tedder, Shelby, N. C., sent the raider to the bottom.

Life rafts, the Navy said, were dropped from the patrol planes and survivors of the German crew were picked up by the destroyers.

WARSHIPS, PLANES ADDED TO U.S. NAVY

Many Landing Craft Built in First Half of 1943.

JUL 11 1943

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) More than 6,000 naval craft and 9,000 airplanes were added to the naval forces in the first half of 1943, the Navy reported today.

Landing craft accounted for substantially more than half of the added vessels. However, there was a greater tonnage of newly-completed combatant ships—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and submarines.

"For every three warships in the fleet on January 1, 1943," the Navy announced, "the Navy completed one additional fighting ship during the first half of the year."

The 9,000 planes did not represent a net increase in combat air strength of that amount, for the total included some trainers and utility planes. The Navy said some combat planes were transferred to the Army or lend-lease to foreign governments.

"In spite of these offsets," the Navy said, "for every dozen combat planes in the Navy's air arm on December 31, 1942, there now are more than a score."

It added that "70 per cent of the Navy planes produced in June were combat types—fighters or bombers."

Over all construction of naval craft increased 250 per cent over the same period of 1942. "These vessels," the Navy said, "had an aggregate cost of approximately $2,500,000,000. Their combined tonnage exceeded one million standard displacement tons."

DEFECTS REVEALED IN PLANE ENGINES BY SENATE PROBE

Curtiss-Wright Firm Accused of Negligence in Its Inspection Practices.

P-40 TO BE ABANDONED

Army Fighter Obsolete, Will Be Used Only for Training.

JUL 11 1943

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) In a report charging delivery of defective airplane engines to the Army and Navy, the Senate's Truman committee today called the Curtiss-Wright corporation "guilty of gross negligence" about inspection practices designed for the safety of airmen.

Terming Curtiss-Wright's P-40 fighter "at best a second choice" plane among American and Allied Fliers, the report said it was "relatively obsolete" when American entered the war but that the Army continued to order P-40's. But now, it said:

Discontinues Production

"The Army has decided to discontinue all production of fighters except for replacements and trainers, and most of the dive bombers now produced at Curtiss-Wright and have it concentrate primarily on the C-46 (Commando) cargo plane, which has proved successful."

The committee said the defective engines came from the Lockland, Ohio, plant of the Wright Aeronautical corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Curtiss-Wright, and it said the responsibility for "not ascertaining the correcting" the situation rested with the parent firm.

Had Huge Contracts

Curtiss-Wright, the report set out, has received more war contracts ($4,717,500,000 from June 1, 1940 through March 1, 1943) than any other firm except General Motors.

Expressing disappointment at "the over-all performance of Curtiss-Wright," the report continued:

"It (the committee) believes that through the excessive ability and zeal of its salesmen and the extent and nature of the relations it had built up with the War and Navy departments through the years preceding the war, it received too many contracts with the result that its engineering departments and skilled personnel were spread too thin."

The committee had this recommendation next:

"That the Army and Navy officials interest themselves more earnestly in the procurement of quality material for our fighting services than in trying to bolster up the production at the expense of quality of plants that fail in this respect, regardless of the long past history of the parent corporation."

Protected Company

Touching on the mechanics of its investigation, the committee complained that some Army inspectors "too often seemed to be motivated by a desire to protect the company and its interests." It said these officials "apparently led by Lieut.-Col. Frank C. Gruelich" made "specific and material misrepresentations" and "misstatements under oath." Col Gruelich, it said, is chief inspector of the Army Air forces.

After recounting evidence which it said indicates that engines were built at the Lockland plant and sold to the government which were leaking gasoline, and charging forging and skipping of inspection operations, the Senate group which is investigating the nation's war program assured the public that "extensive steps" have been taken to obtain proper inspection and make certain that defective parts will not be placed in engines.

Plane Production Unequalled

The 30-page printed report dealt comprehensively with American war plane production which, on the whole, was described as "unequalled anywhere else in the world."

Predicting a vast increase over the output of 64,000 planes in the year ended June 30, the committee declared:

"Our enemies have not yet felt the full weight of our airpower . . . coming months will bring an ever-increasing flood of destruction."

Nevertheless the committee was critical of several aspects.

"Many tens of millions of dollars have been wasted," the report declared, in production of the Helldiver dive bomber for the Navy at Curtiss-Wright plants. To date, the committee said, Curtiss-Wright has not been able to build a single one which the Navy considers to be usable as a combat airplane.

Further, the report continued, the Army has virtually written off dive bombers as a modern weapon against land forces, but the Navy still believes they may have substantial uses and wants to buy many more of them. The committee said it is a fact that the present type dive bomber may soon become obsolete.

Other highlights of the report and recommendations:

The number of models should be reduced and production concentrated on proven models.

Censures Navy on Helicopter

The Navy "should be censured" for its "official indifference" to the helicopter, which the committee praised as a valuable new device with vast possibilities as a military and naval adjunct.

The B-26 Martin Marauder, two-engine Army bomber, has "unsafe" landing and takeoff characteristics and its production will be tapered off.

The Army is "not enthusiastic" about gliders, and the program has been cut back.

Fully half of the lengthy report was filled with allegations of shortcomings of Curtiss-Wright and its subsidiary at Lockland.

Senator Wallgren, who submitted the report on behalf of the committee, said in his statement:

"Although the committee is disappointed in the over-all performance of the Curtiss-Wright corporation and the difficulties which it has encountered with respect to the Helldiver and the 1820 engine at the Lockland, Ohio plant, the committee realized that Curtiss-Wright corporation has made signal contributions to the war effort.

"It has produced hundreds of millions of dollars of war goods, including engines, airplanes and propellers which have been of great value at the fighting front. Some of its products have been exceptionally good and its performance, taken as a whole, has been creditable."

The Truman committee began receiving complaints about the Lockland plant last January, but held back its investigation until both the company and the Army had a chance to look into the situation. Both said they found nothing irregular which needed correction.

Six Days of Hearings

But the Senate group, unsatisfied, held six days of hearings, here and at Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, taking 1,286 pages of sworn testimony.

"The committee found," the report said, "that the company was producing and causing the government to accept defective and substandard material. This was accomplished in the following ways:

"1. By the falsification of tests.

"2. By destruction of records.

"3. By improperly recording results of tests.

"4. By forging inspection reports.

"5. By failing to segregate substandard and defective material.

"6. By failing to promptly destroy or mutilate such defective and substandard material.

"7. By orally changing tolerances allowed on parts.

"8. By circumventing the salvage committee set up to pass on the usability of parts outside tolerances.

"9. By allowing production to override the inspection force, thereby destroying morale of both company and Army inspectors.

"10. By skipping inspection operations."

The plant, making air-cooled engines, for many months held an "A" inspection rating which meant that the company had the prime responsibility for inspecting the output. It employed 2,400 inspectors, while the Army had 70 over all three shifts.

"Most of the representatives of the Army inspection service who appeared before the committee," the report said, "displayed an undue regard for the well-being of the Wright Aeronautical corporation and too often seemed to be motivated by a desire to protect the company and its interests. It was found that the feeling was deliberately fostered among the air force inspectors that they must be cooperative with the company if they were to get along well in their jobs."

Grimly listing alleged defects of the material put out at Lockland, the Senate group declared that its evidence indicates, besides gasoline-leaking engines being sold to the government, that:

Unsafe Material Used

Unsafe material has been discovered in completed engines ready for shipment the company's own field representatives indicated that parts failed in a number of cases.

A "substantial number" of planes using engines made in the Lockland factory have had crashes in which engine failures were involved. However, the committee added that "this is also true of other engines, some of which have had higher accident records."

More than 25 per cent of the engines built at the plant failed in one or more major parts during three-hour test runs none has successfully completed a 150-hour quality test.

Spare parts were shipped without proper inspection.

Claiming it had received evidence that the air force inspection personnel at Lockland "abetted" the company in its practices, the committee asserted:

Citizens Chief Inspector

"These officials, apparently led by the chief inspector for the Army Air forces, Lt. Col. Frank C. Greulich, made specific and material misrepresentations to the committee, attempted to intimidate witnesses, introduced evidence prepared specially for the purpose, designed to discredit witnesses, made misstatements under oath, and otherwise attempted to impede the committee's investigation.

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"Colonel Greulich specifically told the committee that one report had been made orally, and not in writing, and that another report which he admitted was made in writing had never been seen by him. Both reports, in writing, had been seen by Colonel Greulich and bore very importantly on the conditions at the plant. Both referred to vigorous and detailed complaints which had been made by inspectors on duty there.

"Colonel Greulich specifically told the committee that the author of one of these reports, a Maj. Walter A. Ryan, would be found in Detroit at a time when Colonel Greulich well knew that Major Ryan was with him in Washington and immediately available to appear before the committee. Colonel Greulich intercepted the author of another of these reports when he came to see the committee at Cincinnati, and actually took the report from the person carrying it before it could be delivered to the committee."

Gave Data to Army

Following the committee's probe, it turned the testimony over to the Army so that corrective measures could be taken. In its later investigation, the Army reported "there is no question but that careless inspection existed throughout the plant."

Saying that corrective measures have been put into effect, the committee added:

"They should assure that the defects are caught before the lives of aircraft crews are imperilled. Engines in storage are being thoroughly checked before they are used. These were designed to provide additional guarantees of quality production.

In addition, the Army Air forces has undertaken to trace every engine which was shipped from the plant during the period in which the Army Air forces believes the unsatisfactory conditions existed. The location and examination of these engines should go far to minimize the possibility of defective engines getting into service."

The report called the Lockland plant "a glaring example of the concentration of contracts in large plants with inexperienced management trying to get out a large production on a fixed price contract and ruthlessly slashing quality to maintain production and schedules in the face of excessive production costs caused by poor management."

At one time, the committee said, the Army ordered the substitution of the Republic P-47 for the P-40 in the Curtiss-Wright plant at Buffalo, N. Y., "But after work in that direction had been commenc-

ed, ordered the continued production of Curtiss P-40's."

"The later decision may have been necessary, but the committee regrets the earlier decisions which concentrated so large a portion of our production on a plane which, although usable, is regarded by the Russian, English, and American forces as at best a second choice."

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Corsair Production Record Criticized in Truman Report

Gruman Building New Fighter Plane for Navy Use.

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) The Truman committee lifted today some of the secrecy surrounding America's newest warplanes, and at the same time made a critical appraisal of older types, finding some excellent, some inferior. Generally the verdict was favorable.

In a 30-page report in aircraft, the committee discussed several planes heretofore in the hush-hush category, and told of revisions in others to improve their battle performance.

New Grumann Fighter

The committee unveiled a new Navy fighter "capable of exceptional performance" in the Grumann F6F, known as the Hellcat, and presumably the successor to the famed F4F, called the Wildcat.

In telling of the Hellcat, the committee mentioned the Vought-Sikorsky F4U (Corsair) which has been in action in the Pacific for some time. The committee called the Corsair "a fine naval fighter," but said Vought-Sikorsky had not made as good a production record as Grumann. (The Corsair now is built by Chance-Vought.)

New Army planes mentioned by the committee included:

The Douglas A-26, "an improved version" of the Douglas A-20 (Havoc), versatile enough to perform manifold tasks, including night fighting, low-level bombing, and strafing. The Havoc, as a night fighter, helped win the battle of Britain. With different equipment, the same plane becomes the Boston, and has been widely used for cross-channel bombing missions, and in many other parts of the world.

The Northrop P-61, a two-engine fighter, intended for use at night. The committee noted, however, that progress on this plane has been slow and it is far behind schedule.

While hinting of bigger and better bombers, the committee said that for reasons of security it could not refer in a public report to "matters with respect to four-engine bombers and improvements thereon."

This recalled a recent statement by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice chairman of the War Production board, that a super-bomber is on the way. Mr. Wilson likewise gave no details.

The Truman group found no fault with the Boeing B-17 (Flying Fortress) and the Consolidated Liberator (B-24), the Army's present four-engine bombers, remarking that their performance "is well known."

Among the single-engine Army fighters, the committee called the North American P-51 (Mustang) superior to either the Curtiss-Wright P-40 (Warhawk) and the Bell Airacobra (P-39), but disclosed that an improved version of the Airacobra is under construction, while the Warhawk will be discontinued except for replacements and trainers.

The Republic P-47 (Thunderbolt), which recently has seen considerable action over Europe, was called "a good fighting plane, especially at high altitudes," and the report added:

"The Army was slow to recognize the value of this plane, because of the Army's primary interest in low-altitude planes, such as the P-40. After belated recognition was obtained, difficulties were experienced in perfecting it for production, which have now been overcome. It has been used in the past several months in England against German fighters, and the committee is informed its performance is good."

The two-engine Lockheed P-38 (Lightning), which has seen action on many fronts, won the committee's full approval: "It has proved to be a very fine plane."

Turning to two-engine bombers, the committee found the North American B-25 (Mitchell) "a valuable plane, and the rate of production is very substantial," and disclosed that the Army plans to taper off the production of its running mate in the medium bomber field, the Martin B-26 (Marauder) at Martin plants in Baltimore and Omaha in order to use facilities "to produce other types of planes."

The committee said the Marauder had accomplished many important missions, but "difficulties with the plane and the high cost of production and maintenance" led to the decision to taper off production. Because of "unusual difficulties" in landing and take-off, the committee said, it had been necessary to especially train pilots to fly the Marauder.

Engine Changed

Another disclosure was that the P-51 is being equipped with a Packard-built Rolls-Royce two-stage engine, and with this power plant is "a good medium-altitude pursuit plane." The Mustang, when equipped with an Allison engine, was called a good low-altitude reconnaissance fighter and bomber.

Complaining that greater emphasis had not been placed on the Mustang, the committee mentioned that it had been characterized by both the British and the Army Air forces "as the most aerodynamically perfect pursuit plane in existence."

"Although this plane was a more recent plane than the Curtiss P-40," the committee remarked, "it was in production in 1941. In the opinion of the committee, it would have been preferable to increase the production of Mustangs and decrease the production of Curtiss Warhawks."

The committee said the Russian, English and American forces regarded the P-40 "as at best a second choice," and deplored the fact that earlier Army decisions concentrated so large a portion of this country's production on the plane.

The committee reported the Douglas SBD (Dauntless) as the only Navy dive bomber that has been successfully used in large quantities, and disclosed that an improved version, the SB2D, is being built.

A new Vought-Sikorsky bomber, the TBV, will be built by Consolidated Vultee at Allentown, Pa.

COX COMMITTEE BARES ADMIRAL'S CRITICISM OF FLY

JUL 11 1943

Charge Made FCC Head Balked Wire-Tapping Before Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) The special House committee investigating the Federal Communications commission made public today criticism from a naval officer of FCC Chairman James L. Fly for pre-war opposition to wiretapping and to banning Japanese language broadcasts in Hawaii—two moves, the officer added, which might have prevented the Pearl Harbor disaster.

The criticism was contained in a memorandum prepared by Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, now retired, in May, 1942, while he was a naval intelligence executive. Hooper was setting forth reasons why he thought Fly should not be chairman of the Defense Communications board.

Placed in Record

The House committee's release said the memorandum was submitted to Secretary of the Navy Knox, but did not say whether or not Knox approved it. It was placed in the record by Eugene L. Garey, committee counsel, at the direction of Chairman Cox (D.-Ga.)

(Authority to tap communications wires in conducting defense investigations was asked by then Attorney General Robert H. Jackson in January, 1941, but was not approved by Congress until after Pearl Harbor.)

Hooper was one of a group of Army and Navy officers whom the committee proposed to call as witnesses. Both service departments notified the committee yesterday that President Roosevelt had ruled it would be against the "public interest" for the officers to testify, and hence they would not be permittted to appear.

How the committee came into possession of Hooper's memorandum was not disclosed.

"The functioning of the Defense Communications commission has been unsatisfactory" to the Navy department "to the extent that it believes the successful prosecution of the war is being jeopardized thereby," the memorandum read.

Fly issued a statement saying "the documents made public today are but irresponsible charges which the Cox committee has handed out in a bid for publicity."

Fly said he would plead guilty to opposition to extending monopolies and to regarding the C.I.O., along with the A.F.L., as patriotic, and added'

"As to the rest of the charges collected by the committee's staff in star chamber sessions, the public should know that they are utterly without foundation."

Lists 13 Charges

Hooper made 13 charges. Among them were:

The FCC "has refused to turn over its file of fingerprints and confidential information bearing on the loyalty of commercial communications companies to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, without restrictions which would render the work of the latter agency ineffective."

Fly "has frequently taken it upon himself to speak for national defense, thereby exposing his ignorance of the subject," and has "shown that his primary interest is in keeping the support of the C.I.O. communications union, which has constantly opposed our interests, and not national defense."

Fly has "devoted too much of the time and energy" of the FCC "to trust-busting, to the detriment of its other duties," and has opposed legislation permitting wiretapping "which would have permitted checking of the telephone to Japan before Pearl Harbor, and might have prevented the disaster."

Fly "opposed stopping Japanese language broadcasts in Hawaii, a factor which led to the disaster" of Pearl Harbor, and has "consistently opposed any move to assure the loyalty of personnel in communications."

Garey also made public a document entitled "a resume made by the War department" of Hooper's statements, asserting that "in a great number of examples Admiral Hooper is correct, and testimony under oath by any others connected with these matters can only substantiate his story."

LEHMAN'S DAUGHTER BEGINS WAC TRAINING

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) The War department announced today that Mrs. Hilda Lehman de Vadetzky, daughter of former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, has enrolled in the Women's Army corps and is receiving her basic training at the Fourth WAC training center at Fort Devens, Mass.

Her husband, Sgt. Boris de Vadetzky, is with the Signal corps in England, and her two brothers also are in the Army—Flight Officer Peter Lehman, who served with the Royal Canadian Air force before transferring to the U. S. Air force and is now stationed in England and Capt. John Lehman of the Armored force stationed at Camp Bowie, Tex.

Wind Blew Hard in Greenland

7 Army Men, Back After 9-Month Weather Detail, Endured 170-Mile Gales.

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Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Back from nine months on a Greenland icecap where they maintained a weather station, seven Army men told today of Arctic storms so furious that they had to tie themselves together to avoid being swept away.

"At times the wind blew at 170 miles an hour," said Second Lieut. Randolph P. Eddy of Boston, commanding officer of the group. "For long stretches every few hours we had to go out and shovel snow away from the tents to keep from being buried alive."

The detachment had two chances to aid crews of planes forced down on Greenland. Once Lieut. Eddy said, his men fought their way through snow and ice to within eleven miles of a crashed plane, then were blocked by deep crevasses. The plane's crew subsequently was rescued by other flyers.

"The second effort," he reported, "proved useless because the entire crew had been killed."

Many Dogs Perished.

All but seven of the thirty sled dogs placed on the ice cap with the weather crew were lost or frozen to death during the lonely assignment in which the only entertainment was provided by War Department radio broadcasts.

"Word came, finally," Lieut. Eddy continued, "that our entire outfit was to be evacuated by plane. When the plane finally arrived the ice was very thick and we advised the pilot not to try to land in the water.

"That seemed funny—after nine months—refusing to leave the cap. The pilot merely replied: 'Keep your shirts on. I'm coming down.' He made it okay."

Members of the detachment, praised by Lieut. Eddy for their discipline and morale, included Sergt. Simon Karatas of 1040 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, and Staff Sergt. Charles Howes of Stamford.

RELIEF PLANS MADE FOR AIDING EUROPE

Lehman Says Freed Territories Will Be Given Speedy Assistance.

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) Director Herbert H. Lehman said today the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation will be ready to rush seed and agricultural machinery to Europe, as well as emergency relief supplies, when the conquered lands are freed from the Nazis.

In an address over CBS, Mr. Lehman said a relief program without a simultaneous program for economic rehabilitation would be "comparable to attempting to bail out a leaky boat without plugging the leak."

"Almost simultaneously with the first emergency measures," he continued, "we must assist the people in the liberated areas to revive their agriculture and thus give these people an opportunity to help themselves."

Rehabilitation of agriculture in Tunisia and Algeria, he said, has proceeded so well that by fall they may have a surplus of cereals and vegetable oils.

32 WAVES PROMOTED

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that the first group promotion for women officers of the United States Naval Reserve (Waves) became effective on July 1 for thirty-two ensigns who have been on duty since September 1, 1942. They were promoted to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R.

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Among those promoted, their home addresses and present stations, were:

Helen Selma May of 48 Stanley Road, South Orange, N. J. ... Bronx, New York.

Elsbegh Elva McKen... 51... North Broadway ... rs, N. Y.; Bloomington, Ind.

Virginia Kathe...e Outwin of 29 Sommer aven...e, Maplewood, N. J.; New Yo...k city.

Georgiana Cneesman Remer of 629 West 115th street, New York city; Washington, D. C.

THE FOUR 'M'S' OF MILITARISM STILL WIN WARS

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Manpower, Machinepower, Mobility and Morale Are All Needed.

By PAUL FIELD

Associated Press of Great Britain

NEW YORK, July 10 — (AP) You've known Joe Doakes only ten minutes. But Joe looks intelligent—the sort who will undestand your master plan to force the Brenner Pass, take Germany from the rear and win the war in three months.

So you spread your newspaper map over the bar . . . . .

Joe's eyes lightup with an Ancient Mariner gleam.He inches forward, impales Europe with an eager forefinger. "Look, friend," he croaks, "you want to know how I'd end this war in a hurry?. . . . the strategy is simple."

Joe's right, of course.

Strategy is, was and always will be, simple. To outflank, infiltrate or encircle the enemy is as good strategy today as it was ten thousand years ago when men first began turning their talents toward devising bigger and better methods of extermination.

It's when they come to tactics, the art of maneuvering men and machines to achieve strategy, that most armchair Eisenhowers come a cropper.

But tactics are easy—on paper.

The Four M's All Powerful

No matter when, where or how men fight, four basic military considerations control their tactics on the battlefield. By a convenient alliterative arrangement these four considerations might be called the "Four m's"—manpower, machinepower, mobility and morale. Simple, in the same way that higher mathematics are merely a matter of numbers.

Ever since Cal, the caveman, using a drum for his time signal and a conch horn as his microphone, first began to commentate the local news, so called "experts" have tried to fit the four m's into a dogmatic, tactical equation.

It can't be done. No two of them are ever alike in quantity, quality or in relation to the time factor.

Manpower, for example, may mean any force from a squad to an army corps—and at a critical turn in a battle a squad at the right time and in the right place may mean more than an army corps. Machinepower can mean any engine of war from a Bolo knife to a bank of railway guns; mobility, any speed from ten mile a day gait of the ancient roman centurion to the ground-eating pace of a modern armored unit; morale, any state of mind from the defiance of an Ethiopian shaking his fist at a strafing Italian aviator to the irresistible will - to - win of an eighth army.

Tactics, in many respects, can be compared to bridge.

A bridge deck is made up of four basic suits,—(the four m's)—each varying in power from the deuce to the ace. But from these basic suits and powers you can form any number of winning—or losing—combinations, depending upon how well or how poorly you play your hand.

The average armchair strategist is inclined to overlook this fact.

47,000 Defeated a Million

At Arbela in 331 B.C. the Persian King, Darius, seemed to hold all the tactical trumps. His army numbered almost a million; he had elephants, war chariots and the brute courage that passes for morale in closely packed ranks. To oppose this army, Alexander lined up a boy scout troop of 47,000.

But Alexander's strength lay in one vital suit—mobility—and he knew it.

When Darius' elephants advanced, Alexander's agile soldiers merely stepped aside and prodded them in the rear with their spears. The unhappy beasts quickly decided that this was no quarrel of theirs. They fled. Alexander repeated the dose for the chariots. The horses proved to be equally unreceptive pincushions.

With elephants and chariots disposed of, Alexander hurled the full power of his fast stepping phalanx against the slow-weapon-burdened Persian foot. The Persians broke and ran.

After Arbela, manpower never would be so vital. The tacticians of the time began to concentrate on speedy, lightly armored foot and horse that could hit and run and live to fight another day.

As the years rolled on, other ...ical M's were to influence the ...cter of warfare. But change ... slowly. In fact, 1600 years ... pass before machinepower ...ed a decisive role in battle.

Crecy in 1346, the French out... ...ard, th... nglish ... suit — ... of the longbow, a new, easily adjusted, quickly reloaded weapon that would penetrate four inches of oak or pierce a knight's armor. The French held to the traditional crossbow, much slower, clumsier and cantankerous.

When the battle opened the French crossbowmen discovered that the English could "fire" three times as many arrows as they; when the French knights charged across the plain, the whooping English longbowmen picked them off like sitting ducks.

Crecy proved the curtain-raiser for a new age of tactics.

Yank Troops Girdle Globe

NEW YORK, July 10 — (AP) From east to west, and from north to south, the world has become a giant fighting front for American troops. There are more than forty announced localities in which the 2,000,000 troops now abroad have been operating, in addition to Sicily.

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They are:

Aden	Brazil	Canada
Alaska	Liberia	Iceland
Aleutians	Libya	Newfoundland
Australia	Tunisia	Greenland
New Zealand	Algeria	England
New Guinea	Morocco	Scotland
New Caledonia	Egypt	Ireland (Northern)
Solomons	Eritrea	Bahamas
Fiji Islands	Iraq	Bermuda
Hawaiian Islands	Iran	Trinidad
Midway	Syria	Cuba
China	Palestine	Dutch Guiana
India	Dakar	Mexico
Burma	Gold Coast, Africa	Panama
	Capetown, So. Africa	Guatemala

ATLANTA, July 10 — (AP) Private Blaine D. Hall probably is the only parachutist ever to plummet 700 feet from an airplane under an unopened 'chute, hit the ground, and live.

Authenticated records just released by Army officials reveal that Hall, participating in a routine jump at Fort Benning, Ga., last October, left the plane at an altitude of 700 feet. When his main chute failed to open he pulled the emergency chute ripcord but that chute also failed to function and he hit the ground at a speed computed at 140 miles per hour.

When a crash ambulance arrived less than a minute later, Hall was still conscious. Physicians found he had numerous fractures, the most serious a broken back.

After several months in a cast, he recently was dismissed from the hospital and Major M. F. Tackoff, his commanding officer, says Hall is doing the same kind of work as any other man might do at the Fourth Service command motor pool here.

Hall says he wants to rejoin the paratroopers if they'll let him, "just so I can turn in that old chute for a new one."

Big Convoy Leaves Gibraltar

The Berlin radio said in a dispatch from Algeçiras, Spain, yesterday that a convoy of 30 merchant ships left Gibraltar during the day in the direction of the Mediterranean. There were eighteen 10,000-ton British vessels and eight American and four Netherland ships of 5,000 tons each, the broadcast said, adding that the ships were fully laden. Four American destroyers left in the same direction shortly afterward. The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press in New York.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID AN OCEAN SWELL WAS ENCOUNTERED OFF THE SICILIAN COAST, BUT IT DECLARED FLATLY THAT THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE HUGE OPERATION WAS A SUCCESS.

COL.SAMUEL J.GORMLEY, JR., (112 ALHAMBRA RD) OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., ONE OF THE AERIAL GROUP COMMANDERS SAID:

"THE COASTAL WATERS OF SICILY WERE BLACK WITH INVASION BARGES AND SUPPORTING NAVAL CRAFT, AND ALL WATER BETWEEN SICILY AND TUNISIA WAS FULL OF CRAFT SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH LIKE SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

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ANOTHER GROUP COMMANDER, LIEUT.COL.JOSEPH THOMAS (512 MCKINLEY AVE) OF POMONA, CALIF., DECLARED THAT "EVERYTHING SEEMED TO BE COORDINATED AND GOING ALONG SMOOTHLY OVER THERE."

IT WAS HIS 50TH COMBAT MISSION.

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DESCRIBING THE ACTUAL LANDINGS, ONE PILOT, ROSCOE JOHNSON, (707 NORTH PINE ST) OF CHICAGO, SAID:

"IT LOOKED LIKE A MILLION FLIES CRAWLING UP THE BEACHES. IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT."

SECOND LIEUT.DONALD JUSTIER, OF ST.ALBANS, N.Y., ANOTHER AIRMAN, SAID:

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"THE SHIPS CAME ROLLING UP IN WAVES AND OUR BOYS WERE SIMPLY POURING OVER THE BEACHES. IT'S HARD TO SEE HOW THE ITALIANS COULD DO MUCH FIGHTING WITH SO MANY PLANES POUNDING THEM FROM ABOVE."

THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ENEMY BETWEEN THEM REPORTED THAT THE ALLIES LANDED BOTH IN SOUTHEASTERN AND EASTERN SICILY, THUS INDICATI THAT AT LEAST THREE MAIN AREAS HAD BEEN ATTACKED SINCE THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED ALGIERS RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD GONE IN ON THE ROCKY WESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND NEAR THE LONG-BOMBED PORT OF TRAPANI.

(UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES IN ALLIED QUARTERS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN STRENGTH ON SICILY RAN UP TO 400,000 MEN; GERMAN PROPAGANDA HAS ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES HAD PERHAPS 450,000 MEN IN THE THEATER BEARING ON SICILY, ALONG WITH 4,000 PLANES.)

ALL WAS COORDINATED, ALL WORKED TOGETHER IN THE STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE. AS THE NAVAL JOB WAS DIVIDED, THE BRITISH CARRYING THE MAIN BURDEN OF TRANSPORTING TROOPS AND HOLDING THE SUPPLY LINES BUT AMERICAN MEN OF WAR TAKING THEIR ASSIGNED PART, SO EISENHOWER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CALLED UPON BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE TUNISIAN VICTORY TO SHARE IN THE INVADING FORCE.

THE PRESENCE OF CANADIANS I[illegible] FORCE PRE[illegible]Y SURPRISED THE AXIS, FOR THEY HAD BEEN IN ENGLAND.

(THE AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS IN TUNISIA WERE THE 1ST, 9TH AND 34TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND THE 1ST ARMORED DIVISION; THE BRITISH WERE THE FIRST AND EIGHTH ARMIES. THE SUPPOSITION IN LONDON WAS THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH WAS NOT NOW ENGAGED NOR WAS THE BULK OF THE U.S FIFTH ARMY.)

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GENERAL EISENHOWER'S FIRST COMMUNIQUE TODAY MADE NO DIRECT MENTION OF THE GREAT ASSAULT, TELLING INSTEAD OF THE CRUSHING ATTACKS ON SICILIAN AIRDROMES AND OTHER POINTS IN THE ISLAND'S ARC OF DEFENSE, ONE OF WHICH BASHED WHAT WAS CALLED BY THE COOPERATING CAIRO HEADQUARTERS THE VERY "NERVE CENTER OF AXIS SICILIAN DEFENSE FORCES" AT TAORMINA. THERE, AT A POINT ON THE MESSINA STRAIT SEPARATING SICILY FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IN A BAND OF WATER IN SOME PLACES NO MORE THAN TWO MILES WIDE, AXIS MILITARY HEADQUARTERS WAS BLASTED TO SPLINTERS AND THE WHOLE OF THE TARGET AREA TORN APART AND LEFT IN FIRE AND SMOKE.

IN THE LAST SERIES OF AIR ATTACKS BEFORE THE ULTIMATE BLOW FELL UPON SICILY ITSELF, 20 AXIS PLANES WENT DOWN IN FLAMES WHILE 11 ALLIE CRAFT WERE BEING LOST.

TONIGHT, EXQUISITE SUSPENSE, AND THE SENSE THAT DESTINY WAS UNFOLDING, HUNG OVER THIS HEADQUARTERS. GENERAL EISENHOWER, WHO WAS WELL ALONG IN HIS PLANS EVEN BEFORE THE COMPLETION OF HIS TUNISIAN TRIUMPH ON JUNE 10, HAD REALIZED THAT AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT WAS ONE OF TH HARD, TREMENDOUS GAMBLES OF ALL WARFARE--BUT IN THIS CASE THE WEATHER WAS ALLIED WITH HIM.

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30.24-5883

HIS DISCLOSURE THAT THE GREAT ATTEMPT HAD BEGUN WAS ISSUED BY HIS HEADQUARTERS IN THIS SPARE, SHARP AND SINGLE SENTENCE:

"ALLIED FORCES BEGAN LANDING OPERATIONS."

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THIS WAS "D" DAY--THE DAY THAT EISENHOWER HAD PROMISED PRIVATELY AS EARLY AS THE MIDDLE OF JUNE--WHEN, IN ONE OF THE GREATEST CONFIDENCES EVER ENTRUSTED TO REPORTERS, HE DECLARED CALMLY THAT HE WAS GOING AFTER SICILY EVEN THOUGH HE MIGHT BE "RIDING FOR A BLOODY NOSE."

(WHETHER "D" DAY MIGHT INVOLVE SOMETHING MORE THAN SICILY, GREAT AS IS THAT CAMPAIGN, WAS NOT YET KNOWN. DELAYED DISPATCHES FROM NEUTRAL TURKEY, WRITTEN ON FRIDAY, TOLD OF PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT THE WEEK-END MIGHT SEE ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS AS WELL.)

AS IN THE CASE OF PANTELLERIA--A MUCH SMALLER AND MUCH SOFTER TARGET, OF COURSE, AND ONE THAT FELL BEFORE A LANDING WAS NECESSARY--AN ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE ALWAYS VAST AND RISING AT LAST TO A FEARFUL POWER OPENED THE LAST GREAT DRAMA OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SICILY.

THESE WERE SATURATION RAIDS IN THE FULL MEANING OF THAT TERM--RAIDS THAT BEGAN IN EARNEST SHORTLY AFTER PANTELLERIA HAD FALLEN AND WENT ON AND ON IN VOLUME AND IN SCOPE UNTIL, DURING THE LAST WEEK, THERE WAS SCARCELY AN HOUR THAT ALLIED BOMBERS OR FIGHTERS WERE NOT SNARLING SOMEWHERE OVER THAT TENSE AND SHAKING ISLAND.

YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT THE END OF THE AIR PHASE MERGED THUNDEROUSLY WITH THE BEGINNING OF THE LAST PHASE--THE HOUR OF THE FRONTAL ASSAULT WITH THE GUN AND THE RAW BAYONET IN THE HANDS OF CHARGING MEN.

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WHILE LIBERATOR BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND BASED ON CAIRO WERE POURING IT DOWN ON TAORMINA AND TEARING APART ONE OF THEIR FAVORITE TARGETS, THE COMISO AIRDROME IN SICILY, PLANES OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICA AIR FORCE WERE SWEEPING WIDELY OVER OTHER CENTERS OF ENEMY POWER.

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THE ITALIANS AND GERMANS, PERHAPS SENSING WHAT WAS COMING, OFFERED WHAT GENERAL EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE CALLED RESISTANCE "ON A SLIGHTLY INCREASED SCALE," BUT NEVERTHELESS A GOOD MANY OF THEIR PLANES BURST APART UNDER EXPLODING ALLIED BOMBS. UNABLE EVEN TO GET OFF THE GROUND THESE AND ALL THE OTHER SUCCESSFUL ALLIED AIR ATTACKS, HOWEVER, GREAT AND DAMAGING AS THEY WERE, WERE NOT BELIEVED HERE TO HAVE MATERIALLY REDUCED THE FIGHTING EFFICIENCY OF THE NAZI AND FASCIST DIVISIONS STANDING NOW AGAINST A STORM FOR THE FIRST TIME BLOWING DIRECTLY AT THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

GENERAL EISENHOWER, ALTHOUGH INFORMATION FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS WAS CHARACTERISTICALLY BRIEF AND RESTRAINED, INDICATED HIS CALM CONFIDENCE IN THE ISSUE IN A MESSAGE SENT TO ALL THE FRENCH OF THE WORLD.

"THE UNITED NATIONS ARMED FORCES," HE ADDRESSED THEM, "HAVE TODAY LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST SICILY.

"IT IS THE FIRST STAGE OF THE LIBERATION OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

"I CALL ON THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO REMAIN CALM AND NOT TO ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE DECEIVED BY FALSE RUMORS WHICH THE ENEMY MIGHT CIRCULATE.

"THE ALLIED RADIO WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED ON MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS.

"I COUNT ON YOUR SANGFROID AND ON YOUR SENSE OF DISCIPLINE. DO NOT BE RASH, FOR THE ENEMY IS WATCHING.

"KEEP ON LISTENING TO THE ALLIED RADIO AND NEVER HEED RUMORS.

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VERIFY CAREFULLY THE NEWS YOU RECEIVE. BY REMAINING CALM AND BY NOT EXPOSING YOURSELVES TO REPRISALS THROUGH PREMATURE ACTION YOU WILL BE HELPING US EFFECTIVELY.

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"WHEN THE HOUR OF ACTION STRIKES WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. UNTIL THEN HELP US BY FOLLOWING OUR INSTRUCTIONS. THAT IS TO SAY, BE CALM, KEEP CALM, CONSERVE YOUR STRENGTH.

"WE REPEAT: WHEN THE HOUR OF ACTION STRIKES WE'LL LET YOU KNOW."

CAPT.JOSEPH A.BLOOMER OF LAMBERTVILLE, N.J., AND FLIGHT OFFICER OTIS PREVATT OF PALATKA, FLA., EACH SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT AS THE WARHAWKS EMERGED UNSCATHED.

THE OTHER TWO PILOTS WHO SAFELY FOUGHT THROUGH THE MELEE WERE LIEUT.LEONARD R.GEIER OF WESTMORELAND CITY, PA., AND LIEUT.RONALD G. DOVE OF 6351 MARCHAND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA,

STILL ANOTHER FORMATION OF WARHAWKS WHICH WAS ABOUT TO COVER DIRECTLY A LANDING POINT SPOTTED A JUNKERS-88 TRYING TO STRAFE TROOPS. CAPT.L.L.KRAUSE OF BURTON, OHIO, QUICKLY DESTROYED IT.

LIEUT.-COL.ROBERT C.PAUL OF LAKE CITY, FLA., GROUP COMMANDER OF THE A-36 FIGHTER-BOMBERS, SAID HE SAW BARGES RUN AGROUND AND AMERICAN TROOPS OVER THE STERN DEPLOYING READY FOR ACTION. APPARENTLY THEY MET NO ENEMY INFANTRY AT THAT POINT, HOWEVER, HE SAID. THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF AXIS GUNFIRE IN THE VICINITY. "THEN, AFTER A BRIEF PAUSE, THEY MOVED ON AHEAD," HE CONCLUDED.

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THE FLIERS SAW SCORES OF LANDING CRAFT ALONG THE BEACH AND OTHERS COMING IN. STILL MORE WERE LYING OFF SHORE COVERED BY WARSHIPS. OTHER VESSELS WERE SEEN HEADED BACK TOWARD AFRICA. THEIR JOB WAS APPARENTLY DONE.

JUL 11 1943

THE ONLY GUNFIRE SEEN ORIGINATED FIVE MILES AWAY FROM WHERE TROOPS AND ARTILLERY WERE DISEMBARKING.

MAJ.JAMES H.DEERING OF 2010 NORTH VENTURA AVE., VENTURA, CALIF., RETURNING FROM A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT, SAID, "I WAS OVER A STRIP OF THE BEACH AT 6 A.M.AND ALTHOUGH 15 OR 20 BARGES WERE COMING IN THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO ACTIVITY ON THE ROADS LEADING TO THE SECTOR. THE WARSHIPS DIDN'T SEEM TO BE DOING ANYTHING. IT APPEARED TO BE A SWELL AIR COVER BECAUSE SPITFIRES CAME DOWN AND JUMPED ME THE MINUTE I GOT NEAR. THE LACK OF RESISTANCE AMAZES ME. YOU'D EXPECT TO SEE SOME SIGN OF FIGHT BUT TH[illegible] WASN'T ANY."

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-ALLIED LANDINGS ON SICILY WERE ASSURED OF SUCCESS ONLY A FEW SHORT HOURS AFTER THE DAWN ATTACK TODAY WHICH SENT ASSAULT FORCES ONTO BEACHES STRETCHING FOR MORE THAN 100 MILES, ACCORDING TO AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE ALGIERS RADIO.

[illegible] FIRST LEAD INVASION [illegible]

A TERSE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE LANDING OPERATIONS BEGAN "EARLY THIS MORNING" (NORTH AFRICAN TIME) THE ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED BY MOONLIGHT.

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS NOTIFIED OF THE LANDINGS AT A WHITE HOUSE DINNER FOR GEN. HENRI [illegible] ABOUT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME LAST NIGHT (3 A.M. NORTH AFRICAN TIME), IT WAS DISCLOSED IN WASHINGTON. THUS THE ACTUAL INVASION BEGAN SOMETIME BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 3 A.M.

JUL 11 1943

30.24-5885

LONDON--FRI.

ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS COUNTERED BY 6 A.M., THE BROADCAST SAID, UNDER "HEAVY FIRE OF A COVERING FORCE OF CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND GUNBOATS AND OTHER NAVAL UNITS" AND "THE SUCCESS OF OUR LANDING WAS ALREADY ASSURED."

"BY ABOUT 7:30 A.M. OUR TROOPS WERE ADVANCING AND OUR ARTILLERY WAS BEING PUT ASHORE.

JUL 11 1943

"FIGHTING CONTINUES AND MORE TROOPS WITH THEIR GUNS, VEHICLES, STORES AND EQUIPMENT ARE BEING LANDED BY THE ROYAL AND U.S. NAVIES

"UNITS FROM THE ROYAL, INDIAN, DUTCH, POLISH AND GREEK NAVIES ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE NAVAL OPERATIONS."

BY 7:30 A.M. THE COMBINED AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN FORCES "WERE ADVANCING AND OUR ARTILLERY WAS BEING PUT ASHORE," THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID.

IT WAS ALSO DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT UNITS FROM THE ROYAL INDIAN AND DUTCH, POLISH AND GREEK NAVIES WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

JUL 11 1943

FIGHTING CONTINUES AND MORE TROOPS WITH EQUIPMENT ARE BEING LANDED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

WHILE THE ASSAULT WENT FORWARD, HEAVY, MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS ATTACKED ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT SICILY AS WELL AS BOMBARDING "THE FEW AERDROMES STILL BEING USED BY THE ENEMY."

THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE:

"IN SPITE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND A SWELL OFF THE SOXXX OFF THE SICILIAN CHANNEL, THE ALLIED LANDING IN SICILY STARTED BEFORE DAWN AND IS PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

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"MANY BEACHES AND LANDING PLACES USED FOR THESE FIRST ASSAULTS EXTENDED OVER ABOUT 100 MILES.

"BY ABOUT 6 A.M. THIS MORNING, UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM A COVERING FORCE OF CRUISERS, DESTROYERS, GUNBOATS AND OTHER NAVAL UNITS, ENEMY OPPOSITION HAD BEEN COUNTERED AND THE SUCCESS OF OUR LANDING WAS ALREADY ASSURED.

THE ALGIERS RADIO ALSO BROADCAST THIS AIR FORCES COMMUNIQUE ISSUE BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA:

"IN ADDITION TO ATTACKING THE FEW AIRDROMES STILL BEING USED BY THE ENEMY, OUR HEAVY, MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS ATTACKED ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT SICILY.

"AIR OPERATIONS ARE PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN."

LONDON JULY 11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID EA[illegible] TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS HAD REACHED SICILY A SHORT TIME AGO AND THE ANNOUNCER DECLARED THAT THEIR PRESENCE CAN NOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY.

THE BROADCA[illegible] ELABORATE UPON THIS STATEMENT.

IN GENERAL, HE DID [illegible] DECLARED, THE ALLIED INVASION OPERATIONS IN CILY ARE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

JUL 11 1943

BY JOSEPH MORTON

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, JULY 10-(AP)-MONTHS OF PATIENT AND SYSTEMATIC SOFTENING UP FROM THE AIR OPENED THE WAY FOR THE INVASION OF SICILY.

JUL 11 1943

STARTING AS EARLY AS LAST DECEMBER, LONG BEFORE THE END OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WAS IN SIGHT, ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE BEEN BATTERING CAREFULLY CHOSEN OBJECTIVES WITH A TEMPO STEADILY INCREASING.

AIR SQUADRONS BASED IN NORTHWEST AFRICA, PANTELLERIA, MALTA, LIBYA AND THE MIDDLE EAST ALL HAD A PART IN THE POUNDING OF ITALY'S MOST IMPORTANT ISLAND BASTION.

THE FINAL PUSH BEGAN JULY 3. TWELVE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLANES--LIBERATORS, FLYING FORTRESSES, MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS, BOSTONS, BALTIMORES, WELLINGTONS, BEAUFIGHTERS, A-36 FIGHTER-BOMBERS, SPITFIRES LIGHTNINGS AND WARHAWKS--ATTACKED THAT DAY, STRIKING AXIS AIR FORCE INSTALLATIONS ON SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PARTS OF THE ISLAND.

FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS, IN ADDITION, RANGED FAR AND WIDE TO BOMB AND SHOOT UP RADIO STATIONS, BARRACKS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS, DEPOTS, POWER STATIONS, LOCOMOTIVES AND OTHER OBJECTIVES.

AIR FIELDS WERE COVERED WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS, EQUALLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST PARKED AIRCRAFT AND PERSONNEL. THEN DEMOLITION BOMBS, INCLUDING TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS, WERE LOOSED AGAINST BUILDINGS AND OTHER SOLID TARGETS.

MORE THAN TWO DOZEN SPECIFIC AREAS OF SICILY HAVE BEEN BOMBED.

THE FIRST TARGETS WERE THE MAJOR PORTS.

JUL 11 1943

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PALERMO, TRAPANI AND MARSALA, IN THE WESTERN SECTION OF SICILY, GREATLY CURTAILED THEIR USEFULNESS IN SUPPLYING TROOPS THEN FIGHTING IN TUNISIA.

CATANIA'S SHIPPING INSTALLATIONS ALSO WERE HIT HARD IN THE FIRST STAGES AND TRAIN FERRIES CROSSING MESSINA STRAIT FROM THE MAINLAND WERE PARTICULARLY SOUGHT OUT FOR ALLIED ATTACKS.

EVERY AIRPORT ON THE WESTERN HALF OF THE ISLAND RECEIVED REPEATED VISITS FROM BOMBERS, FORCING THE SHIFTING OF ENEMY PLANES TO OTHER BASES. SOME WESTERN FIELDS WERE RENDERED PARTIALLY UNSERVICEABLE. OPERATIONS AT OTHERS WERE CUT DOWN.

JUL 11 1943

AIR SUPERIORITY WAS HELD BY THE RAIDERS FROM THE BEGINNING, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE AXIS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES OF FIGHTER PLANES.

UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS, ON THE BASIS OF VERIFIED RESULTS OF THE SPECIFIED CAMPAIGN, SAID THAT THE ENEMY MIGHT HAVE LOST MANY HUNDREDS OF AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND IN SICILY.

MORE THAN 30 WERE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT THIS WEEK.

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 10-(AP)-VETERAN MILITARY OBSERVERS RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE SUCCESSFUL ALLIED LANDINGS IN SICILY WITH UNCONCEALED SATISFACTION TONIGHT, BUT THEY SAID "IT'S MUCH TOO EARLY FOR UNLIMITED OPTIMISM."

DECISIVE DAYS ARE STILL AHEAD, THEY SAID.

THESE OBSERVERS CITED ONE OF WAR'S OLD AXIOMS---THE CRITICAL MOMENT APPEARS WHEN THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS. UNTIL A LATE HOUR TONIGHT, NEARLY 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIRST AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN FOOT SOLDIERS SET FOOT ON SICILY, THERE WAS NO NEWS OF AN AXIS COUNTERASSAULT.

JUL 11 1943

30.24-5887

IT IS EXPECTED AT ALMOST ANY MOMENT, HOWEVER.

WHEN IT DEVELOPS, AT LEAST ONE OR MORE SECTORS WHERE THE INVASION FORCES ARE ATTEMPTING TO CONSOLIDATE BRIDGEHEADS WILL GET A SUPREME TEST. THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WILL LAUNCH THEIR ASSAULT FROM FIXED AND PREPARED POSITIONS, WITH LINES OF COMMUNICATION WELL PROTECTED IF NOT COMPLETELY ASSURED. THEY ALSO WILL HAVE AN ADVANTAGE IN A FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRAIN AND MAY IN SOME AREAS ENJOY NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

JUL 11 1943

ALLIED COMMENTATORS SAID THAT THE FIRST THREE DAYS, RATHER THAN THE FIRST FEW HOURS, ARE LIKELY TO TIP THE SCALES ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

NEVERTHELESS THE OFFICERS THEMSELVES HAD DIFFICULTY IN RESTRAINING THEIR EXCITEMENT WHEN INFORMATION ARRIVED INDICATING THAT THE INVADERS HAD PUNCHED THEIR WAY ACROSS THE BEACHES WITHOUT BEING MATERIALLY DELAYED AT ANY ONE OF THE MANY DESIGNATED POINTS.

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS ALWAYS ARE DANGEROUS. MODERN WARFARE SHOWS FEW INSTANCES OF LARGE-SCALE ONES THAT SUCCEEDED. THAT INCLUDES EVEN THE JAPANESE, WHO MADE THE MAJORITY OF THEIRS AGAINST WEAK SHORE OPPOSITION OR NONE AT ALL.

SO MILITARY QUARTERS WERE OPENLY EXCITED TONIGHT. BUT THEY SAID THE MOMENT OF CRISIS ON SICILY IS STILL AHEAD.

BY JOHN GUNTHER
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 11 1943

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, JULY 10.-THE BATTLE OF SICILY HAS BEGUN.

EIGHT MONTHS AND TWO DAYS AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA, WE ARE ASSAULTING THE CONTINENT OFEUROPE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HERE AT A FORWARD COMMAND POST OFFICERS AND MEN ARE WAITING WITH ALERT PATIENCE. THEY KNOW THE SECOND FRONT AT LAST HAS BEEN OPENED.

JUL 11 1943

THE ATTACK ON SICILY REPRESENTS THE ESSENTIAL ALLIED STRATEGY TO KEEP THE BALL ROLLING. WE CLEANED UP TUNISIA EARLYHIN MAY, THEN ADVANCED TO ATTACKS ON THE SMALLER ISLANDS OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA. NOW IT IS SICILY'S TURN.

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE INDICATES THE OPERATION WAS UNDERTAKEN BY LAND, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES WORKING IN THE CLOSEST COLLABORATION. AN AMPHIBIOUSEXPONETT

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE INDICATES THE OPERATION WAS UNDERTAKEN BY LAND, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES WORKING IN THE CLOSEST COLLABORATION. AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING, ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT TASKS KNOWN IN WARFARE, DEMANDS MONTHS OF SCRUPULOUSLY DETAILED PREPARATION AND ARTICULATION.

SICILY LIES LIKE A GIGANTIC TRIANGULAR ROCK AT THE FOOT OF ITALY. IT DOMINATES THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN. IN ENEMY HANDS, IT IS AN OBSTACLE TO BOTH VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ROUTES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE SICILIAN COASTLINE OF ROUGHLY 400 MILES IS PARTLY BEACH AND PARTLY RUGGED CLIFFS WITH MANY BAYS AND INDENTATIONS.

JUL 11 1943

THE ATTACK ON SICILY IS A LOGICAL, ESSENTIAL STEP IN THE MASTER PLAN OF THE ALLIES TO BEAT GERMANY FIRST. THIS OPERATION IS THE BEGINNING OF THE UPWARD THRUST TOWARD THE HEART OF THE AXIS.

BY JOHN GUNTHER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, JULY 10-(AP)-IT IS SEEN AT GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS HERE THAT TWO POINTS NEED PROPER EMPHASIS FOR A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF THE BATTLE OF SICILY JUST OPENED SO AUSPICIOUSLY.

JUL 11 1943

LOOK BEYOND THE FIGHTING ON THE BEACHES AND THESE POINTS EMERGE AS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THIS BATTLE.

ONE IS THAT IT IS BEING DIRECTED BY A TRULY COORDINATED ALLIED COMMAND SO MELTED DOWN AND FUSED TOGETHER IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHAT IS BRITISH, WHAT IS AMERICAN AND WHAT BELONGS TO OTHER UNITED NATIONS.

THE OTHER IS THAT GEN. EISENHOWER AND HIS CLOSEST ASSOCIATES ARE IN THE HEARTIEST AGREEMENT ON THE POLICY LAID DOWN BY WASHINGTON AND LONDON THAT THE ONLY PRACTICABLE WAY TO CONDUCT THE WAR IS TO BEA GERMANY FIRST.

SICILY IS A STEP ON THE ROAD TO BERLIN.

JUL 11 1943

TAKE THE FIRST POINT FIRST. IT IS GEN. EISENHOWER'S DEAREST WISH THAT HE BE REGARDED AS THE LEADER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF NOT OF THE VARIOUS BRITISH, AMERICAN AND OTHER MILITARY, NAVAL AND AERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BUT OF A SINGLE, COORDINATED, UNITED AND ALLIED FORCE.

WHAT GIVES THIS AMERICAN GENERAL THE MOST PRIDE AND PLEASURE--AND HE IS ONE OF THE MOST GENUINELY MODEST MEN I HAVE EVER MET--IS THE DEGREE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT THIS ESSENTIAL UNITY AND SOLIDARITY HAS ALREADY REACHED.

JUL 11 1943

EISENHOWER IS SUPREME COMMANDER OF FIVE DISTINCT ENTITIES IN THIS THEATER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY WHICH INCLUDES THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE, THE AMERICAN NAVY, THE BRITISH ARMY, THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE RAF. THE IMMENSITY OF THE TASK OF CORRELATING AND SYNCHRONIZING THESE SEPARATE FORCES INTO ONE SMOOTHLY POLISHED AND OILED MACHINE LIFTS THE IMAGINATION. EISENHOWER'S OWN TACT, CANDOUR, FRESHNESS AND GENERAL EFFICIENCY HAS HAD A LOT TO DO WITH THIS ACHIEVEMENT. SO HAS THE GOOD HUMOR, GOOD MANNERS AND GOOD SENSE OF HIS BRITISH AND OTHER ALLIED COLLABORATORS. I'VE ROAMED AROUND THIS HEADQUARTERS MOST OF THE WEEK AND HAVE BEEN IN INCESSANT CONTACT BOTH WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS OF ALL RANKS AND HAVE REACHED THE POINT WHERE THE QUESTION OF THE NATIONALITY OF ANYONE I MEET SCARCELY ARISES.

WHEN EISENHOWER WAS NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES LAST JULY HE WAS FAR OUT-RANKED BY SUCH A MAN AS ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM WHO IS AN ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET. EVEN AS A FULL GENERAL HE WAS OUT-RANKED.

THE BRITISH THEREUPON OBLIGINGLY DEVISED THE PLEASANT FICTION THAT ALL AMERICAN RANKS ARE ONE STEP HIGHER THAN BRITISH RANKS. SO EISENHOWER, A LIEUTENANT GENERAL, WAS CONSIDERED A FULL GENERAL. NOW THAT HE'S A FULL GENERAL THEY REGARD HIM AS THE EQUIVALENT TO A FIELD MARSHAL.

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30.24-5884

EISENHOWER, WHO HAS THE SHREWD TANG OF KANSAS IN HIS VOICE, KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL THERE ARE ALWAYS POSSIBILITIES OF FRICTION IN ANY HIGH COMMAND. MOREOVER, PLENTY OF AMERICANS AND BRITISH HAVE A KIND OF ATAVISTIC DISLIKE OF EACH OTHER. HE HAS NEVER BLINDED HIMSELF TO THIS. ON THE CONTRARY HE HAS INSISTED ON KEEPING IT IN THE OPEN. HE DEMANDS THAT HIS OFFICERS FRANKLY TALK OUT ANY MINOR POINTS OF IRRITATION. ALSO, HE HAS TAKEN ACTIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS TO MINIMIZE FRICTION.

FOR INSTANCE, WHEN HIS ORGANIZATION WAS BUILT UP ONE OF HIS ESSENTIAL RULES WAS THAT EVERY SECTION OR UNIT, NO MATTER HOW SMALL MUST INCLUDE BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS. IN MOST SECTIONS THE BRITISH CONSIDERABLY OUTNUMBER THE AMERICANS. THIS PUTS BOTH SIDES ON THEIR METTLE AND EACH STRIVES TO OUTDO THE OTHER IN PLAYING THE GAME.

JUL 11 1943

TAKE THE AIRFORCE. EISENHOWER LIKES FOLKS TO REMEMBER THAT OUR AIRFORCE IS NOT, AS SOME BRITISH FOLK THINK, SUBORDINATE TO THE ARMY GROUND FORCES. WHETHER A LAND GENERAL OR AN AIR GENERAL IS PUT IN CHARGE OF AN AREA OR AN OPERATION DEPENDS SIMPLY ON THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JOB. THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE AIR IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM TEDDER, AN ENGLISHMAN, UNDER EISENHOWER. UNDER TEDDER IS THE NORTHWEST AFRICA AIRFORCE, UNDER LIEUT. GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ ARE BOMBER, FIGHTER AND COASTAL UNITS. THE PILOTS OPERATE NOT ON THE BASIS OF NATIONALITY BUT OF FUNCTION. THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PERSONNEL IS SO INTERLARDED AND SO INTERMIXED IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHERE ONE BEGINS AND THE OTHER ENDS. IT IS TRULY A UNITED COMMAND, A TEAM.

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AS TO THE SECOND MAJOR POINT, THE BATTLE OF SICILY IS NOT AN ISOLATED CAMPAIGN NO MATTER WHAT ITS LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE. IT IS PART OF A MUCH LARGER SCHEME OF ALLIED STRATEGY. THE PROGRAM IS TO KEEP THE BALL ROLLING, TO GIVE THE ENEMY AS LITTLE REST AS POSSIBLE. THE MAJOR ENEMY IS AND NECESSARILY MUST BE GERMANY. THIS IS BECAUSE GERMANY IS THE ONLY ENEMY WHICH CAN SIMULTANEOUSLY BE ATTACKED BY BRITISH AIRPOWER, RUSSIAN LANDPOWER, GENERAL ALLIED BLOCKADE, AND SUCH THRUSTS AS THE SICILIAN OFFENSIVE REPRESENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-QUOTATIONS FROM BRITISH LEADERS TODAY ON THE SICILIAN INVASION:

HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON, AT LONDONDERRY: "IT MAY BE A LONG TIME" BEFORE HITLER'S DOMINION FALLS, BUT "TODAY THE AXE IS LAID TO THE ROOT OF THE TREE. TODAY IT BEGINS." THE ALLIES AIMED AT INFLICTING "THE HEAVIEST HAMMER BLOWS ON THE ENEMY AS A DIRECT RESULT OF OUR OWN OPERATIONS" AND ALSO TO BRING RELIEF TO THE RUSSIANS.

MAJOR ARTHUR HENDERSON, FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE, AT PORTSMOUTH: "WE ARE ON THE VERY THRESHOLD OF ONE OF THE MOMENTOUS PERIODS OF THE WAR," AND THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE "BEING DIRECTED BY GENERAL DESPERATION WHO SUCCEEDED HITLER'S MILITARY GENIUS, CORPORAL INTUITION."

LABORITE EMMANUEL SHINWELL, AT EASINGTON (DURHAM): "THE LANDING IN SICILY IS WELCOME AND THE EFFORTS OF OUR FORCES WILL BE WATCHED WITH KEEN APPRECIATION. BUT A SUBSTANTIAL VOLUME OF OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY EXPECTED THE RESUMPTION OF THE OFFENSIVE ON THE EASTERN FRONT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE SIGNAL FOR A BIG PUSH FORWARD ELSEWHERE BY THE ALLIES."

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LONDON, LY 10-(AP)-THE GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO ANNOUNCED THIS MORNING'S ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY AT 7:30 A.M. (1:30 A.M. NEW YORK TIME).

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THE NAZI BROADCASTER, HEARD BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID:

"IT HAS JUST BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN LONDON THAT ALLIED FORCES BEGAN LANDING OPERATIONS IN SICILY THIS MORNING."

A FEW MINUTES LATER THE GERMANS BROADCAST A SECOND BULLETIN UNDER A WASHINGTON DATELINE. IT SAID SIMPLY:

"BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN SICILY."

ONLY A FEW X X X 2ND GRAF.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AXIS AND ALLIED REPORTS INDICATED TODAY THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S SEA-BORNE INVASION FORCES LANDED IN AT LEAST THREE AREAS OF SICILY.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS SAID ALLIED TROOPS, SPEARHEADED BY VWCACHUTIST LANDEB OM THE SOUTHER

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ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS SAID ALLIED TROOPS, SPEARHEADED BY PARACHUTIST LANDED ON THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN COASTS.

A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID THE ALLIES LANDED "IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF SICILY," AND DECLARED IT COULD NOT BE STATED WHETHER LANDING ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE AT OTHER POINTS ON THE ISLAND.

AN ALGIERS RADIO REPORT SAID ALLIED FORCES ALSO SWEPT ASHORE ON THE ROCK-STUDDED WESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, NEAR THE BOMB-RUINED PORT OF TRAPANI.

AMA NE OM2

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 11 1943

COUNTLESS BOMBINGS OF KEY CITIES, AIR FIELDS AND FORTIFICATIONS SOFTENED SICILY FOR THE ASSAULT WHICH CARRIED ALLIED TROOPS TO THE FRONT DOOR OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND EARLY TODAY(SATURDAY).

FOR MONTHS HEAVY BOMBERS SHOWERED THE MOUNTAINOUS STRONGHOLD WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES, SMASHED AT ITS NUMEROUS AIRFIELDS AND IN A THREE-~~DAY PERIOD HE HAT~~ THE SKIES ABOVE THE ISLAND WERE THE SCENE OF SOME OF THE MOST VIOLENT AIR FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

IN ONE DAY ALLIED AIRMEN KNOCKED DOWN OR DESTROYED ON THE GROUND 73 AXIS PLANES AND TWO DAYS LATER RAISED THAT MIGHTY SCORE TO 97. THE RAIDS GREW IN FEROCITY TO THE EXTENT THAT NEAR THE FIRST OF JUNE CIVILIA WERE REPORTED BEING EVACUATED FROM ~~XXXX~~ THE BATTERED ISLAND.

PROBABLY THE MOST HEAVILY POUNDED OF ALL SICILIAN CITIES WAS MESSINA, ON THE STRAIT SEPARATING SICILY FROM THE MAINLAND AND THE TERMINUS COMMUNICATIONS.

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30.24-5891

DENSELY POPULATED WITH 4,000,000 INHABITANTS IN PEACETIME, SICIL
HAS BEEN REGARDED BY THE ENEMY AS THE LIKELIEST POINT OF AN ALLIED ATT
AND DEFENSE MEASURES WERE PUSHED ~~REREREREX~~ DESPERATELY THIS YEAR.

BY FRANK J.O'BRIEN

JUL 11 1943

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JULY 10-(AP)-AS ALLIED TROOPS LANDED IN SICILY, THE AXIS WAS REPORTED MOVING NEW MEN AND MATERIALS SOUTH THROUGH THE BALKANS TODAY TO MEET A POSSIBLE LANDING THREAT THERE.

A MONTH AGO IN GREECE ONE REGION WAS SAID TO BE LIGHTLY DEFENDED BY ITALIAN FORCES. TODAY, IT WAS LEARNED HERE, AT LEAST ONE GERMAN MOTORIZED DIVISION HAS BEEN STATIONED IN THAT AREA.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GERMAN OFFICERS, ITALIAN GARRISONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MOVED TO NEW STRATEGIC POSITIONS ALONG THE SOUTH COAST OF GREECE.

THE STRONGEST DEFENSE POINT ON THE GREEK MAINLAND STILL IS THE MOUNT OLYMPUS LINE WHERE THE BRITISH AND GREEKS MADE A STAND IN THE SPRING OF 1941 AGAINST THE GERMAN INVASION FORCES AND WHICH TODAY HAS BEEN EXTENDED BOTH EAST AND WEST.

CAIRO, JULY 10-(AP)-~~HHH~~ DISCLOSURE OF THE DEATH OF F.W. BAYLISS PARAMOUNT NEWSREEL CAMERAMEN, IN A PLANE CRASH IN THE WESTERN DESERT, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY REUTERS.

allied headquarters in north africa, july 10-(ap)---

the greeks of old were the first to pull ~~x~~ off an invasion of sicily and make history.

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the greeks drove the earliest known inhabitants of the island from the coast and subsequently colonized the whole territory.

since then sicily ~~has~~ frequently has been ~~beem~~ in the middle of a tug-of-war.

the romans and ~~cahhm~~ carthaginians fought over its coastal plains and mountains. the byzantine empire ruled it awhile ~~xxxhhm~~ under the vandals and ostrogoths arrived.

the saracens became head men in the ninth century but lost out 200 years later to the normans. the french, germans and spanish took turns in medieval times in being boss.

garibaldi came to sicily in 1810 , threw off the bourbon and issued the famous proclamation "here we make italy or we die."

by pelbiscite sicily was attached to the kingdom of italy the same year.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD INVASION FORCES (BY LEWIS HAWKINS) X X X

NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

IT WAS CONSIDERED NOTEWORTHY THAT THE ALLIED AERIAL BOMBARDMENT SEEMED TO FOLLOW A PATTERN OF CONCENTRATION ON AIRFIELDS AND COMMUNICATIONS--RATHER THAN ON A SMALL AREA OF THE COAST IN AN EFFORT TO DEMORALIZE THE DEFENSES AT THAT PARTICULAR SPOT TO BRING ABOUT AN UNOPPOSED LANDING SUCH AS AT PANTELLERIA.

JUL 11 1943

IT WAS WIDELY SUGGESTED AFTER THE UNIQUE VICTORY OVER PANTELLERIA THAT THERE WAS THE PATTERN FOR FUTURE ATTACKS, WITH BOMBS MAKING AN "ISLAND" OF ANY SELECTED STRIP OF COAST.

MOST MILITARY MEN, HOWEVER, SEEMED TO REGARD THIS AS IMPRACTICAL AGAINST A LARGE ISLAND OR CONTINENT BECAUSE THERE WOULD BE NO WAY TO PREVENT SWIFT REINFORCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDED AREA WHEN THE ATTACK CAME.

THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS BELIEVED ADEQUATE TO DEAL WITH THE ITALIAN FLEET--EVEN IF THE MAIN UNITS ARE ABLE TO JOIN AND IN CASE PREMIER MUSSOLINI DECIDES TO GAMBLE.

THE BEST GUESSES IN LONDON WERE THAT HE WOULDN'T TAKE THE RISK AT THIS STAGE ALTHOUGH IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY HE WOULD USE E-BOATS, OF WHICH THE ITALIAN NAVY HAS PLENTY, AS A HARASSING FORCE BY NIGHT.

ADD LONDON-FIRST ADD AXIS INVASION REACTION (ORIGINAL) XXX STILL PROGRESSING."

JUL 11 1943

IT WAS 1 P.M. WHEN THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE TELLING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THAT THE INVASION OF SICILY HAD BEGUN.

THE BULLETIN ANNOUNCED ONLY THAT "VIOLENT FIGHTING" WAS IN PROGRESS FOLLOWING AN ALLIED ATTACK IN SOUTHEAST SICILY BY AIR FORCES AND PARACHUTE TROOPS SUPPORTED BY NAVAL UNITS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT THE ROME RADIO BEGAN BROADCASTING MUSIC.

AN EARLIER ROME BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MADE NO MENTION OF THE SICILIAN LANDING AND ADVISED LISTENERS THAT "THE SECOND FRONT IS STILL A DREAM AND BBC IS INDULGING IN WISHFUL THINKING."

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STILL EARLIER, A ROME COMMENTATOR SAID IN A BREAKFAST TIME BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION:

"WHEN THE ENEMY LANDS ON OUR SHORES WE SHALL MEET HIM MAN TO MAN. THE HARDER WE ARE HIT AND BOMBED THE HARDER SHALL WE RESIST, FIGHTING TOOTH AND NAIL. WE DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE ENEMY BUT HE WILL LEARN WHAT FIGHTING MEANS IF AND WHEN HE COMES."

"THE INVASION FORCES WERE IMMEDIATELY ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING WHICH PROVED EXTRAORDINARILY COSTLY FOR THEM," SAID RADIO BERLIN IN A BROADCAST QUOTING THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY.

"COASTAL BATTERIES AND AXIS BOMBERS SANK A NUMBER OF LANDING TRANSPORT MANNED WITH TROOPS AND LADEN WITH MATERIAL," THE BROADCAST WENT ON. "THIRTY-THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT SO FAR HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN IN AERIAL COMBATS. ENEMY PARACHUTISTS WHO BAILED OUT DURING THE DAWN WERE WIPED OUT."

IN ADDITIONAL BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BERLIN TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT "CONSIDERABLE FORCES" OF THE ALLIES LANDED IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF SICILY WITH "THE SUPPORT OF STRONG NAVAL AND AIR FORCE FORMATIONS."

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS EVEN LESS INFORMATIVE. ITS COMMUNIQUE

JUL 11 1943

30.24-5893

SAID MERELY: "ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 9, THE ENEMY WITH THE SUPPORT OF STRONG NAVAL AND AIR FORCES BEGAN AN ATTACK ON SICILY. THE ENEMY IMMEDIATELY ENCOUNTERED STRONG DEFENSES ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR. FIGHTING IS STILL PROGRESSING."

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AS IF TO PRESENT AN ALIBI FAR IN ADVANCE IN CASE THE ISLANDS ARE LOST, THE NEWSPAPERS ADDED THAT THE AXIS WAS CONFIDENT OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN DEFENSES--"IF FIGHTING ON THE MAINLAND IS NOT AGAIN THROWN ONTO AN ENDANGERED SEA CONNECTION AS WAS THE CASE IN NORTH AFRICA."

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG WROTE THAT THE GERMANS ARE CONFIDENT THEY CAN EQUAL THE ALLIES "PROVIDING THEY HAVE NORMAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR SUPPLY LINES."

BERLIN BROADCASTS WENT ON THROUGHOUT THE DAY, GIVING FEW DETAILS, IF ANY, ABOUT THE INVASION BUT USIN TOUE ZSS

IF ANY, ABOUT THE INVASION BUT USING THOUSANDS OF WORDS TO TELL OF EVENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ON SICILY ITSELF IN RECENT DAYS.

AT LEAST TWO BROADCASTS, HOURS AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INVASION, QUOTED DISPATCHES FROM GUENTHER WEBER, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, WHO MADE VIRTUALLY NO MENTION OF ALLIED LANDINGS ALTHOUGH HE WROTE FROM SICILY WHERE HE WAS SAID TO HAVE GONE SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

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INSTEAD, WEBER'S DISPATCHES TOLD OF THE WELCOME WHICH THE ISLAND'S INHABITANTS GAVE GERMAN MOTORIZED DETACHMENTS AND TANK FORMATIONS AND OF THE DEFENSE PLANS WORKED OUT JOINTLY BY THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN STAFFS

INHABITANTS GAVE GERMAN MOTORIZED DETACHMENTS AND TANK FORMATIONS AND OF THE DEFENSE PLANS WORKED OUT JOINTLY BY THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN STAFFS.

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"THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY ARE LOOKING FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE INTO THE FUTURE AND THAT THEY ARE CONVINCED OF THE CERTAIN FAILURE OF THE ENEMY'S INVASION ATTEMPTS," WEBER WAS QUOTED AS WRITING. "THEY DO NOT DISGUISE THEIR HATRED OF THE ENEMY, CAUSED BY HIS TERROR ATTACKS ON THEIR VILLAGES AND TOWNS."

MOST OF THE BROADCASTS EMPHASIZED THAT THE ALLIED LANDING "IN NO WAY CAME AS A SURPRISE TO AXIS TROOPS." ONE COMMENTATOR SAID THE ITALIAN PEOPLE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY SURPRISE BECAUSE THEY HAD BEEN "THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR SUCH AN EVENTUALITY BY THE PRESS."

THE ONLY BROADCAST STATEMENT FROM THE WILHELMSTRASSE CAME FROM A SPOKESMAN WHO DECLARED THAT THE INVASION WAS ACCEPTED IN BERLIN WITH COOL HEADEDNESS AND TRANQUILLITY. BUT HE ADDED DRAMATICALLY: "LET WEAPONS SPEAK."

THERE WAS UNCERTAINTY HERE WHETHER THE GERMANS' FAILURE TO REINFORCE SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY MORE STRONGLY WAS DUE TO INABILITY OR LACK OF DESIRE. THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION THAT THE NAZIS WERE PREPARED TO LET ITALY DO MOST OF THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH, WITH GERMANY POSSIBLY HOLDING A DEFENSE LINE ACROSS THE PENINSULA NORTH OF ROME AND PROTECTING ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

CONDITIONED BY FOUR YEARS OF WAR, WITH A LARGE SHARE OF DEFEATS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS, THE BRITISH PUBLIC AND PRESS TOOK A CAUTIOUS VIEW OF THE INVASION OF SICILY. TYPICAL WAS AN EDITORIAL IN THE EVENING NEWS:

JUL 11 1943

"FIGHTING IS CERTAIN TO BE BITTER. OUR LEADERS AND THEIR MEN ARE UNDER NO ILLUSIONS ON THAT SCORE. WE AT HOME DO NOT DOUBT THEIR ABILITY TO PREVAIL, BUT WE MUST TPOT UCI

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JUL 11 1943

UNDER NO ILLUSIONS ON THAT SCORE. WE AT HOME DO NOT DOUBT THEIR ABILITY TO PREVAIL, BUT WE MUST NOT UNDERESTIMATE WHAT IT IS THEY ARE ABOUT. LET US ALL BE REALISTIC AT THIS HISTORIC MOMENT OF THE WAR."

A183

THE ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT BROKE THE TENSION FOR MILLIONS ON THE BRITISH ISLES WHO HAD TAKEN EACH NEW REPORT OF GATHERING ALLIED STRENGTH AS AN IMMEDIATE PRELUDE TO INVASION.

AROUND THE GATHERING PLACES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS THERE WAS NOT THE SAME JUBILATION AS AMONG THE BRITISH, WHO HAD BEEN WAITING SINCE DUNKERQUE FOR THIS MOMENT.

JUL 11 1943

IN NORTHERN IRELAND AN INTER-CAMP COMMUNICATIONS HOOKUP GAVE AMERICAN TROOPS A DETAILED BROADCAST OF INVASION NEWS. ELSEWHERE THE AMERICANS HEARD REPORTS FROM THE BBC AND FROM THEIR OWN RADIO CIRCUIT.

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT AMERICAN UNITS FIGHTING IN SICILY TODAY PROBABLY WERE THE SAME ONES THAT GAINED THEIR SPURS IN THE FIERCE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN THAT ENDED JUST TWO MONTHS AGO--THE FIRST, NINTH AND 34TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION.

IT WAS ASSUMED, TOO, THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY WAS PLAYING A MORE IMPORTANT ROLE THAN PREVIOUSLY IN MEDITERRANEAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION.

THE ITALIAN NAVY, OF WHICH NOTHING HAD BEEN HEARD SO FAR, IS BUILT AROUND THREE MODERN BATTLESHIPS AND FOUR OLD BUT REBUILT BATTLESHIPS, PLUS PERHAPS TWO SURVIVING HEAVY CRUISERS, SIX TO EIGHT LIGHT CRUISERS, FEWER THAN 50 DESTROYERS AND PROBABLY BETWEEN 60 AND 80 SUBMARINES.

THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THIS SCANTY FORCE COULD BE OVERWHELMED IN SHORT ORDER BY THE POWERFUL BRITISH-AMERICAN ARMADA NOW IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND IT WAS CONSIDERED IMPROBABLE HERE THAT THE ITALIAN NAVY WOULD JUMP INTO THE FIGHT.

JUL 11 1943

ADD LONDON — Aerial

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ATTACK ON THE RUHR, AND THE AMERICAN SWEEPS OVER FRANCE, INDICATED THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN EUROPE WOULD NOT BE DIMINISHED BY THE SOUTHERN ASSAULT ON SICILY.

HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON SAID, IN A SPEECH AT LONDONDERRY, THAT CONTINUOUS BRITISH AND AMERICAN BLOWS PERMITTED LESS THAN HALF THE GERMAN AIR POWER TO FACE THE RUSSIANS IN THE EAST, AND ITS REMAINING STRENGTH WAS SPREAD THINLY ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE.

HE ATTRIBUTED THE SPREADING TO THREATS OF MORE ALLIED ATTACKS, ANYWHERE FROM THE NORTH CAPE OF NORWAY TO THE GREEK ISLANDS, AND SAID: "TODAY THE AXE IS LAID TO THE ROOT OF THE TREE."

THE RELATIVELY LOW LOSS OF RAF BOMBERS LAST NIGHT INDICATED BRITISH PILOTS TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF WEATHER CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE FOR ENEMY NIGHT FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS, AS WELL AS SHOWING POSSIBLE WEAKENING OF GERMAN DEFENSES.

THE GERMANS REPORTED BOCHUM, INDUSTRIAL CITY JUST SOUTHEAST OF

JUL 11 1943

30.24-5895

GELSENKIRCHEN, WAS HIT LAST NIGHT, BUT THE BRITISH CONFINED THEIR BRIEF COMMUNIQUE TO NAMING THE CENTRAL RUHR, INCLUDING GELSENKIRCHEN. BOTH CITIES WERE RAIDED HEAVILY JUNE 25. JUL 11 1943

THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THE RAF BOMBERS RAN THROUGH "ONE OF THE FIERCEST BARRAGES" OF THE LONG BATTLE OF THE RUHR, BUT THAT NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE "NOT NEARLY SO NUMEROUS AS USUAL."

HEAVY AND LIGHT GUNS OPENED FIRE, AS SOON AS THE BOMBING FLEET CROSSED THE RUHR BOUNDARIES, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, AND THE AREA OF FLAK SPREAD FOR MILES. THICK CLOUDS, HOWEVER, MADE THE HUNDREDS OF SEARCHLIGHTS IN THIS AREA INEFFECTIVE.

BRITISH CREWS SAID THEY COULD SEE THE GLOW OF GREAT FIRES REFLECTED AGAINST THE CLOUDS AS THEY TURNED FOR HOME, BUT THE NIGHT WAS TOO DARK FOR FULL OBSERVATION OF THE BOMBING RESULTS.

THE GERMAN COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN, CLAIME "FURTHER SUCCESSES" IN WHAT IT NOW CALLED "THE GREAT BATTLE OF BELGOROD AND OREL." IT ASSERTED THAT RUSSIAN TANK LOSSES HAD REACHE 1,227 AND DECLARED THAT DURING FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ALONE 119 SOVIET PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

FORTY TANKS, 16 GUNS AND 70 TRUCKS WERE DESTROYED IN ONE SECTOR OF THE OREL-KURSK FRONT AND SOVIET GUNNERS NAILED "SEVERAL" 60-TON TIGER TANKS AND DISPERSED ABOUT TWO REGIMENTS OF GERMAN INFANTRY IN THE FIGHTING ON ANOTHER SALIENT OF THE SAME FRONT. JUL 11 1943

TYPICAL OF THE VIOLENCE AND STUBBORNNESS OF THE RUSSIAN DEFENSE WAS A REPORT ON A 12-HOUR BATTLE BY A SOVIET DETACHMENT WHICH WAS SURROUNDED BY TWO BATTALIONS OF GERMAN INFANTRY AND 15 TANKS BUT MANAGED TO BREAK OUT AND REESTABLISH ITS POSITIONS. FOUR HUNDRED GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED.

ON THE BELGOROD FRONT FRIDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, 10 RUSSIAN TANKS ENGAGED GERMAN TANKS WHICH HAD WEDGED INTO THE SOVIET POSITIONS AND IN FIERCE FIGHTING DESTROYED 23 OF THE NAZI MACHINES. JUL 11 1943

SOVIET LONG RANGE BOMBERS CONTINUED TO HAMMER AT GERMAN TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT AND STRUCK BLOWS AT ENEMY AIRDROMES WHERE A "LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ON THE GROUND," A COMMUNIQUE SAID. TWO RUSSIAN PLANES FAILED TO RETURN.

THERE WERE EXCHANGES OF FIRE ON THE COMPARATIVELY QUIET VOLKHOV AND LENINGRAD FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, AND IN THE BLACK SEA SOVIET AIRCRAFT SANK A GERMAN SUBMARINE. IN AIR BATTLES OVER THE APPROACHES TO LENINGRAD RUSSIAN AIRMEN BROUGHT DOWN SIX GERMAN PLANES.

THE REPORT ALSO TOLD OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN THE KIEV REGION WHERE SOVIET PATRIOTS DISPERSED A LARGE COLUMN OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM AMBUSH. ANOTHER GUERRILLA DETACHMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE BLOWN UP A GERMAN ARRMORED TRAIN JUNE 24 IN THE UKRAINE.

ADD MOSCOW

THERE WAS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE, WHICH SAID THAT THE RED ARMY WAS CONTINUING TO BATTLE ENEMY TANKS WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD PENETRATED THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS AT BELGOROD.

IN ONE ENGAGEMENT IN THE BELGOROD AREA YESTERDAY, THE BULLETIN SAID, 30 TO 160 ATTACKING GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

(BERLIN BROADCASTS DECLARED THAT GERMAN FORCES HAD PENETRATED 36 MILES NORTHWARD TOWARD KURSK IN A THRUST FROM THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE BATTLE FRONT AT BELGOROD.)

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WHILE THE GERMAN ARMIES PUSHED HARD AGAINST THE RUSSIAN LINE FROM OREL TO BELGOROD, THE RED ARMY REPORTED THAT IT HAD HELD ITS OWN.

IN THE SKY BATTLE, THE RUSSIANS SAID, THE GERMAN AIRFORCE WAS PAYING HEAVILY IN PLANES FOR ITS ATTEMPT TO ROLL BACK THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE GROUND ADVANCE.

FROM FRONT LINE DISPATCHES IT APPEARED THAT IT WAS JUST SOUTH OF OREL, WHERE THE BATTLE LINE BENDS TO THE WEST, THAT THE NAZI ARMY WAS MAKING ITS GREATEST EFFORT.

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(THE GERMANS, IN A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST, TOLD OF "FEROCIOUS FIGHTING" IN THE OREL AREA AND SAID NAZI TROOPS "COULD GAIN GROUND ONLY INCH BY INCH.")

THE RUSSIANS SAID A GERMAN THRUST BY TANKS, AIR AND INFANTRY ALONG A NARROW FRONT ON THE OREL-KURSK FRONT HAD BEEN STOPPED DEAD, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAD BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS CONSISTING OF NINE DIVISIONS OF INFANTRY AND A TANK DIVISION. MEANWHILE, IT CLAIMED THAT ITS OWN AIRFORCE HAD RANGED FAR BEHIND THE GERMAN LINE TO BOMB GERMAN SUPPLY LINES AND TROOPS CONCENTRATIONS.

SOVIET AIR ACTIVITY, THE RUSSIANS SAID, HAD BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, RED ARMY FLIERS ESCAPING WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE PLANE FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THE SOVIET AIRFORCE HAD LOST 1,000 PLANES. THE GERMAN BROADCAST ALSO CLAIMED THAT NAZI TROOPS HAD DESTROYED 1,100 RUSSIAN TANKS.)

JUL 11 1943

THE INTENSITY AND PERSISTENCE OF THE ATTACKING GERMAN COLUMNS WAS EMPHASIZED IN THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THAT IN ONE SECTOR OF THE OREL-KURSK FRONT THE RED ARMY HAD BEATEN 13 SEPARATE AND DISTINCT ATTEMPTS TO ADVANCE.

JUL 11 1943

THE GERMANS WERE USING THEIR NEW 60-TON TIGER TANKS AS THE SPEARHEAD OF EACH THRUST, FOLLOWING THEM WITH INFANTRY AND THE OLDER MARK III'S AND IV'S.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE ADMITTED PENETRATION AT THREE DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR AND HAVE REPORTED THE GERMANS ARE BRINGING UP RESERVES TO BOLSTER THE DRIVE NORTH TOWARD KURSK.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., JULY 10-(AP)-THE BODY OF POLISH GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, KILLED IN AN AIR CRASH AT GIBRALTAR LAST SUNDAY, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT ABOARD THE POLISH DESTROYER ORKAN.

WITH FULL NAVAL HONORS THE COFFIN WAS BORNE TO A SPECIAL COACH OF THE LONDON-BOUND TRAIN. HIGH POLISH AND BRITISH OFFICERS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE LATE POLISH PREMIER.

A SHORT, IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION FORMED ON THE QUAYSIDE BEYOND THE PUBLIC GAZE AND IT WAS ONLY WHEN THE COACH MOVED ON THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE WERE AWARE THAT THE BODY HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, JULY 11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE BODY OF POLISH GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, KILLED IN AN AIR CRASH AT GIBRALTAR LAST SUNDAY, WAS BROUGHT TO LONDON EARLY TODAY.

THE POLISH DESTROYER ORKAN BROUGHT THE BODY TO PLYMOUTH LAST NIGHT AND THE COFFIN WAS BORNE TO A SPECIAL COACH OF THE LONDON-BOUND TRAIN WITH FULL NAVAL HONORS.

JUL 11 1943

30.24—5897

LONDON JULY 11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THAT AXIS TORPEDO PLANES SANK THREE ALLIED SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE BROADCAST DID NOT GIVE THE DATE OF THE SINKINGS OR EXPLAIN WHETHER THEY WERE PART OF THE CONVOY

JUL 11 1943

BROADCAST DID NOT GIVE THE DATE OF THE SINKINGS OR EXPLAIN WHETHER THEY WERE PART OF THE CONVOY BRINGING INVASION FORCES TO SICILY.

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-WITH THE KNOWN DEAD ALREADY AT 12, RESCUE WORKERS CONTINUED TODAY TO DIG FEVERISHLY IN THE RUINS OF A MOTION PICTURE THEATER IN A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN WHICH WAS DEMOLISHED BY A GERMAN HIT-RUN RAIDER YESTERDAY WHILE HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN WERE WITNESSING A COWBOY FILM.

IT WAS FEARED THAT ADDITIONAL VICTIMS--HOW MANY REMAINED UNCERTAIN--WERE BURIED IN THE DEBRIS, BUT AUTHORITIES HAD VIRTUALLY ABANDONED HOPE THAT ANY WOULD BE BROUGHT OUT ALIVE. ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED BY THE RESCUE SQUADS FAILED TO DETECT ANY SOUNDS COMING FROM THE WRECKAGE WHICH MIGHT INDICATE THAT THERE WAS ANY LIFE BENEATH THE HEAPS OF DEBRIS.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE ROOF OF THE BUILDING COLLAPSED WHEN A GERMAN RAIDER SWEPT LOW OVER THE TOWN AND SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON THE THEATER. PERSONS IN THE STREET AND IN NEARBY BUILDINGS WERE INJURED BY FLYING GLASS AND DEBRIS.

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THE PLANE DOVE DOWN UPON THE TOWN THROUGH A HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE TO DROP ITS BOMBS, CIRCLE AND THEN RAKE THE STREETS AND A NEARBY RAILROAD STATION WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE.

CHILDREN IN THE THEATER WERE ATTENDING AN AFTER-SCHOOL PERFORMANCE. A 13-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO WAS SITTING IN THE FRONT ROW ESCAPED WITH MINOR INJURIES. HE SAID THAT HE DUCKED TO THE FLOOR WHEN HE FIRST SAW A CRACK RUNNING ALONG THE CEILING OF THE THEATER. DEBRIS FLEW THROUGH THE AIR AFTER THE SECOND EXPLOSION BUT HE MANAGED TO REACH STEPS LEADING TO THE OUTSIDE. HE DUCKED BACK INTO THE BUILDING WHEN HE HEARD MACHINEGUN FIRE.

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THE DEAD INCLUDED A BABY WHO WAS SLEEPING IN A PERAMBULATOR JUST OUTSIDE THE THEATER. HER FATHER, WHO HAD WHEELED HER TO THE CINEMA, ALSO WAS KILLED.

A RESTAURANT IN THE SAME BUILDING WAS FULL OF CUSTOMERS AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK AND ALTHOUGH SEVERAL PERSONS WERE CUT BY FLYING GLASS FROM A CHANDELIER NONE WAS KILLED.

THROUGHOUT RESCUE OPERATIONS THE RAF SPREAD AN UMBRELLA OF PLANES OVER THE TOWN TO PREVENT THE RETURN OF ENEMY RAIDERS.

london, july 10-(ap)--An italian war prisoner who escaped from a home counties camp last night, killing a guard and wounding a woman, was fatally shot today by a pursuing home guardsman.

troops, home guards and police in the home counties had [redacted] joined in the search.

JUL 11 1943

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 10-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS BOYS FROM THIS STATION PRAYED PARADOXICALLY "FOR JUST ONE LITTLE PIECE OF FLAK" OVER FRANCE TODAY.

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THERE WERE NO GERMAN FIGHTERS IN SIGHT TO SPEAK OF. THE CONTINENT WAS CLOUDED OVER SO THEY COULDN'T SEE TO DROP BOMBS AND UNLESS SOME FLAK WAS SHOT AT THEM THEIR BREAKFAST-TIME FORAY WOULD NOT COUNT AS A COMBAT MISSION.

THEN JUST AS THEY SWUNG ONTO THE TARGET--A NAZI FIGHTER AIRFIELD AT CAEN 15 MILES IN FROM THE COAST--A MIRACULOUS HOLE OPENED IN THE OVERCAST.

"THE CLOUDS WERE LIKE A BLANKET OF SNOW AND THAT HOLE LOOKED LIKE A BIG FOOTPRINT," SAID LIEUT.JOHN H.PERKINS,JR., CHICAGO PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "WINDY CITY CHALLENGER."

THE AIRFIELD "POPPED OUT FROM UNDER THAT CLOUD LIKE A NEW DIME LYING ON BLACK VELVET," SAID CAPT.CLARENCE R.WEBB,JR., SAN ANGELO,TEX., NAVIGATOR ON THE FORTRESS "WE THE PEOPLE," WHICH LE THE RAID.

JUL 11 1943

"FOR A WHILE THERE WHEN IT LOOKED LIKE WE WERE NOT GOING TO BE ABLE TO DROP OUR BOMBS AND THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION THE BOYS WERE PRAYING FOR JUST ONE LITTLE PIECE OF FLAK SO THAT WE'D GET CREDIT FOR A MISSION," SAID CAPT.EARLE J.ABER,JR., RACINE,WIS., CO-PILOT OF "WE THE PEOPLE."

THE PILOT OF "WE THE PEOPLE," MAJOR JERRALD PRICE OF ESTES PARK,COLO., HELD HER ON THE CLOUD OPENING AND THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.WILLIAM BRINCOLL, HUNTSVILLE,TEX., PLOPPED THEIR BOMB LOAD RIGHT IN.

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"THERE WAS A REGULAR GROUP OF AIRPORT BUILDINGS--ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL, HANGARS AND ALL THAT--AND WE PUT BOMBS ALL AROUND IN THEM," SAID NAVIGATOR WEBB, COMPLETING HIS 25TH MISSION.

"WE BLEW THE STUFFING OUT OF THAT TARGET," PERKINS DECLARED.

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OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF THE LEAD SHIP "WE THE PEOPLE" WERE SERGTS.HAROLD FEDORA, ROBBINSDALE,MINN., RADIO-GUNNER; J.C. MILLAR, CUMBERLAND,MD., TOP TURRET GUNNER; J.W.DUNTEMAN, NORWOOD, OHIO, BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND J.T.STRANGE, MARSHALL,TEX., WAIST GUNNER.

"I WAS TERRIFICALLY SURPRISED AT THE ABSOLUTE LACK OF ENEMY OPPOSITION," SAID SECOND LIEUT.RAYMOND L.SLATER OF CLEVELAND,O., A NAVIGATOR ON THE ABBEVILLE MISSION.

"APPARENTLY JERRY HAD LOTS OF OTHER PLACES TO SEND HIS FIGHTER BOYS," SLATER SAID.

SERGT.CLAUDE R.LESLIE OF DAYTON,O., A BALL TURRET GUNNER, COMMENTED: "I NEVER SAW A GERMAN FIGHTER. THE FIGHTERS WE DID SEE WE WOULD HAVE HAD TO HAVE AN ADDING MACHINE TO COUNT. THEY WERE ALL P-47S."

JUL 11 1943

30.24—5899

FIRST LIEUT.DUNSTAN ABEL OF SCRANTON, PA., NAVIGATOR ON THE LYING FORTRESS FERTILE MYRTLE SAID:

"TWO ME-109S CAME IN FOR A FRONTAL ATTACK. THEY WERE SHOOTING SO HARD AND FAST THE GUNS IN THEIR WINGS LOOKED LIKE BEACON LIGHTS. THEY WERE BLINKING LIKE HELL.

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"THEY KEPT COMING IN SO I LET THEM HAVE IT, HOLDING DOWN THE TRIGGER. ONE OF THEM FLEW INTO MY STREAM OF FIRE AND WENT DOWN NOSE FIRST AND SMOKING. ABOUT 1,000 FEET DOWN IT BURST INTO ORANGE FLAME. HE WAS FINISHED."

SGT.GEORGE D.STARKEBAUM OF CONCORDIA, MO., TOP TURRET GUNNER OF THE "HEAVENLY DAYS," SAID THAT "TWO FOCKE-WULF 190S CAME IN TOWARD THE NOSE ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF OUR SHIP. I FIRED AND THEY WENT ACROSS THE TIP OF OUR RIGHT WING. THEIR ENGINES CAUGHT FIRE."

FIRST LIEUT.EUGENE WILCOX OF MORAVIA, IOWA, PILOT OF THE "RAUNCHEE", SAID FOCKE-WULF 190S "CIRCLED ABOUT US BUT DIDN'T SHOW ANY FIGHT."

"IT LOOKED LIKE PRETTY GOOD BOMBING TO ME," COMMENTED LIEUT. ARTHUR L.BAILEY OF SAN LUIS OBISOP, CALIF., FORMER RADIO ANNOUNCER FOR STATION KVEC AND NOW NAVIGATOR OF THE FORTRESS "CASED ACE," PILOTED BY LIEUT.HARVEY B.RODGERS OF CLARKSDALE, MISS. "I SAW SOME OF OUR BOMBS GO RIGHT INTO A BUILDING THAT LOOKED LIKE AN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING."

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"ONE OF OUR BOMBS HIT WHAT LOOKED LIKE A RAILROAD TRACK. THE STUFF CAME UP 100 FEET HIGH," SAID SERGT.FRED RINGLE OF ABERDEEN, WASH., WAIST GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "SI77LES" PILOTED BY LIEUT. ERNEST A.SIKES, CASPER,WYO. "A BIG CONE OF BLACK SMOKE CAME UP JUST AS SMOOTH X X X X."

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMB BURSTS AT CAEN BORE OUT THE FLIERS' MOST ENTHUSIASTIC REPORTS. THE BOMBS WERE CONCENTRATED IN A CLUSTER ABOUT THE MAIN AIRPORT BUILDINGS."

"I SAW ONLY TWO FIGHTERS ON THE WHOLE TRIP AND THEY WERE SO FAR AWAY YOU COULDN'T TELL WHAT THEY WERE AND SPITS FROM OUR ESCORT GOT THEM BEFORE THEY COULD DO ANYTHING," SAID SERGT.GEORGE WILLOUGHBY OF BOWLING GREEN,KY., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "SANDMAN THE THIRD" PILOTED BY LIEUT.SAM ELLENBERGER OF PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE,PA.

"I ONLY SAW ABOUT 50 BURSTS OF FLAK WAY BEHIND US ON THE WHOLE TRIP," SAID SERGT.DAYRELL BERGMAN OF LAWRENCE,KAN., TOP TURRET GUNNER OF "SI77LES." "THE BURSTS COMING UP THROUGH THE CLOUDS REALLY LOOKED PRETTY."

A SPITFIRE ESCORT PICKED THE FORTRESSES UP AGAIN ON THEIR WAY OUT OF FRANCE. THE "BOOMERANG BOYS" GROUP FROM THIS FIELD GOT BACK AGAIN WITHOUT A SCRATCH ON ANY PLANE.

"THE TRIP WAS EASIER THAN A LOT OF PRACTICE MISSIONS," COMMENTED SERGT.CHARLES B.COX, 1922 WESTBELL ST., HOUSTON,TEX., COMPLETING HIS FIRST RAID AS A RADIO GUNNER ON "WINDY CITY CHALLENGER."

"IT WAS A JOY RIDE," SAID SERGT.LEWIS FICKEN OF FAIRFAX,S.C., "SI77LES" WAIST GUNNER.

"IT WAS ONE OF THOSE DAYS WHEN THERE IS NOTHING TO DO."

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REMARKED LIEUT.SAM R.JOHNSTONE, SAN FRANCISCO, PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "LALLAH THE THIRD."

"THE WEATHER WAS THE ONLY TOUGH PART ABOUT IT--SWEATING OUT THE WEATHER."

JUL 11 1943

"THERE ISN'T ANY STORY ABOUT TODAY. NO FIGHTERS, VERY LITTLE FLAK AND WE REALLY HIT THE TARGET," SAID LIEUTENANT RODGERS

ANOTHER FORMATION OF FORTRESSES FOUND ITS TARGET OBSCURED BY DENSE CLOUDS AND RETURNED TO BASE WITHOUT DROPPING BOMBS FOR FEAR OF STRIKING NON-MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND INJURING FRENCH CIVILIANS.

THE RETURN TRIP WAS MADE IN THE FACE OF SHARP ATTACKS BY ABOUT 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS.

SERGT.LEROY BRADICK, 26, FREDERICKTOWN,OHIO, A BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID "I OPENED FIRE ONE FOCKE-WULF AT 3 O'CLOCK (TO THE RIGHT) AND HE WENT DOWN IN FLAMES."

SERGT.NORMAN W.STONE, 26, OF OREGON CITY,ORE., WAIST GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "HOUSE OF LORDS," SAID "I GOT ONE FOCKE-WULF OVER THE TARGET AREA. HE CAME IN LOW. I JUST HELD THE TRIGGER DOWN AND BLEW HIM TO HELL. IT WAS EASY."

WITH THIS RAID TWO VETERAN GUNNERS FLYING ON THE FORTRESS "FLAREPATH," PILOTED BY LIEUT.FRANK R.SPITZNAGEL, BUFFALO,N.Y., COMPLETED THEIR QUOTA OF OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER.

JUL 11 1943

THE TWO, RIGHT WAIST GUNNER SERGT.HAROLD HAMBLETON, TIETON,WASH., AND LEFT WAIST GUNNER SERGT.RAY ARMSTRONG, CATONSVILLE,MD., FORMER GLENN MARTIN BOMBER PLANT DRAUGHTSMAN, BOTH WANT TO GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES AND TAKE FLYING TRAINING TO BECOME FORTRESS PILOTS--BUT NOT OVER HERE.

"I WOULD SOONER GO OVER AND SHOOT JAPS A WHILE," SAID HAMBELTON. "JUST SHOW ME THE WAY TO GO HOME."

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ARMSTRONG, ONE OF THE CREW OF THE OLD FORTRESS "SOUTHERN COMFORT" WHO PARACHUTED SAFELY FROM THEIR FLAMING PLANE OVER ENGLAND LAST SPRING, SAID "THE FIRST THING I'M GOING TO DO IS GO BACK TO THE BARRACKS AND PACK. I HAVE MY PAPERS FOR FLYING SCHOOL ALL FILLED OUT. I AM STARTING TONIGHT TO GET READY TO GO BACK TO THE LAND OF MALTED MILKS--IF THEY STILL HAVE ANY. WHY DO I WANT TO FLY AGAINST THE JAPS INSTEAD OF HERE? BECAUSE IT'S EASIER."

SERGT.BUSTER COPP OF JUSTIN TEX., WAIST GUNNER ON "WE THE PEOPLE" ALSO WAS PLEASED OVER COMPLETING HIS FINAL MISSION.

GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE SO SCARCE TODAY THAT LIEUT.ARTHUR C. LEWIS OF RAY,ARIZ., THE REGULAR CO-PILOT ON "WE THE PEOPLE" WHO WENT ALONG AS TAIL GUNNER, SAID "I SHOULD HAVE STOOD IN BED."

"I SHOT FOUR ROUNDS TODAY. MY FINGER STAYED A LITTLE TOO LONG ON THE TRIGGER WHEN I WAS TESTING." LAUGHED SERGT.DEWITT D. JONES, FORMER ACROBAT FROM ST.GEORGE,UTAH, "SIZZLES" RADIO-GUNNER.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JULY 10-(AP)-CREWMEN OF THE FORTRESS "FLARE PATH" AVERRED TODAY THAT THEY HAD TO KEEP A LOOKOUT FOR U-BOATS ON A WAVE-SKIMMING FLIGHT THROUGH A FOG RECENTLY BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUMENTS, THEY WERE FLYING 200 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL.

IT HAPPENED WHILE THE BOMBER WAS RETURNING, SEVERELY DAMAGED, FROM THE NANTES ATTACK JULY 4.

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30.24-5901

THE NO. 1 ENGINE WAS HIT BY ENEMY FIRE AND STARTED "RUNNING AWAY." THE NO. 2 ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE. SHELL FRAGMENTS TORE COWLING FROM THE NO. 3 ENGINE. A FLYING CARTRIDGE FROM A BOMBER AHEAD PUT A HOLE IN THE OIL COOLER BETWEEN TWO ENGINES, WHICH STARTED TO SMOKE.

THE PILOT, LIEUT.FRANK R.SPITZNAGEL OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AND THE CO-PILOT, CAPT.MARTIN E.WILLSON OF 1101 HIGH COURT, BERKELEY, CALIF., MANAGED TO PUT OUT THE FIRE IN THE NO. 2 ENGINE AND TO KEEP NO. 3 RUNNING BUT THEY HAD TO SLOW DOWN TO KEEP THE NO. 1 PROPELLER FROM WHIRLING LOOSE AND SLICING OFF THE NOSE OF THE PLANE.

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"WE LOST THE MAIN GROUP BUT OUR SQUADRON STAYED WITH US. THEN JUST WHEN WE GOT THE FIRE OUT A FOCKE-WULF STARTED ANOTHER ATTACK," SAID THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.ROBERT METCALF OF 2211 23RD ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

"THEY WERE SHOOTING FROM BEHIND US AND I COULDN'T COUNT ALL THE 20-MILLIMETER BURSTS OUT IN FRONT OF THE NOSE. I CALLED OUT TO THE TAIL: 'SOMEBODY GET THAT SON OF A GUN.' THE TAIL CALLED BACK THAT HE WAS OUT OF AMMUNITION AND THE TOP AND BALL TURRETS SAID THEY WERE, TOO."

"SPITZ USED HIS HEAD AND DIVED FOR THE CLOUDS. WE GOT LOST IN THEM AND STARTED COMING DOWN TO FIND OUT WHERE WE WERE. WE CAME DOWN TO ZERO ALTITUDE STILL FLYING ON INSTRUMENTS. BUT WE DIDN'T SEE ANY WATER. A LOW PRESSURE AREA HAD THROWN OUR ALTIMETER OFF.

"WHEN WE FINALLY BROKE THROUGH THE CLOUD IT REGISTERED 200 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL. BY THAT TIME WE WERE LOOKING OUT FOR SUBMARINES. IT TURNED OUT WE WERE STILL ABOUT 15 FEET OFF THE WATER.

JUL 11 1943

"THEN THE REST OF THE SQUADRON--WE'D LOST THEM COMPLETELY--STARTED COMING THROUGH THE CLOUDS. IT WAS FUNNY""A RENDEZVOUS OF B-17S RIGHT THERE ON THE WATER.

"WHEN SPITZ TRIED TO GET ALTITUDE AGAIN HE WOULD LIFT THE NOSE AND WE'D GAIN A BIT BUT THEN OUR AIRSPEED WOULD DROP UNTIL WE ALMOST STALLED AND WE'D HAVE TO EASE OFF.

JUL 11 1943

"WE KEPT ON DOING THAT, TRYING TO GET HIGH ENOUGH BEFORE WE HIT THE COAST OF ENGLAND. THAT WAS THE FIRST TIME WE WERE EVER SWEATING OUT FIFTEEN-HUNDRED-FOOT MOUNTAINS--WHEN WE'D BEEN UP AT FIVE MILES HIGH A LITTLE WHILE BEFORE.

"WE ENDED UP COMING HOME FLYING DOWN VALLEYS AND PUSHING THE SHIP OVER THE HILLS."

THE NAVIGATOR WAS LIEUT.KARL H.BRAUER OF 1131 NORTH LA SALLE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OTHER CREW MEN MEMBERS WERE SERGEANTS TIMOTHY RIORDAN OF 63 PONTIAC STREET, ROXBURY, MASS., TOP TURRET GUNNER; JOHN L.GUMINEY OF 2037 WEST ELEVENTH, CLEVELAND, O., RADIO GUNNER; JESS M.POGUE OF 427 CUNNINGHAM STREET, JOPLIN, MO., BALL TURRET GUNNER; HAROLD HAMBLET OF TIETON, WASH., AND FRANK ROLLOW OF 921 NORTHWEST TWELFTH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., WAIST GUNNERS; AND WILLIS G.ROSE OF 1802 CHICKASAW AVENUE, TOPEKA, KAS., TAIL GUNNER.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: ROSS MUNRO, CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO SAILED WITH THE CANADIAN FORCE FROM BRITAIN, LEFT THIS STORY WITH CANADIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES TELLING OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE DOMINION FORCE WHICH TODAY INVADED SICILY.)

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

JUL 11 1943

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, (DELAYED)--SECRETLY, QUIETLY AND IN ORDERLY FASHION, THIS GIGANTIC, COMBINED OPERATIONS FORCE--THEY TOLD US IT WAS AGAINST 'X3'--WAS MUSTERED ABOARD A MULTITUDE OF SHIPS IN GREAT INVASION ARMADAS AT ANCHOR IN A NUMBER OF BRITISH PORTS.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ROLLED TO THE DOCKSIDES IN TROOP TRAINS THAT CAME FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED KINGDOM. THERE WERE CANADIANS FROM SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND OTHERS FROM A DOZEN CAMPS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE ISLAND WHERE THEY HAD BEEN DOING SPECIAL TRAINING.

THERE WERE SCOTS FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS, ENGLISH AND WELSH UNITS.

WE SAW ASSAULT INFANTRY COME ABOARD THIS SHIPS, LOADED DOWN WITH SMALL ARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS AND LOOKING HUSKY AND FIT.

THERE WAS AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND THERE WERE MANY DIVERSE UNITS ON THE BEACH AT THE BASE: SPECIAL ARTILLERY UNITS SUCH AS SELF-PROPELLED 25-POUNDER GUNS, A REGIMENT OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, TANK CREWS, AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION UNITS, MINE-CLEARING SAPPERS, ROAD CONSTRUCTION UNITS.

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THERE WERE ALSO SIGNAL AND SUPPLY AND ORDINANCE SERVICES AND ALL THE PANOPLY OF AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE.

I WAS AT THE PORT WHERE THERE WAS THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF SHIPPING AND IT WAS A GRAND SPECTACLE TO STAND ON THE TOP DECK OF OUR INFANTRY-LANDING SHIP AND LOOK OVER A HARBOR THICK WITH VESSELS.

THE INVASION FORCE WAS GATHERED AMID THE MOST CONFUSING AND WILDEST RUMORS ABOUT FUTURE OPERATIONS EVER HEARD IN BRITAIN SINCE THE START OF WAR. TALK WHICH WENT THE ROUNDS ABOUT A POSSIBLE GERMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN IN 1940 WAS NOTHING COMPARED TO WHAT COULD BE HEARD THIS TIME IN LONDON AND IN TOWNS AND PORTS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

JUL 11 1943

ONLY A HANDFUL OF HIGH AUTHORITIES IN WHITEHALL KNEW THE FULL IMPORTANCE OF THE EXPEDITION--ITS TARGET AND ITS COMPOSITION. ONLY A FEW PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE ACTUAL FORCE KNEW IT WAS BEING COLLECTED.

YET THERE WAS A FEELING ABROAD IN BRITAIN--PEOPLE SENSED THIS WAS A VITAL SUMMER FOR ALLIED MILITARY OPERATIONS--THAT SOMETHING WAS ON THE CARDS AND THAT THE BRITISH ARMY WAS SOON GOING TO APPEAR ON SOME FOREIGN SOIL TO EXPLOIT THE POWER BUILT UP IN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

THERE IS NO BEST UNIT IN THE ARMY BUT THE INFANTRY ASSAULT FORCE WHICH I ACCOMPANIED CERTAINLY IS CONSIDERED IN THE TOP BRACKET OF INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

THE COMBINED OPERATIONS NATURE OF THIS OPERATION WAS EMPHASIZED ABOARD OUR INFANTRY LANDING SHIP WHICH HAD BEEN IN THE ORIGINAL NORTH AFRICA LANDINGS, WITH THE SKIPPER WINNING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HANDLING THE SHIP WITH GALLANTRY AND SKILL EAST OF ALGIERS DURING AN INTENSE BOMBING.

JUL 11 1943

30.24-5903

ON THE DECKS WERE CANADIAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS IN BATTLEDRESS (THEIR TROPICAL UNIFORMS WERE HIDDEN IN THEIR PACKS), AS WELL AS NAVAL RATINGS AND OFFICERS AND SOME R.A.F. OFFICERS.

ALONG THE SIDES OF THE SHIP WERE ASSAULT LANDING CRAFT SLUNG ON SPECIAL DAVITS. IT IS THESE SMALL CRAFT, 40 FEET LONG WITH A 10-FOOT BEAM, CARRYING 35 MEN IN ADDITION TO A CREW OF FOUR, WHICH CARRY ASSAULT INFANTRY TO THE SHORE.

JUL 11 1943

THE TROOPS WERE STOWING THEIR PACKS, WEBBING AND WEAPONS IN THEIR OWN MESS DECKS AND EXPERIMENTING WITH HAMMOCKS. THE CANADIANS WITH WHOM I WAS TRAVELLING HAD BEEN TO SEA A NUMBER OF TIMES ON COMBINED OPERATIONS. TRAINING AND HAMMOCKS WERE NO NOVELTY TO THEM. THEY HANDLED THEM LIKE SAILORS.

THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS WERE SIDE BY SIDE IN THE MESS DECKS AND MOST OFFICERS WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET CABINS, FOUR IN EACH.

THE FIRST NIGHT ABOARD SHIP IN PORT A MEETING OF ALL OFFICERS WAS CALLED.

THE MAJORITY WERE CANADIANS BUT THERE WERE SOME BRITISH OFFICERS TOO, ROYAL NAVY OFFICERS IN BLUE BATTLE DRESS WITH "R.N. COMMANDO" FLASHES AND AIR FORCE OFFICERS, AS WELL AS COMMANDERS OF SPECIAL SERVICE UNITS, EXPERTS IN COMBINED OPERATIONS.

A DUTCH OFFICER ABOARD THE SHIP MADE A MOVING SPEECH DIRECTED TO THE CANADIANS IN WHICH HE SPOKE WITH EMOTION OF THE GRATITUDE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE HOSPITALITY CANADA HAD OFFERED "OUR PRINCESS AND HER CHILDREN."

JUL 11 1943

THEN HE SAID: "I HOPE THIS OPERATION WILL BRING GREAT GLORY TO CANADA, HOLLAND AND THE ALLIED NATIONS."

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A FLYING FORTRESS BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 29 (BY MAIL) -- (AP) SIPPING BEER AND "SHOOTING THE BULL", A GROUP OF FLIERS LOUNGED ABOUT THEIR OFFICERS' CLUB. THEY WERE "ON ALERT." NEXT MORNING -- JUNE 25 -- THEY WERE SCHEDULED TO BOMB TARGETS IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.

JUL 11 1943

THEIR TALK DRIFTED AROUND TO A CERTAIN CLASSIFICATION OF THE STATION'S GROUND OFFICERS WHO SOMETIMES RIDE THE BOMBERS AS OBSERVERS.

"SAY, IF YOU EVER GO ON A RAID, FLY WITH ME. YOU KNOW, I'M A LUCKY GUY," EXCLAIMED FIRST LIEUTENANT T. J. SIMONES, 23, OF LA CROSSE, WIS., FORTRESS PILOT WHO, WITH HIS CREW, HAD EMERGED UNSCATHED FROM SEVERAL TOUGH RAIDS, INCLUDING ONE IN WHICH HIS PLANE WAS BADLY SHOT UP.

HIS INVITATION WAS ADDRESSED TO CAPTAIN JOHN C. LANE, OF DETROIT, MICH.

AS AN AFTERTHOUGHT, SIMONES, KNOCKING ON WOOD, ADDED SOBERLY: "BUT THEN, MAYBE I WON'T BE SO LUCKY SOME TIME.".

THE CONVERSATION LAGGED. FINALLY, SIMONES BROKE THE SILENCE. "LOOKS LIKE A TOUGH ONE TOMORROW, DOESN'T IT FELLOWS?"

"I'M AFRAID SO," REPLIED LANE.

SIMONES GREW MORE THOUGHTFUL. HE STARED INTO SPACE. THEN .... "SAY, CAPTAIN," HE SAID QUIETLY, "IF I DON'T COME BACK TOMORROW, WILL YOU 4853 59 .6 .95834?"

"SURE I WILL, BOY," PROMISED LANE.

WAS THAT PREMONITION?...

JUL 11 1943

THERE'S A LETTER IN THE MAILS FOR SIMONE'S MOTHER. IT'S FROM CAPTAIN LANE.

HER SON'S CRIPPLED FORTRESS -- WITH A PACK OX FOCKE-WULF AND MESSERSCHMITT GERMAN FIGHTERS IN HOT PURSUIT -- WAS LAST SEEN GOING DOWN SOMEWHERE OVER CLOUD-COVERED NAZILAND -- STILL UNDER CONTROL AT APPROXIMATELY 15,000 FEET ALTITUDE.

JUL 11 1943

DOWN WITH HIM WENT THESE MEMBERS OF HIS CREW:

SECOND LIEUTENANT JACK N.SCHMITT, 22, DETROIT, MICH., CO-PILOT.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HAROLD W.AEBISCHER, 28, CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THORNTON H. BAKER, NEW CASTLE, IND., BOMBARDIER.

SERGEANTS FRED POLCOVER, BROOKLYN, N.Y., TOP TURRET GUNNER.

NORBERT H.MEYER, 31, CONCORDIA, MO., LEFT WAIST GUNNER.

GERALD D.METTME, 29, NEW BEDFORD, MASS., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER.

JOSEPH P. MOONAN, 22, GALVESTON, TEX., BALL TURRETT GUNNER.

NORMAN J.SCHOOLCRAFT, 23, YAKIMA WASH., A FORMER JOCKEY, TAIL-GUNNER.

FREDERICK B.HARTT (CORRECT), 29, PONTIAC, MICH., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER.

SERGEANT E. VAN VALKENBURG OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., LEFT WAIST GUNNER ABOARD ANOTHER FORTRESS, SAID HE WATCHED SIMONES' DAMAGED PLANE GO DOWN.

JUL 11 1943

"IT HAPPENED JUST BEFORE WE STARTED ON OUR BOMB RUN," VALKENBURG RECALLED. "I SAW SIMONES PEEL OFF FROM OUR FORMATION AT ABOUT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE. IMMEDIATELY FOUR FIGHTERS JUMPED HIM. THEIR 20-MILLI METER CANNON SHELLS WERE BURSTING ALL AROUND THE BOMBER'S TAIL IN BI FLASHES OF FIRE.

"THEN SIMONES DISAPPEARED IN A BIG CLOUD BANK--THERE WAS A LOT OF OVERCAST THAT DAY--AND THEN I SAW HIM COME OUT OF THE CLOUDS. THE FIGHTERS WERE STILL AFTER HIM.

JUL 11 1943

"BUT NOW THEY WERE ATTACKING FROM THREE DIRECTIONS AND RAKING THE BOMBER WITH CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. BUT THE PLANE STILL WAS UNDER CONTROL.

"WE WERE PRETTY BUSY ABOUT THAT TIME FIGHTING OFF THE JERRIES", VALKENBURG CONTINUED. "THE LAST TIME I SAW SIMONES HE WAS DOWN TO ABOUT 13,000 FEET AND FLYING A LEVEL COURSE."

MADRID JULY 10-(AP)-THREE OF MADRID'S FOUR EVENING NEWSPAPERS BROKE TONIGHT WITH THE PREVIOUSLY FREQUENT PRACTICE OF SUBORDINATING DISPATCHES FROM THE ALLIED CAMP TO BERLIN DISPATCHES THEY CARRIED LONDON, WASHINGTON AND ALGERIAN NEWS UNDER BANNER HEADLINES.

ONLY EL ALCAZAR FOLLOWED THE USUAL CUSTOM AND GAVE MOST PROMINENCE ON ITS FRONT PAGE TO A BERLIN REPORT OF A GERMAN ADVANCE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE ONLY COMMENT ON THE NEWS, HOWEVER, WAS IN EL PUEBLO, WHOSE NAVAL WRITER, LUIS DE SALAZAR, SAID THE GREAT AERO-NAVAL FORCE THE UNITED NATIONS HAD CONCENTRATED SUGGESTED THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND HAD "OTHER MILITARY AND GEOGRAPHIC OBJECTIVES" IN VIEW IN ADDITION TO THE SICILIAN OPERATION.

HE SAID THE CORE OF THE UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CONSISTED OF AT LEAST SIX BATTLESHIPS AND FOUR PLANE CARRIERS. A VAST NUMBER OF TANK CARRIERS, TROOP TRANSPORTS AND DISEMBARKATION BARGES PASSED THROUGH THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR RECENTLY, HE ADDED, AND THEY MADE THE FLEET ONE CAPABLE OF FAR GREATER ACTION THAN A SICILIAN LANDING.

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30.24-5905

"IT MIGHT INDICATE VARIOUS OPERATIONS OF WHICH PERHAPS THE LANDING IN SICILY IS NOT THE FIRST IN IMPORTANCE BUT THE FIRST IN TIME," HE WROTE.

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THE AXIS IS FAR OUTCLASSED IN NAVAL VESSELS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HE SAID, AND IT AGAIN SHOWED ITALY'S ERROR IN FAILING TO BUILD CARRIERS ON THE THEORY THAT ITALY ITSELF FORMED AN "ANCHORED CARRIER" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. HE EMPHASIZED THE FACT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS NOW HAD AIR COVER FOR THEIR BATTLE FLEET AND THAT THE ARMOR OF THE NEWEST UNITS HAD BEEN HEAVILY REINFORCED AGAINST AIR BOMBING ATTACK.

THE NEWSPAPER INFORMACIONES NOTED THAT SICILY CONTRIBUTED MORE ITALIAN TROOPS TO UNITS WHICH AIDED GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO IN THE CIVIL WAR THAN ANY OTHER ITALIAN REGION. IT CALLED THE SICILIANS "SMALL, AGILE AND VALIANT."

EDS--3RD LINE READ XXX BERLIN DISPATCHES. THEY CARRIED ETC

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 10--(AP)--ITALY ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGHT THAT THE HOUR WHICH WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF FASCISM BEGAN WITH THE ALLIED LANDING IN SICILY.

THE COMMENT THAT CAME FROM ROME WAS CALMLY PHRASED. FASCIST PROPAGANDA AND PREPARATORY ALLIED BOMBS HAD WELL PREPARED THE NATION FOR THE OFFENSIVE. WEAKENING FASCIST PARTY MEMBERS AND THOSE SUSPECT WERE ARRESTED IN THE PAST FEW DAYS IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS. FASCISM HAS DONE WHAT IT COULD.

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THE EFFECT THAT COULD BE EXPECTED FROM THAT PREPARATION WAS FATALISTICALLY SUGGESTED BY THE ROME NEWSPAPER LA TRIBUNA WHICH SAID TONIGHT: "THE MOMENT IS DECISIVE FOR US AND FOR THE ANGLO-AMERICANS."

BOTH ALLIED AND AXIS SOURCES SPOKE OF THE FIERCE RESISTANCE SICILY'S DEFENDERS WERE MAKING, BUT DETAILS WERE AWAITED.

ROME COMMENT, HOWEVER, DID MAKE CLEAR THAT PROPAGANDA WOULD SEEK TO SHOW THAT THE ALLIES CHOSE THE EASIEST OBJECTIVE, WHICH WOULD FALL SHORT OF THE SECOND FRONT JOSEPH STALIN EXPECTED. THE AXIS APPEARED TO HAVE NO ILLUSION ABOUT ALLIED STRENGTH AND MADE NO EFFORT TO CLAIM THAT SICILY COULD BE HELD; THE AXIS WOULD SEEK INSTEAD TO CONVINCE THE WORLD THEY COULD REPULSE THE ALLIES EVEN AFTER SICILY WAS TAKEN.

JUL 11 1943

COMMENT ALSO INDICATED THAT ITALY HAD DROPPED ALL BUT THE OLD PHRASES CONCERNING FASCISM AND PLACED THE HOPES OF KEEPING BENITO MUSSOLINI AND HIS COHORTS IN THE SADDLE ONLY ON THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES--IN ANSWER TO THE ALLIED APPEAL THAT THE PEOPLE OUST THEIR GOVERNMENT.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS CALLED THE ITALIAN ATTITUDE FATALISTIC.

TRIBUNA WROTE, FOR EXAMPLE, "BUT IN ADMITTING THAT THE FIRST OBSTACLE CAN BE SURMOUNTED, THE ENEMY WILL GO ON TO MEET A PEOPLE DETERMINED. BY COMMENCING THE ATTACK ON EUROPE THE ALLIES ARE NOW COURTING THE SAME DANGERS WE RAN DURING OUR THREE YEARS' CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA.

BOTH IL MESSAGERO AND IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA MILITARY WRITERS DEVOTED ARTICLES TO PRAISING ITALIAN TORPEDO AVIATION ATTACKS WITH CLAIMS OF "REMARKABLE" SUCCESS.

"THE ENEMY WILL SEE," DECLARED IL GIORNALE, THAT ITALIAN PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE ALLIED AIRFORCE ARE "SUPERIOR TO THOSE EXPECTED

JUL 11 1943

BY ROLAND HORSAARD

AT AN ADVANCED AIRBASE IN NORTH AFRICA JULY 10-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD LIEUT. ROBERT EMILE ARMSTRONG OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., IS WEARING A BLACK EYE AND A SLIGHTLY CUT FOREHEAD AS THE ONLY SOUVENIRS OF HIS FOURTH AND MOST EXCITING VICTORY OVER ENEMY AIRCRAFT PLUS A 35,000-FOOT PARACHUTE JUMP WHICH PROBABLY SET A RECORD FOR THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER.

JUL 11 1943

ARMSTRONG WAS FLYING A SPITFIRE WHEN HE ATTACKED A WELL-ARMED JUNKERS-86 RECONNAISSANCE PLANE AT 35,000 FEET. HIS CANNON JAMMED SO HE PURSUED HIS VICTIM AT SHORT RANGE FIRING MACHINEGUNS.

HE GOT IN A KILLING BLOW BUT NOT BEFORE A CANNON SHELL FROM THE JUNKERS HIT HIS CANOPY WINDSHIELD, KNOCKING OFF HIS OXYGEN MASK AND HELMET AND DISABLING THE SPITFIRE.

DAZED, BUT AWARE OF THE DANGER FROM THE LOSS OF OXYGEN, ARMSTRONG BAILED OUT AND DROPPED 10,000 FEET BEFORE PULLING THE RIPCORD TO OPEN HIS PARACHUTE.

"I HAD NO OXYGEN EQUIPMENT AND I DIDN'T WANT TO HANG AROUND IN THE UPPER ALTITUDES," HE EXPLAINED.

THEN HE LOST CONSCIOUSNESS BUT REGAINED HIS SENSES AT ABOUT 10,000 FEET ALTITUDE.

JUL 11 1943

THE WIND BEGAN TO BLOW HIM TOWARD A LAKE AND HE TRIED TO STEER AWAY BY SLIPPING HIS PARACHUTE BUT FAILED. THE WIND CHANGED, HOWEVER, AND ENABLED HIM TO LAND SAFELY. HE HIKED THREE MILES TO A HIGHWAY WHERE AN ARMY ENGINEERS DETACHMENT TOOK HIM TO A FIELD HOSPITAL FOR EXAMINATION. A FEW HOURS LATER HE REJOINED HIS SQUADRON.

THE PILOT OF THE JUNKERS, WHO WITH ANOTHER MEMBER OF ITS CREW ALSO BAILED OUT, WAS TAKEN TO THE SAME HOSPITAL. THE THIRD MEMBER OF ITS CREW APPARENTLY WAS KILLED BY ARMSTRONG'S BULLETS AND WENT DOWN WITH THE PLANE.

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CHUNGKING, JULY 10-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT THE CHINESE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN CHINESE PROVINCE OF YUNNAN HAD BEATEN BACK ATTACKING JAPANESE AT KOTANG, INFLICTING MORE THAN 700 CASUALTIES.

IT SAID THAT THE JAPANESE WERE REINFORCED AND HAD RETURNED TO THE ATTACK

ADD with hope there's room Haifong

DESPITE THE IMPORTANCE OF HAIPHONG THE JAPANESE SENT UP NO ZEROS, EVIDENCE THAT THE ZEROS HAVE POSSIBLY BEEN WITHDRAWN TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY BUT INACCURATE. TWO LIBERATORS WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FLAK BUT ALL PLANES AND CREWS RETURNED SAFELY.

I WITNESSED A THRILLING SHOW FROM A PLANE PILOTED BY MAJOR WALTER S.BEAT, 24, OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., SQUADRON COMMANDER, WITH CAPTAIN GEORGE V.BELL, 24, OF SEMINOLE, OKLA., ACTING AS CO-PILOT. OUR BOMBARDIER, LIEUTENANT MAURICE LAIR, 26, OF EVANSTON, ILL., SCORED TWO HITS AND ONE NEAR MISS ON A FREIGHTER, ANYONE OF WHICH WAS CAPABLE OF SINKING THE VESSEL. HE ALSO TOOK OUT PART OF THE DOCK AREA.

THE RED RIVER AT HAIPHONG WAS FILLED WITH SHIPS, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE TOO SMALL FOR US TO BOTHER WITH.

JUL 11 1943

BLACK PUFFS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE APPEARED ALL AROUND US DURING OUR HALF-HOUR OVER THE TARGET, BUT ONLY ONE PLANE OF OUR WAVE WAS HIT. A LARGE PIECE OF FLAK TORE THROUGH ITS WING.

30.24-5907

THE SECOND CLOSE SHAVE CAME WHEN ACK-ACK BROKE THE WINDSHIELD IN FRONT OF LIEUTENANT M.JONES, 21, DUNSMUIR, CALIF., CO-PILOT. NEITHER K
TOOK OFF HIS OXYGEN MASK AND SAID: "LORD, BUT THAT WAS CLOSE."

THE THIRD CLOSE CALL WAS WHEN KARP LANDED THE PLANE MINUS THE NOSE WHE

JUL 11 1943

FRONT OF LIEUTENANT M.JONES, 21, DUNSMUIR, CALIF., CO-PILOT. NEITHER KARP NOR JONES SAID A WORD UNTIL A HALF-HOUR LATER WHEN KARP TOOK OFF HIS OXYGEN MASK AND SAID: "LORD, BUT THAT WAS CLOSE."

THE THIRD CLOSE CALL WAS WHEN KARP LANDED THE PLANE MINUS THE NOSE WHEEL WITHOUT MISHAP. KARP CLIMBED OUT OF THE SHIP AND SAID: "I SURE HOPE I NEVER HAVE ANOTHER DAY LIKE THIS ONE."

LIEUT.LOUIS ROELING, 23, OF GRAND RIDGE, ILL., BOMBARDIER ON A PLANE IN OUR WING, ALSO SCORED A HIT ON A FREIGHTER. MAJOR HENRY G. BRADY JR., 25, OF COLUMBIA, S.C., VERIFIED THAT IT WAS LEFT SMOKING AND SINKING.

TODAY'S RAID WAS LED BY LIEUT.COL.JAMES C.AVERILL, 32, OF BRATTLEBORO, VT. PILOTS OF OTHER LIBERATORS IN OUR WAVE INCLUDED CAPT.PHIL ADLER, 28, LEBANON, IND.; LIEUT.SAM SKOUSEN, 26, THATCHER, ARIZ.; LIEUT.HARLAN FISHER, 23, PITTSBURGH, PA.; LIEUT.HOMER HOCKENBERRY, 24, MASON CITY, IA.

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OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF THE LIBERATOR IN WHICH I FLEW WERE LIEUT. HENRY W.WATERS, 24, CONROE, TEX., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT.GERALD SMITH, 27, SHERWOOD, ORE.; SERGT.KENNETH WOODCOTT, 24, TOLEDO, OHIO; SERGT. LEO BENNETT, 24, INDEPENDENCE, KAS.; SERGT.EMERALD MCNEER, 25, ATHENS, W.VA., AND SERGT.BRUCE BENNETT, 23, LONG BEACH, CALIF. LIEUT.SMITH, PILOT, WENT ALONG AS A GUNNER ON THIS TRIP "TO GET IN ON THE FUN."

AD NEW DELHI--FIRST ADD BURMA X X X LISTED AS MISSING.

AT THE SAME TIME AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE MYITNGE BRIDGE NEAR MANDALAY, THE MAIN SPAN OF WHICH WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY U.S. 10TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS LAST WEEK, BUT A COMMUNIQUE SAID CLOUDS PREVENTED AN ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF THE DAMAGE. JUL 11 1943

OTHER FLIGHTS OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE NU RIVER BRIDGE ABOUT 20 MILES FARTHER WEST, SCORING TWO HITS ON THE STRUCTURE.

TENTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS ALSO SANK ONE RIVER STEAMER AND DAMAGED OTHERS AND MITCHELLS DAMAGED RAILWAY YARDS AT SAGAING, ACROSS THE IRRAWADDY FROM MANDALAY. FIGHTER-BOMBERS STRAFED AND BOMBED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AT SAGUN, SUMPRABUN AND KAMAING, DESTROYING WAREHOUSES AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ALL AMERICAN PLANES AND THEIR CREWS RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE DAY'S OPERATIONS.

LEAVE BLANK

AV

JUL 11 1943

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ADD Chungking more Chiang

IT WAS HER FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HER RETURN TO CHUNGKING AFTER SEVEN AND A HALF MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

SHE TOUCHED UPON TOPICS RANGING FROM AID FOR CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES' HAIRPIN SHORTAGE.

JUL 11 1943

"YOU HAVE NO IDEA HOW HARD IT IS TO GET SOME THINGS, FOR EXAMPLE HAIRPINS OR ELASTIC," SHE SAID.

"HOW ABOUT GIRDLES?" INQUIRED A WOMAN CORRESPONDENT.

"I DON'T WEAR ANY," MRS.CHIANG REPLIED.

THE WIFE OF CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO WAS ATTIRED IN A BLUE POLKA DOT DRESS AND WHITE SHOES WITH WHITE BOWS.

SHE REFERRED REPEATEDLY TO EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE BY AMERICANS.

"THEY ARE ALL FOR GIVING MORE AID TO CHINA," SHE SAID. "ALL AMERICANS, EVEN THE SO-CALLED ISOLATIONISTS, ARE FOR SENDING MORE HELP TO THE PACIFIC AND AGAIN AND AGAIN THEY TOLD ME HOW ASHAMED THEY FELT THAT CHINA WAS NOT GETTING MORE AID.

"I THINK THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION AGREE THAT MORE AID SHOULD BE GIVEN CHINA--THIS IS ALREADY BEING TRANSLATED INTO ACTION."

SHE SAID SHE FOUND AMERICANS, CONSIDERING HOW FAR AWAY THEY WERE, REMARKABLY WELL INFORMED ABOUT CHINA, "THOUGH SOMETIMES THEIR IDEAS ARE MORE THEORETICAL THAN PRACTICAL."

JUL 11 1943

SHE SAID A REMARKABLE NUMBER OF WOMEN WERE WORKING IN WAR PLANTS "AND THEY DO AS WELL IF NOT BETTER THAN MEN IN SOME TYPES OF WORK."

JS356PEW

SHOT DOWN. ONE AMERICAN FIGHTER WAS [illegible]

ADD Allied HQ @ S.W. Pacific

IN THE FATHERING FIGHT ON NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA FOR THE JAPANESE AIR BASE OF SALAMAUA, MITCHELL BOMBERS YESTERDAY ATTACKED ENEMY POSITIONS ONLY FIVE MILES BELOW THERE ON BOBDUBI RIDGE AND ALSO STRUCK ABOVE SALAMAUA.

JUL 11 1943

THREE JAPANESE DIVEBOMBERS "INEFFECTIVELY ATTACKED"--TO QUOTE THE COMMUNIQUE--NASSAU BAY, 12 MILES DOWN THE COAST FROM SALAMAUA, WHERE AMERICANS LANDED JUNE 30.

ADD Allied HQ S.W. Pacific

THE APPEARANCE OF ELEMENTS OF JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS WAR ZONE WAS THE FIRST SINCE THE ENEMY LOST AT LEAST NINE AND POSSIBLY 11 OF ITS CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN THE PREDAWN DARKNESS OF JUNE 6 IN THE KULA GULF ABOVE NEW GEORGIA ON WHICH BAIROKO IS SITUATED.

THE JAPANESE TROOPS DEFENDING MUNDA, REPORTED TO BE IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS AND PREPARED FOR A BLOODY LAST DITCH STAND, EXHIBITED REALIZATION OF THE PERIL POSED BY THE ROADBLOCK.

IN THEIR FIRST ATTEMPT TO CLEAR IT, 60 OF THEIR NUMBER WERE KILLED IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

HG823PCW

BIVOUACS AND SUPPLY AREAS IN THE MUNDA DEFENSE PERIMETER WERE PLASTERED BY 67 TONS OF HEAVY BOMBS DROPPED BY TORPEDO AND DIVEBOMBERS, THE RAIDERS, WHO HAD A FIGHTER ESCORT, ALSO STRUCK AT ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

IN THE FIRST FIGHT OVER THE NEW ROADBLOCK, OUR OWN CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT, THE COMMUNIQUE STRESSED.

REPORTS INDICATED THAT OUR TROOPS WHICH LANDED ON JULY 5 ABOVE MUNDA AT RICE ANCHORAGE HAVE SECURELY OCCUPIED THE ENOGAI INLET TWO

JUL 11 1943

30.24-5909

MILES NORTHEAST OF BAIROKO.

THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE THIS REPORT OF THE BOMBING ATTACK ON THE ENEMY WARSHIPS:

JUL 11 1943

"DURING THE NIGHT OUR MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED AN ENEMY NAVAL FORCE OF LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS APPROACHING NEW GEORGIA, SCORING TWO HITS WITH 500 POUNDS BOMBS. FURTHER RESULTS WERE UNOBSERVED."

(THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT INDICATE THE PURPOSE OF THE JAPANESE SHIPS WHICH WELL MAY HAVE BEEN EITHER TO SHELL OUR POSITIONS OR TO CARRY AID BY SEA TO MUNDA INASMUCH AS AMERICAN LANDINGS ON NEW GEORGIA PRACTICALLY HAVE CUT OFF ALL OTHER MEANS OF SUPPLY AND REENFORCEMENT)

ABOVE NEW GEORGIA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, MUNDA'S SUPPLY DEPOT OF VILA WAS ATTACKED BY MEDIUM AMERICAN BOMBERS WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT. THESE PLANES STRAFED AN ENEMY DESTROYER BEACHED ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST OF KILOMBANGARA.

(THIS DESTROYER VERY LIKELY WAS ONE OF THE ENEMY SHIPS DAMAGED IN THE JULY 6 (CORRECT) BATTLE IN THE KULA GULF)

BEFORE SALAMAUA, ON WHICH AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN PATROLS HAVE BEEN PRESSING FROM THREE SIDES, ALLIED PLANES CONTINUED TO BLAST A PATH THROUGH JUNGLE DEFENSE POSITIONS OF THE ENEMY.

IN THE LATEST ACTION REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, 46 TONS OF BOMBS WERE AIMED AT MALOLO, KELA, SALAMAUA ISTHMUS, LOGUI AND KOMIATUM. JAPANESE JUNGLE FIGHTERS ALSO WERE SUBJECTED TO MACHINEGUNNING BY THE PLANES.

JUL 11 1943

THE AERIAL POUNDING OF THE JAPANESE MUNDA DEFENSES WAS THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY OF SUCH INTENSIFIED ACTION. YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF MORE THAN 100 PLANES DROPPING MORE THAN 70 TONS OF BOMBS.

THE AIR RAIDERS WERE SUPPORTED ON FRIDAY BY THE BLAZING GUNS OF UNITED STATES NAVAL UNITS AND BY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM NEARBY RENDOVA ISLAND, WHICH THE AMERICANS CAPTURED AT THE START OF THE OFENSIVE ON JUNE 30. THE BOMBINGS WERE THE HEAVIEST YET TO HIT THE MUNDA BASE THE JAPANESE COUNTERED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BUT SOME OF THEIR BATTERIES WERE SILENCED BY BURSTING BOMBS AND SHELLS.

THE ACTIONS WERE EXPECTED TO BE FOLLOWED BY A LAND ATTACK BY AMERICAN TROOPS ALREADY ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND BOTH THREE MILES TO THE EAST OF MUNDA AND NORTH OF THE BASE. JUL 11 1943

UNITED STATES FORCES ON RENDOVA WERE RAIDED BY 45 JAPANESE ZEROS WHICH WERE DISPERSED BY OUR FIGHTER PLANES. FOUR ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN TO BRING TO NEARLY 200 THE NUMBER OF PLANES THE ENEMY HAS LOST IN EFFORTS TO CHECK THE SOLOMONS ACTION. ONE AMERICAN FIGHTER WAS LOST OVER RENDOVA.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST IN THE BATTLE AGAINST THE ENEMY AIR BASE AT SALAMAUA, NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA, ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED BOBDUBI RIDGE FIVE MILES FROM SALAMAUA, STARTING FIRES. OTHER NEARBY VILLAGES WERE BOMBED.

THE SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ALSO REPORTED AN INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT OF THREE JAPANESE DIVE-BOMBERS TO ATTACK NASSAU BAY, 12 MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA, WHERE THE AMERICANS LANDED ON JUNE 30.

GG&U302PCW NM

UNDATED AFRICAN TIME TABLE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ALLIED TIME TABLE OF THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF

JUL 11 1943

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS:

NOV. 8, 1942--UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FORCES LAND IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA AT COST OF 16 OUT OF 850 VESSELS; 860 AMERICANS KILLED AND MISSING.

NOV. 11, 1942--VICHY RESISTANCE IN MOROCCO AND ALGERIA CRUSHED, U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE IN TUNISIA.

JUL 11 1943

NOV. 13, 1942--BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY REOCCUPIES TOBRUK.

NOV. 20, 1942--BRITISH OCCUPY BENGASI.

NOV. 23, 1942--DAKAR JOINS ALLIES UNDER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN.

DEC. 24, 1942--ADMIRAL DARLAN ASSASSINATED AT ALGIERS. GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD TAKES COMMAND OF FRENCH TROOPS.

JAN. 14, 1943--ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MEET AT CASABLANCA.

JAN. 23, 1943--BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TAKES TRIPOLI.

FEB. 6, 1943--LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER NAMED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICAN THEATER.

MARCH 23, 1943--BRITISH HACK THROUGH MARETH LINE AT COAST.

APRIL 7, 1943--U.S. BRITISH TROOPS JOIN NEAR EL GUETAR IN TUNISIA.

APRIL 13, 1943--ENFIDAVILLE FALLS.

MAY 3, 1943--AMERICANS CAPTURE MATEUR.

MAY 7, 1943--AMERICANS SEIZE BIZERTE. BRITISH TAKE TUNIS.

MAY 10, 1943--LAST AXIS RESISTANCE IN BIZERTE AREA ENDS.

MAY 12, 1943--SURRENDER OF 150,000 AXIS TROOPS ON CAP BON ENDS FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA. LARGE STOCKS OF WAR MATERIEL SEIZED.

JUNE 11, 1943--PANTELLERIA SURRENDERS AFTER 20 DAYS OF AERIAL ATTACK.

JUNE 12, 1943--LAMPEDUSA SURRENDERS.

JUL 11 1943

JULY 10, 1943--ALLIED TROOPS LAND ON SICILY.

MT852AEW

ADD UNDATED-SECOND ADD UNDATED ITALIAN XXX EASTERN STRIP.

"IN THE COURSE OF RAIDS CARRIED OUT YESTERDAY OVER INHABITED LOCALITIES OF SICILY, GERMAN AND ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES DESTROYED 22 ENEMY PLANES; 15 OF THEM OVER PORTO EMPEDOCLE. ELEVEN MORE WERE SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN FIGHTERS.

"IN TUNISIAN WATERS OUR TORPEDO PLANES HIT AND HEAVILY DAMAGED THREE STEAMERS TOTALLING 29,000 TONS. (END)"

BZ729AEW

A110

(AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

JUL 11 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

AS THE FIRST SMOKE OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF SICILY BEGINS TO LIFT WE CAN SEE THAT WHAT REALLY MATTERS IS THAT AT LONG LAST THE ALLIES HAVE FLUNG THEMSELVES BOLDLY INTO WHAT COMMANDER IN CHIEF EISENHOWER DESCRIBES AS "THE FIRST STAGE IN THE LIBERATION OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT"--AN OBJECTIVE WHICH THE TENSE GERMANS THIS MORNING CHARACTERIZED AS THE BIGGEST ENTERPRISE IN HISTORY.

SICILY IS THE FIRST STRIDE IN OUR NEW SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS. BEYOND THAT CRAGGY ISLAND LIE VAST REACHES OF STRONGLY HELD ENEMY TERRITORY. HISTORY RECORDS NOTHING LIKE THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS WHICH WE MUST CARRY OUT IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE OUR GOAL.

THE INVASION WHICH WAS INAUGURATED IN THE EARLY HOURS TODAY, WHEN FINELY TRAINED AMERICAN-CANADIAN-ENGLISH TROOPS STORMED THEIR WAY

JUL 11 1943

30.24-3911

ONTO THE ROCKY SHORES OF SICILY IN THE FACE OF BLAZING RESISTANCE, MARK THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CRUCIAL PERIOD OF THE HITLERIAN CONFLICT. A FEW WEEKS FROM NOW WE MAY KNOW PRETTY WELL HOW LONG IT'S GOING TO TAKE TO SMASH THE NAZI FUEHRER.

MIND YOU, WHILE THIS INAUGURATES THE CONTINENTAL OFFENSIVE IN A GENERAL SENSE, WE SHOULDN'T JUMP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE ALLIES ARE GOING TO RACE FROM SICILY TO THE BIGGER PHASES IMMEDIATELY. THERE MAY BE SOME OTHER TIDYING UP OPERATIONS AMONG THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS FIRST. WE AREN'T LIKELY TO CLAMBER ABOARD THE CONTINENT TOMORROW.

JUL 11 1943

STILL, THE CONQUEST OF POWERFULLY HELD SICILY WILL IN ITSELF BE A MAJOR TRIUMPH. THIS IS A MOMENT OF EXULTATION, THOUGH I THINK WE SHOULDN'T LET THIS MAKE US OVERLOOK THAT OUR JOY IS LIKELY TO BE TEMPERED WITH SOME TEARS. THIS JOB IS GOING TO BE COSTLY, YOU KNOW.

GENERAL EISENHOWER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN NORTH AFRICA IN JUNE THAT THE ALLIES MIGHT BE "RIDING FOR A BLOODY NOSE," BUT HE THOUGHT THE JOB COULD BE DONE. EARLY REPORTS TODAY INDICATED THAT THE INVASION FORCES WERE ENCOUNTERING HEAVY RESISTANCE.

SICILY HAD BEEN SURROUNDED BY MINE FIELDS, SUBMARINES LURKED ALL ABOUT IT, AND STRONG COASTAL BATTERIES HAD BEEN SET UP TO MEET THE IMPENDING INVASION. LAST NIGHT HEAVY GERMAN AND ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS WERE RUSHED FROM THE MAINLAND TO THE ISLAND. IT WAS NO BOY'S JOB WHICH THE ALLIED MEN TACKLED AS THEY RACED ASHORE FROM THEIR BARGES AND CLAMBERED OVER THE TERRORIZING BARBED WIRE IN THE FACE OF HEAVY FIRE.

JUL 11 1943

A111

STILL, THEY ARE AS FIT AND WELL PREPARED FOR THEIR BLOODY TASK AS ANY MEN COULD BE. MANY OF THEM--PERHAPS ALL--ARE EITHER COMMANDO TRAINED OR HAVE UNDERGONE A SIMILAR FIERCE PREPARATION OVER A LONG PERIOD. THE CANADIANS, FOR INSTANCE, HAVE BEEN UNDERGOING INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR INVASION FOR THREE YEARS.

JUL 11 1943

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSONS WHICH THUSFAR HAVE COME TO US FROM THIS OFFENSIVE IS THAT AIR POWER CAN INDEED RENDER LARGE AREAS OF HEAVILY FORTIFIED TERRITORY SUFFICIENTLY IMPOTENT SO THAT AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS CAN BE CARRIED OUT. SUCH LANDING OF TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT FROM THE SEA IS PERHAPS THE MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL MILITARY OPERATIONS.

WE HAVE MANY OF THESE BLOODY LANDINGS AHEAD OF US BEFORE WE BEAT THE BOCHE. WE HAVE NO FOOTHOLD ON THE CONTINENT AT ALL, EXCEPTING THROUGH THE RUSSIANS IN THE EAST. THE LAST WORLD WAR WAS CHILD'S PLAY AS COMPARED WITH THIS.

AND SO IT'S GRAND TO FINE THAT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS RIGHT WHEN HE SAID THE EXPERIMENT OF TRYING TO KNOCK THE ENEMY OUT BY BOMBING WAS WORTH WHILE. WE CAN SEE NOW THAT AIR POWER IS GOING TO OPEN UP THE CONTINENT TO US.

ALL THIS IS SAID, OF COURSE, WITHOUT FORGETTING THAT THE BATTLE OF SICILY IS STILL YOUNG AS THIS IS WRITTEN. WE HAVE TO WIN THIS ENGAGEMENT BEFORE WE CAN GO AHEAD WITH OTHERS.

MT928AEW

JUL 11 1943

JUL 12 1943

Allies Capture Three Airdromes in Sicily; Make Junction With Glider and Chute Troops; Stimson in Britain

JUL 12 1943

AXIS TANK COLUMN FLEES FROM FIRE OF WARSHIP GUNS

Americans Capture Two Airdromes Near Gela on South Shore.

BRITISH SEIZE THIRD

Casualties Reported Slight as Allied Fighters Expand Gains.

NEW EQUIPMENT LANDED

Major Enemy Counterattack Expected Momentarily by Invasion Commanders.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 11.—(AP) Three airfields have fallen to the Allied invasion forces, including the American parachutists and British glider troops, which tonight still were striking inland without major resistance after solidly establishing a 100-mile bridgehead in southeastern Sicily.

The latest official reports in the opening battle for Europe gave this picture of the campaign tonight:

Smudge-faced American parachutists who dropped on the big island Friday night had made a contact with American infantrymen who landed later in assault barges—capturing two airfields in the Gela area, about 55 miles west of the southeastern tip of Sicily. The booted, toughly-trained parachutists had suffered "negligible losses" in gaining these objectives on their first large scale assault.

Tank Column Battered

The Americans had collided with an enemy tank column when they landed near Gela, but easily mastered it with the aid of a barrage of shells hurled ashore from guardian warships.

British and Canadian troops to the southeast joined ranks across the narrow Cape Passero, capturing a third airfield at Pachino on the cape's tip after hard fighting.

Casualties were believed to have been slight in all these operations, a communique said.

With piles of guns, vehicles, and supplies pouring ashore behind them, the Allies were fanning out and striking inland. The big ships of the American and British navies continued to shunt more and more equipment ashore, while a dominating air force guarded the skies and raked Axis concentration points all over the island.

(An Algiers radio broadcast recorded in London said the Allies already had set up regimental and divisional headquarters in Sicily.

(Axis reports relayed through Stockholm also said that Allied troops had landed at seven points, including Licata, 15 miles west of Gela, and at Canicatti, 15 miles north and inland from Licata. The latter city probably was a parachutist objective.)

More Canadian reinforcements have reached North Africa from Britain, presumably to swell the "invasion sea trains" sweeping across toward Sicily.

Counterattack Awaited

The fact that the major German-Italian counterattack has not yet developed indicates that the Allied High Command won an important tactical victory, completely surprising the defenders with the massive flow of ships and men to southeastern Sicily.

Military sources said that a full Axis counterattack still is to come. It is expected at any moment. Such resistance as was encountered by the Allied troops probably was offered by Italians alone, semi-static units of the Sicilian coastal defense.

Nevertheless an Italian army radio broadcast heard here said that "severe fighting" had broken out, apparently referring to the engagements at Gela and Cape Passero. These actions were described here as relatively unimportant compared to what is expected from the enemy.

Planes Provide Barrage

The capture of the three airfields was a development of major importance. But it has not yet been announced whether Allied planes are using these advanced bases in their thus far excellent Sicilian operations which have afforded a "rolling barrage" paving the way for steady Allied ground advances.

(Berlin reports to Sweden said German military observers had acknowledged that Allied air power was playing a big part in initial landing operations, not only blocking sea transport between Sicily and the mainland but also smashing cable and telephone communications so vital for the deployment of defending Axis troops.)

The Americans, British, and Canadians now have established positions where the sea is on both flanks—the Ionian sea to the east below the Messina strait, and the Mediterranean on the west.

Observers emphasized that a concerted Axis counter-offensive could be expected as soon as the German and Italian generals could decide whether the southeast coast landings constituted an Allied feint to cover a real invasion from another point or were in fact the real thing.

Beaches Held Firmly

"With our beaches firmly held and our troops advancing, the Allied navies' most important task during the day was the landing of further troops with their vehicles, guns, fuel, equipment and stores," said a headquarters communique.

At Gela, a vital port and road junction on the Gulf of Gela, the Americans established their beach objectives in three hours after the pre-dawn landing Saturday, fanning out to the right and left to contact other forces on thier flanks. Gela was the first city to be disclosed officially as a point attacked in the invasion of the island, 300 square miles larger than Vermont.

As the American troops waded ashore, Allied warships caught sight of an enemy tank column rumbling toward Gela and opened up on it with a shattered artillery barrage.

The identity of the Axis armored unit which attempted unsuccessfully to drive the American landing party back into the sea was not diclosed but it was believed to have been German.

Allied Troops Advance

"Although few details have yet come in, it is clear our operations against Sicily continue to go according to plan," the Allied communique said. "During the course of the day's fighting good progress has been made and the advance continues. Information in regard to casualties is not yet available but it is believed they have been slight."

There was no suggestion that any of the many American, British and Canadian thrusts made in the early morning hours yesterday had been halted or turned back.

(Axis broadcasts recorded in London said Americans were advancing into the mountains north of Licata, and the Vichy radio, relaying Axis reports, said "This is a difficult hour for us.")

Although few details were contained in today's communiques, they served to round out the picture of the gigantic operation in which synchronized land, sea and air forces carried out their tasks with the precision of a fine watch.

BRIDGE OF SHIPS

While this operation gathered momentum, a bridge of ships was stretching out from the African coast toward Sicily.

It was composed of invasion craft, transports, freighters and probably tankers. Warships formed steel sides for the long columns of ships. Somewhere up ahead minesweepers were at work clearing the waters where the landings were scheduled to take place.

At the same time, hundreds of Allied airmen hovered in the darkness above the ships, pounded known strong points along the coast and roared inland to bomb airfields, railroads and highways wherever Axis forces would attempt to reach points to be invaded.

Twenty-eight Allied planes were listed officially as lost during the invasion operations and 22 enemy planes were shot down.

The powerful new A-36 fighter-bombers were employed lavishly in the attacks against those enemy airfields "which are still in operation," an air force communique said.

HEAVIEST AIR LOSS

It was the first time since the beginning of the Allied aerial thrust against Sicily that the attacking forces lost more planes than the Axis. This fact, it was pointed out, indicated the size and intensity of the operations that shielded the ground forces.

Cairo dispatches said aerial reconnaissance yesterday showed that several important Sicilian airfields had been made unserviceable by the heavy pounding of U. S. air units.

(The German high command, in a communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said heavy fighting was in progress Sunday on the southeast coast of Sicily and declared that 64 Allied planes had been shot down over the island and surrounding waters.

(The Germans said Italian torpedo planes sank three Allied vessels, including two 13,000-ton transports, and in a joint attack with German air units they "damaged three enemy cruisers and numerous large and medium sized transports as well as many landing boats."

(In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press the Italians declared that 31 Allied planes had been shot down over Sicily and reported that Italian and German troops were "energetically" engaging the Allied forces and had held them.

(One Berlin broadcast quoted Virginio Gayda, Italian editor who often speaks for Premier Mussolini, as saying the "the first movements of Allied landing troops on Sicily have been paralyzed by the immediate action of Axis forces. At several points the enemy was surrounded and annihilated.")

AIRBORNE FORCE STRIKES AHEAD OF LANDING PARTIES

'Chutists Consolidate Positions Behind First Zone of Axis Defense.

PLANES COVER ATTACK

Fighters, Bombers Slash at Enemy Transport, Communication Lines.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 11 — (AP) American and British airborne troops, striking back at the Axis in the same manner in which Germany once terrorized her foes, landed in Sicily by parachute and glider hours before the invasion by Allied ground forces it, was disclosed officially today.

Between 10:30 and 11:20 p. m., Friday, three to four hours before the invasion itself, huge air transports carrying smudge-faced Amer-

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ican and British paratroopers and towing troop-filled British gliders roared over the island, reaching the vicinity of their objectives before being spotted by anti-aircraft gunners.

Planes Drive Through Flak

Despite the flak barrages, the transport command pilots maneuvered their big planes to their targets. The gliders were cut loose and they soared to objectives in the eastern sector of the invasion zone. The parachute troops bailed out over targets to the west.

There the airborne units, some of which had been used early in the North African campaign and all of which had been specially trained for at least a year, moved swiftly to consolidate positions behind the enemy's beach defenses.

An official announcement today said these aerial forces achieved success with "negligible losses."

It was the largest operation of its kind since the German capture of Crete, but far less costly than the Nazi aerial invasion of two years ago.

Losses Are Minor

While the Friday night assault resulted in insignificant losses to the Allies, the Crete operation cost the Germans 100 transport planes and the lives of thousands of specialized troops.

It was the second large scale attack for the American troop transport command, which made its first big flight from England to Algeria last November.

As the seaborne ground units smashed ashore in landing barges, Allied warplanes maintained what was described by a headquarters communique as "vigilant patrols" over Sicily, covering not only the invasion areas but striking at the enemy's coast strong points and inland communications lines.

22 Axis Planes Downed

They shot down 22 Axis aircraft during the widespread operations and a total of 28 Allied planes failed to return to their bases.

At the same time, American Liberator bombers from the Middle East pounded railroad yards at Catania, on the eastern shore of Sicily, and other 9th U. S. air force units attacked the airdrome at Vibo Valentia on the Italian mainland.

Aerial reconnaissance showed that several of the most important Sicilian airfields had been made unserviceable by American bombings. Widespread damage was reported at Catania, where 150,000 pounds of explosives were dumped. At Vibo Valentia bombs struck the center of the landing field and set ground-ed aircraft afire.

R.A.F. and Australian Halifaxes and Liberators kept up the attacks last night, further aiding the advancing tide of Allied invasion forces.

An air force communique said the fliers covering the Sicilian landings protected shipping and the beaches where the troops came ashore and also hammered enemy transport convoys and railways in the interior. Heavy bombers and powerful new A-36 fighter-bombers was used lavishly in the attacks against those enemy air fields "still in operation," the bulletin said.

All Planes in Action

It was stated officially that the entire strategic and tactical air forces were employed in the furious aerial campaign.

The A-36s went on more than 100 sorties over Sicily. They raided troops, motor transport, bridges, railway yards, locomotives and barracks in roaring low-level attacks.

The pilots reported having caused numerous fires and considerable destruction.

During the morning the anti-aircraft fire was described as light but it became more intense later in the day and there was some fire from enemy small arms when the fighter-bomber pilots came down to treetop level in their attacks on ground forces.

However, some units of American A-36s went into southern and central Sicily during every hour of the day from early morning until dusk without meeting opposition of any kind.

Their mission was to attack Axis rail and highway communications but some found the convoys more scarce than they had been for several days. They destroyed two locomotives, however, bringing the total to seven for one A-36 formation alone during the past few days.

Freight Train Bombed

Another group of the fighter-bombers hit a long freight train in a railway siding with 21 bombs.

"After that we could see those freight cars rolling over like ninepins," said Capt. J. C. Gunnison, 22, of San Rafael, Calif. "They'll have a hell of a time using that railroad again."

Many pilots of the A-36s and P-38 Lightnings flew two and three missions on the same day, racing back and forth across the Mediterranean to their bases, loading up with more gasoline, bombs and ammunition and then returning to their devastating attack.

They left a blazing trail across Sicily.

Groups of Lightnings and fighter-bombers spotted a long convoy of trucks rushing Axis troops toward the forward areas. One pilot said the whole formation peeled off and roared in low over the road with machineguns and cannons blazing. He saw some trucks hit and was positive he saw casualties among the troops.

A convoy of German armored vehicles was caught in the same way near the town of Augusta on the east coast. Some were destroyed and others set afire. Then the fliers went out to sea to strafe five small boats hiding in the outer harbor.

Town Blasted

The town of San Pietro also was bombed and machinegunned. The fire was concentrated effectively on the railroad station.

Allied Armada Of 2,000 Took Part in Landing

Record Ship Concentration More Than Doubled Fleet in North Africa Invasion

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By Edward Gilling

For the combined British press
(Distributed by The Associated Press)

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, July 11.—There were more than 2,000 vessels involved in the landing in Sicily.

[The Allied armada invading Sicily thus became the greatest in history, more than doubling the 850 warships and merchantmen which comprised the invasion fleet for North Africa last fall.]

It was a stupendous task to take these great convoys through one of the narrowest channels to their destination, so that each ship should arrive at its scheduled landing beach at the right minute.

Weather made the task even a more grueling one for the personnel of the landing craft, most of whom were young and inexperienced. It was an outstanding performance to get such a force ashore without any real mishaps.

An American naval force covered the landing of American troops, and on the beaches where the Americans landed there was a very heavy swell, but their assault troops all were put ashore on time.

It is now confirmed that no contact was made with enemy surface vessels. The only thing seen by our ships was a small group of Italian E-boats, which promptly made off at high speed when they saw the Allied navies.

"Like a Spithead Review"

"It was like a Spithead review" was the way a naval officer described the scene off the Sicilian coast as Allied troops began their landing operations.

Long lines of ships of all types and all sizes were lying off the beaches, the only thing missing being the bunting. Landing craft were fussing back and forth between beaches and ships which were crowded with troops, and naval beach parties were supervising the unloading of equipment, guns and tanks which went on steadily throughout the day without interruption.

After enemy coastal batteries had been silenced and our troops had broken through the beach defenses there was very little sign that we had landed on enemy territory.

Cruisers and destroyers silenced many coastal batteries which opened fire on our assault boats as they went into the beaches. One of these batteries, whose code name was "P for Peter," after being silenced by warships began to fire again but only spasmodically. Its shells never fell within the range of our ships but it apparently annoyed the British admiral who sent out the signal: "If P for Peter opens his mouth again, give him the works."

Cunningham in Command

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham Mediterranean Fleet commander in chief, was afloat during Saturday afternoon, visiting in turn all the naval forces off the Sicilian coast and naval forces working on the beaches.

By this time the swell had died down and it was a lovely summer afternoon. As he passed through the long line of ships he saw big transports unloading tanks into landing craft and watched the troops being taken ashore without any interference from the enemy.

On Friday Admiral Cunningham sent the following message to all ships taking part in the operations:

"1. We are about to embark on the most momentous enterprise of the war—striking for the first time at the enemy in his own land.

"2. Success means the opening of the second front with all that implies and the first move toward rapid and decisive defeat of our enemies.

"3. Our object is clear and our primary duty is to place this vast expedition ashore in minimum time and subsequently to maintain our military and air forces as they drive relentlessly forward into enemy territory.

"4. In the light of this duty great risks must be and are to be accepted. The safety of our own ships and all distracting considerations are to be relegated to second place or disregarded as the accomplishment of our primary duty may require.

"5. On every commanding officer and rating rests the individual and personal duty of insuring that no flinching in determination or failure of effort on his own part will hamper this great enterprise.

"I rest confident in the resolution, skill and endurance of you all towhom this momentous enterprise is intrusted."

Eisenhower Praises Work Of Allied Navies at Sicily

Calls U. S. and British Operation 'Successfully Executed'

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, July 11 (Distributed by The Associated Press).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander of the forces invading Sicily, paid tribute today to the work of the Allied navies in the landings.

"In the Sicilian operations, the United States and Royal Navies have again proved that even while engaged in operations covering the seven seas, they can plan and successfully execute vast and intricate movements in support of land operations, and can do this despite obstacles and distance, weather and enemy opposition," he said.

"In this theater the skill of the Allied naval commanders and the staffs under the leadership of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham and his principal lieutenants — American Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt and British Admiral Bertram Ramsay—are reflected in the precise timing and perfect technique displayed on the beaches of Sicily, where there were landed hundreds of ships and boats whose ports of origin were scattered over half a world.

"Their comrades of the air and ground forces unite in an enthusiastic and grateful 'well done.'"

We are living for the future. Invest in that future for yourself, your family, your country. Buy a War Bond today.

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TROOPS IN GLIDERS OPEN ASSAULT ON SICILIAN AIRFIELDS

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Airborne Force Battles Fierce Winds to Reach Objective.

MED RUSSELL

Representing The Combined United States Press
(Distributed By The Associated Press)

ADVANCED BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, July 10—(Delayed) British glider troops defying a fierce whistling wind opened the assault against Sicily last night (Friday) and four hours later the Royal navy overcame severe handicaps and a heavy swell to put troops ashore on the beaches on the southeastern shores of the island.

Meagre preliminary reports so far available show the forces assaulting the beaches already have seized vital hills 2,500 yards from them and about a mile and a half inland.

Resistance Overcome

Reports indicate the opening phases of the assault have gone extremely well, with the beach landing forces overwhelming scattered resistance from coastal defenses and numerous snipers.

Heavy naval and air bombardments pounded several coastal defense batteries into quick submission.

And while glider troops drifted out of the starry night sky, assault landing troops plunged through rough shallow water on the beaches of the southeastern side of the island.

Canadians also are pushing inland. They reported the early capture of an important strong point with guns about 2,000 yards inland. Other British troops landed on the Beaches.

Airfields Bombed

The glider-borne landing was under cover of a heavy aerial bombardment of airfields in order to prevent as much as possible interference from German and Italian night fighters. The attackers reported some Junkers 88s in the air but they apparently were concentrating chiefly against bombers and had not interfered seriously with the planes towing the gliders or with the gliders themselves.

All the towing planes returned to their bases safely.

A high wind which swept the central Mediterranean most of yesterday (Thursday) and last night seemed to threaten the efficiency with which the land, sea and air forces were trained to carry out the combined assault in accordance with a carefully planned time table.

But the hard training and battle experience which the troops had in the North African fighting carried them through the most hazardous and difficult of assaults.

Southern Sicily Beaches Firmly Held by Allies

Reporter Tells How Vast Armada Wrecked Axis Defenses as Men Landed

By S. L. Solon

For the combined British Press
Distributed by The Associated Press

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN SICILY, July 11.—The beaches of southern Sicily are ours and our troops are moving in. Casualties on the beaches have been extremely light.

After a night of spectacular air activity which our vast armada watched off the Sicilian coast, assault troops rushed the beaches in the face of machine-gun fire and some shelling.

Above this Allied command post dogfights are going on. Occasional attempts are being made to strafe us.

The troops are almost in holiday spirit. Several men even found time for bathing off this beautiful coast.

The first message from shore at 5 a. m. said: "Landing successful." This was followed quickly by flare signals announcing the taking of one beach.

Naval support has been on a tremendous scale and as far as the eye can see there are ships.

An Allied command post cruiser near us silenced a gun battery with a single salvo. Naval guns still are heard but the major resistance has been overcome.

A number of prisoners have been taken.

The element of surprise figured largely in the initial operation. The perfect timing in the combined operations has set a new high in the standard of co-operation.

We saw several searchlights fingering the sea, but before they could cause any harm we had extinguished them.

The general feeling was ex-

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pressed by a British Tommy who has seen three years of service in the desert: "Well, we are a long way nearer home now, chum."

MORE CANADIANS ARRIVE IN AFRICA IN ALLIED CONVOY

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Reinforcements from British Training Camps Disembark as Invasion Starts.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 11—(AP) Several thousand Canadian reinforcements landed in North Africa within 24 hours of the start of the Allied invasion of Sicily, it was disclosed tonight.

A substantial troop convoy which carried the additional troops from training camps in England to the Mediterranean theater followed behind the ships bearing the Canadian assault force.

The troopships also carried medical personnel, nursing sisters and British troops. The trip from England took several peaceful days of calm sunny weather.

The convoy had constant protection of warships, but the navy watchdogs had no enemy interference to cope with. Canadian gunners manning the anti-aircraft guns of the troop ships likewise fired nothing but practice rounds.

The reinforcements convoy slipped from a British port at dusk one evening and pushed to sea in a haze until the rugged North African coastline rose above the horizon. Neither officers nor men were aware of their destinations.

Issue of tropical medicine aboard ship only served to increase the number of rumors which spread over the decks. The troops were nearing their destination when the news of the Sicilian invasion was broken over the public address system, along with the fact that Canadian brothers-in-arms were taking part.

There was a stir of excitement followed by cheers.

Chaplains Win Confidence of Men by Taking Same Risks in Leaps.

AT AN INVASION CENTER IN NORTH AFRICA, July 5—(Delayed)—(AP) Four jumping padres are ready to carry the cross with the parachute troops on the invasion thrust.

They don't have to go with the paratroopers. They've elected to go voluntarily to give the troops spiritual aid and comfort in their first combat mission. Their altar might be in an ambulance, a tent, an abandoned building or under the open sky. But the men will know their padres, as the soldiers call their chaplains, will be with them.

They are Capt. Matthew J. Connelly, O.S.B., Denver, Colo., (Catholic); Lieut. George E. B. Wood, Austin, Minn., (Episcopal); Lieut. Edwin J. Kozak, Baltimore, Md., (Catholic), and Lieut. Delbert Kuehl, Hopkins, Minn., (Episcopal).

"The parents of these boys have nothing to worry about," Lieut. Kozak said. "Their sons are well taken care of wherever they are, even if we have to fly to them and jump from a plane to reach them. If they can't come to us, we go to them."

The priests will take with them a special kit which fits over their shoulders and contains everything needed for mass so that regardless of where they go, mass can be said for the boys on the spot.

Father Kozak was the first Catholic priest to become a qualified parachutist, and has nine jumps to his credit since going to Fort Benning, Ga., last fall.

Father Connelly, who was at the monastery of the Holy Cross in Canon City, Colo., before entering army service, has had eight jumps.

"Being with these boys has been a wonderful experience," he said. "They like to think they're tough, and they are—physically. But inside, they aren't as tough as they think they are."

Lieut. Kuehl, 26, and the youngest of the jumping padres, has 12 jumps to his record. When he went up for his first jump, the troops looked with surprise at the cross on his jump-jacket.

"Is he gonna jump?" one trooper whispered.

"Naw," another said. "Chaplain's don't jump. He's just goin' along for the ride."

But when the troops poured out of the door, Lieut. Kuehl was right with them.

His First Jump

"And they didn't know," he chuckled. "That it was my first jump."

The chaplains agree the only way they can win and keep the paratroopers' confidence and respect is to jump with them and take part in their daily activities.

Lieut. Wood, who has jumped five times, believes there is more religion among the paratroopers than is expressed in formal services. As he put it:

"One cannot jump out of a plane unhesitatingly into the clear blue air without confidence in God. I know because I have done it. When a man loses that confidence he loses the physical power to go out that door. To stand in a plane and prepare to jump is a deeply spiritual experience. When the jumpmaster says stand up and hook up, the plane takes on an almost religious atmosphere. You can sense it as you stand there. This is a serious business. It is a moment for prayer. And whether or not the man has been to church on Sunday morning makes little difference, for he is praying now, his lips sometimes forming the words, his hands sometimes making the sign of the cross—a prayer that is surely acceptable to Almighty God."

And for the troops with whom he works, Lieut. Wood composed a paratroopers' prayer.

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'Jumping Padres' Travel With Parachute Troops

American Glider Troops Made Their Debut in Sicily Invasion

By Don Whitehead

For the combined American press

AN AMERICAN ARMY INVASION CENTER IN NORTH AFRICA, July 5 (Delayed) (AP).—The forthcoming Allied assault on Sicily by land, sea and air is just the chance the American high command has wanted to test the striking power and combat effectiveness of one of the Army's newest surprise weapons — glider - borne troops.

Towed by troop-carrying transport planes across the Mediterranean within gliding distance of their objective, the motorless craft will cut loose from their planes and swoop in swiftly and silently to disgorge men behind the Axis coastal defenses.

The move was planned to be coordinated with attacks by parachute troopers—the first time the American Army has used its airborne weapons.

The German Army used glider-borne troops to overrun Crete and proved that water and distance are no barriers to invasion. But the American Army has improved on the technique in what promises to be one of the boldest and most spectacular thrusts to be made in the war.

Practiced for Weeks

Like great hawks, the gliders laden with troops, have been soaring through African skies for weeks, practicing for this latest development in Allied offensive strategy.

These aircraft are marvels of American aeronautical engineering, and American glider pilots assert they are the best developed of any nation.

Gliders are expendable. They are designed theoretically for use only once. They are necessarily built of light materials not expected to stand up under shocks of repeated landings with heavy loads. But scores of them were used over and over again in maneuvers and were still in good condition for assault flight.

They carry pilot and co-pilot and troops sitting on benches on either side of the cabin. They carry pounds of cargo and under normal conditions will glide about fifteen feet for each foot of altitude. Thus a glider released from a tow plane at an altitude of two miles has a gliding range of thirty miles.

The gliders are hooked to the tails of the planes by a long tow cable. In early trials it was found that the secret of successful glider towing was in the tow rope. The first cables used were not satisfactary because they snapped frequently in take-offs or during flights. However, a tow rope was developed which was elastic and able to stand the strain of tow shocks.

Landing Gear Dropped

The glider takes off on wheels but the landing gear is usually dropped once the craft is in flight, and so in landing it skids along on its belly.

"Hell, we can set 'em down on a dime" one glider pilot said. "We've got wing flaps to slow landing speed to about sixty miles on hour. Then when we land we tilt the glider forward on its nose and this acts as a brake."

Many glider pilots were picked from the ranks of the infantry and had no previous flying experience, but soon became proficient and developed amazing teamwork with plane pilots after weeks of working together. The light craft is highly maneuverable but when in tow it cuts the plane's normal cruising speed.

Glider troops have certain advantages over parachute infantry in getting into action. Not only are they able to carry equipment which cannot be landed by parachute but once on the ground they do not have to recover from landing shock or lose precious minutes getting out of parachute harness. Also, they come out of gliders grouped for action while parachute troops, scattered in jumps, have to regroup and assemble equipment.

Fliers Have Birdseye View Of Great Assault on Sicily

Vast Panorarna of Boats Stretches Across Mediterranean from Africa.

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By JOSEPH MORTON

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, July 11—(AP) One of the few American airmen to get a complete picture of the invasion of Sicily told today of witnessing assault by two great groups of Allied warships without a sign of an Italian vessel around.

One group was figting off an attack of enemy bombers and the other was shelling the shore so heavily that the warships themselves seemed to blaze.

Landing Operations Continue

Meanwhile the landing operations were seen to be continuing with a thick pall of smoke hanging over the beach in one sector possibly indicating a heavy artillery action, the flier reported.

He said he saw fires burning at a number of points along the 100-mile coastline captured by the Allies and great strings of blazes extended across central Sicily.

The pilot, Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dunn, San Antonio, Texas, holder of the Distinguished Cross for a low level reconnaissance flight over Cagliari last March, said, "The whole thing spread out before me as I came in yesterday afternoon about six miles up in the air."

"It was a wonderful clear day. I could see all of Sicily, Malta, Pantelleria and the tip of Italy."

"Our ships were the greatest collection of naval strength I have ever seen. And there seemed to be thousands of landing craft with their noses firmly planted on the beach.

"On the east side of Sicily I saw pretty much the same thing with men still coming ashore.

"On land I couldn't see much fighting anywhere but there was considerable smoke at one point on the southern coast and the roads leading to it. Over the east side there was a big cloud of smoke hanging over a long stretch of beach.

"Warships were firing at the shore and from the air they looked ablaze. They certainly were going full blast.

Sees Bombs Falling

"I saw bombs being dropped on one group of warships but I was unable to spot the planes that were attacking. I actually counted three strings of bombs fall.

"The warships were taking evasive action, swishing around and even going in circles and scattering fast. The whole area was bathed in flame from ack-ack batteries.

"Looking over the entire island I must have seen hundreds of fires with one chain stretching from east to west right across the middle. They appeared to be airports but it was impossible to tell definitely.

"The biggest single fire was at a city on the east coast from which billowed black smoke five to ten thousand feet. Three of the fires across the island also were tremendous. I also saw a lot of our vessels returning from the operations."

Another flier, Second Lieut. Marion E. Legendre, Long Beach, Calif., over Sicily today reported landings still were continuing and many fires were burning.

"Ships, barges and lighters off the southern coast looked like a bunch of water beetles the way they were whipping around," he said. "From my grandstand seat in the air it looked like we were having things all our own way."

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"Like Clusters of Islands"

Captain James H. Macia jr., of Tucson, Ariz., said he was riding along on a bombing mission as an observer and noted that the whitecaps on the windy sea seemed to be very uniform.

"I took another look, then realized I was seeing an invasion force," he said.

"There were many medium-sized ships in the first group and behind them large landing craft. Destroyers and cruisers were grouped all around on the outside for protection. It was an amazing sight—just like a cluster of islands in the sea.

"We went back over the same area again today and saw two big forces unloading. There was a lot of movement among naval craft but no oil slick or any evidence of sunken ships. Small landing craft were taking the men ashore in an orderly manner just like practicing on some Virginia beach."

Canadian Units Take Pachino Area 'in Walk'

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Sicilian Peninsula Easy Prey—Many Italians Surrender

By ROSS MUNRO

Canadian Press War Correspondent

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN SICILY, July 10 (Delayed)—Behind an enormous naval and air night bombardment the Canadians practically walked into Sicily today, meeting little determined resistance on their beaches four miles southwest of Pachino on the southeast tip of the island.

(Muro's story was the first eyewitness account received from any correspondents attached to the invasion forces.)

SMASH DEFENSES

The Canadians smashed through beach defenses as soon as they were set ashore and the infantry attacked inland, establishing an extensive divisional bridgehead which was the Canadians' initial task in the Eighth Army invasion plan.

Some stubborn resistance has been put up by the Italians north and west of Pachino, and along other sectors of the front there were heated engagements.

Big battles probably will come be-

fore long, but meanwhile, large numbers of prisoners are being captured. They have been coming back from the front since dawn in batches of 50 or 100 guarded by one or two Canadians.

So far, Canadian casualties appear to be very light. On one beach where two assault units landed there were only half a dozen men wounded.

SCARCELY SHOT FIRED

I landed at 5:15 A. M. this morning from a naval launch which guided the assault infantry to the beach. There has been scarcely a shot fired as the troops infiltrated into the countryside.

Two companies had got in shortly ahead of us on our beach and they and some sappers seemed to have a sharp engagement but broke through the weak beach defenses in about 15 minutes.

From about midnight, airforces plastered the Pachino peninsula with a terrific series of bomb explosions and the lights of burning Pachino fired by the RAF helped to guide us in.

The big warships of the fleet stood offshore a few miles and added to the din with tremendous salvos that shattered the night.

It was the most fantastic spectacle to see and hear. Two assault units stormed the left sector. So far I have been unable to find out how the westerners did, but from a cliff top near the main beach where I am writing this, with the fleet nearby and landing ships and warships spread out in the bay, I can see smoke and hear gunfire some miles inland on their front.

Apparently they are gaining ground steadily with naval bombardment support still going on. Other units from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec landed during the morning and afternoon.

The bridgehead had been established by the time they were sent in and they began to march to the front. A supporting group landed shortly after the assault units.

All day long our fleet of landing ships, cargo vessels, and royal navy ships has been in the bay disembarking men by the thousands and discharging vehicles, guns and supplies.

It is now 5 in the afternoon and there hasn't been an air attack. It seems incredible that we aren't bombed but RAF planes are continually in our area. The Canadian attack is linked closely with British formations.

35,000-Foot Jump Saves Flyer

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE, Tunisia, July 10 (Delayed). —A 35,000-foot parachute jump, 10,000 feet of it with his chute closed, recently saved the life of Spitfire Pilot Lieutenant Robert Emile Armstrong, of Knoxville, Tenn., after a stratosphere duel with a Junkers 88 which he shot down, although he was wounded and his own plane was damaged.

No Heroics, Boasts or Doubts Mark Paratroopers' Takeoff

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Grim, but Confident Invaders, Step Into Ships Cool in Face of Acid Test

By SERGT. JACK FOISIE

Correspondent for Stars and Stripes. Distributed by The Associated Press.

AN ADVANCE AIR FIELD IN NORTH AFRICA, July 9 (Delayed) —American parachute troopers who will be landing amid the enemy in Sicily less than an hour from now are ready.

This is the moment they have long awaited. One year of concentrated training is behind them.

Many of them will now get their first taste of war—the toughest kind —invasion of Europe.

They're lounging in the shadows of the wings of the big transports which will carry them over the black-shadowed Mediterranean to carefully designated dropping zones.

NO HEROICS

The paratroopers have known for several days what they were going to do. They had studied maps, memorized orders and completed coordinated plans.

But not until this morning were they told that "tonight is it."

They cheered that announcement and at least one good crack came from the ranks—"Hurray, no more 'C' rations." (Men carry "B" and "K" ration packages into battle.)

Throughout the day the men checked and packed their gear and equipment. Each of the many pockets in their jumping suits were utilized. Their natty jumping boots —the trademark of their profession —were laced with extra tightness.

The bivouac atmosphere remained business-like and grim. No horseplay, no heroics, no boasts, no doubts.

The Yanks were ready and confident. The tenseness mounted as the time grew short.

Last chow was served at 3:30 P. M.

BATTLE PLANS

Now the sun was going down from behind the Tunisian jebels where just two months ago the foe fought his last round in North Africa. The evening breeze was picking up sand off the runway, enveloping the field in a brown haze.

A colonel who would lead the combat team into action was giving last-minute briefing to enlisted men, officers and one war correspondent who would ride with him and jump with him.

It was a kind of a sacred huddle—this briefing. The general's staff officers who came to wish them luck stook off to the side. It was a strange, fascinating sight—men with faces blackened and American flags freshly sewed on their sleeves gathered at the feet of their commander.

The colonel, tallest of them all and his face more liberally smudged with blackening until he was darkest of them all, spoke his final commands: stowing of equipment, no smoking while in flight, the appointed rendezvous, time of departure, time of replacing "Mae West" life jacket with 'chute, time over drop of water and a little talk.

HOW IT FEELS

He outlined their procedure after hitting the ground. His words were calm, cool and direct. The time for pep talks had passed. The operations had started.

"You'd better do it in a hurry," the colonel added, "for there are going to be a lot of itchy trigger fingers."

The briefing ended. The men had a few minutes for a smoke, a drink of awter and a little talk.

I asked some of the enlisted men going in the lead plane the same question, "How do you feel about it?"

This is how they answered:

Cpl. Nickolas Kastrantas of Pittsburgh, Pa., said, "I feel better than I have for a long time. You see this is taking me closer to home." He paused, then added, "Say, can you put my nickname, 'Baby,' in there? That's the first English word I learned."

Pvt. David McKeown of Philadelphia said "I'm r'arin' to go. I'm all on edge and my nickname if you want to use it is Dandy Dan."

Pvt. Robert C. Bue of Dayton, O., said "I'm certainly glad to leave Africa."

Private John Noncak, of Fulton, N. Y., said, "I feel just like the rest of the boys."

Private Louis Mendieta, who has no home town, said, "I can live anywhere in a free land. I might some day want to live in Sicily. So I figure we'd better get going."

Sergeant Jack Gavin, of Lincoln, Neb., operations man of a combat team: "We are going in with the colonel so everything is going to be all right."

Private Francis Dogget, of Dayton, Ohio: "I feel pretty good right now."

Private Nalty R. Keen, of Brookhaven, Mass.: "I've been waiting twelve months for this. Say, will the folks back in the States read your story? If something does happen I'd like them to know."

Corporal Doug Gabriel, of Richmond, Calif.: "I want to get it over with—the quicker the better."

Private Willie Snowden, of Miami, Ariz.: "I don't know how I feel, but I will when I jump."

Private Robert N. Lowry, of Indianapolis, said, "I feel damn good. Of course, I've felt better.

Sergeant Bob Gillette, of Lewiston, Idaho, celebrated his twenty-third birthday today. "We will give him Sicily for a birthday present," chuckled some of the others.

These were some of the enlisted men who would jump with the colonel. Other officers in the commander's plane included Lt.-Col. William T. Ryder, "father of American paratroopers," who was going along as an observer; Maj. Benjamin Vandevoort, combat executive officer, and Capt. A. W. Ireland, adjutant.

Jack Thompson, correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, who had jumped in the early Tunisian campaign, also was in the plane.

"OK, load," ordered the colonel. The men drew the last puff of smoke, tightened the chin straps on their helmets and climbed aboard. One by one they disappeared into the cabin. Thir commander saluted an assembled group, then he too climbed inside, taking the seat nearest the door since he would be the first to jump.

PLANES FILL SKY

The plane was piloted by Col. Jerome C. McCauley of Denton, Tex. The co-pilot was Capt. Albert Fahy of Rome, Ga. Upon their skill depended the initial success of the mission.

The motors roared to life. All over the field motors of many transports filled with Yank paratroopers began roaring and the roar resounded over many other fields in North Africa.

It was dusk and the wind still blew. From darkening corners taxied the transports.

The colonel's plane rose gracefully like a bird and one by one the others nosed through the dust clouds and rose into the night air in smart formations of three each. Fighters hovered above them and above the fighters passed wave after wave of bombers.

The sky was filled with planes as far as the eye could see.

The liberation of Europe had begun.

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AXIS' SULPHUR SUPPLY MENACED BY ALLIES

Sicily Source of Component of Food and Munitions

WITH AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS, July 10 (Delayed) (AP)— As Allied troops smashed across the beaches of Sicily they menaced one of the Axis' most valuable sources of food and war materials—sulphur.

Sicily's mines have been Germany's and Italy's greatest source of sulphur for munitions. Until the turn of the century Sicilian sulphur mines enjoyed a virtual world monopoly. But then the United States entered the market with improved and more efficient mining methods and soon became a strong competitor of the Sicilian sulphur industry.

Sicilian sulphur mines were having a difficult time trying to compete with American industry until an accord was reached whereby the industry received a virtual monopoly over the European market. With this non-competitive area in which to sell and by adopting American efficiency methods to cut costs, the sulphur industry flourished once again.

While agriculture and fishing are the two major industries, sulphur mining is important — more perhaps as a source of munitions and raw materials than for the revenue derived.

STRATEGIC POSITION OCCUPIED BY GELA

Fine Roads Lead From Harbor Where Americans Landed

Gela, the city on the south coast of Sicily where American invasion forces landed, is of strategic importance to the Allies because of its fine open roadstead, the coastal railway that passes through it and the highways leading to the interior.

The city stands astride a sandhill some 150 feet high, and in 1931 had a population of 30,000. Most of the inhabitants are dependent upon farming for a living, with wheat, cotton and cork as the principal crops. The mild, equable climate is typical of the extreme south of Europe.

Gela is roughly rectangular in shape with two main highways, one running north and south and the other east and west, bisecting it at a square in the center of the city. A fine eighteenth century cathedral stands there, and in peacetime housed several notable works of art, including "The Transit of the Virgin," by Vincenzo da Pavia, a pupil of Raphael, and "The Marriage of Canaan," by an artist of the Novelli school. Several other churches and a tower dating back to the thirteenth century are among other points of interest on the square.

Riddled Fortress Fells 9 of 25 Nazi Fighters

'Wabbit Tracks' Limps Home From France, Crew Unhurt

LONDON, July 11 (AP).—The Flying Fortress Wabbit Tracks shot down nine German fighters out of a swarm of twenty-five which riddled it full of holes in a running half-hour battle Saturday in the American raid on France. Wabbit Tracks limped back to its base without a single crewman hurt, the 8th United States Air Force disclosed tonight.

The Fortress was piloted by Captain Walter E. Flagg, of Susanville, Calif. It was forced to fight it out with a Focke-Wulf when its No. 1 engine failed four miles above France, compelling it to turn away from its targets.

The dogfights continued across the Channel almost to the English coast and Flagg brought in the ship with more than 500 bullet holes in its wings, fuselage, tail and engines.

Montgomery Veterans May Be in Sicily Battle

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—A hint that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's famed British Eighth Army, which booted the Axis out of the Middle East in one of history's most brilliant military campaigns, may be participating in the invasion of Sicily came today in the first press dispatch from the Sicilian landings.

A story written by Ross Munro, Canadian press staff writer who accompanied Canadian troops on their invasion assault, suggested strongly that the battle-tired Eighth Army veterans were actually taking part in the new offensive.

Without elaboration Munro wrote that the Canadians established "an extensive bridgehead which was the Canadians' initial task in the Eighth Army invasion plan."

30.24—5915

TOKYO SITUATION

LONDON, July 11 — (AP) Tokyo radio has warned the Japanese people that the situation in Italy is "extremely grave." The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The broadcast was of an editorial appearing in "Jimiuri Hoke," Tokyo newspaper.

"Mussolini is imposing iron discipline not only on his people but also on all functionaries of the party and the regime," the broadcast said. "The situation in our beloved Italy is extremely grave."

ITALIANS IN CHARGE

LISBON, July 11 — (AP) A DNB, German news agency, dispatch from Berlin, quoted a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today as saying the defense of Italian territory is in Italian hands.

BIG ALLIED ARMY REPORTED IN SYRIA

Nazis Say Million Men Stand Ready for Balkan Venture

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LONDON, July 11—(AP) Four Allied bridgeheads have been established on Sicily, the German radio said tonight, and Axis sources were quoted in a Bern, Switzerland, broadcast as saying the United Nations had massed a 1,000,000-man army in Syria.

The Germans said the bridgeheads were near Gela, near Licata, near Cape Passero and south of Syracuse. The report was recorded by the Associated Press.

Other Allied landings north of Syracuse and northeast of Marsala were declared by Berlin to have been driven off by coastal defenses. All Allied parachutists except a small group west of Ragusa were reported wiped out.

Allied Advance Reported

American troops were said to be

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advancing cautiously from their landings near Gela and Licata toward the mountains north of Gela bay but "were soon held up as heavy fighting ensued." The report asserted that in the early stages, only light coastal defenses forces met the invaders but "since dawn today, prepared reserves have started to counter-attack."

The report of massed might in Syria was attributed by Bern to both Berlin and Rome sources. It suggested an operation against the Italian Dodecanese islands off Turkey, the big Greek island of Crete or the Balkan peninsula itself. The troops were said to have been shifted from North African bases. The report had no substantiation in Allied accounts.

If true, the force probably would comprise the British Ninth, Tenth and possibly the Eighth armies. The Eighth, which chased Marshal Erwin Rommel 1,600 miles across African desert sands to his final defeat in Tunisia, has been reported removed to the Syrian region before by Axis sources.

Broadcast Battle Reports

Axis communiques, broadcast from Berlin and Rome were grim about the battle for Sicily.

Berlin said:

"Heavy fighting is in progress at the southeast coast of Sicily between German-Italian troops and landed enemy forces." The Germans said 64 Allied planes and two transports totalling 13,000 tons had been destroyed; that three Allied cruisers and numerous transports and landing boats were damaged heavily.

Rome said officially:

"A bitter battle is in progress along the coastal strip of southeastern Sicily. Italian and German troops are energetically engaging the enemy forces that have landed and are holding them. Opposing air forces are intensely active."

The Italians claimed only 31 Allied planes destroyed. The transports were reported sunk by Italian torpedo boats. Three cruisers, "numerous other merchant ships," seven transports and many landing craft were declared damaged so heavily "their sinking was considered probable."

Two hours before the Germans admitted bridgeheads had been established on Sicily, the German overseas radio had asserted flatly that none were established and added:

"On the contrary, the British and American advance detachments on the island, insofar as they have not been encircled and annihilated, are having the greatest difficulty in holding their own against German and Italian troops."

The abrupt change in the propaganda theme suggested that the Germans were preparing the home front for loss of the island which guards the Italian mainland's south flank.

Rome boasted that invading parachute troops came down in "well garrisoned" areas and were given "the right receeption." The sky troops were declared "splendidly equipped."

"Many enemy paratroop detachments were decimated as they came down," Radio Rome added. "Others were immediately sighted, were localized, rapidly surrounded and made prisoner.

A communiquqe from Allied headquarters in North Africa, however, said parachute and glider-borne troops achieved success with "negligible losses."

A gloomy Axis account came from the Vichy radio, quoting an Italian spokesman: "the enemy is attacking with a superior force after preparing the ground with continuous, overwhelming air attacks. This is a difficult hour for us. The Allies have immense air fleets . . . covering and assisting the operations."

STIMSON IN BRITAIN FOR WAR MEETING

U.S. Official Interrupts Plane Trip to Visit Troops in Iceland.

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LONDON, July 11 (AP) Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson arrived today from Washington less than 48 hours after the invasion of Sicily began, and the assumption here was that his flying visit was connected with coming moves against the Axis in Europe.

He will confer with top military and civilian authorities in Britain, particularly with the American commander in the European theater of operations, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers. The general and other ranking officers met the secretary at an undisclosed airport.

William L. Harriman, expediter of Lease-Lend to Britain, was among those greeting Stimson.

It was the secretary's first visit to a theater of operations since the United States entered the war.

With him were Brig. Gen. Alexander D. Surles; Harvey H. Bundy, a special assistant; Lieut. Col. William H. S. Wright; Lieut. Gordon Grand of Millbrook, N. Y., Secretary Stimson's aide de camp; and a clerk, Corp. William Ford.

A Reykjavik dispatch disclosed that Secretary Stimson had visited Iceland and its American garrison Saturday. He told a press conference there:

"I am here to visit my own troops who were the first to leave home in the defense of freedom. My privilege and duty is to bring a word of good cheer to the troops."

Fighter Command Typhoons, Mustangs and Spitfires attacked targets in Belgium and France today, destroying or damaging locomotives, tugs, barges, canal locks and two gasoline trucks. Two fighters were lost in these sweeps, it was stated authoritatively.

Forts Score Telling Hits

Films Show Damage To French Airfields

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—Flying Fortresses scored numerous direct hits on the key German airdromes at French fields in Caen and Abbeville, the 8th United States air force announced tonight after studying photographs.

A large concentration of bombs hit administration buildings and barracks at Caen in a raid yesterday. Numerous bombs were dumped on the storage area and a direct hit was made on an adjacent railway. One or two anti-aircraft positions were hit at Caen.

Similar damage was reported at Abbeville, where a whole string of bombs splattered across the landing area.

Many of the big bombers encountered bad weather and one large formation, following instructions to avoid indiscriminate bombing, returned to its bases with three full loads of explosives. Three fortresses were lost.

British Boston bombers attacked several French powerhouses near Bethune this afternoon, the air ministry said. The electric plants were serving German war industry. One bomber reported planting four hits in the center of the objective. Pilots encountered considerable anti-aircraft fire but only one crew reported seeing German fighters and these did not attack.

Overnight, British coastal Beaufighters set afire an Axis escort vessel off Norway, leaving it settling, the air ministry said. One RAF plane was lost.

COMPLETES TOUR OF FRANCE

LONDON, July 11 — (AP) The German-controlled Paris radio reported today that Field Marshal Karl von Runstedt, commander of Nazi troops in western Europe, has completed a tour of German fortifications in western France. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, added that he had assisted at maneuvers of German armored divisions.

Alexander Praises Seamen

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, praised Allied seamen tonight for "the wonderful feat" in taking "the largest armada of merchant ships and naval craft" across the Mediterranean.

"This is a great occasion for saying 'Thank You,'" Mr. Alexander said in an appeal for contributions to King George's fund for sailors.

BRITISH SINK GERMAN BOAT OFF FRENCH COAST

LONDON, July 11.—(AP) Light British and Norwegian naval forces heavily damaged and probably sank an Axis torpedo boat and an escorting "R" boat off the French coast 45 miles northeast of Ushant a half hour after midnight Saturday, an Admiralty communique said tonight.

Three enemy torpedo boats and an undisclosed number of "R" boats were in the Axis group. All Allied ships returned safely, although a small number of casualties were reported.

Possibly referring to the same action, the Berlin radio said light German naval units sank a British destroyer and two torpedo boats in a 25-minute skirmish off Brest. The Germans said other ships were damaged and that one German ship was abandoned as unseaworthy.

Berlin Reports Three Sinkings

LONDON, July 11 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, said today in a broadcast from Berlin recorded by The Associated Press that Axis torpedo planes had sunk three Allied ships in the Mediterranean. The broadcast did not give the date of the sinkings.

ENEMY SHIP SET AFIRE

LONDON, July 11.—(AP) R.A.F. coastal command Beaufighters attacked an enemy escort vessel off the Norwegian coast last night, setting it afire and leaving it settling by the stern, the Air Ministry news service reported today.

Plot Against Duce Reported

LONDON, July 12 (Monday) (AP).—A Tass (Soviet official news agency) broadcast from Moscow early today reported that mass arrests had been made among Fascist party members in Taranto Province in southeastern Italy after discovery of a plot against Premier Mussolini. The Russian agency quoted an Istanbul dispatch saying that the federal secretary for Taranto, a Dr. Perrone, was among those arrested.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor at London, added that General Galbiati, identified as chief of the Fascist militia, had gone to the province to suppress the conspiracy.

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MUSSOLINI PRESIDES AT CABINET SESSION

BERN, Switzerland, July 11—(AP) Private reports from Italy tonight said that Premier Mussolini presided at a cabinet meeting this morning, that Fascist party expulsions were continuing, and that Germany had taken no steps to send reserves into Sicily.

A dispatch published here also said that Mussolini and King Vittorio Emanuele had made a point of being seen publicly in Rome where "the atmosphere was heavy."

None of this information could be confirmed. The situation inside Italy, as given in dispatches passed by Italian censors, largely was implied by the correspondents' use of words. One Rome report said the Allied attack on Sicily had "changed nothing in everyday appearances," but that "there is the greatest imaginable tension."

I. R. A. Hunger Strike Fails

DUBLIN, July 11 (AP).—Three Irish Republican Army internees at the Curragh camp ended today a forty-nine-day hunger strike without obtaining their object—unconditional release.

Latvians Wreck Troop Train

STOCKHOLM, July 11 (AP).—Latvian partisans wrecked a German troop train near Latgale, killing "hundreds" of soldiers, the newspaper "Aftontidningen" reported today. Some Germans who escaped death were captured and others were reported to have been recruited by the partisans, the account added.

Reds Retake 2 Villages in Orel Sector

Shatter Fierce Attack by 400 German Tanks and Hold All Along the Line

Foe's Armor Loss In Battle Is Heavy

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London Reports Soviets Attacking 20-Mile Nazi Wedge Toward Kursk

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 12 (Monday).—A 400-tank German assault, perhaps the greatest of the war, failed to budge the Red Army from its positions on the Orel-Kursk front on Sunday, and the Russians were able to throw the disorganized mechanized masses from two populated places in that sector to climax the first week of the great summer offensive, Moscow announced early today.

Nowhere along the 165-mile Kursk salient from Orel to Belgorod could the Germans achieve anything resembling a breakthrough, a Russian midnight communique said, adding that throughout the day Red Army troops continued to beat off massed enemy tank and infantry assaults.

[A London broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System said that in a week's fighting the Germans had driven a twenty-mile wedge north of Belgorod up the railway toward Russian-held Kursk but that the Russians were counter-attacking at both the tip and the base of the wedge.]

165 Tanks Lost by Nazis

A German broadcast heard by The Associated Press said Russian losses in the Belgorod sector were "enormous" and made the assertion that "at no other time in the whole war" had the Russians suffered such heavy casualties.

During Sunday's fighting, Moscow said, 165 more German tanks were destroyed or disabled and thirty-one planes were brought down for a week's total of 2,500 tanks and 1,068 planes.

"In the Orel-Kursk area," said the midnight communique, which was recorded by the Soviet monitor at London from a Moscow broadcast, "the enemy, having so far achieved no successes in his offensive, again tried to break Soviet defenses using large forces. The Germans sent about 400 tanks and large numbers of infantry into battle.

"Red Army men of one formation beat off the fierce enemy attacks. All subsequent attacks of the Hitlerites failed. By the end of the day the enemy was hurled back to his former position, leaving many disabled and burned-out tanks on the battlefield."

Foe Battered From Air

A large group of Soviet planes pounced on a German tank division forming for an early morning attack on the Orel-Kursk front, smashed "several dozens" of them and dispersed two regiments of enemy infantry. Afterward Soviet ground forces attacked "and dislodged them from two populated places."

Stiff battles were acknowledged in the Belgorod area, where the Germans shelled Russian positions heavily and sent tank and infantry attacks against them from several directions. One column of 100 tanks was engaged by Soviet defenses, which destroyed thirty-four tanks, three armored cars and fourteen guns.

An air communique declared that Russian aircraft bombed the railway junction at Belgorod, where a large concentration of enemy trains was observed the night of July 10. Large numbers of fires and explosions resulted, the communique said.

Front-line dispatches continued to assert flatly at Moscow that the German offensive had been halted and the Nazis confined to small gains.

"The German wedges are exposed to the continuous mass fire of our artillery, tanks and aviation and to incessant attacks from the flanks and the rear," declared "Red Star," army newspaper. It added that the German offensive had "obviously not been the success expected by the German command."

Tell of Soviet Losses

The Associated Press heard a broadcast by the International Information Bureau, a German propaganda agency, saying the Russians had lost 1,197 planes and 1,709 tanks in six days of fighting, asserting this meant that Russian tank reserves had been so

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depleted as to be considered a total loss. The agency declared the Germans had advanced on both ends of the Kursk salient and that "tank units advanced considerably in the wood north of belgorod on the eastern bank of the Donets."

West of Rostov, on the southern front, a company of enemy infantry was shelled and partly destroyed and in another sector Soviet scouts blew up three blockhouses, the Russian midnight communique said.

Northeast of Novorossisk in the Caucasus, two German companies attempting a reconnaissance retreated under Russian rifle and machine-gun fire, leaving fifty dead. Artillery and mortar fire on the Leningrad front demolished twenty-two German blockhouses, it was said.

[The German high command, in a broadcast recorded Sunday by The Associated Press, reported: "The great battle in the east continues with unabated violence. In the course of bitter fighting our troops gained further ground and destroyed 193 Soviet tanks."]

Axis Reinforces Spain-to-Italy Coast Defenses

Freighters Rush Troops to Sardinia and Corsica From Ports in France

MADRID, July 11 (AP).—Frontier reports said tonight that Axis European garrison forces had been shifted to strengthen further the coastal defenses from France's Gulf of Lion, near Spain, eastward to Italy. Coastal freighters were said to be plying from French ports, taking reinforcements to Sardinia and Corsica.

Both islands were reported in a state of alarm since Sicily was invaded. The alarm arose from estimates of Allied strength in the Mediterranean, which observers here and elsewhere said was sufficient for other landings besides those in Sicily.

Madrid newspaper correspondents in Rome devoted their first dispatches on the Sicilian battle to assertions that the Italians were not surprised; that the Allies have tremendous forces of naval, supply and troop ships and men engaged in the operations, and that the Germans and Italians were cooperating closely in Sicily. The Spanish reports from Rome declared Sicily was independent of supplies from the Italian mainland.

Even if Sicily should fall, the Spanish correspondents wrote, it "will not be the decisive battle for Europe" because, they said, the Allies may have to prepare for months before their next major move.

"One sector of the Sicilian front is held by Italian units and right next to it is a German unit," one Spaniard wrote from Rome. "So it goes everywhere in Sicily."

Frontier reports indicated that even the Atlantic fortifications of France were being drained of some of their troops to strengthen the Axis position in the Mediterranean.

Rome dispatches suggested that the main axis defense problem at the moment was to provide an air cover for the defending forces.

Axis Bolsters Balkan Line

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 10 (AP).—The Axis was reported moving new men and materials south through the Balkans today to meet a possible landing threat there.

A month ago one region in Greece was said to be lightly defended by Italian forces. Today, it was learned here, at least one German motorized division has been stationed in that area under direction of German officers. Italian garrisons were said to have been moved to new strategic positions along the south coast of Greece.

Allies Press Air Offensive Against Burma Japanese

U. S. Fighter Bombers Blast Sumprabum and Maungkan

NEW DELHI, India, July 11 (AP).—American fighter bombers pursued their offensive yesterday against the Japanese in Burma, bombing Sumprabum and Maungkan, 110 miles west of Kamaing. A 10th Air Force communique said today that three large buildings were hit at Sumprabum and that all bombs hit the target area at Maungkan.

Japanese installations were strafed and set on fire at Tamanthi, ninety-two miles southwest of Kamaing. All planes and crews returned safely.

British bombers and fighters hit the Japanese on Akyab Island, strafed river craft on the Irrawaddy and shot up trucks on the Prome-Yaungup Road, a Royal Air Force communique said.

Chinese Report Fighting

CHUNGKING, July 11 (AP).—A Chinese communique reported fighting today along the Burma frontier with Yunnan province. Japanese troops "who invaded Huipien" were repulsed and fighting is proceeding southwest of Kopang, the communique said.

20,000 Greet Madam Chiang

CHUNGKING, July 11 (AP).—Madam Chiang Kai-shek received a great welcome today from 20,000 citizens of Chungking, representing eighty-four organizations, at a mass meeting celebrating her return from the United States.

TWO JAP AIR BASES BLASTED BY BOMBS

Munda, Kahili Airdromes in Solomons Hit by Divebombers.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, July 12 — (AP) Allied bombers struck new heavy blows at Japan's major bases in the southwest Pacific Sunday, hurling 52 tons of bombs on Munda and 40 tons on Kahili airdrome, a major enemy air operating base on Bougainville island.

Avengers and Dauntless bombers pounded enemy anti-aircraft positions and bivouac areas on Bibelo hill in the Munda area with heavy bombs. Results of the attack were not observed, however.

Munda's Primary Objective

The raid on this key Japanese base in the central Solomons raised to 119 tons the weight of bombs dropped there in two days. Munda is the primary initial objective of the powerful new offensive launched by General Douglas MacArthur less than two weeks ago.

Other planes searching for enemy warships last reported in the vicinity of New Georgia, found a small force of cruisers and destroyers headed northwest in the direction of Faisi in the northern Solomons.

There was no report of any contact by our surface vessels with a Japanese naval force on which our bombers scored two direct hits with 500-pound bombs Saturday near the mouth of Kula gulf. The last report on this force, a headquarters spokesman said, was of a reconnaissance plane which sighted it sailing northwestward Saturday under cover of a story front. It was then 15 miles north of Kolombangara island.

In addition to the raids on the two large enemy air bases in the Solomons, the Allied attack extended also all the way from Rabaul, New Britain, to Koepang on Dutch Timor.

Thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped on the runway and dispersal areas of Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul, starting five large fires and many smaller ones which were followed by a number of heavy explosions. One of the large blazes was believed to have been a fuel dump.

In direct support of ground forces in the Salamaua area of New Guinea, medium bombers attacked enemy positions on Bobdubi ridge and at Kela and Missions points, dropping 49 tons of bombs. Fighters escorting the bombers shot down five Zeros and probably destroyed two more at the cost of two of our fighters missing.

There was no mention of progress of the ground fighting in the Salamaua area.

Allies Raid Munda Anew, Blast Harbor at Rabaul

New Georgia Base Is Battered for Second Day; Five Zeros Are Felled in Battle Over Salamaua; Japanese Fleet Near Kolombangara Flees

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 12 (Monday). — Fifty-two tons of bombs were dropped Sunday on the Japanese air base at Munda, New Georgia, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today in a communique.

Other Allied heavy bombers pounded Rabaul, enemy harbor and air base in New Britain, and struck also at the Buinfaisi area in the northern Solomons sector.

Five Japanese Zeros were shot down by American Lightnings in a battle over Salamaua, New Guinea, the communique said. Elsewhere over New Guinea, Liberator bombers downed four Zeros.

Japanese warships which had been sighted in the vicinity of Kolombangara Island headed for the Kula Gulf escaped without contact with American surface vessels and headed for Faisi, the communique said.

The ground position at Munda, where American troops are closing in from the east and from the north, was reported unchanged.

The bombs dropped Sunday on the Munda area raised to 119 tons the weight scattered there in the last two days.

Penfoei Airdrome at Koepang, Timor, scene of repeated Allied attacks, was bombed again in a night raid. Fires were started.

Two-engined bombers on night patrol over the Aroe Islands, 500 miles north of Darwin, Australia, machine-gunned the enemy seaplane base at Taberfane. Hits were scored on three float planes and on a flying boat.

Allied four-engined bombers made a daylight attack on Babo, on MacClure Gulf, Dutch New Guinea, scoring many hits in the airdrome supply dump and dispersal locations. The communique said "extensive fires" were started in the building area.

Ten enemy fighters intercepted the Allied heavyweights and four of them were shot down and another one probably destroyed and still another damaged. "We lost one plane in combat," the communique said of that engagement.

The attack in the Rabaul area was directed at Vunakanau airdrome, where thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped in a pre-dawn raid. The explosives fell on the runway and dispersal areas and five large fires were started, one apparently a fuel dump.

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FRENCH VOLUNTEERS SAIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 11 — (AP) The first group of French volunteers from Brazil for service in the French army of liberation left for the United States today. They will train at Fort Benning, Ga., and then will be transferred to French command.

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30.27-5917

LONDON IS CAUTIOUS ON SICILIAN SUCCESS

Military Commentators Warn of Hard Fighting Ahead

LONDON, Monday, July 12 (AP)—The rapidity with which the early successes in Sicily were accomplished was hailed in the London press today, but comment was tempered with caution regarding the days of battle to come. Military analysts voiced surprise at the comparative ease with which the initial stage was completed and cautioned against belief that the next step would be so easy.

Some quarters suggested that the absence of determined counter-attacks might indicate the Axis had decided to permit the invaders to become deeply committed before unfolding its own moves.

The quickness with which the Allied landings were effected was regarded as ample proof that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower planned not to allow the enemy to gain the initiative.

"This attack must be put in its proper setting," said The Telegraph. "Though the blow has been delivered at Sicily, the enemy is very far from being able to denude other vulnerable points in order to repel it, for official communiqués clearly indicate nothing like the whole force available in the Mediterranean is being used for this invasion."

The News Chronicle said, "We don't believe the people of the United States or the people of the British Empire are under any illusion about the grimness of the task which lies immediately ahead."

U.S. AIRPORT WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS WILL BE PROBED

Truman Committee Members to Study Terms of Agreements.

POST-WAR USE SOUGHT

Senators on World Trip to Visit Projects Built by American Funds.

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) The Truman war investigating committee has ordered an inquiry into contracts which members provide for turning over hundreds of American-built military airports to foreign nations six months after the war ends.

Chairman Truman (D.-Mo.) said Senators Mead (D.-N.Y.) and Brewster (R.-Me.) had been instructed to look into the terms of foreign airport agreements on an aerial trip they will start late this month with three other senators to inspect American troops and equipment in far corners of the world.

Will Make Recommendations

Senator Mead told reporters that he and Senator Brewster hope to bring back recommendations which will aid this government in establishing a policy which at least would permit post-war use by American planes of the landing fields built with War department and lend-lease funds along the aerial highways all over the globe. The two senators are holding conferences with Army, Navy, Lend-Lease and Board of Economic Warfare officials preliminary to the aerial trip, Senator Mead said.

"It is our understanding that hundreds of fine airports have been built and are being built with American money in foreign areas and that these fields will revert to the countries in which they are located six months after the war ends," Senator Mead said.

"If there is anything in Lend-Lease in reverse, we certainly should have some concessions which would permit our commercial planes to land on the fields and use their facilities in the post-war era."

Britain Interested in Air

The New York Senator said he had been told that representatives of the British government already have begun discussions with American officials looking to an agreement for "the right of innocent passage" for British planes over American territory, as well as the use of American landing fields after the war. Any reciprocal agreement would give American planes the same rights in British territory.

"Of course," he said, "the right of innocent passage eventually means the right to pick up and discharge passengers and freight. Certainly the biggest transporta-

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tion developments after the war are coming in aviation and we ought to be working out some policy for this country to follow."

A special aviation committee lead by Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) already has begun an inquiry into post-war plans of private airlines to expand their services to foreign countries but Senator Clark said discussion with airline executives thus far had been on general policies.

Senator Mead said the Truman committee had been informed that the military fields constructed by the armed forces and in Lend-Lease operations range in size from small, temporary airports to at least one of the most expensive type, which he said cost upwards of $100,000,000.

Such an airport, he added, is equipped with long permanent landing strips, tremendous hangars and large dispersal areas, and contains machine shops which can repair, rebuild or alter planes as the necessities of military combat demand.

ITALIANS REVERSE VIEWS ON AIR RAIDS

Now Denounce Bombings Which They Approved When They Picked Targets.

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WASHINGTON, July 11. — (AP) The record shows that Italian Fascist leaders have made a complete about-face on the matter of air bombing since they have been on the receiving end.

Noting that Italian propaganda now denounces Allied bombings of Italy as "vile and useless barbarism," the Office of War Information produced these excerpts today from speeches and publications by Fascist leaders and their press in other days:

Mussolini addressing the Italian Senate on March 25, 1939—"War from above must be conducted in a manner to disorganize the enemy positions, to dominate the sky, to fracture the morale of the people."

Robert Farinacci, former general secretary of the Fascist party, speaking in 1940 when the German Luftwaffe was demolishing cities of the low countries and France—"It is useless to hide our exultation over what is happening these days."

An article appearing in the Italian publication Resto del Carlino in 1940—"Well then hurrah for brutality! We Italians also ought to be and we will know how to be brutal, for there is no other way of salvation."

Japanese Voice Resentment at Arkansas Camp

Evacuees Criticize Food and Crowding; Some Profess Loyalty to U. S.

ROHWER, Ark., July 11 (AP).—Japanese at this relocation center are restless, resentful, bewildered. . . . There is mingled loyalty to the United States . . . There are complaints about the food, against crowded conditions. . . . There is a juvenile delinquency problem.

These are some of the things disclosed during a two-day "open house" conducted by the War Relocation Authority. All censorship was lifted and reporters were permitted to talk freely with the evacues.

There are 7,703 persons at the center, 64 per cent of them American citizens. E. B. Whitaker, regional W. R. A. chief, estimates 500 adults and their children—about 1,500 in all—retain allegiance to Japan.

Oriental medicine is retarding the task of identifying this group, even the loyal Japanese-Americans showing reluctance to name them.

About fifty Japanese leave the center each month after they have obtained jobs elsewhere. If the Federal Bureau of Investigation has no record on them, and if the evacuee has a good character and work record at the center, he is granted indefinite leave.

The bitterness of seven evacuees interviewed was tempered by resignation and hope that they would be permitted to relocate in the North or Mid-west. Their one desire was to take up their lives where they left off last year when Japanese were scooped up into West Coast assembly centers.

As a twenty-nine-year old former California produce broker put it:

"We want a chance to prove we're Americans. We want to be treated as people, not as Japanese."

Only one of the Japanese interviewed indicated loyalty to Japan. Twenty-two-year old Shiuro Nakashita, leader of the camp's young Buddhist club. He said he was born in Japan and came to this country at the age of three. When I asked who he would like to see win the war, his lips closed tightly.

"Do you want America to win?" he was asked.

"I'd rather not say," he said.

George Tominaga, twenty-nine, a native-born Californian who holds a medical discharge from the United States Army, said conditions "make us feel we are in a concentration camp," but added "it is only to our advantage to make the best of it."

Tominaga, whose Army discharge came two months before the evacuation, said: "I know no other country besides America. I'd give anything to be back in the Army. Something like this is bound to make a person bitter."

Then there was Tom Tsutsumi, a Nisei, who owned a ten-acre walnut grove near Lodi, Calif., and cash-rented 250 adjoining acres of farmland. His only child, a ten-month-old boy, died last April, and he felt the relocation was responsible for the child's death.

"But I'm an American citizen," he said. "If our children can be assured they'll grow up without being discriminated against, I guess in the long run this will be a small price to pay."

The Japanese complain of the high starch content in their diet. In the mess hall where reporters ate—a huge room, well ventilated and screened, but infested by flies—the noon meal was composed of masses of soggy rice, hard spaghetti, an ear of corn, heaped on one plate, with a salad, bread and choice of water, tea or milk. My Japanese companion said "this is supposed to be an extra good meal."

Asked why, with the garden season at its peak, the evacuees were fed a diet so high in starch, Whitaker said "it takes a lot of vegetables to feed 7,000 folks, and you can't make all of them go around."

Evacuees are housed in long, tar-papered barracks, one room to the family. The low buildings, spread in orderly rows across one square mile of cut-over Arkansas delta land, are divided into thirty-three blocks, each of which has a communal mess-hall, toilet and washroom.

Housewives have made the best of the crowded quarters. The rooms, most of which have two windows, were partially furnished by W. R. A., and evacuees have added half-partitions and rude furniture made of scrap lumber. They were allowed to bring a few possessions with them.

The juvenile delinquency problem is traced to weakening of the patriarchal tradition. One evacuee, who has two sons seventeen and nineteen, and who used to provide "fairly well" for them on his earnings from a retail shoe store in Stockton, Calif., put it this way:

"I no longer provide the bread for their table and the roof over their heads. So, they say, 'why should I respect what you say and obey your word?'"

There are approximately 2,028 children enrolled in nursery, kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools on the Rohwer project, and attendance is regular.

U. S. Bankers See End Of Nazis by Fall, 1944

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP).—A poll of presidents of the nation's 100 largest banks, conducted by the trade magazine "Finance," disclosed today that most bankers believe the European phase of the war will be over by the autumn of 1944 and the war with Japan will last an additional six months to three years.

In making public the results of its survey, the publication said October, 1944, was the most popular choice as the month in which Germany would be knocked out of the conflict. November, 1943, was the second popular choice.

The magazine said many of those answering "Finance's" questionnaire have talked with members of the President's Cabinet and military leaders.

Tugwell on 'Routine Trip' to U.S.

MIAMI, Fla., July 11 (AP)—Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, arrived by clipper plane from San Juan today on what he called a "routine trip" to Washington.

7 Die in Army Bomber Crash

PUEBLO, Col., July 11 (AP)—Seven Army men were killed yesterday in the crash of a twin-engined bomber eight minutes after the take-off from the Pueblo air base. Among the victims was Staff Sgt. Frank Amrhein Jr. of 750 Courtlandt Avenue, New York City.

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671 CARGO VESSELS SUNK IN ATLANTIC

British Ship Destroyed, Entire Crew Reaches Brazil.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

By the Associated Press—5 1-2 pt

The sinking of the British merchant ship Vernon City last June 28 brought to 671 the Asociated Press total of announced losses of Allied and neutral merchantmen in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The destruction of the Vernon City in the south Atlantic was disclosed last week when the entire crew of 53 arrived in three life boats at a Brazilian port.

The Navy, which announced no losses during the past seven days, has reported only one other Allied merchant sinking in June. A joint British-American statement declared that losses to submarine attacks last month were the lowest since the United States entered the war.

This presented a complete turnabout from the situation that prevailed in June, 1942, when 111 Allied and neutral cargo carriers were reported sunk in western Atlantic waters alone.

What's Behind The War News

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Spectacular landings of Allied forces on the shores of Sicily are the "beginning of the end" of Axis power, but it is well to remember that a long road stretches ahead marked with bitter battling and heavy casualties before the end itself is victoriously attained.

Even complete conquest of the big island off the toe of the Italian boot—and that remains to be accomplished — will be but a step down that road.

Immediately, of course, the principal problem on Sicily is vanquishing the estimated 300,000 Axis troops stationed there who can hardly be expected to give up without a fight.

Then there is the less spectacular but equally important problem of reinforcing Allied troops and providing supplies and equipment. That major undertaking must come in the face of Axis aerial opposition, and possibly of a concentration of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean to repel invasion movements.

Originally American, Canadian and British forces moved onto the island with comparatively minor opposition. But, Sicily isn't another Pantelleria or Lampedusa. Its size is such that coastal defenses necessarily were light to ring the entire island, and it can be assumed that Allied intelligence reports pointed the first landings at the most vulnerable point in light lines.

Initial thrusts, it has been learned in other invasion moves, always throw the defending forces back. But that can be expected to last only for a day or two. Then comes the test when the invading force attempts to move forward to complete occupation. On Sicily it cannot be assumed that the Axis armies will lie down.

Strategically, Sicily is of first-rank importance in the overall Mediterranean picture. Briefly, reasons for its importance to the Allied drive, might be summarized as:

1. It provides some 20 airfields from which bombing raids might be launched on all of Italy to force that nation out of the war.

2. It could be a base for land operations against the Italian peninsula.

3. It could be the stepping-off place for a pincers movement against the Greek peninsula with the other arm reaching from the Middle East.

4. It is part of a group of islands, including Sardinia, which could be stepping stones to southern France.

5. Control of Sicily would provide domination of shipping in the Mediterranean.

Assuming that the drive continues from Sicily into Italy and up the peninsula it would open two routes. One would be westward into southern France. Such a thrust would carry out pledges of President Roosevelt that the people of France shall be freed from Axis domination. Too, General Henri Giraud has said that French forces in North Africa number 300,000 men ready to strike when supplied with American arms. The other would be across the Adriatic and thence north, cutting off vitally needed oil for the German war machine. Also, conquest of northern Italy would provide airdromes much closer to the heart of Germany for bombers blasting Nazi industry.

Crete—already stung by Commando raids — and Greece, where the Axis is reported concentrating Italian troops under German officers, would be another Mediterranean route. It has advantages in that the people there could be expected to welcome the coming of Allied armies.

The cross-channel route striking at the western shores of Europe, remains a strong possibility despite the fact that heavy fortifications would have to be surmounted. It is short, the element of surprise would be easy to maintain and it can be given a complete umbrella of air protection throughout the move.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL X X X WAS LOST.

COMMENTING ON THE CAEN RAID, LIEUT. JOHN H. PERKINS OF CHICAGO,

SKIPPER OF THE FORTRESS "WINDY CITY CHALLENGER," SAID:

"WE BLEW THE STUFFINGS OUT OF THE TARGET. FOCKE-WULFS WON'T FLY FROM THERE FOR A LONG TIME."

HE SAID HIS FORMATION ENCOUNTERED VIRTUALLY NO FIGHTER

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30.24-5919

OPPOSITION.

"I HAVE MADE PRACTICE RUNS MUCH TOUGHER THAN SATURDAY'S MISSION," SAID SERGT.CHARLES D.COX OF HOUSTON, RADIO OPERATOR.

SERGT.CLAUDE R.LESLIE, 23, OF DAYTON, OHIO, BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID BOMBS DROPPED AT ABBEVILLE SEEMED TO HIT THE NORTH SIDE AIRFIELD "IN A SOLID PATTERN."

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"THE BOMBS STARTED FROM THE EDGE OF THE TARGET AS WE CAME IN AND FOLLOWED A STRAIGHT LINE THROUGH THE WOODS AND ON UP AMONG THE BUILDINGS," IS THE WAY LIEUT.JOHN W.BARKLEY OF CLEVELAND, A NAVIGATOR, PUT IT. "WE EVIDENTLY HIT EVERYTHING IN SIGHT."

SERGT.DONALD W.CROSSLEY OF WELLSBURG, W.VA., A TAIL GUNNER ON THE "BRASS RAIL BOYS," KNOCKED DOWN HIS SEVENTH GERMAN FIGHTER OVER FRANCE.

JS358PEW

INVASION GENERAL HEINZERLING

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE FIRST EYEWITNESS DISPATCH FROM A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT WITH THE ALLIED INVASION FORCES IN SICILY REPORTED TODAY THAT CANADIANS HIT THE COAST AT PACHINO "IN THE EIGHTH ARMY INVASION PLAN."

THE DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BY ROSS MUNRO, CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

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PACHINO, A FISHING TOWN WITH A NORMAL POPULATION OF ABOUT 15,000, WAS THE FIRST PLACE NAMED IN ANY ACCOUNT AS A SITE OF INVASION. IT IS LOCATED ON THE EXTREME SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF THE TRIANGULAR ISLAND.

MUNRO'S DISPATCH DID NOT AMPLIFY HIS REFERENCE TO "THE EIGHTH ARMY INVASION ARMY". THIS NOTED BRITISH ARMY, WHICH DROVE MARSHAL ROMMEL WESTWARD ACROSS AFRICA, HAS BEEN RECENTLY REPORTED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, TO HAVE GONE TO THE MIDDLE EAST AFTER THE ALLIED TUNISIA VICTORY.)

MUNRO SAID THE CANADIAN TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN THE ALLIED ASSAULT FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THE BEACHES AGAINST VERY LIGHT RESISTANCE AND ALREADY HAVE CAPTURED MANY PRISONERS.

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THE CANADIANS, THE DISPATCH REPORTED, LANDED FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF PACHINO AND WHILE THE FIRST RESISTANCE WAS LIGHT A MORE STUBBORN DEFENSE WAS SAID TO BE IN PROGRESS BY THE ITALIANS NORTH AND WEST OF THE TOWN.

MUNRO'S DISPATCH COVERED THE PERIOD FROM THE TIME OF THE PRE-DAWN LANDING UNTIL LATE AFTERNOON.

THE ITALIANS, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS , CLAIMED THAT 31 ALLIED PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE AIR BATTLE OVER SICILY. NINE OF THE PLANES WERE HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND 22 WERE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT, IT WAS SAID.

THE AXIS ALSO SAID THAT ITALIAN TORPEDO PLANES HAD "REPEATEDLY" ATTACKED ALLIED CONVOYS, SINKING TWO SHIPS TOTALLING 13,000 TONS AND DAMAGING TWO CRUISERS AND "NUMEROUS" OTHER MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH THEY SAID WERE SET AFIRE. THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT A LIGHT CRUISER AND SEVEN LARGE AND MEDIUM TRANSPORTS WERE HIT BY GERMAN PLANES AND THEIR SINKING WAS "PROBABLE."

ON LAND, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ITALIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS WERE "ENERGETICALLY" ENGAGING THE ALLIED FORCES AND HAD HELD THEM.

THE ASSERTIONS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WERE MORE ENTHUSIASTIC THAN THOSE OF THE ITALIANS. IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD SHOT DOWN 64 ALLIED PLANES

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OVER SICILY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN IN YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

THE VICHY RADIO QUOTED AN ITALIAN SPOKESMAN AS SAYING: "THE ENEMY IS ATTACKING WITH A SUPERIOR FORCE AFTER PREPARING THE GROUND WITH CONTINUOUS OVERWHELMING AIR ATTACKS. THIS IS A DIFFICULT HOUR FOR US."

ADMITTING THAT THE PICTURE OF THE FIGHTING WAS CONFUSED, THE BROADCAST SAID IT WAS CLEAR THAT HEAVY FIGHTING WAS GOING ON AT THE NUMEROUS BEACHES. "THE ALLIES HAVE IMMENSE AIR FLEETS X X X COVERING AND ASSISTING THE OPERATIONS," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

DNB 1 3AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL X X X REPORTED MISSING.

THE GERMANNNEWS AGENCY DNB, IN A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN RECORDED BY REUTERS, SAID THAT GERMAN LIGHT NAVAL UNITS SANK A BRITISH DESTROYER AND TWO MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS IN A 25-MINUTE SKIRMISH OFF BREST FRIDAY NIGHT. OTHER SHIPS WERE DAMAGED, THE BROADCAST SAID. ONE GERMAN SHIP WAS REPORTED ABANDONED AS UNSEAWORTHY.

JUL 12 1943

DNB 1 4AEW

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID THAT A CLANDESTINE GERMAN RADIO STATION REPORTED TODAY THAT ALLIED INVASION FORCES HAD CAPTURED THE SICILIAN TOWNS OF ARAGONA AND LICATA AND THAT A BIG BATTLE WAS RAGING AROUND RAGUSA, SEVERAL MILES INLAND FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

THE BROADCAST ALSO REPORTED THAT A NEW ALLIED LANDING HAD BEEN MADE NEAR MARSALA ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND AND THAT TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SICILY AND THE ITALIAN MAINLAND HAD BEEN CUT.

THE ALGIERS RADIO, IN ITS OWN REPORT OF THE SITUATION, SAID MERELY THAT OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUING SUCCESSFULLY AND THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE AND "ARE FACING REINFORCEMENTS OF AXIS TROOPS."

PS154AEW

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND HAS REFUSED AN OFFER BY NAZI FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL TO TAKE OVER THE DEFENSE OF FRENCH CORSICA AND THE ITALIAN ZONE OF THE FRENCH RIVIERA, THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH DATED AT THE "ITALIAN FRONTIER."

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THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT SAID REPORTS FROM VICHY SUNDAY NIGHT TOLD HOW ROMMEL, NOW SAID TO BE COMMANDING GERMAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, HAD WIRED ROME THAT HE HAD SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO MOVE INTO THOSE AREAS WITHIN 24 HOURS, BUT THAT THE ITALIANS WERE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT HIS OFFER.

THE DAILY MAIL REPORT ALSO SAID THAT MUSSOLINI HAD ASKED KING VITTORIO EMANUELE TO ADDRESS THE ITALIAN PEOPLE BECAUSE OF THE TENSION IN HIS COUNTRY RESULTING FROM THE INVASION OF SICILY.

PS1253AEW

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-ITALIAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED IN THE EARLY PHASES OF THE FIGHTING IN SICILY, WERE CHEERFULLY ASSISTING ALLIED TROOPS TO UNLOAD STORES AND AMMUNITION FROM LANDING CRAFT WITHIN A FEW HOURS, A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE INVASION FORCES REPORTED TODAY.

THE CORRESPONDENT, DESMOND TIGHE, WHO WAS ABOARD A ROYAL NAVAL ASSAULT CRAFT DURING THE LANDING OPERATIONS, SAID THE ITALIANS CAME DOWN FROM A HILL WAVING A WHITE FLAG SHORTLY AFTER DAYBREAK SATURDAY.

"THE SAME AS AT PANTELLERIA," SAID A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER, TIGHE REPORTED, RECALLING HOW THE ITALIANS HAD SURRENDERED TO LANDING FORCES ON THAT ISLAND.

PS149AEW

JUL 12 1943

30-24-5921

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIED FORCES INVADING SICILY "HAVE NOT YET SUCCEEDED IN ESTABLISHING BRIDGEHEADS FOR LANDING OF LARGER FORMATIONS." THE REPORT, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, QUOTED "COMPETENT ITALIAN QUARTERS."

THIS CLAIM OF THE GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO WAS MORE POSITIVE THAN ANY OFFICIAL ROME OR BERLIN STATEMENTS.

AFTER MAKING THE ASSERTION, THE RADIO ADDED:

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"ON THE CONTRARY, THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ADVANCE DETACHMENTS ON THE ISLAND, INSOFAR AS THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ENCIRCLED AND ANNIHILATED, ARE HAVING THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY IN HOLDING THEIR OWN AGAINST GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS."

XM1048AEW

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO, CONTINUING ITS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS OF PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPING IN SICILY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALLIED INVASION, DECLARED TODAY ALL AIRBORNE TROOPS CAME DOWN IN "WELL GARRISONED" AREAS AND WERE GIVEN "THE RIGHT RECEPTION." REUTERS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE PARACHUTE TROOPS ALL WERE "SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED," AND ADDED:

"MANY ENEMY PARATROOP DETACHMENTS WERE DECIMATED AS THEY CAME DOWN. OTHERS WERE IMMEDIATELY SIGHTED, WERE LOCALIZED, RAPIDLY SURROUNDED AND MADE PRISONER."

NO ALLIED SOURCES HAVE MENTIONED THE USE OF PARACHUTE TROOPS DURING THE INVASION.

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DN341AEW

BY BLAKE SULLIVAN

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT HELD FIRM THIS WEEK IN ITS DECISION TO CURTAIL EXPORTS AND THE WOOL TEXTILE MAKERS REPORTED THAT SO FAR THEY HAD FAILED TO OBTAIN LICENSES PERMITTING SHIPMENTS OF WOVEN WOOL CLOTH TO THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA DURING THE JUNE-TO-SEPTEMBER PERIOD.

THE ONLY EXCEPTION WAS THE BOARD OF TRADE'S APPROVAL OF A LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF A SMALL QUANTITY OF HARRIS TWEED TO THE UNITED STATES.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES PREVIOUSLY ABSORBED A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF THE INDUSTRY'S EXPORTS.

THE RELUCTANCE TO GRANT EXPORT LICENSES WAS IN LINE WITH THE PLAN TO CURTAIL EXPORTS IN ORDER TO CONFORM WITH PRODUCTION CUTS ENFORCED BY LABOR WITHDRAWALS FROM THE INDUSTRY.

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-DASH-

THE COTTON MARKET WAS QUIET BUT MORE ACTION WAS EXPECTED SOON AFTER THE COTTON BOARD'S ISSUANCE OF EXPORT ALLOCATIONS FOR COTTON PIECE GOODS IN THE JULY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD. THE AMOUNTS ALLOCATED WERE ABOUT AS EXPECTED.

IN THE YARN MARKET SOME DEALS WERE COMPLETED FOR ORDINARY WEAVING QUALITIES IN MEDIUM AND MEDIUM-FINE COUNTS.

-DASH-

WOOL SPINNERS WHO A WEEK OR SO AGO WERE ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN NEW BUSINESS REPORT THEY NOW HAVE AS MUCH AS THEY CAN HANDLE.

SOME SECTIONS OF THE TRADE FEEL THE GOVERNMENT MAY HALT PRODUCTION OF NON-UTILITY GOODS ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING IN OFFICIAL UTTERANCES TO WARRANT SUCH CONCLUSIONS.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR WOOL HAVE DECLINED STEADILY THIS YEAR ALTHOUGH SOME KHAKI AND MILITARY GRAY TYPES OF CLOTH ARE IN DEMAND.

-DASH-

RAYON YARN SUPPLIES HAVE CONTRACTED TO SUCH A POINT THAT MANUFACTURERS ARE TURNING TO COTTON YARNS IN ORDER TO KEEP THEIR LOOMS BUSY.

MANUFACTURERS REPORTED A HEALTHY FLOW OF ORDERS WITH UTILITY LINES ATTRACTING WIDE ATTENTION.

ALTHOUGH EXPORT MARKETS CLAMORED FOR SUPPLIES, TRADE SOURCES BELIEVED THE BEST THAT COULD BE EXPECTED WOULD BE MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT LEVEL OF EXPORTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 12)

MT333PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SICILIAN OPPOSITION

XXX IN CHURCHILL'S

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WORDS 'BEFORE THE LEAVES FALL.'"

THE DAILY SKETCH SAID "TODAY IT IS SICILY. TOMORROW THERE WILL BE SCORES OF OTHER POINTS ON THE JIGSAW OUTLINE OF HITLER'S SO-CALLED 'FESTUNG EUROPA' WHICH MAY BE ATTACKED."

THE DAILY MAIL WARNED THAT "EARLY SUCCESS DOES NOT GUARANTEE

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SMOOTH PASSAGE THROUGHOUT" BUT SAID "THE GREAT THING IS THAT THE PLUNGE IS TAKEN."

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SICILY ISN'T THE ONLY DOOR INTO EUROPE, BUT IT WILL SHOW WHETHER WE AR PROPERLY EQUIPPED TO OPEN OTHERS," THE PAPER ADDED.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID "THE DECISIVE MOMENT HAS NOT BEEN REACHED. IT WILL NOT BE REACHED UNTIL THE BATTLE IS JOINED WITH THE MAIN STRENGTH OF THE AXIS FORCES X X X WE DON'T BELIEVE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ARE UNDER ANY ILLUSION ABOUT THE GRIMNESS OF THE TASK WHICH LIES IMMEDIATELY AHEAD."

THE DAILY HERALD SAID "THE PUBLIC WHICH WAITED WITH SPLENDID CALM AND PATIENCE FOR THIS BEGINNING OF THE RETURN TO EUROPE WILL BE PREPARED FOR PAUSES AND EVEN SETBACKS AS THE SEQUEL UNFOLDS."

DN1011PEW

LONDON ADD explan

THIS INITIAL NEWS, RECEIVED 10 HOURS BEFORE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA ANNOUNCED THAT CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS HAD FORMED A JUNCTION ACROSS CAPE PASSERO AND WERE IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE AREA, WAS WELCOMED IN BRITAIN.

FOR SECURITY REASONS, THE STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN FORMATIONS MUNRO ACCOMPANIED FROM ENGLAND TO SICILY WERE NOT REVEALED--BUT IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THEY ARE IN GREATER NUMBER THAN AT DIEPPE LAST AUGUST WHEN TWO INFANTRY BRIGADES AND PART OF ONE ARMY TANK BRIGADE WERE USED.

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IT WAS ONCE THOUGHT THAT WHEN THE CANADIANS WENT INTO BATTLE THEY WOULD GO AS AN ARMY, BUT THE TERM "ARMY" HAS CHANGED IN MEANING SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. TASK FORCES ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL JOBS AND EXTREMELY FLEXIBLE IN THEIR COMPOSITION ARE THE ARMIES OF TODAY.

WHILE THE BATTLE OF SICILY IS IN ITS INITIAL STAGES AT LEAST, THE CANADIANS MAY BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT THESE TASK FORCES JUST AS AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DIVISIONS FOUGHT AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER DURING THE LIBYAN AND TUNISIAN CAMPAIGNS WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY.

MONTGOMERY AND THE CANADIANS ARE WELL ACQUAINTED, FOR THE FIRST CANADIANS REACHING ENGLAND IN LATE 1939 AND EARLY ORP SERVED UNDER THE ULSTER-BORN GENERAL WHEN HE WAS COMMANDING THE SOUTHEASTERN COMMAND.

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MUNRO'S STORY MENTIONED "WESTERNERS" AND UNITS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC, GOOD INDICATIONS THAT WESTERN CANADA AND THE TWO MARITIME PROVINCES ARE WELL REPRESENTED IN THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF SICILY.

THE CANADIANS AND THEIR BRITISH COMRADES-IN-ARMS FOR THE EASTERN WING OF THE INVASION FORCES THAT WENT INTO SICILY'S COASTLINE AT SEVERAL POINTS.

RJ552PEW

LONDON x x engine

"I GUESS THOSE JERRIES WERE WAITING FOR EASY MEAT LIKE US TO SHOW UP," FLAGG SAID AS HE CLIMBED OUT OF THE SIEVE, "WITH THAT AMOUNT OF LEAD COMING OUR WAY, I JUST SORT OF FIGURED FRANCE WAS A GOOD PLACE TO GET THE HELL OUT OF."

CROSSING THE CHANNEL ON THE WAY HOME, THE PILOT KEPT THE BOMBER JUST ABOVE THE WATER SO THE ENEMY FIGHTERS, COMING AT HIM FROM ALL SIDES, COULD NOT GET A SHOT IN FROM BELOW.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE "WABBIT TRACKS" CREW WERE CREDITED WITH

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SHOOTING DOWN THE NINE NAZI PLANES.

SERGT.BUDD R.SCHMIDT OF BREWSTER, WASH., TAIL GUNNER, AND SERGT. WILLIAM E.MORGAN OF FLINT, MICH., RADIO OPERATOR, EACH GOT TWO FOCKE-WULFS.

OTHER GERMAN FIGHTERS FELL TO LIEUT.ROBERT T.MILLIKEN, ADRIAN, MICH., BOMBARDIER; LIEUT.MERLE HAMILTON, ORCHARD, NEB., NAVIGATOR; SERGT. JOHN F.WAGNER, 6903 CUMBERLAND DR., CLEVELAND, LEFT WAIST GUNNER; SERGT.BERNDON W.CHRISTENSEN, CORNING, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER; AND SERGT.JOHN SOLINSKI, 2202 BOURDVILLE RD., CLEVELAND, BALL TURRET GUNNER.

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XM455PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE OPPOSITION, WHICH PROVED SURPRISINGLY INEFFECTIVE IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE LANDING ON SICILY, APPEARED TODAY TO BE STIFFENING AS ALLIED FORCES BEGAN TO MOVE INLAND FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF THE INVASION.

THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THE EARLY SUCCESSES WERE ACCOMPLISHED WAS HAILED IN THE LONDON PRESS BUT COMMENT WAS TEMPERED WITH CAUTION REGARDING THE DAYS OF BATTLE TO COME.

FEWER THAN 40 HOURS AFTER THE GIANT OPERATION STARTED THE ALLIED INVADERS HAD CAPTURED THREE AIRDROMES AND OVERCOME ENEMY RESISTANCE ALONG A 100-MILE COASTAL FRONT. MILITARY ANALYSTS IN LONDON FRANKLY VOICED SURPRISE AT THE COMPARATIVE EASE WITH WHICH THE INITIAL STAGE WAS COMPLETED AND CAUTIONED AGAINST BELIEF THAT THE NEXT STEP WOULD BE SO EASY.

SOME QUARTERS SUGGESTED THAT THE ABSENCE OF DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACKS MIGHT INDICATE THE AXIS HAD DECIDED TO PERMIT THE INVADERS TO BECOME DEEPLY COMMITTED BEFORE UNFOLDING ITS OWN COUNTER-MOVES.

THESE MOVES ARE EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

SPEED IS A VITAL FACTOR BUT THE QUICKNESS WITH WHICH THE LANDINGS

30.24-5923

WERE EFFECTED IS REGARDED AS AMPLE PROOF THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER DOES NOT PLAN TO ALLOW THE ENEMY TO GAIN THE INITIATIVE.

SO FAR MEAGER BATTLE REPORTS HAVE FAILED TO MENTION TANKS BUT IT IS STILL TOO EARLY IN THE FIGHTING FOR MANEUVERING BIG VEHICLES. A CLASH OF TANKS MAY NOT COME UNTIL THE ALLIED HAVE FORCED THEIR WAY TO THE PLAIN OF CATANIA, WHICH IS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE ISLAND.

"THIS ATTACK MUST BE PUT IN ITS PROPER SETTING," SAID THE TELEGRAPH. "THOUGH THE BLOW HAS BEEN DELIVERED AT SICILY, THE ENEMY IS VERY FAR FROM BEING ABLE TO DENUDE OTHER VULNERABLE POINTS IN ORDER TO REPEL IT FOR OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES CLEARLY INDICATE NOTHING LIKE THE WHOLE FORCE AVAILABLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IS BEING USED FOR THIS INVASION.

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"SICILY IS NOT LIKELY TO PROVE THE ONLY SPOT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OR ELSEWHERE WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING WILL TAKE PLACE, IN CHURCHILL'S WORDS 'BEFORE THE LEAVES M

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BY EDWARD D.BALL

AN RAF AIR-SEA RESCUE STATION ON BRITISH SOUTHEAST COAST, MONDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE SHEPHERDING ARM OF BRITAIN'S AIR-SEA RESCUE SERVICE REACHED INTO THE CHANNEL AND PULLED OUT 33 AMERICAN AIRMEN IN A STIRRING EPIC OF WARTIME LIFESAVING THAT FOLLOWED A RECENT FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON THE NAZI SUBMARINE BASE AT ST.NAZAIRE IN FRANCE.

ALMOST BEFORE THEY GOT THEIR FEET WET THE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE CLAMBERING INTO RESCUE CRAFT. SOME WERE PICKED UP LESS THAN 20 MINUTES AFTER THEY WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THEIR BANGED-UP SHIPS. WITHIN 24 HOURS ALL 33 HAD BEEN HAULED FROM THE ROUGH CHANNEL WATERS.

AMONG THEM WERE ENTIRE CREWS TAKEN FROM TOSSING, ORANGE-COLORED DINGHIES. OTHERS WHOSE DINGHIES HAD BEEN SHOT TO PIECES WERE

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THRESHING ABOUT, SUPPORTED ONLY BY THEIR LIFEBELTS. MANY WERE WOUNDED OR SUFFERING FROM SHOCK.

IT WAS A RECORD WORKOUT FOR MEN OF THE SERVICE THAT IS DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO SUCCORING SHOT-DOWN AIRMEN. THE RAF SQUADRON STATIONED HERE ALONE HAS PARTICIPATED IN RESCUING MORE THAN 100 ALLIED FLIERS--MOSTLY AMERICANS--IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

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SQUADRON LEADER RONNIE HAMLIN, 29-YEAR-OLD RAF VETERAN WHO LED THE RESCUE OF THE ST. NAZAIRE RAIDERS, SAID THAT AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS HAVE AN ALMOST 100 PERCENT CHANCE OF BEING RESCUED IF THEY LAND IN CHANNEL WATERS.

"HERE'S HOW WE WORK," HE EXPLAINED. "THE MOMENT A DISABLED PLANE SIGNALS IT IS GOING DOWN WE GET A FIX ON ITS POSITION THROUGH RADIO. SPITFIRE PATROL PLANES GO TO THE SPOT TO SIZE UP THE SITUATION.

"IF THE CREW HAS BEEN UNABLE TO GET OUT ITS OWN DINGHIES, THE SPITFIRE DROPS ONE WHICH AUTOMATICALLY INFLATES BEFORE IT HITS THE WATER. AT THE SAME TIME IT RELEASED A CONTAINER OF FOOD, CIGARETTES, FLARES AND FIRST AID EQUIPMENT.

"EVEN IF A PLANE IS UNABLE TO SEND OUT A DISTRESS CALL BEFORE HITTING THE WATER THERE STILL IS BETTER THAN AN EVEN CHANCE WE WILL FIND ITS CREW."

THE AMERICAN FLIERS HAVE SOME HANDY GADGETS OF THEIR OWN. THE LIFE PRESERVER EVERY MAN WEARS CONTAINS WATERPROOF FLARES THAT ARE FIRED WITH THE PULL OF A CORD, AS WELL AS A CONTAINER OF DYE WHICH DISSOLVES SLOWLY AND SPREADS OUT ON THE WATER IN AN EASILY-SPOTTED YELLOWISH PATCH.

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THE DINGHIES THEMSELVES ARE EQUIPPED WITH "COFFEE GRINDER" RADIO SETS WHICH SEND OUT AUTOMATIC SIGNALS TO BE HEARD BY THEIR RESCUERS.

BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JULY 11-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "WE THE PEOPLE" WHICH LED YESTERDAY'S RAID ON CAEN, ALTHOUGH ONCE THOUGHT A JINX PLANE, HAS TURNED INTO A "MIRACLE SHIP" WITH A SAFETY RECORD UNEQUALLED IN THIS TOUGHEST AIR THEATER.

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ON 32 BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST EUROPE--A NEAR RECORD IN ITSELF FOR A SINGLE FORTRESS--SHE NEVER HAS HAD A MAN WOUNDED ABOARD HER AND HAS NEVER SUSTAINED ANY WORSE DAMAGE THAN A MOTOR KNOCKED OUT AND A WING SHOT UP.

THAT RECORD IS A REMARKABLE TESTIMONIAL BOTH TO THE GROUND CREW WHO HAVE KEPT HER IN CONDITION FOR NINE MONTHS AND ALSO TO A GOOD MANY OF THE FLIERS AT THIS BASE BECAUSE SHE NEVER HAS BEEN FLOWN TWICE WITH EXACTLY THE SAME TEN MEN IN HER CREW. ALTOGETHER SHE HAS CARRIED 114 DIFFERENT MEN.

SHE BEGAN ACTING LIKE A TEMPERAMENTAL JINX SHIP AS SOON AS SHE WAS CHRISTENED THE "SNAFU" AT THE SYRACUSE, N.Y., AIRBASE ON SEPT. 30, 1942 BY HER ORIGINAL CREW HEADED BY LIEUT.CLIFTON PYLE OF MARSHALL, TEXAS., WHO PILOTED HER ON 18 OF HER MISSIONS AND WHO NOW IS A MAJOR AND EN ROUTE BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

ON HER FIRST RAID LAST NOVEMBER "SNAFU" DIDN'T GET OFF THE GROUND BECAUSE HER NUMBER THREE ENGINE WOULDN'T START.

ON THE SECOND RAID SHE HAD TO TURN BACK AFTER A HALF HOUR BECAUSE HER TURRETS WOULDN'T WORK.

ON THE THIRD RAID, NOV. 22 SHE HAD TO BRING HOME HER BOMBS BECAUSE THE CREW COULDN'T SEE THE TARGET AT ST.NAZAIRE.

ON THE FOURTH SALLY NEXT DAY, ALSO AGAINST ST.NAZAIRE, SHE SUSTAINED HER FIRST DAMAGE AND HER SQUADRON COMMANDER, MAJOR JERRAT

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30.24-5925

D.PRICE OF ESTES PARK, COL., RECALLED TODAY, "SHE GOT MAD, X X X ACTED UP AND CAUSED TROUBLE ON THE LINE AND EVERYONE HATED HER GUTS."

BUT SHE'S BEEN GOING LIKE A STREAK EVER SINCE--ESPECIALLY AFTER PYLE, IN AN EFFORT TO CHANGE HER DISPOSITION, RENAMED HER "WE THE PEOPLE" IN HONOR OF AN AMERICAN RADIO PROGRAM ON WHICH ONE OF HER OBSERVER PASSENGERS IN THE RAF, WING COMMANDER JOHN BARNES, APPEARED.

IN 30 RAIDS SHE HAS SUSTAINED ONLY 50 SIZEABLE HOLES ALONG WITH A COUPLE OF OTHER SMALL ONES--HER NOSE IS PATCHED IN SEVERAL PLACES WITH ENGLISH PENNIES RIVETED TOGETHER--AND HER ONLY MAJOR REPLACEMENTS IN 196 HOURS AND TEN MINUTES COMBAT TIME HAVE BEEN FIVE NEW ENGINES, FOUR SUPERCHARGERS, ONE WING, TWO STABILIZERS AND AN AILERON.

THE GROUND CREW THAT HAS KEPT UP THIS REMARKABLE MAINTENANCE ARE MASTER SGT.T.LYNCH, 2020 UNIVERSITY AVE., MORGANTOWN, W.VA.; SGTS. DAVID K.BALL, FARMERSVILLE, TEX., FLOYD O.WOODHOUSE, SARCOXIE, MO., WILLIAM R.BORCHARD, GREENE, IOWA.

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OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL CREW WHICH FLEW HER ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND HAVE MADE MANY RAIDS ON HER ARE CO-PILOT LIEUT.EUGENE GWYER, RED BANK, N.J.; NAVIGATOR LIEUT.RUSSEL K.WELLER, PLEASANT VALLEY RD., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.; BOMBARDIER LIEUT.JOHN B.MULVANA, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; SGTS.VERNON D.MYRIN, THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.; TOP TURRET GUNNER HAROLD J.FEDORA, 3848 PEERY AVE., ROBBINSDALE, MINN.; RADIO GUNNER JAMES A.BURGESS, 1245 EAST MINNESOTA ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; BALL TURRET GUNNER L.G.MCCOY, WEBB CITY, MO.; WAIST GUNNER ARTHUR LASKOWSKI, 2223 EAST VOLLMER AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE FLIERS ARE BEGINNING TO THINK THE "WE THE PEOPLE" HAS A SPECIAL GOOD LUCK CHARM BECAUSE OF HER 114 "ALUMNI." ONLY 28 HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN ABOARD OTHER SHIPS AND MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR AS PRISONERS OF WAR. ONLY TWO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

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JS302PEW

BY JOHN COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, JULY 11-(AP)-ALLIED LANDING PARTIES STORMED ASHORE AT SEVEN POINTS ON SICILY'S SOUTHEASTERN COAST SATURDAY MORNING WHILE SWARMS OF ALLIED PLANES SMASHED THE ISLAND'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IN THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS AND COMBINED OPERATION EVER ATTEMPTED, CORRESPONDENTS OF STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY FROM BERLIN.

DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMANS REPORTED THE FIRST LANDINGS WERE MADE AT CANICATTI, ARAGONA, LICATA AND SYRACUSE AND THAT BITTER FIGHTING WAS RAGING LATE YESTERDAY AROUND RAGUSA, A POINT WELL INLAND FROM THE COAST NEAR THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF THE TRIANGULAR ISLAND.

(CANICATTI IS 15 MILES INLAND FROM THE COAST WEST OF LICATA AND ARAGONA IS TEN MILES INLAND, INDICATING THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAVE PENETRATED THIS FAR FROM THE SEA OR THAT PARACHUTE AND GLIDER TROOPS OCCUPIED THESE AREAS.)

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF AFTONBLADET QUOTED A WILHELMSTRASSE SPOKESMAN AS DECLARING THAT ALL ALLIED PARACHUTISTS WHO LANDED IN ADVANCE OF THE SEABORNE INVASION HAD BEEN ")81788-338" AND THAT THE ALLIES HAD LOST "A VERY GREAT NUMBER OF TRANSPORTS LOADED WITH MEN, SUPPLIES AND WEAPONS."

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A DISPATCH TO SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN SAID THE NAZIS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ALLIED AIR POWER HAD PLAYED A BIG PART IN THE SUCCESS OF THE INITIAL LANDINGS, NOT ONLY BLOCKING SEA TRANSPORT BETWEEN SICILY AND THE

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MAINLAND BUT ALSO SMASHING CABLE AND PHONE COMMUNICATIONS.

GERMAN MILITARY OBSERVERS WERE REPORTED AGREED THAT SICILY WAS ADEQUATELY FORTIFIED AND THAT TERRIFIC FIGHTING COULD BE EXPECTED. THE ELITE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION WAS SAID TO BE AMONG FORCES DEFENDING THE ISLAND. FIELD MARSHAL GEN. ALBERT KESSELRING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE 30,000 GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS IN HIS COMMAND.

THE SVENSKA DAGBLADET QUOTED BERLIN MILITARY COMMENTATORS AS SAYING THEY HAD INFORMATION THAT THE ATTACK ON SICILY WAS MADE BEFORE THE ALLIES WERE READY, BECAUSE OF AN ULTIMATUM FROM MOSCOW DEMANDING A SECOND FRONT IMMEDIATELY.

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THEY COMPARED THE PRESENT OPERATION TO THE ATTACK BY BRITISH AND ANZAC FORCES AGAINST GALLIPOLI IN THE OTHER WORLD WAR--A CAMPAIGN WHICH ENDED IN DISASTER.

STOCKHOLM'S TIDNINGEN QUOTED AN ARTICLE FROM THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA IN WHICH THE ROME NEWSPAPER DEPRECIATED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ATTACK ON SICILY, SAYING IT WAS MADE AT "THE WEAKEST PLACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND THE ISLAND IS NOT THE MOST SUITABLE PLACE FOR A SECOND FRONT."

XM153PEW

LISBON, JULY 11-(AP)-A DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM BERLIN, QUOTED A WILHELMSTRASSE SPOKESMAN TODAY AS SAYING THE DEFENSE OF ITALIAN TERRITORY IS IN ITALIAN HANDS.

(SIMILAR COMMENT CAME FROM BERLIN IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WHEN THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO PICTURE THE ITALIANS AS RUNNING THE SHOW IN THAT FINAL NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.)

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XM355PEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD AXIS REACTION XXX SECOND FRONT."

GERMAN SOURCES SAID THE AXIS HAD HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN THE ISLAND AND THAT STRONG REINFORCEMENTS WERE SENT TO SICILY A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE INVASIONS.

WILHELMSTRASSE POLITICAL SOURCES MAINTAINED SILENCE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SICILY, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF TIDNINGEN OF STOCKHOLM, REPORTED.

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"THE TIME FOR POLITICAL COMMENTATORS TO BE QUIET IS HERE," A WILHELMSTRASSE SOURCE WAS QUOTED, "NOW CANNON SILL SPEAK."

RR525PEW

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JULY 11-(AP)-FROM THE SWIRL OF MIGHTY TANK BATTLES ON THE BELGOROD-OREL FRONT CAME SOVIET DISPATCHES TODAY DECLARING FLATLY THAT THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE, LAUNCHED A WEEK AGO, HAD BEEN HALTED AND THE NAZIS CONFINED TO THE SMALL GAINS THEY MADE ALMOST AT THE OUTSET.

"THE GERMAN WEDGES ARE EXPOSED TO THE CONTINUOUS MASS FIRE OF OUR ARTILLERY, TANKS AND AVIATION AND TO INCESSANT ATTACKS FROM THE FLANKS AND THE REAR," DECLARED RED STAR, ARMY NEWSPAPER. IT ADDED THAT THE OFFENSIVE HAD "OBVIOUSLY NOT BEEN THE SUCCESS EXPECTED BY THE GERMAN COMMAND."

(THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE RUSSIANS LOST 1,197 PLANES AND 1,709 TANKS IN SIX DAYS FIGHTING IN THE KURSK SALIENT AND "THIS MEANS THAT THEIR TANK UNITS, WHICH HAD BEEN PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON KIEV AND THEIR FURTHER TANK RESERVES, CAN BE CONSIDERED A TOTAL LOSS."

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(THE AGENCY ASSERTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD ADVANCED ON BOTH ENDS OF THE SALIENT AND THAT "TANK UNITS ADVANCED CONSIDERABLY IN THE WOOD NORTH OF BELGOROD ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE DONETS."

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30.24-5927

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED THAT "THE GREAT BATTLE IN THE EAST CONTINUES WITH UNABATED VIOLENCE. IN THE COURSE OF BITTER FIGHTING OUR TROOPS GAINED FURTHER GROUND AND DESTROYED 193 SOVIET TANKS.")

THE EXTENT OF THE GAINS THE GERMAN TANK-LED BATTERING RAMS HAD MADE WERE UNDISCLOSED, BUT THE RUSSIANS INSISTED THE PENETRATIONS WERE ON ONLY A NARROW STRETCH OF THE 165-MILE FRONT AND OF "INSIGNIFICANT DEPTH."

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A SEVERE HEAT WAVE HAD SETTLED DOWN OVER THE GREAT BATTLEFIELD WHERE IN SIX FURIOUS DAYS, ACCORDING TO SOVIET COMMUNIQUES, THE NAZIS HAD LOST 2,338 TANKS, 1,037 PLANES AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN IN A LAST SUPREME BID FOR VICTORY IN THE EAST.

THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING WAS CENTERED AROUND THE BELGOROD END OF THE LINE, TO WHICH THE NAZIS SWITCHED THEIR MAIN ASSAULT TWO DAYS AGO AFTER BEING FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL IN THE OREL-KURSK SECTOR. RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID THE NAZIS BROKE INTO ONE POPULATED PLACE NEAR BELGOROD YESTERDAY, BUT WERE THROWN OUT BEFORE NIGHT BY A SOVIET COUNTERATTACK.

IMPORTANT POINTS WERE REPORTED CHANGING HANDS FREQUENTLY AS THE DESPERATE BATTLE SWAYED BACK AND FORTH. DISPATCHES SAID THE GREATEST AIR BATTLES OF THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE OCCURRED OVER THE BELGOROD SECTOR YESTERDAY, WITH 900 WARPLANES IN THE AIR AT ONE TIME. THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE STILL WAS CARRYING ITS FULL WEIGHT IN THE FIGHTING, DESPITE THE LOSS OF 1,037 PLANES IN THE PAST SIX DAYS. SOVIET PILOTS, HOWEVER, REPORTED THAT THE NAZIS WERE EMPLOYING SEVERAL OBSOLESCENT TYPES OF AIRCRAFT IN THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO GAIN AERIAL DOMINATION.

(A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH RELAYED AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE GERMANS WERE THROWING SQUADRONS OF NEW "LEOPARD" SUPER-TANKS INTO THE GROUND FIGHTING. THE LEOPARD WAS DESCRIBED AS LARGER THAN THE NAZIS' FAMED 60-TON TIGER TANK AND WITH MORE EFFICIENT FIREPOWER.)

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RUSSIAN INFANTRY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RESORTED TO HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING TO DISLODGE GERMAN UNITS THAT BROKE INTO SOVIET TRENCHES AT ONE POINT. ONE OF THE BITTEREST ACTIONS YESTERDAY OCCURRED AT A POINT NEAR A RAILWAY LINE IN THE OREL-KURSK SECTOR, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN THROWN BACK WITH SERIOUS LOSSES.

THE NAZIS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE THROWN 500 TANKS INTO THE FIGHTING IN ONE NARROW SECTOR, ONLY TO SEE THEM HURLED BACK WHEN SOVIET TANKS COUNTER-ATTACKED AT THE END OF A THREE-HOUR BATTLE.

THE RUSSIANS REPORTED CONTINUED SUCCESS AGAINST THE HEAVY TIGER TANKS WHICH THE NAZIS THREW SO LAVISHLY INTO THEIR PRESENT PUSH. ONE RUSSIAN 50-TON "KV" TANK WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING SIX TIGERS.

(THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY QUOTED MILITARY QUARTERS IN BERLIN AS DECLARING THAT NAZI COUNTERATTACKS YESTERDAY "BROKE FAR INTO THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS" AT ONE POINT AND CAPTURED SEVERAL IMPORTANT HEIGHTS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

XM123RPEW

MOSCOW, JULY 11-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HAS HALTED THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON THE BELGOROD-KURSK-OREL FRONT, CONFINING THE NAZIS TO THE SMALL GAINS MADE FOUR DAYS AGO, THE RED ARMY NEWSPAPER, RED STAR, SAID TODAY.

COMMENTING ON THE GERMAN EFFORT, THE PAPER SAID THAT THE OFFENSIVE

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HAD "OBVIOUSLY NOT BEEN THE SUCCESS EXPECTED BY THE GERMAN COMMAND."

"THE NARROW WIDTH OF THE WEDGE AND THE INSIGNIFICANT DEPTH LEAVES CONSIDERABLE FREEDOM OF OPERATIONS TO OUR TROOPS," RED STAR ADDED. "THE GERMAN WEDGES ARE EXPOSED TO THE CONTINUOUS MASS FIRE OF OUR ARTILLERY, TANKS AND AVIATION AND TO INCESSANT ATTACKS FROM THE FLANKS AND THE REAR."

(THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT THE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD CONTINUED ITS COUNTERATTACKS IN THE BELGOROD-OREL AREA BUT HAD GAINED NO GROUND DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES.

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(THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THE ATTACKS WERE SUPPORTED BY TANKS, PLANES AND HEAVY ARTILLERY. FIFTY RUSSIAN TANKS WERE DISABLED IN ONE SECTOR, THE GERMANS SAID.)

DN71PAEW

BY DANIEL DELUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 11-(AP)-HITLER'S FORMULA FOR VICTORY--BLOOD, IRON AND SCIENCE--WAS USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TO CAPTURE THEIR EUROPEAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF SICILY.

EVERY INNOVATION OF WARFARE WHICH THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE AND THE WEHRMACHT DEVELOPED SINCE 1939 WAS USED BY THE ALLIES IN THEIR EPIC INVASION IN A MORE PERFECTED AND POWERFUL FORM.

GLIDERS PACKED WITH HIGHLY TRAINED TROOPS AND ARMED SURPRISINGLY HEAVILY CUT LOOSE FROM YANKEE TRANSPORTS AND SLID GENTLY THROUGH A HEAVY MIST TO SICILIAN SOIL AT 10:10 P.M. FRIDAY.

THE INVASION WAS UNDERWAY.

AT 11:20 P.M. PARATROOPS DROPPED ON THEIR OBJECTIVES.

BEFORE AND AFTER THIS CURTAIN RAISING ACTION ON THE SECOND EUROPEAN FRONT MANY HUNDREDS OF ALLIED PLANES PUT A NEW EXPLOSIVE MEANING IN THE GERMAN TERM--BLITZ.

THE AMERICANS SENT OVER NEW A-36S WHICH HAD BEEN CAREFULLY HELD BACK DURING THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. WHEN THEY DROP THEIR BOMBS THEY ARE DIVING AT MUCH GREATER SPEED THAN THE GERMAN STUKA AND WHEN THEY LEVEL OUT A FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF MACHINEGUNS IS BLASTING AT THE ENEMY ON THE GROUND. AS FAST, MANEUVERABLE AND HEAVILY ARMED AS A FIRST LINE FIGHTER, A-36S MAKE A STUKA LOOK LIKE A ONE-HORSE SHAY.

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AS AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION THE SICILIAN INVASION WAS FAR BEYOND ANYTHING THE GERMANS DREAMED OF DOING. THEIR NORWEGIAN "TROJAN HORSE" CONQUEST FOR EXAMPLE WAS RUN ON A SHOE STRING COMPARED WITH THE HUGE FORCE CARRIED OVER WATER BY THE ALLIED FLEET AND LANDED SECURELY WITH OFFICIALLY SLIGHT LOSSES.

WHEN THE ALLIED TROOPS GOT ASHORE THEY CARRIED EQUIPMENT FOR COPING WITH ALL EVENTUALITIES.

THEY SWEPT CLEAN 100 MILES OF SICILIAN COAST WITHIN 24 HOURS AND THIS ORIGINAL ATTACK OF SEEMINGLY GREAT DISPERSION TURNED OUT TO BE A CONCENTRATED BLOW.

GETTING RONTROL OF AIRFIELDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF FIGHTING TROOPS IS AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MODERN WAR. AT LEAST THREE WERE IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH HANDS INSIDE OF ONE DAY IN SOUTHEASTERN SICILY.

THE ATTACK ON SICILY MAY HAVE BEEN A TACTICAL SURPRISE BUT IT WAS NOT A STRATEGICAL SURPRISE, OBSERVERS AGREED. THE STRATEGY OF AN ULTIMATE VICTORY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR DICTATED AN INVASION OF THIS WATER-RINGED CONTINUATION OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA AND THE AXIS REALIZED THIS MUCH AS THE ALLIED "TELEGRAPHED" THEIR INTENTION BY

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ROUND-THE-CLOCK AIR ASSAULTS AND BY MASSING AN INVASION ARMADA.

THE AXIS COULD SEE THE INVASION COMING WITH TERRIFIC FORCE. IT WAS AS INEVITABLE AS DOOMSDAY.

HITLER'S FORMULA HAS BECOME A BOOMERANG.

SK912PEW

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ADD DE LUCE'S KY story

THREE LIGHTNING PILOTS KNOCKED DOWN FIVE MESSERSCHMITT 109S OUT OF LARGE PACK ENCOUNTERED ON THE SOUTH COAST. LIEUTENANTS MILOW J. LEIKNESS OF DANVILLE, ILL., AND WAYNE M.MANLOVE OF MILTON, IND., WERE CREDITED WITH TWO EACH WHILE THE FIFTH WENT TO LIEUT.LOTHROP F.ELLIS OF GERMANTOWN, PA.

THIS BATTLE OCCURRED AFTER THE LIGHTNINGS HAD GONE DOWN LOW TO LOOK AT "WHAT LOOKED LIKE THE REMAINS OF A BATTLE," LEIKNESS SAID.

"WE WERE HUNTING TARGETS OVER THE ISLAND FOR ABOUT 45 MINUTES," HE SAID. "I SAW A BATTLE OR THE REMAINS OF IT. THERE WAS SMOKE ALL ALONG THE COAST. I THEN SAW A COLUMN OF ABOUT 25 TRUCKS AND TOLD MY WINGMAN, LIEUTENANT MANLOVE, TO GO DOWN AND SEE WHO IT WAS.

"MANLOVE REPLIED OVER THE RADIO, 'BROTHER, THEY'RE SHOOTING AT US; THEY'RE NOT OURS.'

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"SO WE DROPPED DOWN TO 45 OR 50 FEET ABOVE THEM AND THEN WE CAME AROUND AND LET OUR BOMBS GO. I GOT A DIRECT HIT ON THE FIRST OR SECOND TRUCK AND THE OTHER BOMBS ALL LANDED ON OR NEAR THE ROAD. THE CONVOY HAD STOPPED AND MOST OF THE MEN WERE RUNNING FOR THE COUNTRY.

"AFTER WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS WE MADE TWO PASSES. THEY FIRED AT US AS WE CAME IN CLOSE. THE SECOND TIME THEY GOT ME IN THE NOSE AND KNOCKED OUT ONE OF MY GUNS."

30.24 — 5929

AMERICAN WARHAWKS ESCORTING MITCHELL BOMBERS IN ATTACKS ON TRAPANI, MILO AND SCIATTA AIR FIELDS IN NORTHWESTERN SICILY RAN INTO 40 MESSERSCHMITTS AND MACCHI 202S AND SHOT DOWN FOUR.

VICTORIES WERE SCORED BY LIEUT.W.B.WALKER OF 23 AULDWOOD ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN., LIEUT.FRANK S.COLLINS OF BRECKENRIDGE, TEX., AND CAPT.RALPH G.TAYLOR OF 51 HALLOWAY ST., DURHAM, N.C.

ALLIED HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS BATTERED GERBINI, SYRACUSE AND CATANIA AS WELL AS SCORES OF TARGETS IN WEST AND SOUTHWEST SICILY WHILE THE INVASION WAS GOING FULL BLAST. IN THE LATTER AREA LIGHTNINGS MET A LARGE FORMATION OF JUNKERS, FOCKE-WULFS, MACCHIS AND MESSERSCHMITTS. THEY SHOT DOWN TEN.

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CREWMEN OF FLYING FORTRESSES COMING BACK FROM GERBINI HAD A GRANDSTAND SEAT FOR THE LANDINGS. LIEUT.RALPH J.LINDLY OF 646 S.38TH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY., SAID "OUR BOYS ALREADY SEEMED TO HAVE THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND AND THEY WERE STREAMING NORTH. INLAND THERE WERE NUMEROUS FIRES."

MAJ.JAMES B.HILLIARD, ALSO OF LOUISVILLE, A WING OFFICER, SAID "AT CAPE PASSERO WE SAW A TREMENDOUS FIRE BLAZING INSIDE CATANIA. THERE WERE FOUR BIG COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING. WE SAW THE TROOPS LANDING AND BOATS WERE FERRYING BACK AND FORTH FROM SHIPS OFFSHORE."

PARAPHRASING THE RENOWNED SONG OF THE U.S. MARINES, SERGT.WALTER G.PALMORE OF 3011 BRIGHTON ST., BALTIMORE, MD., SAID "THOSE GUYS IN THE INVASION BARGES WERE WRITING A NEW TITLE FOR AN OLD SONG WHEN WE SAW THEM--'FROM THE PORTS OF LAMPEDUSA TO THE SHORES OF SICILY.'"

LIEUT.JULES B.GOLDENBERG OF 2246 OCEAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID "OUR LANDING BARGES COVERED THE BEACHES AS THICKLY AS DRIFTWOOD."

SERGT.CHARLES T.STREAM OF 5185 PERRY AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.,

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CALLED IT "THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SIGHT I EVER SAW. THERE WERE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES ALL THE WAY INLAND."

ONE OF THE FORTRESS CREWMEN, ROBERT PROTHRO OF 1302 TENTH ST., WICHITA FALLS, TEX., COMPLETED HIS 50TH MISSION IN THE BOMBING OF SICILY. AT THE MOMENT OF THE INVASION HE SAID "I ALMOST HATE TO GO HOME JUST NOW."

FLIGHT OFFICER RAYMOND POXON OF 1942 JEAN ST., HOUSTON, TEX., SAID "THE BEACHES WERE JAMMED WITH MEN. EVERYWHERE I LOOKED HELL SEEMED TO BE BREAKING LOOSE."

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LIEUT.SCOTT J.WARNER OF HELENA, OKLA., SAID "THERE WERE SHIPS STRETCHED FROM THE SHORE TO THE HORIZON. WE COULDN'T COUNT THEM AT ALL. THE MOST IMPRESSIVE PART WAS WHEN OUR WARSHIPS OPENED FIRE AND A STREAM OF FLAMES WENT DOWN OVER THE BEACHES."

LIEUT.MURRAY MEYEROWITZ OF 1406 AVENUE I, BROOKLYN, N.Y., DESCRIBED IT AS "A CELEBRATION AT PROSPECT PARK. THE BOATS REMINDED ME OF A LOT OF CORKS BOBBING AROUND DOWN THERE."

A MITCHELL CREWMAN, LIEUT.JOHN W.COBY OF VINITA, OKLA., SAID "I DIDN'T SEE ANY ENEMY WARSHIPS. OUR DESTROYERS WERE THROWING BROADSIDES INTO THE ISLAND'S DEFENSES BUT I DIDN'T SEE ANY RETURN FIRE."

THEN LIEUT.KEITH EVANS OF COTTER, ARK., SUMMARIZED THE ATTITUDE OF THE AIRMEN THIS WAY; "THE AIRFORCES ARE CARRYING THE BALANCE. WE KNEW THAT MOST OF OUR WORK WOULD BE TO SOFTEN UP THE AXIS FOR THE OPENING OF THE SECOND FRONT. NOW IT'S DONE AND NOBODY IS HAPPIER THAN WE ARE."

XM430PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

JUL 12 1943

WITH AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS (DELAYED), JULY 10-(AP)-AS ALLIED TROOPS SMASH THEIR WAY ACROSS THE BEACHES OF SICILY IN THE FIRST GREAT ALLIED INVASION DRIVE TOWARD THE CONTINENT, THEY MENACE ONE OF THE AXIS' MOST VALUABLE SOURCES OF FOOD AND WAR--VITAL SULPHUR.

THIS TRIANGULAR SHAPED ISLAND AT THE TOE OF FASCIST ITALY'S BOOT IS IMPORTANT TO THE AXIS NOT ONLY MILITARILY BUT ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY AS WELL.

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IT WAS FROM AIRFIELDS ON SICILY AND ITS SATELLITE ISLANDS THAT AXIS PLANES ATTACKED ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND HARASSED ALLIED ARMIES ON THE MAINLAND BY BOMBING RAIDS. IT IS FROM SICILY THAT SUPPLIES POURED ACROSS THE STRAIT TO THE ARMIES OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AND THE NOW CAPTURED COL.GEN.JURGEN VON ARNIM BEFORE THEY WERE CRUSHED ON CAP BON BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

SICILY'S FERTILE COASTAL PLAINS SLOPING TO THE SEA FROM THE ROCKY, RUGGED, VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS OF THE INTERIOR PRODUCED ABUNDANT HARVESTS OF GRAIN, OLIVES, NUTS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES TO FEED AXIS TROOPS.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FISH ARE TAKEN FROM THE SEA BY ISLAND FISHERMEN EACH YEAR. THE MINES WERE GERMANY'S AND ITALY'S GREATEST SOURCE OF SULPHUR FOR MUNITIONS MAKING.

ALMOST 4,000,000 PEOTLE--ABOUT ONE-ELEVENTH OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION--LIVE ON THE ISLAND WHICH FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY FOR MANY CENTURIES.

UNTIL THE TURN OF THE CENTURY SICILIAN SULPHUR MINES ENJOYED A VIRTUAL WORLD MONOPOLY. BUT THEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE MARKET WITH IMPROVED AND MORE EFFICIENT MINING METHODS AND SOON

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BECAME A STRONG COMPETITOR OF THE SICILIAN SULPHUR INDUSTRY.

SICILIANTSULPHUR MINES WERE HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME TRYING TO COMPETE WITH AMERICAN INDUSTRY UNTIL AN ACCORD WAS REACHED WHEREBY INDUSTRY WAS GIVEN A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY OVER THE EUROPEAN MARKET.

WITH THIS NON-COMPETITIVE AREA IN WHICH TO SELL AND BY ADOPTING AMERICAN EFFICIENCY METHODS TO CUT COSTS, THE SULPHUR INDUSTRY FLOURISHED ONCE AGAIN.

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WHILE AGRICULTURE AND FISHING ARE THE TWO MAJOR INDUSTRIES, MINING IS IMPORTANT--MORE PERHAPS AS A SOURCE OF MUNITIONS AND RAW MATERIALS THAN FOR THE REVENUE DERIVED.

BUT THE INVASION OF SICILY NOT ONLY SHUT OFF THIS VITAL RAW MATERIAL TO THE AXIS, IT ALSO PLACED ALLIED TROOPS WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE HEART OF IL DUCE'S FAST DWINDLING EMPIRE. THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND IS LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

SICILY IS THE LARGEST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS WITH AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 15,275 SQUARE MILES. THE SOUTHERN SHORELINE, SLOPING GENTLY FROM THE SEA, OFFERED THE EASIEST APPROACHES FOR SHALLOW DRAFT INVASION CRAFT. THE OTHER SIDES ARE RUGGED AND GENERALLY PRECIPITOUS.

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THE CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE ISLAND TO THE ITALIAN MAINLAND MAKES IT EASY TO PUT SUPPLIES ACROSS THE NARROW STRAIT. BUT THE ALLIES CAN BE GLAD INDUSTRIAL PRESSURE GROUPS, INTERESTED IN MAINTAINING THE FERRY SERVICE, BLOCKED PLANS FOR A BRIDGE OR TUNNEL TO LINK SICILY WITH THE MAINLAND.

JS1219PEW

BY IVAN PETERMAN

CORRESPONDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, JULY 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TROOP LANDINGS BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES ALL ACCORDING TO PLAN AND IN THE FACE OF HARD RESISTANCE HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE SOUTH AND EAST COAST OF SICILY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE HIGH COMMAND LATE TODAY.

THERE IS FIERCE FIGHTING WHICH CONTINUES BUT THE ALLIES THUS FAR ARE FORTUNATELY AVOIDING SERIOUS LOSS.

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ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SEVERAL BEACHES AND LANDING PLACES FOR ASSAULT TROOPS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED 100 MILES ALONG THE COAST, COVERED BY HEAVY FIRE FROM BOTH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN, DUTCH, GREEK AND POLISH NAVIES.

APPARENTLY THE SICILIAN INVASION ARMADA COMPARED WITH THE ONE WHICH EIGHT MONTHS PREVIOUSLY ALMOST TO THE DAY, LANDED AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA.

NORTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE PILOTS RETURNING FROM FLIGHTS OVER THE ISLAND REPORTED THAT THE SHIPS WERE STRUNG OUT FOR MILES ON THE EARLY MORNING OF SATURDAY.

"IT WAS THE BIGGEST FLEET I EVER SAW," SAID LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL ROBINS OF WAPPINGER FALLS, N.Y.

ON THE EDGES WE SAW DESTROYERS AND IN THE MIDDLE INVASION BARGES WITH MERCHANT SHIPS ON THE OUTSIDE AND IN THE REAR.

"THE MASS OF BOATS AND THEIR WAKES MADE A PRETTY SPECTACLE," HE SAID.

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT, WHICH OUTNUMBERED ANY OTHER IN THE THEATER,

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WALKED A BEAT ON THE BEACHES WWTHOUT SPOTTING ANY ENEMY.

WALKED A BEAT ON THE BEACHES WITHOUT SPOTTING ANY ENEMY. THERE WERE NO ENGAGEMENTS WITH ENEMY SHIPS.

ADVANCED AIR BASE, TUNISIA--FIRST ADD GLIDERS (BY PETERMAN)
X X X THE CRISIS.

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OUR SHIP HAD LED OFF THE FIELD. MAJOR BARROW, A NATIVE OF NEW IBERIA, LA., IS NOT ONLY A SPLENDID PILOT BUT A SOLDIER. WEARYING OF STAFF WORK IN ENGLAND WHEN HE WANTED TO PILOT A COMBAT PLANE, HE ASKED FOR A TRANSFER, AND FLEW A P-34 PURSUIT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO AFRICA AFTER A SINGLE DAY'S INSTRUCTION. HE WAS A B-17 BOMBER PILOT BUT HAS FLOWN NEARLY ALL TYPES, AND IS NOW A CONTENTED TRANSPORT MAN GETTING IN HIS SHARE OF ACTION.

BESIDE ME, BARROW HAD AS A PASSENGER-OBSERVER COLONEL GLYNNE M. JONES, HIS FORMER INSTRUCTOR IN AVIATION FROM LAFAYETTE, LA., AND NEW ORLEANS, NOW TROOPS CARRIER'S OPERATIONS CHIEF WHO HELPED THE COMMANDING GENERAL MAKE THIS FIRST BIG ASSIGNMENT SUCH A SUCCESS. HE KIDDED HIS OLD TEACHER AS WE GOT IN, RECALLING THEIR EARLY DAYS IN THE EVANGELINE COUNTRY.

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"COLONEL, I SHOULD CHARGE YOU THE SAME $1.50 FOR THIS RIDE THAT YOU ALWAYS TAXED FOR THAT TEN-MINUTE HOP BACK HOME," HE SAID.

THEN LIEUTENANTS BILL PEARSON OF ALBANY, GA., AND BOB GALLOWAY OF LAWTON, OKLA., CLIMBED IN AND THE RADIO MAN, FRANK KEEL, LOCKED THE DOOR. I STARED AT THE SPREAD OF LIFE RAFTS, THE MAE WEST JACKETS AND PARACHUTES, AND THOUGHT HARD ON THE GENERAL'S LAST-MINUTE FIGHT TALK.

"I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON BEING LEADERS IN THE GREATEST SHOW YET BEGUN AGAINST THE AXIS BY AMERICAN FORCES," HE SAID. "NOT A THING WE CAN DO HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED. GO OUT THERE NOW--IT'S A CINCH."

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THIS WAS THE FIRST COMBAT TRIP THE SHIP HAD EVER TAKEN. THE SAME WAS TRUE FOR THE CREW, PEARSON TOLD ME WHEN HE CAME AFT, RELINQUISHING HIS CO-PILOT'S SEAT TO THE COLONEL.

"THEY SAY THERE ARE EASIER WAYS TO EARN A LIVING," HE MURMURED, "ONLY WE HAVEN'T ANY SAY IN THIS. BUT I'M GLAD FOR THE CHANCE TO GO. IT'S SORT OF HISTORIC, ISN'T IT?" HE SMILED FAINTLY AS WE CIRCLED THE FIELD, WAITING FOR THE OTHERS TO GET UP. THEN HE ADDED, "BUT I'LL SETTLE RIGHT NOW FOR TOMORROW MORNING."

SERGEANT JOHN C.JOHNSON COMES FROM QUEEN CITY, MO., AND IS NO OSCAR WILDE FOR CONVERSATION. BUT HE KNOWS THE SOIL AND EVERY DAY PROBLEMS AND HE NEVER THOUGHT HE'D SPEND PART OF HIS YOUTH ON THE NIGHT GLIDER RUN TO SICILY.

"WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE THE LIMEYS BACK THERE THINK ABOUT?"

JOHNSON CUT IN ON THE TELEPHONE AND INQUIRED. THE GLIDER PILOT REPORTED LITTLE DISCUSSION EXCEPT THE WEATHER WHICH, FOR A SEA JOURNEY, WAS EXTREMELY ROUGH.

"THEY DON'T COMPLAIN MUCH, THE BRITISH. FUNNY GUYS," JOHNSON SAID.

STRUNG OVER THE SEA WITH THE SUNSET BEHIND, THE FLIGHT MADE A REMARKABLE PICTURE. THERE WAS SOMETHING OF THE WITCH-AND-BROOMSTICK ABOUT THOSE GLIDERS SILHOUETTES. A HEX FOR BENITO, PERHAPS.

JOHNSON AND PEARSON, THE COLONEL AND I SPOKE OF SEVERAL THINGS MAINLY TO KEEP FROM MENTIONING OTHERS. WE WOULD BE OVER THE TARGET IN

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A FEW MINUTES. MALTA WAS FAR BEHIND.

THEN CAME THE PORT CITY. THERE WAS HEAVY GROUND FIRE FROM THE ENVIRONS WITH THAT FIERY NECKLACE OF LOW TRACERS. BIG STUFF CRACKLED HIGHER UP, AND WE WERE CLIMBING SHARPLY NOW.

OUR SHIP BORE AROUND, HAVING MISSED THE EXACT SPOT BY A LITTLE. THIS TIME THE PILOT COMPLETED A BIG HORSESHOW AND THEN CUT STRAIGHT INTO LAND. LATER HE ADMITTED HIS NECK FELT PRICKLY.

"I THOUGHT SURE IT WAS A TRAP, THAT DARK SPACE BETWEEN THE GUNS, AND THAT IT WOULD CUT LOOSE ANY SECOND. BUT THAT WAS OUR SPOT AND IN WE WENT."

WE WERE LOW ENOUGH TO SEE THE TERRAIN.

"THEY'VE GONE," I HEARD JOHNSON, '-6. "WE'RE TURNING OUT."

I COULD SEE

"THEY'VE GONE," I HEARD JOHNSSON

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"THEY'VE GONE," I HEARD JOHNSON SAY. "WE'RE TURNING OUT."

I COULD SEE NO MORE OF THE GLIDER. HAVING NO MOTOR THEY DON'T REGISTER ON RADIO RANGE-FINDERS, SO WE FELT BETTER.

MOTORS WIDE, WE RACED DOWN THE PRESCRIBED ALLEY FOR HOME. EVERYONE RELAXED NOW THE JOB WAS DONE.

BUT OUR TRIP WASN'T YET OVER. NOT WITH SO MANY SHIPS CROWDING THE AIR. IT WAS STAY IN YOUR LANE, BROTHER, OR THE NAVIES WOULD SHOOT

ONCE IT SEEMED THEY HAD. CHALLENGED OFF MALTA, THE CO-PILOT FIRED A FLARE AND IT FELL SHORT ON THE WING. THERE WAS AN AWFUL CRASH OF METAL AND RED FIRE SPREAD ALL OVER THE WING.

I HAD MY 'CHUTE ON. THE COLONEL GRABBED TO RECOVER HIS. WE TRIED

30.24-5933

TO FIND THE DOOR AND JOHNSON CALLED TO US FROM THE REAR. THEN THE FIRE WENT OUT, THE PLANE REMAINED STEADY. MY HAIR FELT DAMP AGAIN, AS IT HAD OVER THE TARGET. THAT AIR FORCE EXPRESSION STEMS FROM TRUTH, YOU DO SWEAT IT OUT.

COMING TO THE MAINLAND THE MOON WAS DOWN. HAZE HUNG LOW OVER THE PLATEAU AND THE TRANSPORTS, GREEN AND RED WING LIGHTS AGAIST THE STARLIT B

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PLATEAU AND THE TRANSPORTS, GREEN AND RED WING LIGHTS AGAINST THE STARLIT BACKGROUND, MADE ANIMATED CHRISTMAS TREES ALL OVER THE SKIES. IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT. BEAUTIFUL BECAUSE THEY WERE HOME.

ONE BY ONE THEY WHIRRED DOWN, GROUND CREWS ROLLING HAPPILY THROUGH THE DARKNESS TO GRASP EACH HAND. A FEW WERE MISSING, THAT WAS EXPECTED.

HOW GOOD THE GROUND FELT. THE MAJOR KNELT AND KISSED IT.

PS127AEW

NIGHT LEAD MRS.CHIANG
BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JULY 10-(AP)-MRS.CHIANG KAI-SHEK SAID TODAY HER PLANE STRAYED ON ONE LEG OF HER JOURNEY HOME FROM AMERICA A WEEK AGO AND, BUT FOR A HUNCH OF THE PILOT, "WE WOULD TODAY HAVE BEEN THE STATE GUESTS OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT."

THE PETITE FIRST LADY OF CHINA TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THE AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTALLY PICKED UP THE RADIO BEAM OF A JAPANESE AIR FIELD IN BURMA WHILE IT WAS GROPING TOWARD A BASE IN INDIA (CORRECT) AND ALMOST LANDED ON ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

BUT THE PILOT SUDDENLY DECIDED SOMETHING WAS WRONG AND PULLED AWAY.

MRS.CHIANG SAID SEVEN HOURS OF FLYING AT 24,000 FEET HAD HER IN SUCH A STATE SHE DIDN'T CARE AT THE TIME WHERE SHE LANDED.

"I WAS SO ILL I COULDN'T MOVE," SHE SAID.

IT WAS HER FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HER RETURN TO CHUNGKING AFTER SEVEN AND A HALF MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

SHE TOUCHED UPON TOPICS RANGING FROM AID FOR CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES' HAIRPIN SHORTAGE.

"YOU HAVE NO IDEA HOW HARD IT IS TO GET SOME THINGS, FOR EXAMPLE HAIRPINS OR ELASTIC," SHE SAID.

"HOW ABOUT GIRDLES?" INQUIRED A WOMAN CORRESPONDENT.

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"I DON'T WEAR ANY," MRS.CHIANG REPLIED.

THE WIFE OF CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO WAS ATTIRED IN A BLUE POLKA DOT DRESS AND WHITE SHOES WITH WHITE BOWS.

SHE REFERRED REPEATEDLY TO EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE BY AMERICANS.

"THEY ARE ALL FOR GIVING MORE AID TO CHINA," SHE SAID. "ALL AMERICANS, EVEN THE SO-CALLED ISOLATIONISTS, ARE FOR SENDING MORE HELP TO THE PACIFIC AND AGAIN AND AGAIN THEY TOLD ME HOW ASHAMED THEY FELT THAT CHINA WAS NOT GETTING MORE AID.

"I THINK THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION AGREE THAT MORE AID SHOULD BE GIVEN CHINA--THIS IS ALREADY BEING TRANSLATED INTO ACTION."

SHE SAID SHE FOUND AMERICANS, CONSIDERING HOW FAR AWAY THEY WERE, REMARKABLY WELL INFORMED ABOUT CHINA, "THOUGH SOMETIMES THEIR IDEAS ARE MORE THEORETICAL THAN PRACTICAL."

SHE SAID A REMARKABLE NUMBER OF WOMEN WERE WORKING IN WAR PLANTS "AND THEY DO AS WELL IF NOT BETTER THAN MEN IN SOME TYPES OF WORK."

JS356PEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 11-(AP)-CUT OFF FROM ITS SUPPLY PORT, POUNDED BY BOMBERS, BLASTED BY ARTILLERY AND MENACED FROM TWO DIRECTIONS BY UNITED STATES TROOPS, JAPAN'S AIR BASE GARRISON AT MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA APPEARED TODAY TO BE FACED WITH ULTIMATE ANNIHILATION.

THE LATEST IN A CONTINUING SERIES OF BLOWS WAS THE ERECTION OF A WELL-GUNNED BARRIER ACROSS THE JUNGLE TRACK OVER WHICH JAPANESE TROOPS AT MUNDA MOVE THEIR SUPPLIES DOWN FROM BAIROKO ANCHORAGE ON THE KULA GULF. BAIROKO ITSELF HAS BEEN POUNDED BY UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AND BOMBERS AND THE JAPANESE GARRISONING IT VERY PROBABLY HAVE BEEN ISOLATED BY THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

ABOVE THE KULA GULF, IN WHICH JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS BOUND FOR BAIROKO SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE UNITED STATES N

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VY JULY 6, THE BIG SUPPLY DEPOT FOR MUNDA AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND ALSO HAS BEEN BATTERED FROM THE AIR AND ON BEYOND IT THE KAHILI AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE--BIGGEST SOURCE OF AIR SUPPORT FOR MUNDA IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS--HAS BEEN BOMBED AGAIN AND AGAIN.

SUNDAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS LISTED THESE NEW MOVES TO TIGHTEN THE NOOSE ON MUNDA:

1. THE ERECTION OF THE ROADBLOCK AND THE KILLING OF 60 JAPANESE AMONG THE FIRST TWO GROUPS TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH IT.

2. THE BOMBING BY LIBERATORS OF JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SEEN STEAMING NEAR KOLOMBANGARA TOWARD THE KULA GULF ENTRANCE, WITH 500 POUND BOMBS SCORING TWO DIRECT HITS. DARKNESS PREVENTED FURTHER OBSERVATION AND WHEREABOUTS OF THESE SHIPS HAVE SINCE BEEN UNREPORTED.

3. THE UNLOADING OF 67 MORE TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON GROUND BATTERIES, CAMP AND SUPPLY INSTALLATION AREAS IN THE PERIMETER OF MUNDA'S DEFENSES.

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4. THE EXPANSION AND SECURING OF AMERICAN POSITIONS AT ENOGAI INLET IN THE BAIROKO AREA AS PART OF THE PLAN TO KEEP THE BAIROKO AND MUNDA GARRISONS OF THE ENEMY SEPARATED.

(THE PURPOSE OF THE JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WAS NOT CLEAR BUT THEY PERHAPS WERE BOUND FOR BAIROKO AS WERE THE NINE ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SUNK IN THE JULY 6 BATTLE. FAST DESTROYERS AND LIGHT CRUISERS AFFORD THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY FOR AID TO BE SUPPLIED MUNDA BY SEA INASMUCH AS SLOWER FREIGHTERS AND TRANSPORTS WOULD BE EASY PREY FOR THE SWARMS OF AMERICAN PLANES.)

SUNDAY'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO WAS SIGNIFICANT FOR SOMETHING IT DID NOT CONTAIN--EXTENSIVE MENTION OF JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITIES. SIX OF THEIR PLANES MADE A WEAK PASS AT OUR ARTILLERY POSITIONS EAST OF MUNDA. THAT WAS ALL.

ON NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, THE GROUND SITUATION ON THE APPROACHES TO SALAMAUA APPEARED STATIC BUT MITCHELL BOMBERS CONTINUED TO BLAST AWAY AT THE ENEMY'S JUNGLE SUPPLY LINES AND GROUND POSITIONS.

QD1243PPW NM

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30.24-5935

TO THE WEST, IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS MADE A DAYLIGHT RAID ON THE AIRDROME AT BABO, SCORING NUMEROUS HITS IN THE SUPPLY DUMP AND DISPERSAL AREAS AND STARTING LARGE FIRES. TEN ENEMY FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED BUT FOUR OF THEM WERE SHOT DOWN, ANOTHER PROBABLY WAS DESTROYED AND A SIXTH WAS DAMAGED. ONE OF OUR PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN.

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FIRES WERE STARTED ON PENFOEI AIRDROME, DUTCH TIMOR, BY MEDIUM BOMBERS IN A NIGHT RAID, WHILE A NIGHT PATROL PLANE SHOT UP THREE FLOATPLANES AND A FLYING BOAT AT TABERFANE IN THE AROE ISLANDS.

SURFACE CRAFT ON HUON GULF, THE WATERWAY APPROACH TO LAE AND SALAMAUA, INTERCEPTED AND SANK FOUR LOADED SUPPLY BARGES.

THE MUNDA AIRBASE GARRISON, POUNDED BY BOMBS AND ARTILLERY AND MENACED FROM TWO DIRECTIONS BY UNITED STATES TROOPS, APPEARED TO BE FACED WITH ULTIMATE ANNIHILATION.

A WELL-GUNNED BARRIER HAS BEEN THROWN ACROSS THE JUNGLE TRACKS OVER WHICH THE ENEMY TROOPS AT MUNDA MOVED THEIR SUPPLIES DOWN FROM BAIROKO ANCHORAGE ON THE KULA GULF. BAIROKO ITSELF HAS BEEN POUNDED BY UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AND BOMBERS.

ABOVE THE KULA GULF, IN WHICH JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS BOUND FOR BAIROKO SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE UNITED STATES N

JUL 12 1943

VY JULY 6, THE BIG SUPPLY DEPOT FOR MUNDA AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND ALSO HAS BEEN BATTERED FROM THE AIR AND ON BEYOND IT THE KAHILI AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE--BIGGEST SOURCE OF AIR SUPPORT FOR MUNDA IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS--HAS BEEN BOMBED AGAIN AND AGAIN.

SUNDAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS LISTED THESE NEW MOVES TO TIGHTEN THE NOOSE ON MUNDA:

1. THE ERECTION OF THE ROADBLOCK AND THE KILLING OF 60 JAPANESE AMONG THE FIRST TWO GROUPS TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH IT.

2. THE BOMBING BY LIBERATORS OF JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SEEN STEAMING NEAR KOLOMBANGARA TOWARD THE KULA GULF ENTRANCE, WITH 500 POUND BOMBS SCORING TWO DIRECT HITS. DARKNESS PREVENTED FURTHER OBSERVATION AND WHEREABOUTS OF THESE SHIPS HAVE SINCE BEEN UNREPORTED.

3. THE UNLOADING OF 67 MORE TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON GROUND BATTERIES, CAMP AND SUPPLY INSTALLATION AREAS IN THE PERIMETER OF MUNDA'S DEFENSES.

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4. THE EXPANSION AND SECURING OF AMERICAN POSITIONS AT ENOGAI INLET IN THE BAIROKO AREA AS PART OF THE PLAN TO KEEP THE BAIROKO AND MUNDA GARRISONS OF THE ENEMY SEPARATED.

(THE PURPOSE OF THE JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WAS NOT CLEAR BUT THEY PERHAPS WERE BOUND FOR BAIROKO AS WERE THE NINE ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SUNK IN THE JULY 6 BATTLE. FAST DESTROYER AND LIGHT CRUISERS AFFORD THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY FOR AID TO BE SUPPLIED MUNDA BY SEA INASMUCH AS SLOWER FREIGHTERS AND TRANSPORTS WOULD BE EASY PREY FOR THE SWARMS OF AMERICAN PLANES.)

SUNDAY'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO WAS SIGNIFICANT FOR SOMETHING IT DID NOT CONTAIN--EXTENSIVE MENTION OF JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITIES. SIX OF THEIR PLANES MADE A WEAK PASS AT OUR ARTILLERY POSITIONS EAST OF MUNDA. THAT WAS ALL.

ON NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, THE GROUND SITUATION ON THE APPROACHES TO SALAMAUA APPEARED STATIC BUT MITCHELL BOMBERS CONTINUED TO BLAST AWAY AT THE ENEMY'S JUNGLE SUPPLY LINES AND GROUND POSITIONS.

QD1248PPW NM

JUL 12 1943

BY VERN HAUGLAND

KIRIWINA ISLAND, TROBRIAND GROUP, JULY 11-(AP)-THE STRANGEST ANIMAL ON THIS PACIFIC ISLAND OUTPOST IS A MASCOT NAMED "SPEEDY," A HONEY BEAR BROUGHT HERE BY THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCE.

SPEEDY WAS A FEW WEEKS OLD, JUST BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD IN A MAN'S HAND, WHEN SGT.LON HARRALL, CASA GRANDE, ARIZ., GOT HIM A YEAR AGO.

JUL 12 1943

BLOND, GOOD LOOKING HARRALL FED THE BABY HONEYBEAR THROUGH A NIPPLE AND LATER TAUGHT IT TO EAT REGULAR ARY FOOD.

CAPT.THOMAS COGAN, CHARLESTON, W.VA., SAID, "WE SMUGGLED SPEEDY ABOARD THE TRANSPORT SHIP TO AUSTRALIA AND IN THE LANDING BOAT TO KIRIWINA. HE'S HAD ALL THE INOCULATIONS ANY SOLDIER GETS--TYPHUS, TETANUS, ETC.--AND HE IS T

ME, GENTLE

AND PLAYFUL.

"WE LET HIM RUN LOOSE ALL THE T ME IN THE JUNGLE BUT HE NEVER RUNS AWAY. HE HAS A GREAT FONDNESS FOR ANYTHING SWEET AND AN AVERSION TO NATIVES WHO RAISE A GREAT HUBBUB WHENEVER HE APPEARS. SPEEDY NOW IS THE SIZE OF A SMALL DOG, WITH A LONG RUBBERY NOSE LIKE AN ANT EATER AND A THICK TAIL OVER TWICE THE LENGTH OF HIS BODY. HE SLEEPS ON TOP OF HARRALL'S MOSQUITO NETTING.

HG516PCW

JUL 12 1943

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY SERGEANT JOHN F.REILLY, NEW HAMPTON,IOWA, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, (DELAYED)---THEY ARE CALLING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARLOW J.BENTON, CHAPMAN LANE, COLD SPRINGS, KENTUCKY, THE DAVID HARUM OF THIS OUTPOST.

JUL 12 1943

WITHIN TWO HOURS PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BENTON, STARTING WITH A STAKE OF $10 AND A 50-CENT JACKKNIFE, TRADED HIMSELF INTO A 17-JEWEL WRIST WATCH, CONSERVATIVELY VALUED AT $45, $5 IN CASH AND A POCKET WATCH.

HERE'S HOW TO DO IT, A LA BENTON;

HE BOUGHT A WRIST WATCH FROM A SEABEE WITH THE $10, THEN, SOLD IT FOR $15 AND A $2 POCKET WATCH.

HE THEN TRADED A 50-CENT JACKKNIFE AND THE $15 FOR ANOTHER WRIST WATCH, AND SOLD THIS WRIST WATCH FOR $30.

NEXT HE BOUGHT STILL ANOTHER WRIST WATCH FOR $25 AND TRADED IT FOR THE AFORESAID WATCH WORTH $45.

WHEN ASKED WHY HIS TRADING VENTURES WERE SO SUCCESSFUL PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BENTON INNOCENTLY REPLIED, "OH, I NEVER LET THEM THINK THEY ARE CHEATING ME UNLESS I CAN MAKE A PROFIT ON THE DEAL."

THE CHUBBY AND DECEPTIVELY INNOCENT YOUTH IS NOW SEARCHING FOR A MAN WHO WANTS A BARGAIN HIM OUT OF THE POCKET WATCH AND THE $5 LEFT OVER FROM HIS PREVIOUS SERIES OF TRADES.

RR625PEW

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUVTERS, JULY 11-(AP)-FIRST LIEUT.WILLIAM F.FIEDLER,JR., OF 943 GREENWOOD AVE., AKRON,O., FORMER OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY QUARTERBACK AND ONE OF THE LEADING FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE 13TH AIRFORCE, WAS WOUNDED FATALLY IN A GREAT AIR BATTLE OVER RENDOVA A FEW HOURS AFTER UNITED STATES TROOPS LANDED THERE

JUL 12 1943

30.24-5937

JUNE 30.

5[illegible]WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN FOUR JAPANESE BOMBERS IN A BATTLE OFF GUADALCANAL JUNE 16.

HE WAS AWARDED THE NAVY AIR MEDAL IN A CEREMONY AT HENDERSON FIELD JUNE 19.

FIEDLER WAS WOUNDED THE MORNING OF JUNE 30 AND DIED THAT AFTERNOON. NO DETAILS OF HIS LAST FIGHT WERE AVAILABLE.

FJ12C2ACW

JUL 12 1943

CAIRO, JULY 11-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST ATTACKED ENEMY MARSHALLING YARDS AT CATANIA, ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF SICILY, WHILE ALLIED TROOPS WERE ASSAULTING THE ISLAND YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME UNITS FROM THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE RAIDED THE AIRDROME AT VIBO VALENTIA ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND. DURING THE PREVIOUS NIGHT HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE RAF ATTACKED TARGETS AT AVOLA NOTO AND SAN PAOLA IN SICILY, A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID.

DN715AEW

CAIRO, JULY 11-(AP)-AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON SHOWED THAT SEVERAL VITAL SICILIAN AIRDROMES HAVE BEEN MADE UNSERVICEABLE AS A RESULT OF HEAVY POUNDING FROM UNITED NATIONS AIR FORCES, IT WAS STATED HERE TODAY.

HEAVIEST BLOWS WERE DELIVERED BY LIBERATORS FROM THE NINTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE WHICH ATTACKED CATANIA IN SICILY AND THE VIBO VALENTIA AIRFIELD ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AT CATANIA 150,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED ON THE RAILWAY MARSHALLING YARDS. WIDESPREAD DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

BURSTS WERE SEEN IN THE CENTER OF THE LANDING FIELD AT VIBO VALENTIA AND HITS WERE SCORED ON HANGARS. GROUNDED AIRCRAFT WERE ALSO SET AFIRE.

THE RAIDS WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE LOSS OF AN AMERICAN PLANE.

XM905AEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, JULY 11)

- - -

THERE'S REASON

FOR AIR FORCE

DESK OFFICERS

- - -

JUL 12 1943

THEY GET JITTERS AND BOMBS, TOO;

AND WORRY MOST OVER CHILDISH

QUESTION YET UNASKED (500)

- - -

(ADVANCE)..SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IF YOU EVER HAVE WONDERED HOW A GROUNDED OFFICER IN THE AIR CORPS FEELS WHILE ALL HIS MATES ARE KITING AROUND, DROPPING BOMBS ON RABAUL AND SHOOTING JAPS OVER WEWAK, THIS IS IT.

ITS AUTHOR IS A 1941 DARTMOUTH GRADUATE AND 1942 GRADUATE OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES SCHOOL AT CHANUTE FIELD, ILL.; A NEW YORKER (HIS FAMILY LIVES AT 41 WALWORTH AVE., SCARSDALE), AND ON THE STAFF OF A TROOP CARRIER OUTFIT WHICH HAULS ESSENTIAL MEN AND MATERIEL OVER THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS.

JUL 12 1943

HIS NAME IS RICHARD KROLIK, HIS RANK SECOND LIEUTENANT. HERE GOES:

"THEY ALSO SERVE, WHO ONLY SIT AND SHUFFLE PAPERS.

"NO ARMY AT WAR IS COMPOSED SOLELY OF THE GLORY BOYS, LEAN AND HARDENED FIGHTERS WHO SOAR INTO THE CLOUDS AT THE FLICK OF A RED ALERT, AND THE AIR CORPS IN NEW GUINEA IS NO EXCEPTION. FOR EVERY AIRMAN SERVING LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY IN THIS DUSTY ISLAND, THERE IS A GROUNDED OFFICER SERVING JUST AS DILIGENTLY, JUST AS FAR AWAY FROM HIS WIFE AND FAMILY, JUST AS LIABLE TO DIRECT HITS WHICH TOJO CARRIES OVER FROM RABAUL.

"THE GROUND OFFICERS IN A FIGHTER SQUADRON DON'T FIGHT, IN A BOMBER SQUADRON DON'T BOMB, AND IN A TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON DON'T CARRY TROOPS. THEY SIT AT THEIR DESKS, SIGN THEIR NAMES, WRITE THEIR ORDERS AND MEMORANDA AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE, AND TRY TO EXPLAIN IN THEIR LETTERS HOME JUST WHAT THEIR PART IN THE WAR EFFORT IS.

JUL 12 1943

"THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S STAFF IN ANY ARMY UNIT, THE AIR CORPS NOT EXCEPTED, CONSISTS OF FOUR DIVISIONS: A-1, A2, A-3, AND A-4. OF THE FOUR ONLY A-3, OPERATIONS, INCLUDES FLYING OFFICERS. A-1 IS PERSONNEL, A-2 IS INTELLIGENCE, AND A-4 IS SUPPLY--ALL IMPORTANT JOBS, ALL WITHOUT THRILLS.

"A-1 PICKS THE MEN WHO WILL GO ON MISSIONS, A-2 NOTES THEIR EXPERIENCES, A-3 ASSIGNS PARTICULAR MEN TO PARTICULAR PLANES, AND A-4 SEES THAT THEY HAVE THE CORRECT EQUIPMENT. THE PLANES TAKE OFF, THE PILOTS AND THE NAMIGATORS AND THE BO BARDIERS AND THE GUNNERS AND THE CREW CHIEFS AND THE RADIO OPERATORS SEE THE ACTION...AND THE GROUND PERSONNEL SITS ON THE GROUND.

"AN OFFICE IS AN OFFICE, WHETHER IT BE 65 STORIES UP IN RADIO CITY AND FILLED WITH THICK RUGS AND ALLURING RECEPTIONISTS, OR IN A MOSQUITO-INFESTED TENT WITH BOXES FOR SEATS AND PACKING CASES FOR DECKS. NO ONE SEEMS TO HAVE FIGURED OUT THE RATE ON COMBAT FATIGUE FOR PAPER-SHUFFLERS IN THE COMBAT ZONE--THEY COME, AND THEY STAY.

JUL 12 1943

"GROUNDED PILOTS ARE THE BEST LOBBYISTS FOR WEAK-VOICED GROUND OFFICERS. THEY KNOW HOW NERVE-WRACKING IS THE DAILY ROUTINE OF SITTING AND SHUFFLING. MOST ANY PILOT WOULD RATHER FLY EIGHT HOURS A DAY THAN SIT AT A DESK FOR EIGHT MINUTES. DOING IT, HE OFTEN REVISES HIS CONTEMPTUOUS OPINION OF THE 'SOFT LIFE' OF A GROUND OFFICER.

"THERE IS LITTLE GLORY IN FORWARDING A LETTER, COMPILING A STATISTIC, SIGNING A REPORT--BUT THAT'S WHY GROUND OFFICERS WERE BORN. IT'S ALL RIGHT, BECAUSE THEY DON'T MIND STICKING IT OUT ON THIS LINE.

"BUT THE QUESTION THEY'RE ALL FEARING IS THE PIPING OF A CHILDISH VOICE:

JUL 12 1943

"WHAT DID YOU DO IN THE WAR, DADDY?'"

P.S.--LT.KROLIK HAS PASSED THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FOR FLYING CADET TRAINING.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 11).

HG922PCW

JUL 12 1943

30.24-5939

"NO NEWS" PAPERS
THRIVE IN ALASKA

- - -

ARMY BOYS FILL 'EM
UP WITH GAGS
AND NUDES (700)

- - -

JUL 12 1943

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND--(AP)-THRIVING ON SCARCITY, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER HAS REACHED A NEW HIGH IN THE WILD AND WOOLY POSTS OF ALASKA, WHERE IN MANY CASES THE ONLY OTHER NEWS COMES FROM SQUEAKY RADIOS OR MONTH-OLD HOME TOWN WEEKLIES.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO THE ARCTIC SHORES, FEW POSTS ARE SO SMALL OR SO ISOLATED THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE SOME SORT OF PUBLICATION, RANGING ALL THE WAY FROM THE FLASHY AND WIDELY-QUOTED KODIAK BEAR TO SUCH MODEST PUBLICATIONS AS THE "MUSH", CANDID AND MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATION OF TROOPS AT GULKANA.

OTHER SOLDIER-WRITTEN, SOLDIER-PUBLISHED PAPERS INCLUDE THE SOURDOUGH SENTINEL, THE HUSKIE HERALD, THE MIDNIGHT SUN, THE ALEUTIAN AND THE DAILY POLARIS. A FEW ARE PRINTED, MORE MIMEOGRAPHED. MOST OF THEM FEATURE WHATEVER BATHING BEAUTIES THEY CAN FIND AND SOME GIVE DISTRIBUTION TO LOCAL NUDE CARTOONING (IF THE PAPER IS ONE OF THOSE WHICH CANNOT BE SENT HOME UNDER ARMY REGULATIONS.)

SUBJECT MATTER FOR THE EDITORS VARIES FROM SERIOUS WAR DISCUSSIONS TO POST GOSSIP, BUT BY AND LARGE IT IS TREATED WITH A BREEZY PEN.

EXCEPTING ONLY COMMANDING OFFICERS, THE EDITORS AREN'T AFRAID OF ANYBODY---ESPECIALLY ADVERTISERS. WITNESS THIS MOVIE REVIEW FROM THE "MUSH":

WHOEVER NAMED THAT PICTURE SHOULD BE ARRESTED FOR FALSE ADVERTISING. THE WAY ERROL FLYNN, RONALD REAGAN, ALAN HALE AND THEIR BUDDIES WENT THROUGH GERMANY WASN'T DANGEROUS, IT WAS A PICNIC. WE ARE HAPPY TO SEE THAT NO KRAUT CAN STAND MORE THAN ONE PUNCH, EVEN IF YOU HIT THEM IN THE HELMET."

JUL 12 1943

THE WEATHER, IN PRINT AS IN CONVERSATION, TAKES UP A LOT OF TIME. SAYS THE ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM BULLETIN:

"FORT RANDALL---IT WAS WITH TEARS IN THEIR EYES AND SADNESS IN THEIR HEARTS THAT RANDALLITES SAW THEIR LAST SNOW FALL ON MAY 6, ALMOST SEVEN MONTHS TO THE DAY THAT THE LITTLE WHITE FLAKES FIRST CAME TO COLD BAY ON OCTOBER 7. FOR THE NEXT FIVE MONTHS THEY'LL HAVE MUD--FROM SIX INCHES TO THREE FEET DEEP. BUT ALL YEAR LONG--COME SNOW, COME RAIN, COME SLEET--THERE'LL BE WIND, FROM 20 (AN AVERAGE DAY) TO 92 MILES AN HOUR (LAST SUMMER'S RECORD.)"

THE SAME PUBLICATION GIVES RULES FOR BEHAVIOR IN ALASKA:

"ANCHORAGE---THIS IS INSTALLMENT TWO OF AN UNOFFICIAL MEMORANDUM DESIGNED TO COVER PROCEDURE NOT DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL WAR DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS.

"1. SOLDIERS SHOULD ALWAYS USE CORRECT COLLOQUIALISMS. YOU DON'T SAY THAT YOU ARE GOING BACK TO THE STATES.---YOU SAY YOU ARE GOING 'OUTSIDE'. IF YOU WISH, YOU CAN SAY YOU ARE GOING BACK TO THE STATES, BUT MORE THAN LIKELY NO ONE WILL BELIEVE YOU.

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"2. YOU NEVER CALL ANYBODY CRAZY. YOU GIVE THEM A WIDE-EYED LOOK, RUB THE FOREFINGER BRISKLY OVER THE LIPS, MAKING A PURRING SOUND, AND SAY, 'YOU'VE BEEN IN ALASKA TOO LONG'. AFTER THIS PERFORMANCE, THERE IS SOME QUESTION AS TO WHO HAS BEEN IN ALASKA TOO LONG."

THE PERSONAL ITEM IS NATURALLY THE BACKBONE OF THE PAPERS---NOT ALWAYS TREATED WITH GREAT RESPECT.

JUL 12 1943

SAYS ONE PAPER, "SERGEANT FRED CHANDLER OF THE SIGNAL CORPS IS SURELY EMBARRASSED AS HE WROTE HIS WIFE TELLING HER HE MISSES THOSE BIG BLUE EYES---THEY ARE BROWN."

IN THE MIDNIGHT SUN AT FAIRBANKS, NO NAME IS SACRED. UNDER A HEADING "SZEWCZYKOWSKI, GLENN MILLER CPLS." A STORY IS CARRIED TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GLENN MILLER IS IN THE COLD KNOWS DETACHMENT AND DOES NOT LEAD A BAND, THAT SZEWCZYKOWSKI'S FIRST NAME IS THOMAS, AND THAT THE POST HAS A NEW RECRUIT NAMED ARFST ARFSTEIN.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN ALSO CARRIES ITEMS WHICH COULD BE SERIOUS--UNTIL THE LAST FEW LINES. FOR EXAMPLE:

"A BARBER KIT IS BEING ISSUED TO MEN ON DUTY OVERSEAS AT STATIONS WHERE THE SERVICES OF PROFFESIONAL BARBERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE. DEVELOPED BY THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS, THE KITS GOING TO TROOPS IN THIS REGION WILL INCLUDE CLIPPERS TO PREVENT FORMATION OF ICE ON THE MEN'S WHISKERS."

THERE IS IN THE ALEUTIAN, OF DUTCH HARBOR, THE INEVITABLE STORY ABOUT A SAFETY PRECAUTIONS EXPERT, ONE SERGEANT ROBERT SIMMS. DETAILED TO INSTRUCT A GROUP OF MEN IN THE PROPER METHOD OF HANDLING A RIFLE, THE STORY SAYS, THE SERGEANT WORKED HARD, RETURNED TO HIS QUARTERS, STARTED TO CLEAN HIS OWN RIFLE, SHOT HIMSELF IN THE FOOT.

THE SAME PAPER CARRIES ONE REAL NEWS ITEM--DUTCH HARBOR'S FIRST WEDDING IN EIGHT MONTHS. THE BRIDE WAS AN ARMY NURSE, LIEUT.ANNE M.KIRSTING, OF MARTINSVILLE, MO., THE GROOM CAPT.OWEN A.DALY, NEW SMYRNA, FLA.

JUL 12 1943

MOST OF THE PAPERS HAVE NO SUCH NEWS BREAKS--BUT THEY ALL HAVE WANT ADS. EXAMPLE A---"NAKNEK--FOUND--ONE SMALL FIELD FIRST AID KIT OPENED, BOTTLE MARKED QUOTE FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY UNQUOTE MISSING."

EXAMPLE B---"WANTED: SMALL, GAS-OPERATED MOTOR OR A NEW SET OF LEGS...TO BE USED ON A BICYCLE. PFC.J.V.FLOWERS."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JULY 10, SENT JULY 7)

JJ1216AEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 9)

- - -

THE GREAT LIGHTS SAY

"YOU CAN'T GET AWAY"

TO BOMBER OVER CANAL (750)

- - -

BY VAUGHN M.BRYANT

PANAMA CANAL ZONE, -(AP)-WE HAVE JUST LANDED FROM A FLIGHT AN ENEMY FLIER WOULD GIVE ANYTHING TO MAKE -- A NIGHT "BOMBING RAID" OVER THE PANAMA CANAL, ITS LOCKS AND PACIFIC ENTRANCE.

THEORETICALLY, WE SHOULD NEVER HAVE RETURNED. IN FACT, WE SHOULD NEVER HAVE GOTTEN OVER THE CANAL AND LOCKS IN THE FIRST PLACE IN THIS BRISTLING SECTOR OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND GIANT SEARCHLIGHTS, FAR-FLUNG INTERCEPTOR PATROLS AND RADIO LISTENING POSTS.

BUT TONIGHT IT WAS ALL JUST PART OF A SEARCHLIGHT DRILL -- A ROUTINE TRACK", AS THEY CALL IT, HIGH UP IN AN INKY, MOONLESS SKY

JUL 12 1943

30.27-5941

THAT WASN'T INKY LONG. NOT WITH THE SEARCHLIGHT SHARPSHOOTERS SPOT-LIGHTING THE SHIP LIKE A PRIMA DONNA AT THE METROPOLITAN.

THE SPEED AND ACCURACY OF THESE LADS AT OUTPOST SEARCHLIGHT POSITIONS IN THE DENSE AND MATTED JUNGLE IS A TRIBUTE TO THEIR COMMAND -- THE PANAMA COAST ARTILLERY. AND THEIR FIRE IS JUST AS ACCURATE, THOUGH THAT WASN'T ON TONIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION.

JUL 12 1943

SOME TIME AGO I VISITED SOME OF THESE SEARCHLIGHT "JUNGLE MUDDERS". THE LIGHT OF SGT.MALVERN TAYLOR OF BLADENBORO, N.C., FOR INSTANCE, LIES BACK OFF THE ROAD ON A MOUNTAIN SLOPE. WITH HIM I WATCHED WHILE HIS LIGHT AND OTHERS IN THE PLATOON OF LIEUT.D.E.WENGER (PORT ALLEGHANY, PA.), WENT INTO ACTION AND MADE THE TRACKING BOMBER CONSPICUOUS.

TONIGHT, UP IN THAT SAME PLANE, I HAD A TASTE OF THE BLINDING GLARE THESE MYRIAD LIGHTS ARE READY TO THROW UP AT ANY APPROACHING ENEMY.

JUL 12 1943

ONLY ARMY AND NAVY PLANES OPERATE HERE WITHOUT BLACKING OUT THEIR WINDOWS. EVEN THEY DON'T FLY OVER THE CANAL ITSELF EXCEPT ON SPECIAL MANEUVERS. SO THIS WAS A RARE SIGHT--AND A BEAUTIFUL ONE.

THE CANAL LAY GREY, SMALL AND HAZY BELOW. TWO SHIPS WERE SLOWLY MOVING ALONG AFTER NEGOTIATING THE PEDRO MIGUEL AND MIRAFLORES LOCKS--WHICH APPEARED MIGHTY SMALL TO BE SUCH ULTRA-VITAL WAR ADJUNCTS.

AS WE CLIMBED, THE BIG DITCH INSIGNIFICANTLY STRETCHED ITSELF LAZILY INTO THE HILLS BEYOND TO WHERE A GOLDEN RED SUNSET TINGED THE SKY OVER THE CANAL'S ATLANTIC TERMINUS. IT SOUNDS CRAZY, AND ONE NEVER GETS USED TO IT. BUT THE ATLANTIC SIDE DOES LIE WEST OF THE PACIFIC ENTRANCE.

LIGHTS WERE SPRINGING UP DOWN THERE NOW--THE LIGHTS OF EARLY DARKNESS BEFORE THE ENTIRE AREA GOES INTO ITS NIGHTLY DIMOUT. PANAMA CITY LAY LIKE A TWINKLING, SPARKLING CLUSTER. I DON'T KNOW IF OUR PILOTS NOTICED. LIEUTENANTS HAROLD H.ROBERTS (TALLAHASSEE, FLA.) AND W.W.ARNOLD (ABILENE, TEXAS) WERE INTERESTED MAINLY IN THEIR MISSION.

JUL 12 1943

THEN RADIO OPERATOR SGT.JACK SPROULE (6742 SO.ABERDEEN, CHICAGO) RECEIVED OUR INSTRUCTIONS--TO HEAD OUT, CIRCLE, AND COME BACK IN OVER THE VITAL AREAS AND LET THE SEARCHLIGHTS DO THEIR JOB. SO WE STARTED THE "TRACK."

IT WAS COLD UP THERE IN THE BOMBER'S NOSE WATCHING THE BLACKNESS BENEATH AND THEN, SUDDENLY, A BRILLIANT, BLUISH-WHITE LIGHT LASHED UP THROUGH THE NIGHT AND GROPED THE AREA ABOUT US. I FORGOT THE COLD AND WATCHED FASCINATED AS ANOTHER AND ANOTHER FORMED A WEAVING, SILVERY SEARCHING NETWORK.

THEN THEY HAD US! ONE LIGHT SMACKED US ON THE NOSE AND IN A FLASH THE REST WERE OVER AND CONVERGED ON IT IN A BLINDING GLARE. I GLANCED DOWN THROUGH THE NOSE AND THAT GLARE BLACKING OUT EVERYTHING--LIKE AN ONCOMING MOTORIST'S LIGHTS ON THE HIGHWAY, ONLY MORE SO.

YET WE WERE STILL MILES FROM THE CANAL. THESE WERE JUST THE OUTER RING OF LIGHTS. THEY REACHED UP OUT OF THE BRUSH COUNTRY AND SPOTTED US WITH THEIR SOUND EQUIPMENT, AND WERE NOW PASSING US ALONG TO OTHER LIGHTS. FOR, ONCE YOU'RE IN THEM, YOU DON'T GET OUT TILL YOU'RE SHOT OUT.

JUL 12 1943

I REMEMBERED MY VISIT TO SGT.TAYLOR'S POSITION AND RECALLED HOW HE ON THE SPOTTER, TECHNICIAN FRANK TRIPODI (10 EASTERN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.) ON THE POWER PLANT, PVT.JOHN C.GALLAGHER (129 W. 78TH ST., N.Y.) ON THE LAMP AND PVT.LEO GORDON (98 THAYER ST., N.Y.) ON THE TELEPHONE HAD WAITED FOR THE OUTER RING TO FIND THE PLANE THAT NIGHT.

THEN, AS THE LIGHTS PASSED IT ALONG TAYLOR PUT HIS SPOTTER ON IT, GALLAGHER'S LAMP MOVED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY SYNCHRONISED MECHANISM, TRIPODI'S POWER PLANT SNAPPED ON AND THE POSITION SHOT UP A SILVER LADDER TO THE PLANE. THEY HAD HELD IT, FOLLOWED IT, AND THEN SNAPPED OFF AS IT MOVED OVERHEAD AND OTHER LIGHTS PICKED IT UP.

A FEW MINUTES AGO WE GOT OUR ORDERS TO GO DOWN. DURING THE DESCENT CAPT.LESTER GAYLORD (PHOENIX, ARIZ.) AND CREW CHIEF L.STEPHENS (13221 EXCHANGE, CHICAGO) SHOWED ME THE ROUTES WE HAD FOLLOWED.

THE HILLS THAT A SHORT WHILE AGO WERE SPROUTING THOSE DEADLY SEARCHLIGHTS ARE AGAIN IN A STYGIAN BLACKOUT. BUT THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF MEN LIKE TAYLOR, TRIPODI, GORDON, GALLAGHER, GERALD NAVARRO (1812 NOGALITOS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS) AND PVT.ELSWORTH BUSH (2148 15TH ST., AKRON) OUT THERE IN THAT BLACKNESS.

THEY'RE THERE AND THEY, OR OTHERS LIKE THEM, WILL ALWAYS BE THERE AS LONG AS THIS OCEAN-LINKING WATERWAY IS THREATENED. AND IF THESE BOYS HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT, THAT'S ALL AN ATTACK WOULD BE--JUST A THREAT. THE ENEMY CAN'T SNEAK BY THOSE SPOTLIGHTS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY JULY 9-SENT JULY 7)

JJ&WE1043PEW

JUL 12 1943

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JULY 10

BIMINI - THE KEY
TO BAHAMA BANK
FISHING WEALTH

RUM RUNNERS' LAIR
BECOMES ECONOMIC
ASSET IN WAR (700)

(PICTURES: SCENES IN BIMINI)

BIMINI

BY E.V.W.JONES

(ADVANCE) BIMINI, BAHAMAS, JULY 9-(AP)-BIMINI HAS THE NAME AND SETTING OF A TROPICAL PARADISE, BUT BITING INSECTS AND A WATER SUPPLY THAT INFLICTS DYSENTERY ON THE UNWARY ROB IT OF THAT IDEAL STATE OF BEING.

IT IS, NEVERTHELESS, A TINY, STRANGE WORLD JUST OUTSIDE THE THRESHOLD OF THE UNITED STATES. ONLY 45 MILES ACROSS THE GULF STREAM FROM MIAMI, FLA., THERE ARE MANY AMONG BIMINI'S 700 NEGRO POPULATION AND 20 OR SO WHITES WHO NEVER HAVE SEEN AN AUTOMOBILE, BICYCLE, HORSE OR WHEELBARROW.

FEW AMERICANS OTHER THAN DEEP SEA SPORTS FISHERMEN AND RUM RUNNERS OF PROHIBITION DAYS EVER HEARD OF BIMINI. WE WILL HEAR MORE OF IT FROM NOW ON, FOR THIS TINY ISLAND IS THE KEY THAT WILL UNLOCK THE TREASURE CHEST OF THE GREAT BAHAMA BANK TO COEAL FISHING.

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THESE OPERATI

TREASURE CHEST OF THE GREAT BAHAMA BAK

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TREASURE CHEST OF THE GREAT BAHAMA BANK TO COMMERCIAL FISHING.

THESE OPERATIONS BEGAN THIS SUMMER. THE COAST GUARD ASSIGNED TWO MEN, WARRANT OFFICER TOMMY GIFFORD AND BOATSWAIN'S MATE KENNETH FOSTER, WORLD-FAMED FISHING GUIDES, TO TEACH NATIVES HOW TO HOOK AND BOAT SEA GIANTS SUCH AS TUNA, MARLIN AND SHARKS. THE COMMERCIAL OPERATION IS CONDUCTED BY GENERAL SEAFOODS (BAHAMAS), LTD., SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL SEAFOODS OF BOSTON.

WE SAILED TO BIMINI ON A COAST GUARD VESSEL, THE SIGHT OF WHICH WOULD HAVE CREATED GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG CERTAIN FURTIVE SPEED BOAT OWNERS DURING THE DRY AND ROARING 1920'S. OUR TRIM GREY CRAFT SAILED BLANKLY AROUND THE TRICKY SANDBAR AT THE ENTRANCE TO BIMINI BAY, WHICH SEPARATES THE TWIN ISLANDS OF NORTH AND SOUTH BIMINI. DOZENS OF NEGROES DASHED TO THE PIE. TO GREET US AND "HOWDY, BOSS MAN," WAS SPOKEN A HUNDRED TIMES.

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"HOW'S FISHING?" WE INQUIRED.

"JESS FAIR, BOSSMAN. TUNA AIN'T RUNNIN' SO GOOD, BUT SHA-A-AK BITE AND THEY PLENTY SCALE FISH."

"SHA-A-AK" IS THE BIMINI PRONUNCIATION OF SHARK, AND SCALE FISH ARE THE 100-ODD VARIETIES OF SCALE-BEARING EDIBLE FISH FOUND IN THESE WATERS.

WE STEP ASHORE AND APPOINT A CAPTAIN (PRONOUNCED KOP-TAIN) TO LOOK AFTER OUR LUGGAGE. HE IN TURN APPOINTS A BEARER FOR EACH PIECE, LARGE AND SMALL, RESERVING A SMALL ONE FOR HIMSELF. OFF WE GO LIKE A SMALL MOB TO A HOTEL WHICH, ODDLY, IS CLOSED FOR THE SUMMER BUT OPEN TO VISITORS, A CARETAKER IN CHARGE.

WE PASS BETHEL'S FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, ONE OF THE MOST TORRID OF HOT SPOTS IN THE ROARING 1920'S. ITS ROOF IS GONE, LONG AGO COLLAPSED FROM LACK OF REPAIR AND CARRIED (NOT CARTED, FOR THERE ARE NO CARTS) AWAY FOR FIREWOOD.

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OUR HOTEL'S ROOF LEAKS, WE LEARN FROM A THUNDERSQUALL. WE ARE THANKFUL FOR A SQUIRT GUN ON OUR BEDSIDE TABLE FOR WITH DARKNESS FIERCE MOSQUITOES AND AGGRAVATING, ITCHY SAND FLIES ATTEMPT TO TAKE OVER. HOUSE FLIES AND OTHER CREEPING, CRAWLING OR FLYING INSECTS COME WITH DAYLIGHT.

COMMISSIONER R.E. MALONE IS THE GOVERNMENT ON BIMINI AND CAT CAY, A FEW MILES DOWN THE GREAT BAHAMA BANK. ALSO IN HIS DISTRICT, DRIVEN HARD ON A REEF, IS THE CONCRETE SHIP. BUILT DURING THE WORLD WAR, THE VESSEL WENT INTO PRIVATE HANDS AFTER THAT CONFLICT AND, RESIDENTS SAID, BECAME A LOADING SPOT FOR RUM RUNNERS DURING PROHIBITION DAYS. NOW, LIKE BETHEL'S FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, IT IS A DECADENT RELIC OF A DEAD ERA.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING ON BIMINI IS A WOODEN STRUCTURE WITH A JAIL ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND AN OUTSIDE STAIRWAY LEADING TO OFFICES ON HE SECOND FLOOR. TO THE LEFT ON THE PORCH AT THE TOP OF THE STAIRS S A DOOR MARKED "POST OFFICE." STRAIGHT AHEAD IS A DOOR MARKED OMMISSIONER'S OFFICE." BOTH DOORS OPEN INTO THE SAME ROOM, WHICH SYMBOLIC, SINCE MALONE IS POSTMASTER, JUDGE AND GENERAL FUNCTIONARY.

THERE ARE MANY HOMES ON BIMINI, THE MORE PRETENTIOUS ONES FACING KING'S HIGHWAY, A PAVED, NARROW STREET THAT NEVER HEARD THE PURR OF

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AN AUTOMOBILE ENGINE OR THE CLATTER OF A HORSE'S HOOF. ALSO FACING THE HIGHWAY ARE SEVERAL STORES, ALL UNPRETENTIOUS.

AMONG THE BUSINESS HOUSES ARE TWO BARS. IN CONTRAST TO THE DAYS WHEN SHIPLOADS OF LIQUOR FOUND THEIR WAY HERE AND THEN BY DEVIOUS MEANS INTO DRY AMERICA, THE STOCK OF THESE TWO BARS POSSIBLY WOULD FILL A WHEELBARROW, IF THERE WERE A WHEELBARROW ON BIMINI.

BUT COMMERCIAL FISHING HAS COME TO THIS LITTLE ISLAND OUTPOST NOW. IT PROMISES BIG THINGS, FOR FINALLY THE ISLAND IS GLIMPSING A SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMY.

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"BIMINI," SAID COMMISSIONER MALONE, VIEWING HIS LITTLE DOMAIN FROM HIS OFFICE PORCH, "HAS ALWAYS BEEN LUCKY."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JULY 10. MOVED JULY 6).

BN-JR140AEW

SICILIAN TRAVELOGUE

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

JUL 12 1943

FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN ROME

WASHINGTON,JULY 11-(AP)-BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SAN DOMENICO HOTEL AT TAORMINA MUST EVOKE IDYLLIC MEMORIES IN A LOT OF AMERICAN TOURIST MINDS.

A LOT OF TOURISTS HAVE STAYED THERE AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, FOR THE SAN DOMENICO WAS TO SICILY WHAT THE MIAMI BILTMORE IS TO FLORIDA, THE HOMESTEAD TO HOT SPRINGS,VA., THE DEL MONTE TO CALIFORNIA, THE PRINCESS TO BERMUDA AND THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC TO QUEBEC.

A PALATIAL LUXURY HOTEL ON A MOUNTAIN OVERLOOKING THE SEA ON ONE SIDE AND A VALLEY, WITH MT.ETNA IN THE DISTANCE, ON THE OTHER SIDE, THE SAN DOMENICO WAS THE SCENE OF STRANGE ACTIVITY IN MAY, 1940.

THE LAST LINGERING TOURISTS OBSERVED THAT THE FURNISHINGS WERE BEING TAKEN OUT OF THE ROOMS AS THEY WERE VACATED. SMART ONES SAID TO THEMSELVES, "AHA! ITALY IS GOING TO ENTER THE WAR AND THIS IS GOING TO BE A MILITARY HOSPITAL, SO LET'S GET OUT OF HERE."

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ITALY DID GO INTO THE WAR WITHIN A MONTH, BUT THE HOTEL BECAME MILITARY HEADQUARTERS FOR SICILY. ONLY WE DIDN'T KNOW IT IN ROME.

SICILY HAD BEEN A TOURIST SPOT, OF COURSE, SINCE THE GREEKS GRABBED IT ONCE A LONG TIME AGO AND SAPPHO, PYTHAGORAS, PLATO, AESCHYLUS AND HOMER WENT THERE FOR SIGHTSEEING. HOMER MADE IT A PORT OF CALL FOR ULYSSES AND A LOT OF OTHER MYTHS WERE LAID THERE, SUCH AS PLUTO'S KIDNAPING OF PERSEPHONE. THERE ARE GREEK RUINS IN THE LUSH FLOWERLAND OF TAORMINA.

NOW AMERICAN TROOPS ARE FIGHTING FOR A CHANCE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO SEE WHAT SICILY HAS TO OFFER.

THEY PROBABLY WOULD BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THERE ARE BOTH BRUNETTES AND BLONDES. FOR THE SICILIANS ARE A MIXTURE OF MANY RACES--ARABS, GREEKS, GOTHS, VANDALS, ROMANS, TEUTONS, FRENCH, SPANIARDS, LOMBARDS.

THERE'S A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF BEAUTY AMONG THE GIRLS, BUT THE BOYS WILL HAVE TO WATCH OUT, FOR THE SICILIANS ARE JEALOUS GUARDIANS OF THEIR WOMENFOLK. WITH THEIR PRIMITIVE EMOTIONS OF LOVE, BETRAYALS AND STABBINGS ARE COUPLED LIKE DRUNKS AND HANGOVERS.

THE GIRLS ARE SOMEWHAT LESS SECLUDED THAN THEY USED TO BE, HOWEVER. IN THE PORT CITIES, AFTER THE WAR BEGAN, ITALIAN SAILORS FLOCKED TO THE DIME STORES OF THE UPIM CHAIN TO DATE THE HANDSOME AND USUALLY BUXOM SALESGIRLS.

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NOR DO THE SICILIAN WOMEN WEAR THE FANCY PEASANT DRESS, WITH LONG FULL SKIRTS, HIGH NECKED BLOUSES, APRONS AND KERCHIEFS, GAUDY AS THEY WERE NEAT, OF THE OLD PICTURE POSTCARDS. THEY USED TO GO BARE-FOOTED AND MANY STILL DO IN THE VILLAGES, BUT IN THE CITIES THEY WEAR SHOES AND DRESS MUCH AS WOMEN DO ANYWHERE THESE DAYS. SLACKS ARE FORBIDDEN, HOWEVER, BY THE FASCIST AUTHORITIES.

PRIVATE JOE DOAKES WILL FIND LITTLE HARD LIKKER IN SICILY, BUT PLENTY OF SWEET WINE OF THE MARSALA-TYPE, ESPECIALLY IF HE GETS TO MARSALA ITSELF TO OCCUPY THE SEAPLANE BASE.

HIS AMERICAN CIGARETTES PROBABLY WILL BE ACCEPTED GRATEFULLY BY MAN SICILIANS, FOR ITALY WAS RUNNING SHORT OF CIGARETTES A YEAR AGO. THE SICILIANS ALSO WOULD APPRECIATE ANY FOOD THAT HE MIGHT HAVE TO SPARE.

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RR229PEW

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS
BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

SURGING FORWARD AT LONG LAST FROM THEIR HARD WON NORTH AFRICAN SPRINGBOARDS, AMERICAN, CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ARE LOCKED IN CRUCIAL BATTLE WITH THEIR FOES ON SICILY--STABBING SAVAGELY AT THE SOFT UNDERBELLY OF THE AXIS IN EUROPE.

THE ALLIED ASSAULT ACROSS THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN NARROWS CLIMAXED A WEEK ALREADY FILLED WITH CRISIS FOR THE ILL-OMENED GERMAN, ITALIAN, JAPANESE WAR FELLOWSHIP. NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, AROUND THE WORLD, THE ROARING GUNS OF FREEDOM HAVE BEEN LOOSED IN A MIGHTY AND EVER-SWELLING CHORUS.

AFLOAT, ASHORE AND IN THE AIR THE STORY OF THAT RED-LETTER WEEK OF THE WAR WHICH BEGAN WITH A DROWSY SABBATH FOURTH OF JULY FOR AMERICANS AT HOME IS THE SAME. THE AXIS IS BEING BROUGHT TO BOOK AT LAST FOR ITS CRIMES. THE "END OF THE BEGINNING" THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL NOTED LAST FALL HAS BECOME "THE BEGINNING OF THE END" IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PHRASE.

EVERYWHERE BUT IN STILL MONSOON-DRENCHED BURMA THE ANTI-AXIS LEGIONS ARE ON THE MOVE, CLOSING IN FOR THE KILL. IN RUSSIA AND IN CHINA, IN THE FAR SOUTH PACIFIC, AND FROM THE FRIGID, FOG-BOUND ALEUTIANS TO THE U-BOAT INNESTED ATLANTIC DEFEAT IS STALKING THE FOE, AND TOMORROW OR TOMORROW'S TOMORROW MAY SEE NEW ALLIED ATTACK FRONTS OPEN.

BUT EVEN THE THRILL OF ALLIED LANDINGS IN SICILY TO BEGIN THE BUSINESS OF BUILDING THAT FIRST LONG DREAMED OF SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE CAN NOT ALTER THE FACT THAT THE CRUX OF THE STRUGGLE STILL IS IN RUSSIA. AND THERE, AFTER SIX DAYS OF TRANSCENDENT BATTLE AROUND THE

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KURSK BULGE, RUSSIAN ARMIES, BLOODIED BUT UNBOWED, SEEM HOLDING, AS THEY HELD BEFORE MOSCOW TWO YEARS AGO AND AT STALINGRAD LAST YEAR, AGAINST A FRENZIED, ELVENTH HOUR NAZI MASS ATTACK BORN OF DESPERATION.

IT IS STILL TOO SOON TO APPRAISE THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE IN SICILY. ITS TACTICAL ASPECTS ARE AS YET UNREVEALED; BUT ITS STRATEGY AND ULTIMATE GOAL, ITS PLACE IN THE RAPIDLY UNFOLDING ALLIED PATTERN OF VICTORY, ARE QUITE CLEAR.

AND FIRST AMONG MAJOR OBJECTIVES AT THIS STAGE MUST STAND THE AID TO VALIANT RUSSIA THAT THE DEVELOPING SOUTHERN SECOND-FRONT OPERATION AFFORDS. ANGLO-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE CARVING THEIR WAY ASHORE IN BLOOD, SWEAT AND VALOR ON THE BIG ISLAND OFF THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT NOT ONLY ULTIMATELY TO FREE FRANCE AND OTHER NAZI CONQUERED CONTINENTAL PEOPLES, BUT TO TAKE WEIGHT NOW OFF RUSSIA. THEIR SUCCESS COULD BRING FINAL DISASTER UPON HITLER IN THE EAST BEFORE SNOW FLIES AGAIN IN RUSSIA.

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THERE ARE OTHER THINGS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE AT STAKE NOW IN SICILY. THERE ON A GREATER SCALE THAN IN TUNISIA, THE TEAM-WORK OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S COMMAND, AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH, GROUND, SEA AND AIR, IS BEING TESTED.

FROM RESULTS NOW IN THE MAKING IN SICILY WILL COMTE THE FORMULA THAT ONE DAY WILL GOVERN EVEN GREATER ALLIED ATTACKS UPON THE CONTINENT FROM THE WEST ACROSS THE NARROWER WATERS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE NORTH SEA. NOR CAN BERLIN REST EASY THAT A THIRD-FRONT ALLIED ACTION, AIMED AT THE NAZI HEART OF THE AXIS ITSELF, MAY NOT OPEN WITHIN WEEKS IF SICILY SUCCUMBS QUICKLY AND BRINGS TOTTERING ITALY TO THE BRINK OF COLLAPSE.

THIS MUCH IS CERTAIN. THE SICILIAN LANDINGS WERE COVERED BY THE WINGS OF THE MIGHTIEST AIR FORCE YET MOBILIZED. THE TIMING OF THE INVASION TENDS TO EXPLAIN A BRIEF LULL IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR POUNDING OF GERMAN AND CONTINENTAL TARGETS FROM BRITAIN. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THOSE DAYS WERE USED TO GROOM BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR FLEETS FOR STEPPED-UP ACTION FROM THE WEST TO PIN NAZI DEFENSIVE ARMADAS TO THAT FRONT AND KEEP THEM OUT OF ACTION OVER SICILY.

MAINLAND AXIS AIR BASES IN NORTHERN AND EVEN CENTRAL ITALY CAN BE REACHED BY LONG RANGE ALLIED BOMBERS FROM ENGLAND AS WELL AS FROM AFRICA. AN OVERLAPPING AIR ATTACK TO DESTROY AXIS PLANES AND FIELDS OR MINIMIZE AXIS CAPACITY FOR AIR INTERVENTION IN SICILY IS EXPECTABLE.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA, IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND IN THE FAR NORTH AND SOUTH PACIFIC TENDED TO DISTRACT ATTENTION SOMEWHAT FROM DEVELOPMENTS OF THIS ALL-IMPORTANT WAR WEEK ON ANOTHER FRONT--PERHAPS EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT. IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT IN JUNE A NEW LOW WAS RECORDED IN THE ATLANTIC FOR NAZI U-BOAT DEPREDATIONS SINCE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR. TO THAT WAS ADDED A NEW HEAVY TOLL BY AMERICAN SUBMARINES AGAINST JAPANESE COMBAT AND CARGO SHIPPING.

SEAPOWER, AIR POWER AND LAND POWER ALL FORETELL AXIS DOOM SOON OR LATE ON ALL FRONTS.

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LIMA, JULY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL PRADO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PERU WAS UNIFYING HER INTERNAL DEBT, MERGING ALL INTERNAL LO , INTO ONE PAYING SIX PER CENT A YEAR. BEING MERGED ARE SEVERAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT VARIOUS INTEREST RATES.

DESCRIBING THE MOVE OVER THE NATIONAL RADIO AS "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURES WERE UNDERTAKEN IN PERU," PRADO STRESSED THAT "DESPITE RESTRICTIONS CREATED BY THE WORLD WAR, PERU'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE BRIGHT."

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HE ADDED THAT THE COUNTRY HAD CANCELLED SEVERAL EXTERNAL LOANS AND HAD CONTRACTED NO NEW ONES. FURTHERMORE, HE SAID, CREDIT OPENED FOR PERU THREE YEARS AGO BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, AMOUNTING TO $25,000,000, HAD NOT BEEN TOUCHED.

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Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, July 11--(ap)--Rexford Guy Tugwell, governor of Puerto Rico, arrived here today enroute to Miami.

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NEW YORK, JULY 11--(AP)--- THE ROME RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THAT "GEN. EISENHOWER WILL NEED 1,000,000 MEN IF HE EXPECTS TO CONQUER SICILY WITHIN A YEAR."

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Allies Take Syracuse and 9 Other Big Towns, Montgomery Strikes Toward Catania Plain; U.S. Sinks 4 Japanese Warships in Kula Gulf

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MESSINA IS GOAL OF ALLIED SMASH ON EASTERN COAST

Montgomery Directs Veteran Eighth Army in Sicilian Attack.

TEN TOWNS CAPTURED

Invasion Force Firmly on Italian Isle Along 150-Mile Front.

6,000 PRISONERS SEIZED

Gen. Patton's American Units Move Inland from Gela, Licata.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12.—(AP) Historic Syracuse and nine other major Sicilian towns have been captured by the famed British Eighth army and the newly formed American Seventh army and tonight the British were smashing northward along the coast toward Messina, key to the island's defenses.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief, visited Sicily during the day to confer with the battle-front generals, a dispatch from an Allied force command post said.

Montgomery Directs Drive

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was directing his veterans in a lightning move designed to seal up the cream of the Axis armies on the island and bring a quick end to the three-day old campaign.

Messina is only 90 miles from Syracuse and the British already had driven many miles beyond the latter.

On Gen. Montgomery's left flank bearing the brunt of German and Italian counter-attacks were the Americans of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's newly-formed Seventh army, who were battling above Gela Bay, apparently pinning down large Axis forces and threatening their flanks should they attempt to halt the British drive.

Allied Hold 150-Mile Front

That was the picture at the end of the third day of Sicilian fighting which found the tremendous Allied amphibious forces firmly holding along a 150-mile front these towns in addition to Syracuse: Licata, 50 miles west of Syracuse; Gela, on the south coast; Pachino, Avola, Noto, Scoglitti, Ipsica, Rosolini and Pozzallo. There were unconfirmed reports that both the airport at Catania, midway between Syracuse and Messina, and Florida had fallen to Allied arms.

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Canadian troops were officially credited with the capture of Noto at 11:25 a.m. Saturday and Rosolini and Ispica earlier. The British conquered Syracuse at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

The extent of the Allied successes had increased their southeastern Sicilian beach-heads from 100 miles to 150—the distance between Licata, westernmost point on the flank held by the Americans, and Syracuse on Sicily's eastern shores.

Agrigento Under Fire

(Reuters reported that the Allies were attacking Agrigento, four miles west of Porto Empedocle, on the extreme left flank, and also roads and communications that fan out into the central Catania plain, on the Eighth army's front on the right.)

In the area of Agrigento the enemy's efforts to draw in support from the far west were stemmed by some of Gen. Patton's veteran Americans who were holding the bridgehead there and beating northward from Gela after smashing the heaviest of Axis counter-attacks.

Qualified military observers here said "more serious resistance is expected hourly on all fronts."

(The British news agency Reuters in a dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa observed that the first really great battle for Sicily might start "within the next few hours."

(It pointed out that the Germans attempting to rush east in the vicinity of Agrigento were menaced not only from the air but by the Americans at Licata, 20 miles away.

(Reuters reported that aside from the peril posed to the Axis by Gen. Patton's forces near the attempted route of German rescue from the west the Axis had been forced to give the gravest consideration to the British thrust by Gen. Montgomery through and beyond the Syracuse gateway to the north.

(It added that two Italian field divisions already had been thrust into the breach and that German troops attempting to come up were expected to be engaged momentarily.)

British Move Swiftly

Along an arc more than 100 miles, the Allied offensive was rushing on, Gen. Montgomery in particular was moving with dashing speed in his drive up the east coast upon Catania, a big Axis military base, and ultimately toward the Messina strait separating Sicily from the Italian mainland.

Available information indicated that at least 6,000 Axis prisoners were in hand by tonight—2,000 of them said by Allied headquarters to have been taken yesterday and 4,000 reported in front dispatches to have been seized Saturday.

The Americans are holding a long salient stretching from Licata on the westernmost flank along the whole curve of the Gela Bay.

American aviators flying the new A-36 fighter-bombers brought back information of Axis truck convoys hurrying along the road in the direction opposite of the main battle areas. The airmen said some of the trucks were filled with troops and others were carrying heavy artillery.

Whether this meant a retreat or a desperate effort to shift these forces from the Gela area to more northern ground where they might head off the British drive was not yet clear.

Axis Out-Generalled

In any case some of the outlines of the Allied High Command's strategy were becoming clearer and there was no further doubt that up to this point the German and Italian commanders had been out-generalled and taken completely by surprise.

However military advices from the rapidly-moving front continued to caution that enemy fighting strength may be brought to bear in tougher fashion than in the first two days of the invasion.

Only small detachments of Germans have as yet engaged Allied columns and if as much as a division were sent into battle the going could be expected to be slower than heretofore.

Sloppy delaying actions by the Italian Livorno and Napoli divisions augured further humiliation for other Italian field divisions which are believed to have been held until now in mobile reserve.

The British and Canadian armies landed and quickly seized the bridgehead on Cap Passero and began moving inland. The Americans took the Gela Bay sector.

Mountains in Between

Between the two armies is a cluster of mountains. This meant that the Axis command was forced to make a choice in the scene for a concerted counter-attack. It was impossible to strike at any central point.

It was officially disclosed that General Alfredo Guzzoni was in command of Italian military forces in Sicily.

Between 900 and 1,000 German and Italian prisoners were ferried from Sicily to Africa during the day.

All seemed in high spirits and most of them were smiling broadly when they stepped off big tank lighters. They were generally youths in their 'teens, unkempt in appearance, and dressed in seedy, badly worn uniforms. About 35 Italian officers were in the group.

The few Germans were kept apart from the Italians as a matter of routine but there was obvious ill feeling among them. When two Germans were asked by a photographer to pose with two Italians they refused. When the photographer pressed the request, they consented, then turned their backs as he snapped the picture.

Few Wounded Brought Back

A few wounded also were brought back, most of them suffering head injuries.

(A report put out by the Italian news agency said that Lieutenant General Enrico Francisci, commander of the 13th zone of blackshirt militia and liaison officer of the Italian armies in Sicily, was killed in action today. The report, recorded by Reuters, said he fought with the Italians in the Spanish civil war and also had been in Russia).

Between Gen. Montgomery on the east—whose seizure of Syracuse and thrust beyond had put him within 80 miles of Messina itself—and Gen. Patton on the west, the Canadians were beating forward at the center.

What the Italians and a sprinkling of Germans had done so far was to fight a delaying action, and additional enemy field divisions were expected to be thrown into the struggle soon.

Italians Make Poor Showing

It was agreed that the Italian coastal garrisons had made a miserable showing in the first action. They were composed of second-rate troops who were bored and rusty from long inactivity. In one case reported, such a coastal garrison appeared on the beach waving white flags almost immediately after the Allied landing and within a matter of hours the Italian prisoners thus taken were engaged in unloading Allied supplies.

Messina is the Achilles heel of the entire Axis defense of Sicily. Powerless to prevent the Allies from seizing a great bridgehead and consolidating it, the Italo-German command now was faced with the danger that the Sicilian front might fall to pieces by outflanking actions from the east coast.

Enemy efforts to speed reinforcements from the far west of the island were in part stemmed by relentless Allied air attacks.

Gen. Patton's men had met and mastered the main fury of the enemy's desperate counter-thrusts, firmly anchoring the Allied west flank on the coastal port and air field of Licata and thrusting in

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columns inland in that area.

Sicilian airfields seized in three days of Allied advances already were being used by the Allied squadrons thundering ceaselessly across Sicily.

Allied Navy Unchallenged

The Allied Mediterranean fleets, still unchallenged by the Italian navy, were discharging men and supplies upon the deep and wide bridgeheads.

"The Italian fleet," replied an observer to the inquiry as to what it was doing, "is still beating its way toward the Alps."

Word of Gen. Montgomery's swift push northward toward Catania, a push of extraordinary power, and of Gen. Patton's new successes on the left followed announcement in today's communique from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters here that 10 major ports and towns had been overrun up to that time; that seven enemy counter-attacks had been crushed and that at least 2,000 prisoners had been taken.

"It can now be stated," the communique thus summed up, "that the following major towns and ports have been captured by our forces:

"Syracuse (population of 53,000), Pachino, Pozzallo, Scoglitti, Gela, Licata, Ispica, Rosolini and Noto."

While enemy losses in dead and wounded and in materiel were not mentioned in this bulletin, there were indications that they had been considerable.

Gen. Patton's troops above Gela, for example, in a single engagement threw back lunges by an entire Italian division—the Fourth Livorno—supported by 45 tanks.

The British in seizing Syracuse threw out another Italian division—the 54th Napoli—and in overrunning that important port and communications center, one of the biggest in Sicily, were declared by one observer to have met no great hostility from the civilian population.

"They seemed more pleased to see us than they had been to see the Huns," he remarked.

Licata-Gela area some eighty miles west of Syracuse and advanced northward of Gela.

Heading units of his famous British Eight Army, which fought in epic battles from El Alamein, Egypt, across North Africa, Gen. Montgomery plunged toward Messina and the strategic strait some eighty miles northward after securing firmly the advantageous port of Syracuse, a city of 53,000 and potential springboard for invasion of the Italian mainland.

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[The Americans were holding a bridgehead twenty-five miles long and ten miles deep after taking Licata and Gela on the south coast, said a dispatch from the Allied command post by Edward Gilling, representing the combined British press. Their equipment already was being unloaded at these ports.

[Floridia, eight miles inland from Syracuse, already is in British hands, said another dispatch.]

Allied warplanes already were sweeping the skies from airfields captured in Sicily. They had left Catania, the next objective of the British march, aflame, and they had dive-bombed columns of Axis troops being brought up for counter-attacks, destroying 400 or more of the enemy's vehicles.

Reinforcements Pour In.

Allied naval forces, unhampered by the Italian fleet, continued to pour men and supplies into the bridgeheads stretching for 100 miles along Sicily's southeastern coast for the rapid push up Sicily's eastern shore, and hurled shells into the enemy's communications and defenses.

Not only was the Allied bridgehead completely secured, but all the conditions appeared favorable for a real lightning campaign for Sicily.

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Licata, eighty miles to the west on the south coast; Gela; Pachino, on Cape Passero at the extreme southeastern tip of the island; Avola and Noto, midway between Syracuse and Pachino; Pozzallo, site of an important air base on the south coast; Scoglitti; Ispica, and Rosolini were among the places listed in today's Allied headquarters communique.

American troops in the Gela area beat off counter-attacks by the Italians' Fourth Livorno Division and forty-five tanks in the heaviest of all the seven enemy counter-blows.

The Fifty-fourth Napoli Division was driven out of Syracuse by the British—a lightning blow at the end of the second day of the Allied invasion which appeared to be a serious handicap to the enemy in bringing up reinforcements to meet a rapidly swelling penetration into the interior of the island.

The civilian population "seemed more pleased to see us than they had been to see the Huns," said one observer.

Casualties Appear Light.

Casualties among the Allies continued much less than might normally be expected in such a sweeping offensive, it was said at Allied headquarters, and a number of hospital ships were still waiting in reserve.

As a result of the swiftness of Allied action, it was said at headquarters that the enemy was being compelled to regroup his forces and most of his counter-attacks up to now had been comparatively weak. Most of the Italians, especially, were reported fighting poorly, and most of the 2,000 prisoners taken were Italians.

Between the wings of the Allied forces, buttressed at Licata on the west and Syracuse on the east, were the important towns of Ragusa and Modica.

[Algiers broadcasts said sharp fighting was taking place between Allied forces and 30,000 Germans, near Ragusa, a little more than ten miles inland and almost midway between Syracuse and Licata. The broadcast was repeated by the London radio, and recorded in New York.

[In their swift thrust up the strategic eastern coast line of Sicily the Allied forces were near Catania and only about eighty miles from Messina and the Italian mainland.

[The Morocco radio broadcast a report, recorded in London by Reuters, that the Allies had captured Catania.]

Syracuse Valuable Part.

Syracuse was aan invaluable prize for the Allies, for its splendid port is the best possible kind of base from which they might mount an invasion of Europe.

The naval forces also contributed powerfully to the co-ordinated push, bombarding defended areas near Pozzallo and the railway between Syracuse and Ragusa last night, while an Allied destroyer commander accepted the surrender of Pozzallo early yesterday afternoon.

The surrender of Pozzallo recalled the destroyer Nubian's capture of Linosa Island last month when 140 shaken Italian troops surrendered as soon as the warship appeared.

Reported using French tanks, the Italians were said to be fighting poorly in most cases, but the Germans were now going into action and resistance was likely to stiffen.

The enemy obviously was trying to build up forces for a counter-attack, for pilots reported heavy troop movements on many roads leading to southeastern Sicily.

Three Axis airfields are already in the hands of the invaders, two at Gela where American assault troops blasted their way ashore early Saturday and another at Pachino, captured by Canadian and British forces.

American parachutists and British glider troops who dropped from the Sicilian skies Friday night to attack coastal defenses from the rear were reported to have contacted the Allied seaborne landing parties after successfully carrying out their missions with negligible losses.

A British war correspondent, Edward Gilling, reported from an advanced post that the invasion armada totaled some 2,000 ships—more than double the record-breaking 850 used in the invasion of North Africa last November.

Military sources emphasized the early fighting involved only Italian coastal troops and that the main body of enemy defenders, known to include many Germans, still was to be mengaged.

Associated Press photographer operating for the wartime still photographic pool, disclosed tonight.

"Boy! Our American warships were crackerjacks—they knocked out every pillbox ashore!" The grizzled unshaven cameraman exclaimed as he came back tired but happy to an African port.

White, whose home is in Washington, D. C., brought back the first pictures received at African headquarters of American troops invading Sicily.

Warships Shell Pillboxes

"The infantry landing craft started for the beach at about 2:45 a. m. and our Navy poured it on each pillbox that tried to get tough. I would see a flash from a shore gun and immediately naval shells would start whistling over my head and smash the enemy into silence.

"Enemy bombers came over in the darkness, dropping flares before they let go with bombs, but they didn't hit a thing.

"After daylight I went ashore to see the equipment unloaded from my landing ship on tanks and it was a pretty exhibition of efficiency to see loads of artillery and vehicles and supplies moving from sea to land like an assembly line in a Detroit factory.

"The skipper of my ship, Lieut. H. R. Fleck, of New York City, is a World war veteran and dean of the skippers of this kind of vessel. He made the causeway to shore with a pontoon and our tanks and other things rolled into Sicily ready for action.

"No enemy planes bothered us from dawn until about 1 p. m., when three bombers came over and did a very poor job. They missed with everything they dropped.

"Licita is built on a rolling hill to our flank and our infantry went into it in a jiffy. A battery or two in town and a railroad battery behind a hill finally decided to do a little fighting, so our warships and eight medical attendants expecting we would have to bring back considerable wounded, but as it turned out we did not bring back even one.

"The Italian soldiers that were rounded up sat rather glumly on the hillside watching the American army whiz past them to the European second front. There must have been from 300 to 350 Italians in that batch of prisoners.

"I went over on what they call the L.S.T.—landing ship, tanks—and our gunners never had to fire a round either going or coming back. Our escorting cruisers and destroyers took care of that," White said.

"We didn't see a single submarine on the entire round trip.

"It was blowing a 35 to 40-mile-an-hour wind Friday night as we approached Sicily and the L.C.I.'s—landing craft infantry — were nearly buried under the waves and a lot of soldiers aboard must have got plenty seasick.

Wind Subsides

"But at midnight the wind died down—it was almost miraculous—and offshore it was almost like a lake;

"There were a couple funny things about the trip I can't forget.

"You know what we carried besides tanks? Donkeys! Yes sir, some of those little beats we used to see the Arabs driving around in Tunisia.

"And we never had to fire a round from our own guns all the time. We did all our fighting before we ever started. The night before we left Africa our gunners knocked out an enemy bomber. It was a mighty nifty piece of shooting

"I can't say too much in praise of our Navy. They're crackerjacks and every doughboy in Licita will back me up."

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Armies raced toward Catania from captured Syracuse in a tremendous push up Sicily's east coast today after American and Allied forces had captured nine other important ports and towns, turned back seven counter-attacks by enemy tanks and captured 2,000 prisoners, mostly Italians.

Leading the western crescent of the Allied attack, Americans under Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., crushed the heaviest of the enemy armored counter-attacks in the

Four Yank Soldiers Killed In U. S. Capture of Licata

Casualties in Sicilian Landing Are Far Below Expectations.

JUL 13 1943

By DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12 — (AP) American forces landed and captured the Sicilian town of Licita with more than 300 prisoners at a cost of four dead, Herbert White, Associated Press photographer operating for the wartime still photographic pool, disclosed tonight.

"Boy! Our American warships were crackerjacks—they knocked out every pillbox ashore!" The grizzled unshaven cameraman exclaimed as he came back tired but happy to an African port.

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"Licita is built on a rolling hill to our flank and our infantry went into it in a jiffy. A battery or two in town and a railroad battery behind a hill finally decided to do a little fighting, so our warships cracked down again.

those Italians and that [illegible]

"On the beach militia [illegible] kept everybody stepping [illegible] noon when there was a report that the enemy inland might be preparing to counter-attack. But it hadn't developed by the time I left at 3 p. m.

Few Men Wounded

"All our dead were gathered on the beach—two soldiers and two sailors. And we had practically no wounded.

"Our first ship carried a doctor and eight medical attendants expecting we would have to bring back considerable wounded, but as it turned out we did not bring back even one.

"The Italian soldiers that were rounded up sat rather glumly on the hillside watching the American army whiz past them to the European second front. There must have been from 300 to 350 Italians in that batch of prisoners.

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MUSTANG PLANE USED AS BOMBER IN SICILY ATTACK

Axis Motor Convoys Blasted as Enemy Tries to Shift Troops.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12—(AP) Swooping American fighter bombers are playing havoc with Axis motorized convoys desperately

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rushing troops to strategic concentration areas in Sicily.

Filling the sky from dawn to dusk, the new Mustang A-36s, newest Allied air weapon, has piled roads high with the wreckage of Axis trucks speeding to danger points to which the Allies were driving inward from the sea. They attacked with dive-bombing and gliding tactics.

100 Trucks Destroyed

A formation led by First Lieut. Robert W. Hafer of Bedford, Pa. dropped bombs on an estimated chain of 200 enemy trucks, then machine-gunned the entire line leaving about 100 destroyed.

"There were plenty of targets," said Major D. B. Rathbun, Oakland, Calif., who lead a flight that knocked out at least 30 trucks of a big convoy, hit four tanks and a train depot.

A compilation of pilots' reports showed Sicily was crowded with enemy troops equipped to move swiftly in trucks, armored cars and trains and bolstered by tanks. But as was expected what the pilots found first were trucks and they bored through hailstorms of flak and small arms fire to get at the vehicles.

Mustang Flight Leader Capt. Justin C. Gunnison, San Raphael, Calif., told how his group demolished 30 trucks and Capt. Glenn Stoll, Shreveport, La., led his formation over a very big line of trucks, raking them with machine-gun fire after first bombing them. At least 100 were destroyed or damaged, he reported.

One unit of A-36s halted their attacks for a few moments to circle around an American pilot as he floated groundward, parachuting after flak knocked out his ship. They saw him land and sprint toward a grove of live trees.

At the same moment the men above saw enemy troops emerge from cover and attempt to capture the pilot. The planes instantly peeled off and sent the soldiers scattering under a blizzard of bullets. The grounded flier had disappeared in bushes by that time.

That American and British forces are still arriving on beachheads in large numbers was confirmed by Capt. Jonathan Routs, Abilene, Tex., Warhawk reconnaissance pilot.

"American landing craft were as busy as waterbugs landing men on the shore," he said when he returned from an early morning flight.

New U. S. Seventh Head Force

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 12—The same team of British and American commanders that smashed Axis power in Africa is directing the giant invasion of Sicily, it was disclosed officially today.

They are Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief.

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander in chief of Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Eisenhower's deputy.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, general officer commanding British forces.

Tedder Has Air Command

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, commander in chief of Allied air forces in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, naval commander of the eastern task force.

Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander American naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the northwest African air forces.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of American forces.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the Northwest African Tactical Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh P. Lloyd, commander of the Northwest African Coastal Air Force.

PATTON LEADS AMERICANS

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12—(AP) The American forces invading Sicily are composed of the new Seventh army under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., it was disclosed officially tonight.

GEN. PATTON LEADS TROOPS IN SICILY

Valletta, Malta, July 12 (A. P.). Lieut-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. is commanding United States forces in Sicily while Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is commainder in chief of the British forces, an official statement said today.

The full list of senior officers commanding the present combined operation in the Mediterranean under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower follows:

Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean—Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

Naval Commander—Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay.

Deputy Commander in Chief, Allied Forces—Gen. Sir. Harold Alexander.

Commander in Chief, British Forces—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Air Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Air Command—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Commander, United States Naval Forces—Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt.

Commanding General, American Forces—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

Commanding General, Northwest African Air Force—Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

Commanding Northwest African Tactical Air Force—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

Commanding General, Strategic Air Force—Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle.

Air Officer Commanding Northwest African Coastal Air Force—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd.

PARATROOPS FACE CAVALRY

'Chutist Unit Surprised When Italians Charge On Horses

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 12—Parachute troopers never know what to expect when they hit the ground, so they're seldom surprised—no matter what they meet.

But members of one group of the Allied "fighters from the skies" got the surprise of their lives at an unidentified objective in Sicily when they were charged by Italian cavalry.

Not Seen In This War

Cavalry—with horses instead of armored cars and tanks—hasn't been seen on the battlefield—except in Russia—since the earliest days of World War I, and it wasn't seen very often then. Machine guns outmoded this form of fighting.

This is what happened:

The parachute troopers had captured their objective but in too small a force to hold it. An orthodox counter-attack by infantry drove them out. They regrouped, and having contact with Allied infantry by that time, won the objective back.

Expected To Meet Armor

Then they settled down to await the enemy again, expecting to meet armor, submachine guns, hand grenades and the other weapons of modern warfare. Their brows wrinkled in perplexity as they heard the beat of horses' hoofs.

Suddenly, out of the gray dawn mists galloped a troop of Italian cavalrymen, replete with flashing sabers and flowing plumes.

The parachute troopers were startled, then broke up the attack.

7th and 8th Armies in Sicily

LONDON, July 12 (AP).—The American 7th Army and the British 8th Army were disclosed in correspondents' dispatches from North Africa today as making up the main forces engaged in the invasion of Sicily. Military sources at London, however, withheld comment on the composition of the invading force.

The American 7th Army, led by Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., was believed to be made up largely of troops formerly known in Tunisian fighting as the American 2d Army Corps, plus some armored elements and other infantry and air-borne divisions.

The famouse British 8th Army, commanded by General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, was believed here to have been reshuffled since its triumphs in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. Many new units apparently have been added, while several older ones may be standing by for other jobs or in reserve.

Canadian troops are known to have been put under Montgomery's command, and presumably some British 1st Army units, commanded in Tunisia by Lieutenant General Kenneth A. N. Anderson, have been added as well.

Plans for Canadian participation with the 8th Army were believed to have been one of the main objects of Montgomery's secret visit to England immediately after the windup of the Tunisian campaign. His visit to England was a well kept secret until now.

The German International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency, in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, said today that American units landed in Sicily had been identified so far as the 1st, 3rd and 45th Infantry Divisions, plus detachments of the 2d Armored and 82d Air-borne divisions.

The same broadcast said the Canadian 1st Infantry Division and 2d Tank Brigade had come ashore, along with the British 5th and 51st Infantry and 6th Armored Divisions and parachute battalions.

U. S. Seventh Army in Sicily.

London, July 12 (A. P.).—Correspondents' dispatches from North Africa today identified the main forces invading Sicily as the American Seventh Army and the British Eighth Army.

The American Seventh, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., was believed to be made up largely of the troops previously known as the United States Second Army Corps which fought in Tunisia, plus some armor, and infantry and air-borne divisions. The famous British Eighth Army, commanded by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, was believed to have been considerably reshuffled, with many new units added and several older ones standing by in reserve.

CAPTURE OF SYRACUSE SHATTERS SIEGE RECORD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12 — (AP) British armies, by their speedy capture of Syracuse shattered every siege record of that city for the past 2,700 years.

The city has been besieged scores of times by foreign armies invading Sicily—but never before did it fail so quickly. It has held off armies of many different nations for long months and acquired a reputation through ancient and medieval eras as a tough nut to crack. This was partly due to its natural topographical barriers plus powerful fortifications.

Was Once Great Power.

Syracuse, captured in the Allied invasion of Sicily, was one of the greatest Helenic cities of antiquity and was founded by the Corinthians in the latter part of the eighth century B. C. Today it owes its importance chiefly to the fact that it has one of the finest harbors on the coast of Sicily, deep enough for the largest vessels.

The modern city (estimated population 53,000) covers but a small fraction of the site occupied by ancient Syracuse after it had risen to be the proud metropolis of the Western Hellenic world, with a population of hundreds of thousands.

Its narrow, crooked streets are lighted by electricity and it carries on an active trade in wine, oil and fruits, but its chief interest lies in its great historical background situated as it was on the main trade route between Greece and Italy and the western end of the Mediterranean. It is now the capital of a province of the same name and is situated on the east coast of the island, thirty-two miles south and east of Catania, which has far outstripped it in population and importance.

Syracuse's place in ancient Greek history, however, is unique. It was the chief Hellenic town of Sicily. Its rise was rapid. It became the dominant power on the island and at one time defied successfully the powerful Carthaginians, who sought to bring Sicily under their sway. The Athenians wanted it also, but the city fought them off in one of the greatest sieges of ancient times, lasting from 415 to 413 B. C.

Some of Italian Guns On Sicily Made of Wood

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12 (AP).—A fully authenticated statement said today tha some Ialian coastal defense guns on Sicily were found to be made of wood.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK OFF SICILY

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 12 (A. P.).—An Allied hospital ship which was fully lighted and anchored three miles off the coast of Sicily was sunk Saturday night by enemy bombers but 400 wounded who were aboard were transferred successfully.

Pachino Is Allied Air Base

VALLETTA, Malta, July 12 (AP).—An emergency Allied landing ground already is in use at Pachino, inland from the southeastern tip of Sicily. One Malta-based Spitfire short of fuel landed there yesterday, waited until the plane was serviced by "R. A. F. commandos," and then took off from a near-by road.

400 AXIS MOTOR TRUCKS DESTROYED BY PLANES

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, July 12 — (AP) Four hundred Axis convoy vehicles were destroyed or damaged on Sicily and 45 enemy planes were shot down in yesterday's intense air activity covering Allied invasion forces.

Nine Allied planes are missing.

Malta-based Spitfires shot down 24 enemy planes in patrols over the landing beaches while seven others were destroyed by Americans Flying Fortresses of which a strong force bombed Catania.

Germans Claim Heavy Toll

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuter, claimed today that an Allied battleship, which it said formed part of the invasion fleet sent against Sicily, had been damaged by bombs off the Sicilian coast. The report was without Allied confirmation.

The Axis communiqués asserted that several Allied transports and landing barges had been sunk by German and Italian planes, that three cruisers and forty-two transports had been damaged and that one 10,000-ton cruiser had been sunk by an Italian submarine.

A report from Berne, Switzerland, received here by way of Stockholm, quoted the Svenska Dagbladet as saying that part of the Italian fleet had steamed out of Spezia, Italy, and that Rome expected it to engage Allied warships.

Victors Of Tunisian Battle Carry On Campaign In Sicily

Montgomery And His Eighth Army And Patton With

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Duce: 'With You in Spirit'

LONDON, July 12 (AP).—The Rome radio said today that Premier Benito Mussolini had sent this message to the defenders of Sicily: "I am with you in spirit in your magnificent fight for defense of the fatherland and, with it, of European liberty." The broadcast was heard by The Associated Press.

STIFFER FIGHT IN SICILY SEEN

Canadians Meet Little Opposition During Advance To Hilly Country

JUL 13 1943

Casualties Are Called Light As Forces Push Northwest Of Pachino

By ROSS MUNRO

(Canadian Press War Correspondent)

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With the Canadians in Southeast Sicily, July 11 (Delayed)—Slicing through Italian defenses in night and dawn landings on the long crescent beach, Canadian assault troops with a crack British formation on the right flank overran Pachino peninsula within twenty-four hours and established an invasion bridgehead.

The Canadians now have advanced into hilly country northwest and west of Pachino and major engagements are expected with probably more determined Italians than the coastal defenders who put up only a mild fight.

Canadian casualties for the first day were very light. The colonel who heads the divisional medical service said less than forty had been reported to him so far. During my trip around the battle zone I saw only three wounded soldiers, who had been hit cleaning out a pillbox just before each defense collapsed.

Defenses Fold Up

The Italian beach defenses which folded up like a concertina were merely barbed wire and some machine-gun posts which fired a few bursts and then gave up. On our beach the enemy evidently was counting on a sandbar fifteen feet offshore as a natural defense. But the Canadians surprised them completely by coming in in the heavy surf and battling ashore through water to their waist.

Coastal batteries shelled the boats but their firing was erratic. The Canucks went through the beach defenses in a matter of minutes, cleared the beach defenses and struck inland, mopping up groups of Italians en route.

700 Prisoners Captured

More than seven hundred prisoners, including fifteen officers, have been captured by the Canadians already. All day columns of prisoners poured down from the front, happy looking crowds guarded by one or two soldiers.

The Royal Navy has been giving the troops magnificent gun support and big and small warships lying close in to the shore bombard targets with thundering salvos that shake the peninsula. During the day we saw no enemy aircraft.

Bombers Attack

But last night bombers attacked troops near the beach and tried to hit ships under the glare of flares. The raid only lasted about thirty minutes and was not effective.

The troops were well dug in ashore and the bombers could not touch them except by direct hits.

The RAF has been giving us fighter protection and you hear the drone of Spitfires practically all the time during the day.

The ships have barrage balloons up and it looks like a part of London.

Thousands and thousands of troops poured in on the bridgehead after the successful assault and vehicles, guns, stores and ammunition have been rushed to the beaches.

Trained For Task

This was the stuff the men prepared for in intensive combined operations training in Britain. Immediately after the exercises a convoy carrying assault troops sailed for the Mediterranean and went right to the Sicilian beaches without being attacked by aircraft.

The day before the attack we started to head in the general direction of Sicily and everyone was keyed to a high pitch. In the morning the wind started to kick up whitecaps on the Mediterranean, which until then had been as calm as a millpond.

The wind rose steadily until by afternoon, when we could see Malta, it was of gale proportions. Our spirits sank for we thought the operation would be postponed. Our small boats could not have lived in that sea. Some waves were fifteen feet high and a heavy swell was running. But there was a bright sunshine and no message came telling us the job was off.

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The officers met in the lounge and were addressed by their colonel. Similar meetings were held aboard the other ships as the dero hour approached.

"We are on the eve of a night in history that will never be forgotten," said the colonel. "We will look back on this night, and our children will. We will look back on it as the night we started to put the skids to the enemy."

A colonel told us the attack was to go on. There was quite a strong surface swell, though, and it wasn't going to be any sinecure landing on what everyone knew to be a tough beach with a sandbar stretched across the face of it.

Down in the mess decks the Canadians were preparing for the landing. They got their kits together, daubed a little more oil on their weapons, sorted out grenades and loaded up with ammunition.

In the sergeants' mess some non-commissioned officers were playing cards and drinking soda pop—our ship was dry all the way.

The officers met in the lounge and were addressed by their colonel. Similar meetings were held aboard the other ships as the zero hour approached.

Still No Air Attack

There was still no air attack. At midnight we saw great flashes in the distance where Sicily lay. Our bombers were hitting their targets. Tracers reached into the sky. There were some coastal searchlights playing over the sea. We were too far out then to be bothered with them.

Hundreds of other ships and warships were around us. There were ships as far as you could see. About 10 P. M. the wind suddenly dropped and the whitecaps disappeared. The gale had been one of those queer storms they get in the Mediterranean during the summer.

Then the big convoy broke up. The Americans headed off for the Gela beaches. We sailed right ahead under a first-quarter moon that gilded the ocean.

Enemy Shoots Flares

I could hear our bombers droning over toward Italy. Some flares shot up from the shore. They were unnerving and lingering. I was going in with the naval commander in a naval motor launch which was to guide the assault troops to the right beaches.

At 1 A. M. we went down the side of our ship in an assault landing craft. We rocked about and moved among the ships which now were anchored a number of miles off Pachino peninsula. Finally we located our motor launch and clambered aboard. Slowly the assault landing craft gathered around us for the run in. There were scores of these craft. Many of the troops were seasick.

To the left I saw tracer bullets and could hear machine guns. Troops were landing. We crept in closer until we could see the low, dark coastline of Sicily. Some red flares shot up. The enemy was doing some kind of signaling. Tremendous explosions boomed out. I think it must have been bombing far inland. We could see gigantic flashes.

Peninsula Shelled

On our right there were more flashes, but this time from seaward. Warships were shelling positions on the peninsula. The noise was earsplitting, though the ships were miles away. Tracers started to crisscross our beaches.

Some Royal Canadian engineers from Nova Scotia and two companies of an Ontario regiment were touching down ahead of us. There were spurts of machine-gun bullets at their boats. Then I heard our Bren guns.

Canadians were in action.

Dawn was creeping up as I transferred from the motor launch to a landing craft. Just then tank landing craft bringing up the first wave of an Ontario Regiment came up and in we went. Naval craft were laying a smoke screen for us, and gunfire from destroyers, a cruiser and a monitor dinned in our ears.

Some beach defenses were still pegging away. A coastal battery halfway between the beach and Pachino was firing with six-inch guns. Shells crashed around us.

Swarm Over Beach

Canadians were swarming over the beach and our craft leaped through the surf. The landing craft hit the sandbar and stopped short. We piled over the side and plunged into four feet of water.

We waded through the breakers and ran onto the beach. Troops swarmed off their craft and went through a gap in the wire defenses which had been cut by sappers. Infantrymen were already spreading out in the sand dunes on the other side of the wire.

Canadians were firing to the right and left and an occasional burst of enemy fire was heard from several hundred yards inland. The Canadians went for them. Beach organization now was being set up.

Scooped Out Sand

I cleared off down the beach with one thought in mind—digging in for dive-bombing which I thought was certain to come. I had no spade so I scooped out sand with my hands and my tin cup.

The sun now was up. Infantrymen with fixed bayonets were prodding bushes on the dunes. The first prisoner had been taken—a soldier in a pillbox.

Canadians moved up a hill to the right of the beach and occupied it. Others scouted north and west. There was some firing from farmhouses among the vineyards. There were stone walls around most of the fields.

200 More Surprised

Canadian infantrymen were racing up the road leading to Maucini, a mile and a half from the beach. Maucini served as an Italian barracks and ammunition dump. The troops surprised nearly 200 Italian soldiers there and captured the lot of them. Then infantrymen on to a coastal battery a mile farther north.

Attacking with grenades, the Canadians stormed the gun positions and knocked the battery out, taking more prisoners. On the right flank a British formation had equal success in landing and taking out beach defenses. They occupied the tip of the peninsula and then, I believe, captured Pachino town. (The capture of Pachino was confirmed Monday, some hours after Munro wrote this dispatch.)

Bren-gun carriers were ashore now and they clattered up gentle hills to the Pachino area. Long columns of troops marched along, following up the assault infantry.

Sees Prisoners

Just behind our beach were two salt marshes. They had dried out a little but the surface was still slimy. Here mosquitoes bred and we remembered our anti-malaria precautions. Four hundred yards from the beach I went around a sharp turn in the road and saw the first prisoners. They were six short, swarthy Italians. One carried a satchel with food and wine in it.

They were evidently quite content with their lot and as we passed they grinned, said hello in Italian and gave us a Fascist salute. There were also two horse-drawn Italian army ammunition carts, filled with ammunition, and the Canadians took them over immediately to cary mortar bombs.

There were still a few snipers around and we walked along the road cautiously. At Maucini a handful of Canadians were in charge. Outside the courtyard of the white stucco building were piles of Italian steel helmets, ammunition pouches, rifles and machine guns.

Some Opposition

The area around Maucini was quiet but ahead there was firing of small arms and we heard the deep crump of mortar bombs. The advancing troops had met some opposition. One Canadian commandeered an Italian army car and got it rolling and rushed his section to the front.

It was now 8 A. M. and I was three miles into Sicily already. The Canadians were attacking the Pachino airfield a mile ahead of us by now and the sounds of furious firing reached us.

I looked across into the next field and there were three tanks. They were moving in our direction. I yelled "German tanks" — they looked like Mark IV's at that distance—and scooted for cover. Then I got out my binoculars and identified them as British.

Farmers Poor

This is inhospitable-looking countryside here on the undulating ground about Pachino. Tenant farmers are poor and live in miserable shacks, scraping a living somehow from rocky soil. Vineyards predominate and melons are getting ripe. The troops ate them by the roadside during breathers in their march.

The tanks which had given us a scare crawled up the slope where mortar bombs were bursting and fired down into the valley beyond. They then disappeared in the direction of the airfield. Bren guns were firing at a dozen points as the regiment I went in with captured the airport and an Ontario regiment pressed north.

Canadian and British troops, in their tropical kit and wearing shorts, looked like veterans by noon, all covered with white dust. A frequent comment to us as we passed them was, "Say, where is the war?" This whole advance seemed so unreal and it was nothing like that the troops had expected.

Feeling Like Kings

They had got over the first hurdle in good style. Many had been in action, and they were feeling like the kings of Sicily. The prisoners they saw going down the line did not give them a very high impression of the Italian army.

By noon the heat was hard to take. I went back to the beach, looked for brigade headquarters. I never found it. Then I watched other units come ashore.

Troops in the beach area were saying "something is queer about this"—because there was no air attack. "Perhaps Italy is going to pack up," said one British officer.

During the morning Royal Navy ships poured shells on inland targets. They stood off about half a mile from shore and cannonaded Italian concentrations. Artillery officers with the front-line infantry were giving targets by wireless.

Naval Support

Naval support all day was most impressive.

In the evening I climbed to a slit trench I had dug with an Italian shovel in the cliff east of the main beach. As the sun went down I watched the country where the Canadians were fighting. To the north and west vehicles and guns were streaming to the front, kicking up white billows of dust.

With their initial success behind them now, Canadians were prepared to go into really tough battles.

They know they hit a soft spot in the Sicilian defenses. As I got ready to return to shore to try to get to one of the batties which might be developing, an officer on our headquarters ship came over and said, "You should have seen what I saw; there's a corporal on deck reading a Western thriller." And the headquarters ship was barely half a mile off the beaches with the battleground beyond.

Soldier Reads Thriller While Waiting to Land

Ross Munro, Canadian Press correspondent whose eye-witness story of the landing of Canadian soldiers on the coast of Sicily was distributed by The Associated Press, told this one in his dispatch:

"As I got ready to return to shore to try to get to one of the

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battles which might be developing, an officer on our headquarters ship came over and said, 'You should have seen what I saw; there's a corporal on deck reading a Western thriller'."

The headquarters ship was barely half a mile from the beaches where the invasion troops had landed.

EISENHOWER VISITS SICILY

Allied Chief Chats With Soldiers, Confers With Field Commanders

John Gunther tells the following dispatch of the trip to Sicily of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied commander in chief. The first part of the dispatch was lost in transmission from North Africa.

By JOHN GUNTHER

[Representing American Press]
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

Somewhere in Sicily, July 12—Our first sight of Sicily came near Gela just before dawn after a quick, secret voyage across the Mediterranean.

When General Eisenhower stepped ashore astonished soldiers stared at him. We found an officer and Eisenhower said.

"How do you do? I am General Eisenhower."

Our first stop was the scene of great activity. Cruisers were firing on the invisible enemy behind the hills. Their guns cracked, echoes boomed across the beaches and yellow smoke slowly lifted.

Holds Breakfast Parley

Eisenhower watched the scene with close attention and then, assisted by his naval aide, Commander Harry Butcher, held a breakfast conference with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of the amphibious force of the Atlantic fleet, and other high-ranking officers.

We then steamed along the coast and made a landfall near the extreme southeastern end of Sicily. We passed various naval units, some of them American, and to all Eisenhower signaled the message: "Congratulations and good luck."

We saw black bomb bursts on the shore but could not tell what they were. For the most part the coastal villages looked peaceful and deserted.

Two aircraft were spotted far overhead and the crew took to their battle stations until the scare proved to be a false alarm. It was dawn patrol Spitfires.

Lands In Amphibious Jeep

The youthful commander of our destroyer, who was wearing a blue turtleneck sweater and white shorts, talked to Eisenhower on the bridge while the junior officers, most of them in long beards, watched.

Eisenhower was most eager to visit the Canadians and greet them and we disembarked near one of their beachheads. But the word disembarked doesn't give the right impression.

We left our destroyer in what is known as an "amphibious jeep" and had the rare experience of driving right through water and straight up on the beach.

The troops had no idea that Eisenhower was coming. Some were swimming off the beach, others were cooking, laying roads, building jetties or organizing watch posts and sentry boxes.

By Jeep To Front

The commander in chief walked through thick dust and found the beach commander, a British colonel, who said the Canadians were farther up. Eisenhower borrowed a jeep and we followed in our amphibious craft, which never had a rougher passage on water than on that Sicilian road.

Near a tomato patch I saw my first "enemy" Sicilian—a boy of 14 on a bicycle. He grinned and waved and wanted to have his picture taken. But one should not deduce from this that all Sicilians are friendly.

A boy of 14 on a bicycle, he grinned and waved and wanted to have his picture taken. But one should not deduce from this that all Sicilians are friendly.

Sentries Slain

Last night, three British soldiers on sentry duty had their throats cut.

The persistent Gen. Eisenhower found a Canadian captain, J. E. Moore of Vancouver, after a hot and dusty search. He gave Moore a message to transmit to the Canadian general ahead.

Snipers were active in this area. The general's agile jeep and our water wagon wheeled around, got separated and, roaring through the dust, found our way separately back to the beach.

Chats With Men

Gen. Eisenhower chatted with the men near the landing state and then said, pointing to our unnatural craft:

A naval officer grinned and replied:

"Are you prepared to set sail, sir?"

The general clambered aboard and we ground down to the beach and smoothly entered the water. It's a wonderful way to travel on both land and sea, and Gen. Eisenhower enjoyed being the guest of the Royal navy.

We then visited the headquarters ship of the British admiral, had drinks during two air raid alerts and finally got back to our destroyer.

General Patton and Admiral Hewitt and other officers gave Gen. Eisenhower the up-to-the-minute picture and filled him in on many picturesque details. For instance, the guns of one American cruiser broke up an Axis tank attack yesterday and destroyed several tanks single-handed, though many miles away. This must be one of the first recorded instances of a battle between a ship at sea and tanks on land.

American ships roam offshore like floating forts. Further up the coast one village was literally captured by two destroyers. I asked one officer when the Luftwaffe had been operating and he answered briefly: "Constantly."

Enemy action on this scale is more or less inevitable in the forward area where it is difficult to put our aircraft into action. The officer described the enemy technique:

"Those devils streak in from behind the hills and skim through the ravines. They fly so low they can't be spotted. Then they bomb and machine-gun the beaches before our Spitfires high up can get down."

We are encountering this technique by a steady advance on land.

Gen. Eisenhower was delighted to have personal confirmation from the men who partook that our forces "hit almost every beach on the button" in the initial phases of the operation.

In one sector four Italian lieutenant colonels walked up and surrendered and blandly explained that the reason they were "caught" was that they were making "personal first line reconnaissance."

Eisenhower Visits Sicily Front, Finds Everything Is Going Well

By Edward Gilling
Representing the Combined Allied Press
Distributed by The United Press

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY, July 12.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, landed in Sicily today from a British destroyer and drove to the front, where he visited Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., commanding American invasion forces. General Eisenhower found, on the basis of reports, that all was going well.

As General Eisenhower's destroyer had skirted the coast of Sicily an Axis battery turned its guns on the ship, but its shells fell a mile astern.

General Eisenhower watched a big Allied cruiser shelling inland targets as his destroyer neared the coast and saw the blasts of the land guns dueling with enemy batteries. On landing, he made his way up a beach crowded with half-naked men loading supplies, and sped to the front along hastily built roads through the vineyards.

At General Patton's headquarters, General Eisenhower heard of the progress of American troops, was told how the Allied forces had taken 4,000 prisoners Saturday alone and had killed almost all of an Italian coastal regiment.

It was then that he said that he was quite satisfied with the progress made by the Allied troops and that all was going well.

During a drive of the front areas, General Eisenhower talked to Canadian officers and men, asking them their experiences in their assault landings. He asked Captain J. Moore, of Vancouver, B. C., to convey a message to the Canadian commander in chief welcoming the Canadians to his Allied command.

Then, in his sea-going jeep, he returned to his destroyer.

General Eisenhower made his trip to find out at first hand, as he had so often done in Tunisia, how things were going.

As the destroyer steamed across from Africa, General Eisenhower stood on the bridge, looking up at the planes which droned over, covered by hundreds of guns in the Allied fleet until they were identified as British Spitfire fighters.

The destroyer was approaching Licata, in the American zone on the south coast, when an Allied cruiser turned its guns on the land and started firing. Puffs of dust far inland told where the shells had landed. A small party of enemy troops were holding up troops who found it difficult to get their own guns in proper position, he was told, and the Navy took on the job of remedying the situation in another combined operation.

For many miles, as the destroyer moved westward toward the southeast corner of Sicily, General Eisenhower saw the puffs of smoke and dust from the shells exploding several miles inland where Allied artillery was engaged against the enemy guns.

On the Pachino Peninsula, near Cape Passero at the southeastern tip of Sicily, General Eisenhower climbed down the side of the destroyer into an amphibious jeep which took him across the harbor to the beach.

The jeep passed crowds of soldiers who were taking a swim after long hours on the dusty beach. On the beach groups of men, stripped to the waist, were unloading ammunition and piling it on trucks. Landing craft were still putting troops ashore, and tanks were rumbling on to the beach.

General Eisenhower chatted with a group of officers, watching the scene, after which a jeep took him on to the front.

At General Patton's headquarters, aside from hearing general reports, General Eisenhower was told how at some points enemy troops were trying to make small-scale counter-attacks.

He was told also how warships broke up an enemy tank attack Saturday. The enemy tank force was spotted approaching the Allied lines. The news was flashed to the warships, which opened fire on a crossroads just as the tanks approached. The big shells from the ships' guns smashed the tank column, destroying several tanks, and the remaining tanks quickly retired.

By EDWARD GILLING.
Representing the Combined British Press
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

An Allied Command Post in the Mediterranean Area, July 11—(Delayed).—Allied planes were operating today from captured airfields in Sicily. German troops have been thrown in, in an endeavor to hold up our advance.

Last night when British troops entered Syracuse at 9 P. M. there was some fighting in the streets, and German troops tried to hold out in the barracks of the town but by dawn this morning fighting had ceased and the enemy was completely cleared from the town and port. Later in the day Allied minesweepers cleared the beach approaches of mines.

On the southern coast American troops have captured the ports of Licata and Gela and equipment already is being unloaded there. The bridgehead held by the Americans is twenty-five miles in length and ten miles deep.

Allies Fan Out.

Between them and the British Eighth Army on the right are the Canadians, who took a big part in the capture of Pachino Peninsula yesterday.

Today Allied troops were fanning out as they advanced inland and up to midday there was no sign of an enemy counterattack. Our troops are meeting only light opposition so far and the civilian population is reacting well to our landing and co-operating in every way.

One illustration of this occurred when an official of one town which our troops occupied without much trouble offered to go to a nearby town in which the enemy was resisting to advise them to surrender with the result that the town then surrendered.

Nazis Got News Late.

More than 4,000 prisoners were taken yesterday and an Italian coastal regiment was virtually wiped out. Included in the enemy tanks knocked out yesterday by the British were a number of French machines being used by the Italians.

Enemy air opposition throughout the whole of Saturday was practically negligible but today enemy aircraft is slightly more in evidence, which is another indication that the landing caught the enemy off balance.

Sicilians say that German troops on the island had the first warning of invasion at 1 A. M. Saturday, three hours after our first assault troops landed.

The first real clash with the Germans came this morning when units of the Eighth Army engaged them at Floridia, about eight miles west of Syracuse, and fierce fighting ensued.

By EDWARD GILLING.
Representing the Combined British Press
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

An Allied Command Post in the Mediterranean Area, July 10 (Delayed).—Allied sources said today that enemy forces defending Sicily may consist of twelve divisions. (The total thus would range up to perhaps 144,000 men. London sources on Saturday placed the total Axis forces on Sicily as ranging upward to 400,000 men.)

Two of these probably are German, the remaining ten being five Italian coastal divisions and five Italian infantry divisions.

FLYER TELLS OF ACTION IN NEW BOMBER

Captain In Squadron Giving Support In Sicily Describes Mustang

Says Scream Of Plane's Dive Makes Stuka Sound Like Alley Cat

The first detailed story of the crack new American Mustang (A-36) dive-bomber in action against the Axis is told in the following dispatch written for the Associated Press by Capt. Roger L. Miller, of Salem, Ore., whose squadron has been assigned to give air support to the Allied troops fighting in Sicily.

By CAPT. ROGER L. MILLER

An Advanced Air Base In North Africa, July 12 (AP)—I hope our gang has as much luck against the enemy in Sicily in the future as it has had up to now.

We are flying the best plane for dive-bombing in the world and any German or Italian in action against us will probably back us up. The scream of this plane when it comes down with dive brakes on would shake any man. It's like fifteen Boris Karloff shows rolled

into one. Compared to an A-36, a *Stuka* sounds like an alley cat.

Among Rugged Mountains

Operating in Sicily is far from easy. The country is mountainous and rugged, and where the altimeter may show a few thousand feet from the target it is usually much farther away down in a canyon or gorge. We always have one question: How about those hills?

The ships peel off to dive on the target in line dropping their bombs. Then the leader pulls out and clears a hill if he's lucky. Each succeeding plane gets lower and lower. When poor Rear End Charlie comes along he may be pretty low. One of our boys didn't make it the other day. But that doesn't mean we'll stop trying.

Our specialty is supposed to be "intruder" work. That means we range far behind the lines, if necessary smashing truck convoys, trains, bridges, lines of communication, power lines, radio stations and a hundred other things. Once we drop our bombs we become one of the best low-altitude fighters in the world.

Catch Up With Bullets

We don't dive as fast as most people think, but actually we have gone so fast that we have caught up with our own bullets ricocheted back. Not long ago we chased a Messerschmitt with a five-mile start and caught him within thirty-five miles. He looked up and must have been startled to death when he found us putting inside him. Our bullets broke him up at the top of a loop.

Normally we come over the target pretty high, say a small prayer and let her go straight down. The brakes hold down our speed and we keep sight on the target for several thousand feet. It's uncanny. You know you're really in a dive because your stomach wants to come straight up.

When we get to the bottom we just say a prayer for the Germans and Italians and push the button. Then we pull back on the stick and start looking for fighters or something to strafe. In other words, we change from the best dive-bombing plane in the world to a fighter in a few seconds.

"Your Turn Now"

When flying through heavy flak coming on the target and you have to look down on anti-aircraft guns, I always close my eyes and think, "well boys this is your turn now. Mine will come in a minute."

Most of us have our guns wide open way on down and seldom have to strafe afterward because one good dive wipes out the target. We missed only three targets recently that I know of, and not long ago we completely obliterated a locomotive. We came back afterward and there was no sign of it. You can have all the high-powered bomb sights in the world if you'll give me a good steep dive.

Before the war I was studying English literature at Williamette University, Salem. Now I'm flying one of the most proficient killers ever devised. I was thinking about the big difference only the other day. But it seems to boil down to one thing. They started it, didn't they?

ALLIED FLEET STRUCK AT BY AXIS PLANES

Repeated Air Attacks Made On Warship Off Sicily With Minor Damage

By PAUL KERN LEE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard a British Cruiser off Eastern Sicily, July 11 (Delayed)—Caught flat-footed by the Allied invasion of Sicily, the Germans bounced back, and since 4 P. M. yesterday have subjected this ship and other warships and the great assault convoy to violent and persistant air attacks.

These attacks are going on the moment that this is being written.

After sporadic hit-skip bombings, the first really determined blows were struck at 4 P. M. yesterday, when two waves of about twenty to twenty-four JU-88s plus a few stray strafers subjected us to high-level and dive bombing.

Two Bombers Shot Down

A barrage was thrown up by the convoy and the warships quickly made the whole bright afternoon sky a crazy quilt of black-and-white patches as the shells burst high and low.

Two bombers plummeted into the sea, one in a vertical dive from 10,000 feet, leaving only a small oil patch to mark its sea grave.

Apparently none of the ships was hit by bombs. Several disappeared momentarily beneath spray showering from misses, but emerged triumphantly with their guns still blazing.

Writers Notebook Entries

The first alarm was still progressing at 4.15 P. M., when messmen appeared with big cans of hot tea, which the thirsty men eagerly gulped at their action stations.

Thenceforth we scarcely had a quiet moment. These are typical of my notebook entries:

5.00 P. M.—Past forty minutes filled with reports of aircraft, though, fortunately, many were friendly.

5.44—Fired on by enemy aircraft again and again.

7.10—Attacked by eight or more dive bombers; drove them off.

7.20—Attacked again; drove them off again after some near-misses.

7.30—Engaged by enemy aircraft again.

As the sun set, the enemy tried to dart in and out of the sun to get atop us before being spotted, but alert lookouts and heavy barrage thwarted them.

Foe Drops Bombs Without Aiming

Our commanding officer, who is from Withby, Yorkshire, remarked at the height of the attack that these sundowners were not so determined as their predecessors because they dropped their bombs and skipped without apparent effort at aiming. They were mostly Focke-Wulf 190s.

From 8 to 10 we enjoyed a respite, but then we were subjected to heavy air attacks in the light of the half moon. Bombs fell asea and ashore. The enemy obviously was thrown off his aim by the fleet's tremendous barrage, which sprayed the whole starry sky with showers of red and white tracer fire. Bursts of heavier ack-ack reverberated like a dreadful thunder-storm.

Dive Bombers Back At Dawn

The all-clear came shortly before midnight and the crew managed to catch a few hours' sleep in the watches in preparation for the expected dawn attack.

These expectations were fulfilled when, at 4.45 A. M., the dive bombers started a determined hour onslaught ending only when the sun had peered fully above the horizon.

Again the fleet guns, large and small, spoke with authority and with a thrilling, theatrical effect impossible to duplicate. One German plane, racing along at a height of a couple of thousand feet, burst into yellow flame. He streaked across the sky horizontally, then looped down in a graceful curve like a crossing watchman's lantern and ended as a bonfire on the beach.

One bomb fell so close that its splinters rattled on the deck, wounding an officer. An hour and a half later when the sun was high enough to make gazing into it impossible, the enemy again attacked to drop its eggs and run. Bombers, swooping singly out of the sun, caused an alarm that lasted another thirty-five minutes, but Spitfires were quickly on the job and no more incidents occurred.

Allied Fighters On Hand

Alarms continued to sound throughout the morning and further attacks are to be expected at dusk tonight and by moonlight, but Allied fighters are proving a big help and ships' gunners have proved to the Germans that it is highly unhealthy to get within range of their curtaining fire.

The zoom of fighting and bombing planes, the screech of bombs and the boom and rattle of our guns has become so commonplace that something seems lacking when all are silent.

The principal objective was taken initially by a crew of fourteen men. When day came they fought their way through, with the aid of about seventy other men, and held the objective for fourteen hours against Italian opposition.

I was with this body of men as a spectator, and the full story which I am too exhausted to write at once, is one of the most magnificent episodes of this war.

Our force surrendered in mid-afternoon when the about thirty soldiers had been under concentrated fire from mortars and heavy machine guns for hours.

For fifteen hours we fought with almost no cover, and we left considerable numbers of enemy dead.

Within an hour of capture we all managed to escape—when a British reconnaissance unit began shooting at the guards.

Another unit of officers and nine enlisted men with whom we are linking up this morning captured the gun of a coastal battery in a fierce charge shortly after leaving their glider.

Throughout the night before the invasion I could hear little actions going on in the darkness as various units fought toward their pre-

First Glider-Borne Force Surrenders After 14 Hours

All Escape Within Hour When British Unit Opens Fire On Guards—Objective Taken By Crew Of 14

Flyer describes new Mustang dive bomber in action as support for troops in Sicily.....*Page 3*

By RODERICK MACDONALD

[Representing the British Press]

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

In Sicily With the Air-Borne Force, July 11 (Delayed)—I landed with the first glider-borne force to touch Sicilian soil.

The men of this force fought magnificently during the night before the Allied invasion by sea.

Gliders were brought hundreds of miles in a wind which almost reached gale force, and landings were made in bad visibility under heavy ack-ack fire.

Although it was not possible for the force to fight together, its various units threw the countryside into a nightlong state of alarm.

arranged rendezvous. Since then I have learned blockhouses were captured, barracks shot up, patrols machine-gunned and wiped out, and most of the area on which seaborne enemy forces were destined to land was thrown into panic by these deadly attacks.

There can be no question that the relatively slight resistance met by some of our landing forces during early stages of the invasion was attributable to the work of glider-borne troops.

Axis Admits Allied Gains In Initial Fighting in Sicily

Germans Report Seven Divisions Already Landed in Invasion Thrust.

LONDON, July 12 — (AP) Axis broadcasts admitted today that Allied forces had won a coastal strip three to six miles deep stretching "almost without gap" 30 miles along eastern Sicily from Syracuse to Cape Passero, but insisted that American troops "have been able only to gain a foothold in a few bridgeheads" on the southern coast.

German troops buttressing the Italians halted the British advance on the east coast after the penetrations inland, "while the Americans were thrown back with considerable losses to their bridgeheads at Licata and Gela," Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, military correspondent of Transocean, asserted in a Berlin broadcast.

Capt. Sertorius said seven British, American and Canadian divisions thus far had been put ashore in Sicily and "General Eisenhower undoubtedly can, if he desires, double the forces already landed."

12 Enemy Divisions

Enemy forces defending Sicily were estimated at 12 divisions, ranging up to perhaps 144,000 men, by Allied sources in Africa. Two were said to be probably German, the others five Italian coastal divisions and five Italian infantry divisions.

This compared with a London estimate on Friday that the Axis had forces ranging up to as high as 400,000 men on Sicily.

The Italian communique, meanwhile, declared Axis troops had counter-attacked, compelling an Allied retreat in one sector, and another Berlin broadcast, also recorded by the Associated Press, stated that American troops had been driven by Italian reserves at one point and forced back into the sea in a neighboring area by a German charge.

In London, military observers were pleased by the swift, low-cost completion of the first phase of the conquest of the bastion island, but again cautioned that much hard fighting probably lay ahead.

"Of course, after the way the enemy collapsed when we put on pressure in Tunisia, I can't be surprised by anything," said one source, "but so far there is nothing to indicate any collapse of the Italian or German will to fight, and if that remains we will have a real battle.

"If counter-attacks fail to develop heavily in the next day or two, we may reason that we will have a relatively easy time all the way through, but any such guess would be foolish now."

Allies Superior in Air

The great Allied superiority in the air was seen as one factor making for a possible swift victory.

Noting that all the captured towns listed in today's Allied communique were on or near the coast, another officer said that the Axis "with not more than 300,000 ground troops available to watch 500 miles of coast obviously couldn't man all the beaches heavily enough to prevent landings—and there is some reason to believe that he was fooled into putting more strength into the Marsala (west Sicily) and Messina (northeast Sicily) corners than into the southeast.

"Thus with his forces grouped mainly in the interior he had wait until he saw where the ma Allied attacks were developing b fore he could start real counte thrusts. If he threw his forces us too soon, he might have four himself committed to attack on diversionary party while the ma blow fell elsewhere."

That this might have been t Allied strategy was indicated Capt. Sertorius, who reported a tempts were made Saturday to la at Marsala, but that they appear to be diversionary attempts.

Other German broadcasts pr ised "surprises" for the Allies. Italians said the United Nati had lost "the first round."

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Gen. Patton a Striking Figure

World Knows Him as a Dashing Commander, but He Has Another Side Too.

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With the American Forces in the Mediterranean Theater (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the American forces invading Sicily, is the man who led the United States forces into French Morocco last November. He took command of the American Second Corps in Tunisia at the critical period after it had been slapped back sixty miles at Faid Pass to Kasserine Gap by Rommel's rampaging panzers. Explaining his new orders, an officer who had worked with the General long enough to know his military principles said:

"These troops have had a rough going over and naturally they are fighting mad at 'the old man' for telling them they have to dress up like parade troops, but that's just what the general wants—to make them fighting mad. He believes sloppy troops are sloppy fighters. His job is to jerk the American Army back on its feet."

He did his job. The troops groused and grumbled and hated him for a time because of his strict discipline but every day it wakened a new spirit in them. They were soon back on their toes and by March 17 they had retaken Gafsa on the long march to El Guettar, Mateur, Bizerte and complete victory.

But no troops hate him for long, because if he is rough on them he is infinitely rougher on his officers. If anything goes wrong he does not place the blame on the men; he calls the officers to task because he believes the men fail chiefly because of poor leadership.

Made Officers Wear Insignia.

When he took over in Tunisia one of the first things he did was to order his officers to wear their insignia on their helmets despite the danger that this would make them better targets for the enemy.

"That's part of your job of being an officer," said the General who tells his lieutenants and captains that they are expendable and must lead their men into battle, taking equal chances with the lowest buck private of being killed in action. He himself was seriously wounded in world war 1 and several times during the Tunisian campaign he has passed through artillery barrages and undergone Stuka bombings to get to the front line battle positions.

At 57 Gen. Patton is said to be the wealthiest career soldier in the American Army. He is perhaps the most widely publicized but the least understood General officer in uniform. He is something of a George Bernard Shaw, cocky, not above clowning sometimes in an effort to get his point across.

The public is familiar with Gen. Patton, the commanding figure with the high-pitched voice whose sulphurous expletives are unmatched in the Army, the pol-player, athlete, pistol champ who can shoot jack-rabbits from a command car, the self-designated "blood-thirsty mercenary" who has been reported as saying—although the men around him hold he never did—that he would like to settle the war with a personal tank duel between Rommel and himself.

Has Two Sides.

This picturesque personality—the "blood and guts" aspect of his nature—is the one which Patton, with his tongue in his cheek, turns toward the world. What the public is less familiar with is Patton the military scholar, poet, and philosopher. He is a deeply read man. He was published a number of military treatises, but he has written also a number of philosophical and poetical works which he wishes published, if at all, only after his death—and that he hopes will come in battle.

Because all his life he has preached the gospel that wars are won by attacking incessantly, he is sometimes pictured as a reckless devil-may-care commander. Nothing could be more incorrect. He does not waste troops in spectacular assault and when he orders an attack it is against objectives within the power of inspired men to captpre. He believes in military dash—and loves it—but he also teaches military caution.

Quick to Reward Merit.

Although he is a strict disciplinarian because the study of military history has convinced him that disciplined troops have fewer battle casualties, he is no martinet. He is quick to acknowledge and reward merit in his own officers and men and is proudest when they display exceptional qualities in exceptional situations.

Patton is a general with a strong sense of personal dignity, but he is witty and enjoys a reputation as one of the best raconteurs in the Army. At the same time he is aloof, has few close friends and was once described by an officer who served under him for a period of years as "the loneliest man I ever knew." He inspires intense loyalty rather than love among his subordinates, maintaining somewhat the same relation as that between an Old Testament father and his children. They are a little afraid of him, but they would obey him to their deaths.

Says Allies Landed 7 Divisions.

London, July 12 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio declared today that a total of seven British, American and Canadian divisions already landed in Sicily. Giving this figure in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean military commentator, asserted that "Gen. Eisenhower undoubtedly can, if he desires, double the forces already landed."

Sertorious reported that a British army of four divisions was operating on the coasts between Cape Passero and Cape Croce (Augusta). The Allies have announced that the British already have taken Syracuse, main city of this strip.

An American force of two divisions, plus one Canadian division, is operating from Licata to Cape Scaramia, the broadcast said.

The Allied objective, Sertorius said, is to encircle German and Italian forces in the southeast Sicilian mountains or force them to retreat beyond Palma and Catania.

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Allies Believed Over First Big Hurdle in Sicily

London Says Capture of Syracuse and Licata Will Speed Reinforcements

LONDON, July 12 (AP).—In capturing ten major ports and towns in Sicily, including the important harbor of Syracuse, the Allies have cleared the first big hurdle on the way to complete conquest of the island, London observers declared today.

Possession of Syracuse and of Licata, which has an anchorage capable of handling small ships, will permit the attackers to pour in reinforcements, heavy equipment, munitions and other supplies much faster than would be possible on the beaches alone. The occupation of the major towns give them a strong base for organizing and undertaking the next stage of the offensive.

Syracuse and Licata appear to be at opposite ends of the great arc of landings around the southeastern shores of Sicily, making it possible to pour in fresh strength from both ends of the front.

The taking of Rosolini showed that the forces which landed at the extreme southeast tip of the island and captured Pachino have already moved inland from ten to fifteen miles toward Ragusa.

The other six towns listed as captured are on or near the coast. Avola is about fifteen miles south of Syracuse. It has a minor port and airfield and is on a coastal rail line. Noto is an inland town a few miles from Avola and also has an airfield.

Ispica is another inland point a few miles south of Rosolini at a junction of the roads leading from Pachino and from Pozzallo, another captured coastal town about fifteen miles west of Pachino. Scoglitti is another small port a few miles east of Gela which has a good airfield and an anchorage, although no good harbor.

Licata, with a peace-time population of around 25,000, and Syracuse, with some 55,000 inhabitants, are two of the island's most important towns.

The capture of the Catania airdrome, reported by the Morocco radio, would mean the seizure of the main Axis bomber base on the the east coast. It might also herald a rapid thrust northward from Syracuse toward Messina, where the Sicilian shore reaches to within two miles of the Italian mainland. Catania is thirty miles north of Syracuse and the Catania airfield might have been captured by air-borne troops, if it has fallen.

The presence of Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., in command of the Americans, announced in Malta, suggested that the Allies are preparing to use armor on the plain of Licata, which lies between Licata and Gela, the scene of the main American landings.

The 100-mile stretch of coast, with all harbors and airfields, was secured swiftly and apparently with minimum fighting, which suggested that the main body of enemy troops is still to be encountered.

Axis radio reports have been saying that the main defense forces are held in the interior of the island pending development of the Allied attack.

Axis Bulletins Claim 'Successful' Blows On Invaders of Sicily

Say Allies Have Failed to Enlarge Size of Isle's Occupied Coastal Area

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—The Italians asserted in a communique today that Axis forces in Sicily had counterattacked successfully against Allied invasion forces and that "fighting continued fierce and uninterrupted."

The communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, also said the Allied forces "vainly tried to increase the size of the occupied coastal areas."

"Italian and German troops decisively went over to counterattacks, beat at enemy units at several points, and in one sector compelled them to retreat," the war bulletin added.

Algiers advices reported mass air raids near Gela which inflicted heavy damage on airfields and communications. The attackers were said to have met heavy antiaircraft and fighter opposition. Troop concentrations were shelled intensely.

Fighting Near Gela.

The Morocco radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, quoted pilots returning from flights over Sicily as confirming that "violent fighting now is in progress six and eight miles from Gela," in the sector invaded by American forces.

The Berlin radio declared that the fight for supremacy in the air over Sicily and the Mediterranean had not yet started, although the broadcast spoke of violent air encounters taking place over Sicily and surround waters yesterday and today.

"Anglo-American attacks against Axis airports in Sicily will not be able to paralyze German-Italian air activity," said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

The Rome announcement asserted four Allied cruisers were torpedoed, three by Italian planes and another, one of 10,000 tons, by a submarine. Of the one reported hit by the underseas craft, the communique said: "She blew up."

Other Craft Declared Hit.

Four other Allied craft were reported hit by the torpedo plane and two of them, both steamers were listed as sunk.

Italian and German air formations also were said to have sunk five steamers and several landing craft and the planes, the communique continued, "hit and set on fire more than 40 merchantmen and transports of various tonnages."

The fighting spirit of Italian and German units is very high," the communique continued. "The behavior of the population of the Island and that of the proud Sicilian soldiers, who in great numbers belong to our units, is superior to any praise."

The Rome bulletin asserted that Axis fighters had shot down 30 Allied planes and that 8 more crashed after being hit by antiaircraft fire. It admitted loss of 2[illegible] Axis planes in the last two days.

Meanwhile, a report from Bern, Switzerland, received here by way of Stockholm quoted the Svenska Bagbladet as saying part of the Italian fleet had steamed out of La Spezia, Italy, and that the people in Rome expect it to engage the Allied warships.

1,000 Allied Toll Claimed.

The Paris radio asserted in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that Axis forces had reconquered several of the bridgeheads in Sicily and that nearly 1,000 Allied soldiers had been killed or captured.

Earlier the German International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency, had asserted in a Berlin broadcast that Axis forces had driven American invasion columns in Sicily back to the coast.

Without giving a specific location for the reported engagements, the broadcast said Italians had halted Americans who advanced west of their bridgehead and that Germans met another force simultaneously to the east.

In another broadcast beamed overseas, the Berlin radio said Axis troops had "gone over to the counterattack" in Sicily this morning, but gave no further details.

The Rome radio reported in a broadcast heard by Reuters that the Allies have established artillery emplacements on Sicily and also have thrown tanks into the fighting.

Carriers Reported Aiding.

The Rome broadcast also said that Allied aicraft carriers were continuing to support the landing operations.

(There has been no mention from Allied sources that aicraft carriers were involved in the operations.)

An RAF observer, commenting on the capture of three enemy airfields in Sicily by Allied invasion forces, said one of two taken near Gela can accommodate a large number of bombers.

This field, he said, is large and well-equipped. At present, however, it lies too close to the front line for any effective use by heavier aircraft.

The other fields, at Salso in the Gela district and a Pachino, are small and suitable only for fighters, this source said.

Other observers said heavy counterattacks by Axis forces could be expected in the next day or two in the Licata-Gela and Syracuse-Avola areas.

At the same time the German-controlled Paris radio declared that Axis leaders were optimistic of the outcome, but acknowledged the difficulty of the operations facing them.

No Liberators Lost

CAIRO, Egypt, July 12 (AP)—American Liberators blasted southern Italian airdromes in daylight yesterday in support of the Allied storming of Sicily's defenses.

A communiqué announced today that their explosives had created "great damage" on the airfield at Reggio Calabria, a base for the aerial defense of the vital Sicilian ferry terminal. Striking from bases in the Middle East, the Liberators also attacked the airdrome at nearby Vibo Valentia, seriously damaging administration buildings, hangars and parked aircraft.

Although strong formations of enemy fighters attempted to intercept the attackers, all the American planes returned safely. Two enemy planes were destroyed and two others were damaged.

The communiqué said that many hits had been scored on hangars, barracks and motor transport at Reggio Calabria. "Disperal areas were well covered with bursts and a large number of planes were seen burning," the communiqué added.

At Vibo Valentia, airdrome

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hangars and administration buildings were left blazing and a three-engined aircraft was destroyed. A Messerschmitt was shot out of the skies over this base, the bulletin added.

Light British bombers [redacted] a formation of Messerschmitt fighters southwest of Crete and shot one down in flames, the communiqué said. All the Allied planes returned safely.

Axis Fire on Sicily Was Heavy, But Glider-Tower Got Through

By IVAN H. PETERMAN,

Philadelphia Inquirer Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

ADVANCE AIR BASE, TUNISIA, July 10 (Delayed).—It was one hour before "D-Day," but already the advanced elements of Allied invasion, the long expected assault on the European fortress, dropped through the night to the well-lit shores of Sicily. Blazing with ack-ack and bombs, the coast sparkled from the southern tip of Cape Passero northward and along the other shore toward Point Bianco.

Air-borne blitzkrieg, proved on neighboring Crete but now perfected by the Americans and British, had come home to roost on the Axis doorstep.

Riding in an American transport plane, towing a glider filled with English Tommies, I accompanied the first flight—and had a grandstand seat amid the flak from which to see the opening attack.

On all sides were fires started by explosions, our medium and heavy bombers running a screen of inland interference. The fires spread as we watched, as fires will when there's nobody around to put them out. Flashes on the ground sometimes indicated ground fire as the first air-borne unit struck; then a gun would stop firing or another beacon would go dark.

Enemy Illumined Scene.

Strangest in blinking panorama were the regularly-spaced "street lights" the defenders put up, suspended star-like for as much as 15 minutes, reflecting from the water on the beaches. They extended for miles as searchlights probed between them, like a policeman's torch seeking intruders. It was like an offshore view of an American seaside city, before the dimout.

Crouched at a window in the squadron leader's ship, I watched the planes and their "trailers" climb to desired altitude ,and saw the gliders cast off. Behind us, flat to the Mediterranean as they crossed from the African mainland —a perfect formation which flew out of a red setting sun and streaked home into a hazy moon—scores of the United States troop carrier command's big transports brought American paratroopers to the opposite coast. We would be passing them on the return flight.

Most of the planes were American with American crews, but there were a few RAF aircraft mixed in. Paratroopers rode in the transports, weapons strapped to their sides and "chuting" with them. The British rode the gliders with English pilots, eager, laughing Tommies who could not wait to land on Mussolini's acres. They were the spearhead, and the American troop carrier pilots, long bored with the humdrum hauling jobs of warfare, were towing that spearhead in. This was the big parade.

The German invasion of Crete was nothing like it. The Nazis poured troops indiscriminately upon that island without regard to losses. This was timed to the minute, perfectly planned, brilliantly executed. Of all the ships engaged in the pooled transport and striking force, only a very small percentage were missing that first night. Some of them may yet report.

Italian Fire Wild.

Drifting noiselessly to earth, the glider boys rallied and went to work. Their's was the job of seizing a beachhead, striking the enemy from flank and rear, cutting communications and causing general consternation. I could sense it there in the plane as the first ones landed, the sudden darkening of lights, and cessation of antiaircraft fire in certain spots.

It was weird and exciting. To the right just 3 miles away the skies were red with ack-ack. As always, the Italians were firing furiously into the air, hoping to hit somebody.

It was exactly 11:22 p.m., North African time, when I heard Maj. Leonard Barrow speak into the interplane phone: "Calling glider, calling . . . Are you ready? I repeat, are you ready? We are casting off . . ." Then, before releasing the 300-foot towline, the major, who could fly a barndoor if it had an engine, added: "And lots of luck, fellows."

I jumped on the navigator's table and looked through the blister atop the Helen B. For a moment the glider seemed to follow, then its wings dipped and it slipped toward Sicily—its cargo of Britons braced and ready. Americans were coming the same way a few miles off.

"Flak" Missed Gliders.

Right and left it looked as if we were on top of Dante's inferno. The port was throwing up heavy, light and medium flak trying to clip the darting ships. Coast defenses chimed in as far as the eye could see. I watched flak coming at us: My face was wet with sweat.

Maj. Barrow pushed it to the fire wall, to use the pilot's term. We were doing 187 miles an hour and diving out to sea when a big shell exploded beyond the tail. I saw a stream of tracer diverting like a garden hose toward our trailer companions.

"Missed 'em, too," the sergeant breathed, dropping his earphones on the floor. Then the Helen B. banked into the darkness as Maj. Barrow poured on the coal, and one night's ride I'll never forget had passed the crisis.

Our ship had led off the field. Maj. Barrow, a native of New Iberia, La., is not only a splendid pilot but a soldier. Wearying of staff work in England when he wanted to pilot a combat plane, he asked for a transfer, and flew a P-34 pursuit from Great Britain to Africa after a single day's instruction. He was a B-17 bomber pilot but has flown nearly all types, and is now a contented transport man getting in his share of action.

Colonel Was Passenger.

Beside me, Maj. Barrow had as a passenger-observer Col. Glynne M. Jones, his former instructor in aviation, from Lafayette, La., and New Orleans, now troop carrier's operations chief who helped the commanding general make this first big assignment such a success. He kidded his old teacher as we got in, recalling their early days in the Evangeline country.

"Colonel, I should charge you the same $1.50 for this ride that you always taxed for that 10-minute hop back home," he said.

Then Lts. Bill Pearson of Albany, Ga., and Bob Galloway of Lawton, Okla., climbed in and the radioman, Frank Keel, locked the door. I stared at the spread of life rafts, the Mae West jackets and parachutes, and thought hard on the general's last-minute fight talk.

"I want to congratulate you on being leaders in the greatest show yet begun against the Axis by American forces," he said. "Not a thing we can do has been overlooked. Go out there now—it's a cinch."

First Combat Trip.

This was the first combat trip the ship had ever taken. The same was true for the crew. Lt. Pearson told me when he came aft, relinquishing his co-pilot's seat to the colonel.

"They say there are easier ways to earn a living," he murmured, "only we haven't any say in this. But I'm glad for the chance to go. It's sort of historic, isn't it " He smiled faintly as we circled the field, waiting for the others to get up. Then he added, "But I'll settle right now for tomorrow morning."

Strung over the sea with the sunset behind, the flight made a remarkable picture. There was something of the witch-and-broomstick about those gliders' silhouettes. A hex for Benito, perhaps. We would be over the target in a few minutes. Malta was far behind.

Then came the port city. There was heavy ground fire from the environs with that fiery necklace of low tracers. Big stuff cracked higher up and we were climbing sharply now.

Our ship bore around, having missed the exact spot by a little. This time the pilot completed a big horseshoe and then cut straight into land. Later he admitted his neck felt prickly.

Choose Right Spot.

"I thought sure it was a trap, that dark space between the guns and that it would cut loose any second. But that was our spot and in we went."

Motors wide, we raced down the prescribed alley for home. Every one relaxed now the job was done.

But our trip wasn't yet over. Not with so many ships crowding the air. It was stay in your lane, brother, or the navies would shoot.

Once it seemed they had. Challenged off Malta, the copilot fired a flare and it fell short on the wing. There was an awful crash of metal and red fire spread all over the wing.

I had my 'chute on. The colonel grabbed to recover his. We tried to find the door. Then the fire went out, the plane remained steady. My hair felt damp again, as it had over the target. That air force expression stems from truth. You do sweat it out.

Coming to the mainland the moon was down. Haze hung low over the plateau and the transports, green and red wing lights against the starlit background, made animated Christmas trees all over the skies.

It was a beautiful sight. Beautiful because they were home.

One by one they whirred down, ground crews rolling happily through the darkness to grasp each hand. A few were missing, that was expected.

How good the ground felt. The major knelt and kissed it.

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BRITISH BOMBERS TRAVEL TO ITALY IN NIGHT ATTACK

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R.A.F. Carries Heavy Assault to Northern Part of Uneasy Nation.

SWISS FIRE ON PLANES

[redacted]le Service from [redacted] North Afri[redacted] Be in [redacted]

[redacted]ON, Tuesda[redacted]

(AP) A great force of heavy bombers was heard roaring across the channel early today in an hour-long parade and alerts in southern Switzerland a few hours later suggested the possibility that northern Italy was being bombed again.

Starting last night and continuing by moonlight until after midnight, Britain-based heavyweight bombers headed toward the continent in a steady stream which coastal residents, to whom the noise of hordes of planes has become familiar, said sounded like the heaviest force to go over in some time.

The last raid on Italy by British-based bombers was on May 18, when the naval base at Spezia was attacked. Now, with North Africa in Allied hands, it is possible for bombers from England to batter Italy and land in North Africa.

Such a shuttle service was tried successfully June 20 when Friedrichshaven in Germany was pounded.

The Vichy radio in a broadcast heard by the London Daily Herald said British and American planes flew over Bulgaria last night and ack-ack guns were in action.

Swiss dispatches said an alert also had sounded in Lugano in southern Switzerland during the early morning.

The Berlin radio, quoting a Geneva dispatch, said the air raid alarm was sounded "in large parts of western Switzerland" at about 1 a. m. today and that the droning of engines could be distinctly heard at various points. The Nazi broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Swiss anti-aircraft guns went into action but apparently failed to hit any of the planes, "which were flying at a great altitude."

London Has Raid Alert

London had a brief alert after midnight. It was the first this city had undergone since June 27.

In their first such attack since June 24, German raiders appeared over Britain after dark last night and dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs on an east coast town. Although visits over Britain by the German air force have been infrequent and feeble of late, their last daylight raid—on July 9—resulted in heavy casualties when a bomb blasted a movie house.

In their unceasing pounding of Axis western European defenses, British aircraft yesterday blasted transport and industrial targets in northern France and an enemy minesweeper off the Dutch coast.

The Air ministry said last night that a number of locomotives and barges and the minesweepers were damaged in the raids and that a Royal Canadian Air force Mustang destroyed one enemy bomber.

Spitfires, Mustangs and Bostons took part in the action. Two of them were reported missing.

On Sunday British bombers and fighters smashed against German communications and war industries in France and Belgium, Boston bombers of the RAF attacking several powerhouses near Bethune, France, and scoring a number of direct hits. Simultaneously, Typhoons, Mustangs and Spitfires of the Fighter Command attacked railway lines in Belgium and Northern France, shooting up locomotives, tugboats, barges and lockgates. Two fighters were lost in the attacks.

United States Eighth Air Force headquarters announced that aerial reconnaissance photographs showed that American Flying Fortresses had scored a number of direct hits on administration buildings, hangars and barracks in assaults on German airdromes at Caen and Abbeville on Saturday. Three Fortresses were lost in the raids, which were carried out in such poor weather that some of the attackers, obeying orders about indiscriminate bombing, returned with full loads.

RAF Keeps Up Rain Of Bombs on Europe

U. S. Raids on France Revealed as Effective

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—British bombers and fighters blasted at German communications and war industries in France and Belgium yesterday to maintain a steady pressure on the western defenses of Adolf Hitler's European citadel.

Boston bombers of the RAF, the Air Ministry said, attacked several powerhouses near Bethune, France, scoring several direct hits.

At the same time, Typhoons, Mustangs and Spitfires of the Figrter Command attacked railway lines in both Belgium and Northern France, shooting up locomotives, tugs, barges and lock gates. Two fighters were lost in these attacks.

Headquarters of the United States 8th Air Force, meanwhile, announced that aerial reconnaissance photographs showed that Flying Fortresses had scored numerous direct hits on administration buildings, hangars and barracks in attacks on German airdromes at Caen and Abbeville Saturday.

Three Fortresses were lost in the raids, which were carried out in such bad weather that some of the planes, following orders against indiscriminate bombing, returned with their bombs still aboard.

There was no indication of large-scale activity over the continent last night and no enemy bombers were reported over Britain.

DAMAGED NAZI RAILS BAR FAST AID TO ITALY

Allied Bombings Pay Dividends —Troop Transfers Doubted

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—The inadequacy of Axis railroads, battered and disorganized from systematic poundings by Allied air fleets, was seen today by observers as an obstacle to German efforts to rush troops into Italy to prop up the weakest corner of the European fortress.

British military observers estimated that it would take at least five days to move four divisions—60,000 men—into Italy and some doubted that Germany would risk taking them from the Balkans with the ever-present threat of a new Allied blow.

The only other place reinforcements were available was in Germany itself, and there are only two main railways from Germany to the toe and heel of Italy. All key points on those lines are within range of Allied bombers.

Single track lines and differences of gauge on the secondary lines were considered an added factor of trouble for the Axis.

One railway feeds most of the Balkan invasion front—Budapest, Belgrade and Salonika.

A large number of Italian troops are believed concentrated in the Balkans, with estimates ranging from eight to thirty divisions. Withdrawal of any across the Adriatic to Italy would be complicated, however, by active sabotage of guerrilla forces that have made railroaads their favorite target.

Stimson, in London, To See Churchill

Secretary Also Plans Inspection of Troops

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—Secretary of War Stimson, who arrived here yesterday by plane from the United States, spent a quiet day today "getting acquainted with some of the American Army officers and seeing a few other people," an announcement from

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his headquarters said.

Mr. Stimson was scheduled to meet later with Prime Minister Churchill for a conference on forthcoming moves against the Axis and also will inspect American troops based on the British Isles. He announced he would hold a press conference later in the week.

The Secretary's flight was broken by a stopover at Iceland, where he paused briefly to inspect American troops and installations. He was greeted on his arrival in Britain by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American commander in the European theater; William Averill Harriman, lease-lend expediter, and other high officials. The trip was Mr. Stimson's first to a theater of operations since the war began.

In the Stimson party were Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Harvey H. Bundy, a special assistant; Lt. Col. William H. S. Wright, Lt. Gordon Grand, Mr. Stimson's aide de camp, and Corpl. William Ford, a clerk.

It was reported that Mr. Stimson had met with members of the British high command shortly after his arrival and that there would be further conferences with British military and civilian leaders as well as American officers.

Stimson Visits Devers, 'Looks Around a Bit'

Unified Command Is Believed Among Topics of Talks

LONDON, July 12 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, conferred with Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the United States forces in the European theater, at American Army headquarters today, preparatory to an extensive round of discussions expected to go far toward crystallizing plans for invasion blows against the Axis from Great Britain.

The question of the unification of the Allied command in any such operation was assumed to be among the subjects high on the list for discussion with British and American officers and officials.

Declining to hold an early press conference, Secretary Stimson explained that he would rather "look around a bit" in Great Britain before commenting on any phases of the war situation.

Montgomery Recently in England.

London, July 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who led the British forces in the invasion of Sicily, visited England recently, after his famous British Eighth Army had capped its great drive across North Africa with a share in the victory of Tunisia, it was disclosed only today.

BIRTHS CLIMB IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—(AP) More births were registered in England and Wales during the first three months of 1943 than in any other quarter for the past 17 years, according to official returns made public today.

A total of 171,819 — 88,815 boys and 83,004 girls — represented a birthrate of 16.8 per thousand of population.

Deaths in England and Wales during the same period, including civilians, were 137,568. The death rate based on the 1939 population was 13.5 per thousand, compared with 14.8 per cent during the same period in 1942.

A total of 62,337 marriages during the first quarter of 1943 was the lowest for any quarter during the war, but was well above the pre-war level of first quarter marriages.

3 U. S. Flyers Decorated

Veterans of Ruhr Battle Get British Flying Cross

LONDON, July 13 (Tuesday) (AP).—Three American bomber pilots in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, all veterans of the Battle of the Ruhr, received the British Distinguished Flying Cross today.

They are pilot officers Richard Seymour Clinton, of Whitney Point, N. Y., and Jerome Arthur Zee, of Jewett City, Conn., both of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and Pilot Officer William Sewell Treacy, who was born in Kentucky.

Churchill To Report On Sicily

London, Tuesday, July 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill is expected in political quarters to make an early report to Parliament on the Sicilian fighting—possibly at the next sitting.

London, Tuesday, July 13 (AP). The Moscow radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor that a Soviet state commission investigating German atrocities had found that the Nazis had slain more than 6,000 persons by poison gas in Krasnador.

NAZI DRIVE FADING, RUSSIANS DECLARE

Soviet Defenses Hold, Germans Begin to Dig In at Some Points.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—(AP) The great week-old German offensive in central Russia, after costing the Nazis "tremendous losses" in men and material, has begun to diminish in power, the Russians announced today.

All along the 165-mile Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front Monday the Nazis attempted repeatedly to smash through to new positions, but each time were ground down by rock-solid Soviet defenders, said the Russian midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Finally, at many points the attackers despaired of their hopes of crashing the Red lines and set about bolstering their initial positions, while the Russians lashed out in their own counter-offensives.

122 Nazi Tanks Smashed

The Russians said that in today's fighting, the Nazis lost 122 tanks, bringing to 2,622 the number of tanks the Reds destroyed since the offensive began. The total of German planes destroyed was put at 1,126, 18 shot down yesterday, and 40 additional craft accounted for on Sunday.

Red troops repulsed numerous Nazi attacks on the Orel-Kursk sector, the communique said, adding:

"The enemy launched his attacks with less strong forces than in preceding days."

Soviet counter-attacks, growing greater and greater in ferocity as the day wore on, were announced earlier by the Moscow radio, and then the Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press reported that the Red army had thrown powerful masses of reserves, including crack guard units, into the counter-fight.

The Nazi broadcast described the counter-offensive as extending over a 60-mile front in the area of Belev, Kirov and Sukhinichi, midway between Orel and Smolensk, where the pressure to the southwest on the flank of the Nazi thrust might force the Germans to disseminate their forces and weaken their summer drive.

The reported limited wedge in the Belgorod sector was compared by observers in London with the Nazi 1942 summer offensive which started near Kursk, June 28, and by July 7 had penetrated almost 80 miles to the Voronezh region.

Nazi Hurled Back

The communique said that at one point enemy tanks and infantry several times tried to cut wedges into the defending lines but Soviet troops hurled them back to their initial positions.

About 1,000 [illegible] officers and men were slain at that point and 17 tanks, six big guns, 25 machine-guns and a mortar battery destroyed.

Fighting in the Belgorod area was described as especially fierce. Supported by artillery and aircraft, Nazi tanks and infantry tried to buck the staunch Russian defenders, only to be disappointed. At one point, the Nazis quit cold when their efforts failed, and transferred their attention to another section. One Red guard's unit smashed back two violent Nazi assaults and killed more than a battalion of Germans.

One Soviet tank unit dealt a sudden flanking blow at the onrushing Nazis and knocked out 46 tanks. About a regiment of German infantry and 30 tanks attacked one Red battalion position and for 12 hours bitter fighting raged—but 15 Nazi tanks were wrecked and more than 500 Nazis killed and the Germans withdrew.

On a sector of the Kalinin front, a reconnaissance group broke through Nazi minefields and rushed German trenches. Seventy Nazis were killed in hand-to-hand fighting and prisoners and materiel were taken by the Reds. On the Volkhov front the Soviets demolished 12 German blockhouses and sank eight boats with infantry.

VICHY INCREASES POLICE PATROLS

French Regime Fears Patriotic Outbreaks on Bastille Day, Wednesday.

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GENEVA, July 12—(AP) The Vichy government, fearful that demonstrations may break out on July 14—Bastille day—sent special police squadrons to the Haute Savoie today where numerous alleged leaders of Communists and Socialist groups have been arrested, Swiss dispatches reported.

For several days the number of people arrested has sharply increased in Annemasse, Annecy, Gaillard and along the entire border region, where the atmosphere since the Allied invasion of Sicily began has become "charged," said the Journal de Geneve. Those arrested have been taken to a concentration camp in the Haute Vienne.

Dispatches said the nervousness of the Laval government has been increased by renewed attacks in the Nazi press against the "incomprehension" of the French people regarding German aims.

La Sentinelle of La Chaux de Fonds, commenting on the situation inside France, said it forecast "terrible events" for the German occupying forces on the day the Allies landed—"a sort of Sicilian vespers."

New German Drive On Belgorod Front Stopped by Soviets

Nazis Continue to Hurl Immense Forces Against Unwavering Red Line

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 12.—The battle of the Belgorod breach continued with undiminished fury today, with the Russians insisting that they have effectively prevented German tanks from enlarging the wedge they drove into the Red Army lines five days ago.

Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's armored columns also were smashing with fresh emphasis on the Orel-Kursk end of the Kursk salient, but here, too, the Russians claim, they were absorbing the best that the Nazis could give.

The Kursk sector blazed into more furious action as the second week of the German offensive began, but it was not yet clear whether Marshal von Kluge has shifted the main weight of his attack from Belgorod in a possible search for an easier spot to breach the unyielding Russian lines.

Nazis Claim Gains.

(A German communique, broadcast by Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said an important Russian force had been encircled and wiped out between Orel and Belgorod. Several thousand prisoners were taken, the communique said, and 129 Red tanks were destroyed. Numerous guns and other war material were captured.

(The communique claimed a total of 220 Russian tanks and 70 airplanes were destroyed on this sector and added that Red Army losses since July 5 totalled 28,000 prisoners, 1,640 tanks and 1,400 guns destroyed.)

In any event the Russians declared that the Germans were fighting in general on much the same ground as when they began their offensive, which has cost them 2,500 tanks and 1,068 planes in a single week.

German Attack Repelled.

There are few details available on the present situation in the Belgorod breach at the southern end of the 200-mile central front, but the Russians have reported that they repelled a Nazi attack by more than 100 tanks, including the new 60-ton Tigers. Red Army artillery and aviation protecting the Red infantry destroyed 34 tanks and dispersed the remainder, the Russians said.

Altogether the Russians say they have repelled 10 German attempts to advance on the Belgorod sector.

While still working hard to break through in the Belgorod area, the Germans attacked strongly in the Orel-Kursk sector at the northern end of the Kursk salient.

Up to 400 tanks and a large force of infantry attacked on one narrow sector. The Russians reported many tanks destroyed and more than 2,000 men killed. At another position on this front, Soviet aviation broke up a German attack before it could get under way and the Soviet infantry followed up in a counterattack which dislodged the enemy from two settlements.

Reds Ambush Tanks.

Soviet tanks, following their favorite tactics of digging themselves into the ground and fighting from ambush, accounted for a large number of the 162 tanks which the Germans were said to have lost yesterday. The Nazi air force lost only 31 planes yesterday, the smallest number since the offensive began.

Russian bombers struck at Belgorod last night in a continuation of the attacks on the German rear line positions.

On land the Soviet forces were grappling with such famous tank divisions as the "Death Head" and the "Adolf Hitler." These are the reorganized versions of original divisions and have been defeated in previous battles.

Armored columns which continue to be the backbone of the German offensive are constantly being reinforced and the Red artillery which remains the backbone of the Russian defense continues to knock them off as fast as they come.

Axis Chiefs Anxious Over Possibility of Other Allied Blows

Rome Reported Tense, With Mussolini Asking King to Address People

By the Associated Press.

BERN, July 12.—The entire fortress of Europe was on the alert today for new Allied thrusts as Axis leaders in Germany and Italy anxiously watched the progress of the battle for Sicily.

Dispatches reaching here today from Berlin and Rome conceded that the Allies had established at least four bridgeheads in Sicily and looked ahead glumly to a day not far distant when invasion barges may grate on other Mediterranean shores.

Of the two Axis capitals Berlin took the news of the invasion more calmly, pointing out that it had long been expected and declaring that advance Allied parachutists and airborne units had been annihilated or surrounded and captured.

There was mounting tension in Rome and on the mainland of Italy.

Italian Cabinet Meets.

One dispatch from Milan said Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanual had made a point of being seen publicly in Rome where the "atmosphere is heavy" and private sources revealed that Mussolini had presided over a cabinet meeting yesterday.

It was also reported that there had been further expulsions in the Fascist Party in an effort to bolster crumbling morale and that Italian newspapers were enlisted in a campaign to whip up enthusiasm for the fighting ahead.

(The London Daily Mail reported that Mussolini had appealed to the King to address the Italian people in an effort to ease the tension which followed reports of the Sicilian invasion.

(London advices also said many arrests had occurred in Naples, where Alfred Cucco, vice secretary of the Fascist party, broadcast an appeal to Sicilians and Italians. It was said that sharp measures were to be used to suppress rumors, speculation and defeatism.)

Food Problem Grows.

Another factor which appeared to weigh heavily in depressing the Italian state of mind as the crisis approached was a steadily worsening food problem, brought about by the relentless Allied air attacks on Italian railroads.

Il Giornale d'Italia pointed out that for more than a month American and British Air Forces have concentrated on railway lines in both Sicily and Sardinia and on the mainland. There was no indication of how many trains had been smashed, but the newspaper said 82 trainmen have been killed and 341 others wounded.

The Courrier de Geneve said there seemed to be no lack of fruit and vegetables in the producing areas of Italy, but that because of the "serious transport difficulty" there was no way to get them from the farms to the metropolitan areas.

The Germans also were well aware that on the transportation situation might well hinge the fate of

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he Axis. A Ber[illegible] to th[illegible]
Neue Zuercher Ze[illegible]ssed Nazi
nilitary circles as [illegible] confident
of the Axis troops' ability to con-
ront the Allied forces provided they
ave normal facilities for supply
ines."

Railroads Overtaxed.

There was ample evidence, how-
ver, that the Italian railroad sys-
em—a long, delicate spinal column
linking the agricultural areas of
the south to the industrial north—
could not handle the normal needs
of the civilian population, much less
bear the added strain which the
Sicilian invasion has imposed on it.

The colonel of a Swiss division
pointed out that in addition to
army and civilian supply lines the
Italian coastal routes also bore a
heavy share of the burden of de-
fense against invasion. Italian de-
fenses, he explained, included a
number of armored trains equipped
with long-range naval and anti-
aircraft guns which can be shuttled
up and down the coast to make up
in part for the inadequacies of the
navy. These, he said, were depend-
ent on maintenance by the already
harassed railways.

While private sources in Italy
said the Italians had accused Ger-
many of failure to send reserves to
the Sicilian theater and were in-
stead maintaining a guard at the
northern frontier, the Nazis them-
selves were preparing for an attack
in the Balkan area.

German leaders, pointing to the
heavy bombing of Crete, suggested
that the Balkans might be the next
stop listed on the United Nations
timetable.

Garrison Forces Shifted.

German newspapers have been
filled with stories quoting the de-
termination of the Italian people to
resist the Allied advance, but they
conceded there has been some
damage to civilian morale in the
fact that the landings have suc-
ceeded.

The Swiss paper Die Tag said:
"Since the German and Italian
people until now have been given
assurances that an Allied attack on
the continent would fail, the success
of the landing effort naturally brings
about a drop in the morale barom-
eter of public opinion."

(From Madrid came a report
that Axis garrison forces have
been shifted to strengthen de-
fenses from the Gulf of Lyon
near Spain east to Italy. Coastal
freighters, the report said, were
being used to ship troops from
French ports to Sardinia and
Corsica.)

Croat Partisans Form Their Own Legislature

Set Up Rebel Regime to Rule Land Wrested From Axis

BERN, Switzerland, July 12 (AP).
—Croatian partisans have formed
their own legislature for adminis-
tration of territory which they
hold, reports reaching Yugoslav
circles here said today. The leg-
islature has taken the name
Vetche, the pre-war Croatian As-
sembly, with participating parties
including the Croat Peasant, Inde-
pendent, Democrat and Commu-
nist, these circles declared.

The first session of the Assembly
was said to have been held June
13 in the town of Otocac, when the
poet Vladimir Nazor, seventy-six
years old was elected President.

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DETAILS OF BATTLE WITHHELD IN ROME

Italians Get No News on Progress of Fight in Sicily

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BERN, Switzerland, July 12—
(AP) The Italian people on the
third day of the Allied invasion of
Sicily still were without details as
to the progress of the battle.

Instead, the Fascist press tried
to turn their eyes to the east,
which, said Premier Mussolini's Il
Popolo D'Italia, outweighed in im-
portance "a geographically local
conflict."

This new tack of prapaganda al-
so was reported from the Italian-
Swiss frontier, where Fascists were
heard busily trying to sow the hope
that the German armies would fin-
ish the war in Russia next month,
after which the Axis would be able
to turn its entire attention and
power against the Americans and
British.

Until the Allied attack on Sicily
had begun, both the Fascist and
Nazi press had insisted there would
be no great campaign in the east;
that Axis holding forces would
meet any American-British thrust
in the Mediterranean area.

Foreign observers wondered how
long Italian morale would be able
to stand up under a constantly
shifting propaganda that had pre-
sented each successive Italian loss
as unimportant to the ultimate out-
come.

Tonight, the Italian newspaper la
Tribuna told the people that the
Italian fleet and Royal Italian air
force had entered battle against
Allied convoys and were delivering
heavy blows that might have deci-
sive effects in the battle for Sicily.
But there was no comment on Al-
lied capture on ten Sicilian cities,
including Syracuse.

Vichy Regime Mocked

BERN, Switzerland, July 12 (AP).
—Signs insulting the Vichy regime
are being painted in increasing
numbers on homes in Mulhouse, a
French community just across the
Rhine from Germany, it was re-
ported today. In a notice pub-
lished in the local newspaper, the
Mulhouse police chief appealed for
co-operation and said that "be-
cause of the shortage of labor and
cleaning materials it is difficult"
to erase the signs.

Franco Aide Scores Monarchy Proposal

Madrid, July 12 (AP)—The Labor
Minister, Jose Antonio Giron, re-
jected yesterday the idea that Spain
return to a monarchy, a suggestion
fostered in recent months by parti-
sans of Prince Juan.

Speaking at Manresa in the name
of the Secretary General of Spain's
lone party, the Falange, he said the
Spanish Civil War was not fought
for the return of old politicians and
"infant prodigies." He said the na-
tion could have no better chief than
Generalissimo Francisco Franco.
His speech was released today.

He called on the party to oppose
"all intelligent new poses under
whose camouflage old systems,
which we innocently supposed were
blocked forever, are trying to re-
turn.

Turkish Press Says Invasion Turns War Tide

Sure Allies Will Win Now, Reports Giraud's Army Poised to Land in France

O'BRIEN

ISTANBUL, July 11 (Delayed)
(AP).—Istanbul's fourteen news-
papers, which circulate through-
out Turkey, announced with ban-
ner headlines today the Allied in-
vasion of Sicily and editorially
termed the action the turning
point in the war.

The news pushed everything
else, even the battle in Russia, off
the front pages, and commentators,
including some who normally
favor the Axis, told readers that
the importance of the development
could not be overestimated.

"Since 3 a. m. Saturday Italy
has begun to reap the fruits of her
alliance with Germany," pro-
claimed the pro-democratic "Yeni
Sabah." "The myth of discord
between Russia and her Allies has
disappeared."

Another leading daily head-
lined its commentary: "We are
face to face with events which
will determine the destiny of the
war."

The popular anti-Axis paper
"Tan" said the Sicilian campaign
was "the first step toward the in-
vasion of Europe" and added that
"the disappearance of Italy from
the war would put both the Bal-
kans and France in danger."

The normally pro-Axis "Tasviri
Efkar" declared: "We are living
in one of the most important
stages of this war—the turning
point in history is about to be
passed."

The semi-official "Aksham"
said: "It is openly declared that
the French Army is not partici-
pating in Sicily. The French Army
is being held in reserve for bigger
affairs—for a veritable second
front which will be opened in
France. That is why General
(Henri Honore) Giraud is in
America.

FIERCE AXIS REPRISALS REPORTED FROM GREECE

CAIRO, Egypt, July 12 — (AP)
The Hellenic news agency reported
today new ferocity in Axis repri-
sals against the population of oc-
cupied Greece—the bombing of vil-
lages in the Filiates district and
northeast of Arta.

In the Filiates district Italian
troops followed up the aerial bom-
bing, the Greek agency said, killing
a number of inhabitants and ar-
resting 20 hostages before setting
a village on fire.

It was believed that invasion fear
had caused these serious outbreaks
among the Italian occupation
troops, accounting for at least
some of the atrocities.

Nazi planes bombed and ma-
chine-gunned a mountain village
for 90 minutes on June 23 in repri-
sal for guerrilla activities, it was
said.

On the night of June 24-25, the
agency added, the Italians were re-
ported to have burned a village and
500 tons of standing wheat in
northern Thessaly. This was in
reprisal for the cutting of all tele-
phone communications in the dis-
trict. Guerrillas attacked again to
avenge the attack on the village,
according to later reports.

U.S. FLEET CATCHES ENEMY SQUADRON

IN KULA GULF AREA

Cruiser, Three Destroyers Sent to Bottom in Night Engagement.

JUL 13 1943

MUNDA BLASTED

McDANIEL

Planes Bomb Jap Base, American Warships Join in Bombardment.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, July 13—(AP) Four Japa-
nese warships—a cruiser and three
destroyers—were sunk last night
and early today in the second bat-
tle of the Kula gulf by United
States naval units.

The battle may be still in pro-
gress, first preliminary reports an-
nounced today by Gen. Douglas
MacArthur indicated.

Enemy Losses Mount

The latest enemy losses raised
to at least 13 the number of cruis-
ers and destroyers Japan has ex-
pended in frantic attempts to carry
aid to its beleaguered garrison at
the Munda air base on New Geor-
gia island 12 miles below the gulf's
coastline.

Two other destroyers were re-
ported as probably sunk in the new
flaming night engagement, accord-
ing to advices which made no men-
tion of any United States losses.
Enemy warships sunk might well
total 17 for the two battles inas-
much as the reports after the bat-
tle of July 5-6 placed Japanese loss-
es as at least nine and possibly
11 ships.

Advices received by General Mac-
Arthur from South Pacific head-
quarters of Admiral William F. Hal-
sey stated that the new force of
enemy cruisers and destroyers was
first attacked northwest and the
northeast of Kolombangara island
in the Kula gulf Monday night and
early today.

The gulf is a narrow body of wa-
ter 15 miles long and about eight
miles across at its widest point.

More Attacks on Munda

At sea, on land and in the air,
powerful blows were struck by the
American invasion forces bidding
for Munda, key air base in the
central Solomons.

At sea, in addition to the latest
achievements in the Kula gulf,
American warships bombarded
Munda itself.

On land, a garrison of Japanese,
believed to have been in consider-
able force, was trapped and anni-
hilated 10 miles northeast of Mun-
da.

Zeros Beaten Off

In the air, American planes
pounded Munda and its supply
points in the northern Solomons
and fought off the latest challenge
of Zeros to our air supremacy over
New Georgia.

The communique gave this terse
account of the latest naval battle:

"During the night of July 12th-
13th our naval surface forces en-
gaged an enemy task force of
cruisers and destroyers.

"Early fragmentary dispatches
indicate only that one enemy light
cruiser and three destroyers were
sunk and two destroyers probably
sunk."

No mention was made as to
whether the United States units
sustained any loss.

Jap Garrison Trapped

On the north New Georgia coast,
which borders on the Kula gulf,
a Japanese garrison trapped on
the Dragon peninsula between En-
ogai inlet and Bairoko has been
destroyed, a communique from Gen.
Douglas MacArthur reported.

Over the Japanese air base of
Munda, on New Georgia, five out
of 20 Zeros were shot down in an
air battle.

United States warships made a
night bombardment upon the Mun-
da air base. They were followed
in daylight by torpedo and dive
bombers, escorted by fighters. The
new raiders heavily bombed anti-
aircraft positions and bivouac
areas.

Supply Depot Raided

Above New Georgia on Kolom-
bangara, Munda's supply depot of
Vila was raided by medium bomb-
ers. Their high explosives and in-
cendiaries started several fires.

Above the northern Solomons at
Rabaul, New Britain, air and ship-
ping fortresses of the enemy, our
bombers delivered the second heavy
attack in as many days.

On northern New Guinea, at the
other end of a 700-mile battle, pa-
trol skirmishes with the Japanese
have been intensified in the jun-
gles near Mubo, which is 12 miles
below Salamaua, air base objective
of the Allies.

Over Rendova island, which Am-
ericans seized June 30, within artil-
lery shelling distance of Munda,
three Japanese fighters and a
bomber were destroyed in another
air battle. Six of our planes were
lost but three pilots were saved.

The second naval engagement in
the Kula gulf occurred as did the
first July 5-6 in a narrow body of
water between New Georgia and
Kolombangara islands. The first
battle took place as the Japanese
tried to move aid by sea to Bairo-
ko for overland transportation to
Munda, 12 miles below.

In that battle at least nine Jap-
anese cruisers and destroyers were
sunk against the loss for the Unit-
ed States of the 9,700 ton cruiser
Helena.

Sunday's communique had told of
the sighting of Japanese cruisers
and destroyers steaming near Ko-
lombangara, presumably to make
a second attempt to reach Bairoko.

But Bairoko already has been cut
off as a supply source for Munda
by a roadblock thrown by Ameri-
can invasion forces on New Geor-
gia across the jungle trail connect-
ing those two points and Munda
now is in a virtual state of siege.

Rabaul Hit Again

Rabaul, which was pounded by
thirty-five tons of bombs in a raid
Sunday, took twenty-five tons more
Monday as our raiders pressed the
job of keeping on the ground the
swarms of enemy planes there
which might be used against our
Solomons invasion forces.

For nearly three hours, big four-
engined American bombers were
over the sector, attacking Rabaul
itself and the airdromes of Lakunai
and Rapopo.

Two large fires were started on
the Rapopo airdrome. Smaller ones
on the Lakunai airdrome were be-
lieved to be burning planes.

Fires in the town could be seen
for sixty miles. One of our bombers
was reported missing after the raid
in which the Japanese opposition
consisted of anti-aircraft fire and
searchlight sweeps.

Kahili Attacked

The Kahili airdrome on the
southern tip of Bougainville island,
biggest potential source of air sup-
port for Japan's beleaguered
Munda garrison, was pounded anew
by big four-engined bombers.

In the fighting on New Guinea,
the increased activity in the Mubo
sector was noted at Bitoi and Bui-
gap creek. Enemy planes made "in-
effective attacks" on Australian
and American jungle positions in
that area.

On Dutch New Guinea, the Japa-
nese-held village of Keaukwa near
Timika was bombed by two-en-
gined Allied planes which were
on reconnaissance.

U. S. BOMBERS SMASH AT JAP

JUL 13 1943

30.24-5957

BASE AT MUNDA

Foe's Defenses Are Blasted With Fifty-two Tons of High Explosive.

GROUND POSITION UNCHANGED

Three Other Enemy Strongholds in Southwest Pacific Also Heavily Raided.

JUL 13 1943

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 12 (A. P.).—American bombers pounded four widely separated Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific yesterday, striking most heavily at Munda, the enemy's key defense point in the central Solomons. More than 176 tons of bombs were loosed on the Japanese strongholds and at least nine Zeros which attempted to interfere were shot down. One Liberator and two Allied fighters were lost.

Torpedo and dive bombers smashed at the anti-aircraft positions and bivouac areas near Munda with fifty-two tons of heavy bombs. Stormy weather hampered the Avengers and Dauntless bombers as they roared in over Munda in another of the series of raids intended to soften the sector for ground forces already gathering in the jungle to storm it. The communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said that the results of the attack were unobserved, but the participating pilots were certain their bombs had found their intended marks.

Ground Position Unchanged.

A headquarters spokesman said the ground situation at Munda was unchanged. Latest official reports had said that the American forces there were closing in on the outer perimeter of defense, and that the nearest troops were only three miles from Munda.

Roar in Over Treetops.

Liberator bombers over Bougainville Island dropped forty tons of bombs on Kahili, the enemy's largest air base in the Solomons, where several large fires were started. Three Japanese night fighters attempted unsuccessfully to intercept.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses teamed up for a night assault against Vunakanau airdrome at Raboul. Their thirty-five tons of bombs started five large fires, two of which were visible sixty miles away. Many smaller fires, followed by a number of heavy explosions, also were observed.

In the Salamaua area, Mitchell bombers, escorted by Lightnings, dropped down almost to tree-top levels to deliver a devastating attack on villages along the trail from Mubo to Salamaua. Forty-nine tons of bombs were dropped and the Malolo village area was heavily strafed. Our Lightnings shot down five enemy fighters that attempted interception, but two of our own fighters are missing from this enterprise.

Five Fighters Downed.

In the Salamaua area Mitchell bombers, escorted by P-38's, dropped down almost to tree-top levels to deliver a devastating attack on villages along the trail from Mubo to Salamaua. Forty-nine tons of bombs were dropped and the Malolo village area was heavily strafed. American Lightnings shot down five enemy fighters which attempted interception, but two of our fighters were missing.

A Liberator bomber was lost in a daylight raid on the airdrome at Bobo, Dutch New Guinea, but others in the formation started extensive fires in the building area and shot down 4 of 10 Zeros which rose to intercept them. One other Zero was listed as a 'probable' and another was damaged.

Allied surface units—probably PT boats—intercepted and sank four loaded supply barges off Cape Gerhards, east of Lae on Huon Gulf.

There was no further report of enemy naval forces on which bombers scored two direct hits with 500-pound bombs near the mouth of Kula Gulf Saturday. They were believed to be heading for the Faisi area under cover of a storm.

CRUISER HELENA SET FIRING MARK AT END

Capt. Cecil Tells of Losing His Second Ship in South Seas

ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 12 (AP)—Capt. Charles P. Cecil of Flat Rock, N. C., skipper of the light cruiser Helena, said today his ship was "keyed up" for her final battle in Kula Gulf early on the morning of July 6 and broke her own remarkable record for continuous rapid fire in helping to sink five enemy warships, two believed to have been cruisers.

"We were working on another," Captain Cecil said, when torpedoes sent the Helena to the bottom. The 9,700-ton cruiser was the only American vessel lost in the Kula Gulf engagement. Official reports said at least nine Japanese warships were destroyed.

Watching through oil-filled eyes after staying with his ship "nearly too long," Captain Cecil saw her go down on an even keel "with a great crunching of metal and a lot of sparks." Captain Cecil had commanded the Helena since November. The destroyer Porter was shot out from under him in the battle of Santa Cruz last October and he said today: "The Japs seem to have my number."

By J. NORMAN LODGE.

Off Munda Point, July 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Four tiny destroyers of the United States Navy today tackled the vital Munda air base by pouring many thousands of shells into the enemy positions. They rocked Munda Point, then steamed away proudly through Blanche Channel.

They carried out their mission gallantly, running the risk of attack from Japanese planes, shore batteries, submarines and torpedo boats. I had a battle station on a torpedo control tower, just above the bridge of one.

The first flashes of the gunfire nearly blinded us, but before we had fired our allotted quota of shells we were used to both the flame and the terrific noise. Our shore batteries on Rendova Island, some five miles away, joined in the bombardment, adding their thunder to the din.

Not a Single Casualty.

The Japanese land batteries were ineffectual, firing only twice. Either they were silenced by our hits or their crews took hasty cover.

The gunners on our destroyers worked like Trojans to get their shells out. Our bow was lighted by a flare dropped from above, and instantly our anti-aircraft guns sent burst after burst into the sky. They threw the Washing-Machine Charlies (Japanese patrol planes) into a hasty retreat.

And just then our commander gave the order to withdraw, our mission completed. Our four little ships did a 180 degree turn and leaped forward like stung kangaroos. Not a man was injured during the bombardment. Not one of our ships was hit. But the Japanese had plenty of high explosive fragments to comb out of their close-cropped hair.

Our destroyers were all veterans. One had fourteen tiny Japanese flags painted on her stack, for the planes she had shot down; another claimed the silencing of two short batteries and downing of four enemy bombers; the third had chalked up five bombers, three torpedo planes and one dive-bomber, and the fourth had credit for four surface craft, including a light cruiser, and four planes.

RAF PLANES ATTACK JAPANESE IN BURMA

Chinese Meet Increased Pressure in Taihang Mountains

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NEW DELHI, India, July 12 (AP)—Royal Air Force Vengeance bombers unleashed new blows at Japanese Burma installations northeast of Akyab and on the Chindwin River yesterday, while fighter patrols damaged three enemy steamers and other craft on the Irrawaddy River, according to a communiqué issued today. All aircraft returned safely.

Indo-China Cities Hit, Berlin Radio Reports

By the Associated Press.

A French Indo-China communique broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press said today that Haiphong and Hongay in French Indo-China were attacked Saturday by American Air Force bombers from China.

Twenty-one civilians were killed and 40 were wounded, said the communique, issued in Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China.

Mexican Ex-President To Pay U. S. First Visit

Mexico City, July 12 (AP)—Former President Lazaro Cardenas, now Defense Minister, will pay his first visit to the United States next week when he goes to Louisiana as a specially invited guest at the Third Army maneuvers.

The Defense Minister, announcing the forthcoming trip, said the Minister would leave the capital by plane July 16 and would stop at Monterrey. It gave no detailed itinerary and did not say how long he would be gone.

General Cardenas will be accompanied by Lieut. Col. Luis Rivas Lopez, head of the Mexican staff college for instructing officers in the higher commands, and by Lieut. Col. Jose de Jesus Clark, chief of the signal corps of the Mexican army.

RAMIREZ GREETS WRITERS

Argentine President Pledges Aid to U. S. Correspondents

BUENOS AIRES, July 12 (AP)—President Pedro Ramirez received resident United States newspaper and magazine correspondents today for the first time since he took office on June 7.

He expressed the hope that the correspondents would find themselves at liberty to report the truth concerning developments in Argentina and he indicated that measures would be taken to modify difficulties in the transmission of news.

U.S. To Give $2,500,000 To Mexican Health Plan

Mexico City, July 12 (AP)—Details of a public health campaign in Mexico, to be jointly financed and directed by experts of the United States and Mexican governments, were announced today by the Foreign Ministry.

The Ministry made public a letter from United States Ambassador George Messersmith in which he laid down the outlines of the cooperation.

Messersmith said the United States would give $2,500,000 to add to "the amounts the Mexican Government budgets and pays as an equitable share" to finance a program "for the betterment of sanitary conditions and the hygiene of Mexico."

CANADA JOINS FOR PEGGING MONEY

JUL 13 1943

Ottawa, July 12 (A. P.).—A new post-war currency plan designed to facilitate international trade was offered to the world today by Canadian monetary experts.

The plan submitted to the House of Commons by J. L. Ilsley, Canadian Finance Minister, calls for creation of an international exchange fund with initial capital of $8,000,000,000 and a potential capital of $12,000,000,000.

The Canadian suggestion follows similar plans advanced by American and British sources.

The American plan which appeared April 6 and had the backing of the Treasury, and the British plan, whose author was J. Maynard Keynes, noted economist, and was generally regarded as representing the views of the British exchequer, show important differences from as well as many similarities to the new Canadian proposals.

The Dominion experts envisage creation of a new international currency, so far designated only as "the unit" and equivalent in value to 137 1-7 grains of gold (around $1, American money).

The most important difference between the Canadian proposals and those offered by British and American experts, is in the matter of control.

The Canadian plan contemplates nearly all the important post-war decisions on monetary policy as being made by a majority vote of the members of the "clearing union," while the American plan puts most crucial decisions to a four-fifths vote, giving the big creditor countries, such as the United States and Great Britain, a virtual veto power.

War Contracts Near 9 Billion In Canada

Ottawa, July 12 (AP)—Contracts and commitments of the munitions department on Canadian, United Kingdom and other accounts approached $9,000,000,000 at the end of June, the department announced tonight.

Preliminary figures placed the grand total for the period July 14, 1939, to June 30, 1943, at $8,914,359,567, a figure which would be increased by "hundreds of millions of dollars" by contracts now being made, the department said.

port of the Exchequer, sets aside one of the important provisions of the American scheme—a virtual veto power of the creditor nations like the United States and Great Britain over any internationalized post-war monetary control body.

Proposes Credit Agency

But it proposes an international credit-granting agency which is designed to help some of the debtor nations — including, apparently, some of the present Axis enemies —over the after-war hump where they will need foreign currencies to buy goods abroad.

The Canadian experts called their proposed new monetary scheme a "clearing union."

It is designed, as were the British and American plans, as an international pool of foreign means of payment for the participating countries, a method of providing British and Peruvians, for instance, with dollars to pay for American machinery exports, and of making pounds or pesos available for Americans who want to buy British or Peruvian products.

The plan, which was called "provisional and tentative in character" by J. L. Ilsley, Canadian finance minister, as he presented it to the House of Commons at Ottawa, is regarded by the anonymous Canadian experts who collaborated on it as a compromise between the American and British plans.

Would Have Funds to Lend

It calls for an international lending agency with a capital of $8,000,000,000 originally and a possible $12,000,000,000 eventually, which will be designed not merely to take care of immediate post-war currency problems but to provide permanently better money machinery to facilitate trade between nations.

The clearing union, which proposes to create a new currency which so far is called merely "the unit," and will be equal in value to 137 1-7 grains of gold—about $10 U. S. currency—will be primarily an international foreign exchange control fund like those now operated independently by the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the Axis countries.

Differs on Capital

Chief difference in the Canadian proposal and the earlier plans of Britain and the United States are the capital up to $12,000,000,000 compared with $5,000,000,000 in American scheme and as much as

Canada Offers New Plan On Post-War Money, Trade

Would Give Small Debtor Nations Greater Voting Power.

NEW YORK, July 12 — (AP) Canada joined the United States and Great Britain today as it put forth its own version of a post-war currency mechanism designed to make foreign trade easier in the years following the war.

This third set of proposals, coming on top of a U. S. Treasury version and one sponsored by J. M. Keynes, British economist, which was believed to have the sup-

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$25,000,000,000 in the British suggestion, and the stronger voting power of small debtor nations.

The two provisions are intertwined, since the voting power of the participating nations and their contribution to the capital of the union are to be based, under the Canadian plan, on an agreed "quota."

The Canadians fail to define exactly how these quotas are to be arrived at, except that they are to be based on the amount of foreign trade done by each of the member nations and their general economic position. Their plan merely provides that the quotas shall be agreed upon in advance by the participating countries.

Under the American plan most important decisions are to be made by a four-fifths vote, while the Canadians contemplate majority votes on most questions.

The American proposal thus gives big creditor nations, like ourselves and the British, a virtual veto power over actions which would affect post-war credit-granting schemes.

The Canadian proposal is so indefinite that the question of veto power can not be determined until the "quota" formula is more closely defined.

4 JAP SHIPS ARE ATTACKED

One Is Sunk, One Left Sinking, Others Damaged In Aleutians, Navy Says

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 12—In an attack on four Japanese cargo ships stealing through the North Pacific fog toward the isolated enemy garrison at Kiska, United States bombers have sunk one of the vessels, left a second in a sinking condition and damaged the other two, the navy revealed today.

The ships presumably were bearing supplies to Kiska, and this indicated that the Japanese were determined to fight hard to retain that Aleutians island base.

Heretofore the Japanese have been depending upon submarines to run the gantlet of American planes and naval units to deliver food and other materials to the Kiska garrison.

Carry Heavier Equipment

Submarines, however, could not carry heavier equipment and it seemed likely that the cargo vessels were used in an attempt to move such equipment as anti-aircraft and artillery pieces to replace those knocked out by American planes and bombarding warships.

That bombardment also is continuing, the navy reported. A single warship stood offshore hurling shells onto Gertrude cove at Little Kiska without opposition Sunday.

The navy gave no indication of the size of the cargo vessels nor was any report made of enemy warship protection for the supply craft. This indicated that the Japanese may be seeking to take advantage of the fogs of the Aleutians in an endeavor to sneak into Kiska without detection.

Attacked Saturday

Heavy Liberator bombers accompanied by medium Mitchells and Catalinas located and attacked the cargo fleet on Saturday, 280 miles southwest of Holtz bay on Attu, on a direct sea line from Japan to Kiska.

The attack brought to seventeen the number of Japanese ships of all types sunk by American forces in the Aleutians. In addition, seven enemy ships probably have been sunk and thirty-six damaged there.

First Since March

The four cargo vessels were the first Japanese craft reported in the Aleutians area since March 26 when light United States forces engaged a fleet of enemy cruisers and destroyers near the tip of the Aleutians chain and drove them back toward Japan.

The navy also reported in its communique today the capture of four Japanese soldiers who had been hiding out on the rocky crags of Attu Island since the main enemy force there was eliminated after twenty days of battling.

MEDALS TO NEW YORKERS

Three Soldiers Decorated for Heroism on Transport

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Four enlisted men of the Army, including three New Yorkers, have received the Soldier's Medal for heroism aboard a United States Army transport, the War Department announced today. The transport was in a collision, but is now repaired and in service.

The New York recipients were Corp. Warren B. Humphrey, East Rochester; Tech. Fifth Grade Ralph D. M. Fawdry, Watertown, and Pfc. Charles P. Carpenter, 57-16 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Private Carpenter's citation reads, in part, as follows:

"By his actions in promptly arousing the men of the Medical Detachment, in rendering valuable aid and assistance in the evacuation and treatment of the injured and recovering badly needed supplies and equipment, in voluntarily and repeatedly entering the damaged and dangerous areas of the ship although believing the vessel to be in imminent danger of sinking, Private Carpenter contributed greatly to the successful treatment rendered to the injured by the medical officers. This heroic service was above and beyond the call of duty and merits high commendation."

New Fighter Bomber Is Dressed-Up Mustang

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The assault on Sicily has revealed a spectacular new American fighter-bomber and Axis forces who have felt its sting can start worrying about a high-flying stablemate still to be thrown into battle.

The new bomber, the North American A-36, made its battle debut by low-level attacks on troops, motor transport, railway yards and barracks.

Dispatches agreed on its effectiveness. Swarms of fighter-bombers, including the North American planes, were reported by Allied air headquarters to have destroyed or damaged some 400 Axis vehicles laden with troops and supplies. A single formation of the new fighter-bombers knocked out seven Sicilian locomotives.

In Brand-New Dress

In reality the A-36 is North America's Mustang P-51 in a brand-new dress.

To increase its versatility the Mustang was equipped with bomb racks and driving brakes. Thus, as the A-36, it became a triple-threat performer—fighter, level bomber or dive bomber. Primarily, however, the new plane is intended to cooperate with troops and as such is designated with an "A" for attack, instead of a "P" for pursuit.

The fighter-bomber is powered by an Allison liquid-cooled engine, the same as used by the Mustang fighter.

Halifax, Wife To Tour Pacific Northwest

Washington, July 12 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, and Lady Halifax will leave tomorrow for a three-week tour of the Pacific Northwest, the British Embassy announced tonight.

They will visit army camps, war installations, shipyards and agricultural centers. At Vancouver, Wash., Lady Halifax will be the navy's sponsor at the launching of a new auxiliary aircraft carrier.

The tour will take them through Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

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U. S. Army Band Now Playing In North Africa

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The United States Army band is now in North Africa.

The War Department, announcing this today, said the organization consisting of eighty-six musicians led by Capt. Thomas F. Darcy, Jr., had given concerts in North Africa at hospitals, in parks, over the radio, and had played at various army and Allied forces ceremonies.

12 MORE NAVY CASUALTIES

New Yorker Is Reported Among Missing in New List

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Navy announced today twelve casualties, including five dead and seven missing. In addition, one name is listed whose status has changed from wounded to dead and five whose status has changed from missing to dead.

This brings to 27,091 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,246 dead, 4,735 wounded, 10,525 missing and 3,585 prisoners.

The casualties announced today included Richard H. Anderson of 10 West 133d Street, New York, missing.

U. S. War Costs Of 265 Million A Day Expected

Treasury Thinks Spending Will Reach That Figure for Current Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—Uncle Sam's war expenditures, which for the last three years have averaged about $90,000,000 daily, are expected by the Treasury Department to reach the sum of $265,000,000 for every day during the fiscal year which started on July 1.

This was disclosed tonight by Clarence Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, on the basis of a report from Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Actual expenditures on the war program during the three years from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1943, Mr. Bell disclosed, were $104,421,000,000.

From a modest beginning of $6,301,000,000 spent during the fiscal year 1941, expenditures on the war-activities program mounted to $26,011,000,000 for 1942 and $72,109,000,000 for 1943.

During those three years, appropriations aggregated $212,000,000,000 for war purposes, the actual spending not keeping abreast of appropriations.

The Treasury Department estimated that actual spending during the current fiscal year will amount to $97,000,000,000 for war purposes, or about $10,000,000,000 less than actual appropriations.

Here's how the department figured the war-program money would be spent this year:

War Department, $62,000,000,000; Navy, $22,000,000,000; Agriculture Department, $1,367,000,000; Federal Security Agency, $157,000,000; Federal Works Agency, $191,000,000; National Housing Agency, $177,000,000; Treasury Department, $50,000,000; Maritime Commission, $1,300,000; War Shipping Administration, $2,758,000,000; Supplemental Items, $7,000,000,000.

For all the agencies except the Army, the Navy, the Federal Security Agency and the War Shipping Administration, this year's outlay is expected to be lower than last year's.

Non-war expenditures for the current year, the department estimated, would total $7,124,000,000.

'Palace Guard' Ouster Is Urged By Vandenberg

Calling for War Cabinet, He Says Roosevelt's Circle of Advisers Has to Go

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—With the assertion that "the palace guard has got to be demobilized soon," Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, called today for establishment of a war cabinet to help President Roosevelt direct activities on the home front.

Forecasting further reorganizations in the administrative branch of government after Congress returns to work this fall, Senator Vandenberg told an interviewer that he believes there is a "relentless trend" under way in the country toward the formation of what he said "we loosely call a War Cabinet."

"We need something of that kind instead of the existing kitchen cabinet in which there is very little confidence," he declared, adding: "The palace guard has got to be demobilized soon."

By "palace guard" Senator Vandenberg said he meant the circle of advisers to Mr. Roosevelt, including Harry L. Hopkins, who the Republican Senator said appeared often to be highly influential in shaping policy decisions which were not always concurred in by the heads of departments and bureaus affected.

Urges "Fourth Term" Disavowal

Along with establishment of a war cabinet, Senator Vandenberg said he wished President Roosevelt would "separate himself from the fourth term," declaring that such action would go a long way toward smoothing out Mr. Roosevelt's difficulties with Congress.

Conceding that politics is likely to play an increasingly greater part in domestic decisions as the time for the 1944 campaign nears, Senator Vandenberg said he thought it "unfortunate" that partisan considerations could not be minimized during a war.

"The unfortunate part of it all is that politics will play an increasing part in what goes on," he said. "On the one hand will be the politics of the President and his fellow fourth-termers and on the other hand the bi-partisan politics of those who feel otherwise on the question.

Would "Simplify Perspective"

"If the President were to separate himself from the fourth term, it woud greatly simplify the entire governmental perspective, including the President's own."

Predicting that price controls and rationing would remain "a constant source of national irritation until they are simplified and justified," Senator Vandenberg said Congress can be expected to come back to Washington in September demanding some changes in the present system.

He forecast a renewed scrutiny of government bureaus, coupled with "a greater drive than ever for economy, both inside and outside war expenditures."

ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL TO FINANCE 18 WAR AGENCIES

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Three Billion Dollar Measure Is One of Several Appropriation Acts.

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP) A $2,911,697,224 appropriations measure to finance the work of 18 government war agencies, among them the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information, was signed into law today by President Roosevelt.

The President also signed bills appropriating $1,137,167,010 for the Labor department and the Federal Security agency for the new fiscal year, and $253,256,179 for supplemental expenses of a group of miscellaneous Federal agencies.

A measure providing $104,608,921 for the Interior department was the last of the huge 1944 fiscal year appropriations bills signed by the President. It embraces large sums for reclamation and irrigation projects in the west.

The OPA and OWI appropriation requests were sharply trimmed by Congress.

22 Millions Trimmed

OPA got $155,000,000 — approximately $22,000,000 less than the Budget bureau's estimate of its needs—as a result of a compromise in which the House and Senate split their differences. That agency received $120,000,000 for the last fiscal year.

OWI asked for a total of $447,342,000 for both its overseas and domestic branches, but received $33,222,504. Of that amount, $2,750,000 was earmarked for domestic operations in the contrast to the $8,865,906 it sought for home front functions.

Other activities for which the big war-agency bill carried funds included the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Censorship, Office of Strategic Services, Office of Civilian Defense and the National War Labor board.

Deficiency Funds Voted

The President also signed the de-

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ficiency appropriation bill carrying $89,000,000 in reappropriations of Presidential emergency funds and $143,439,591 to meet deficiencies in previous appropriations of miscellaneous government agencies.

The legislation bore a rider providing for the dismissal of three Federal workers unless they have been nominated by the President and approved by the Senate before next Nov. 15. They are Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., Federal Communications commission employes, and Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, government secretary of the Virgin islands. The political philosophies of the trio had been questioned by Chairman Dies (D-Tex) of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

The legislation also carried overtime pay for approximately 400,000 government workers and regular pay for 10,000 District of Columbia employes whose salaries had been held up by the congressional controversy.

Hull Says Sicily Is Step To Occupation of Europe

Declares Successful Start of Invasion Is No Surprise

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that the Allied invasion of Sicily was the second great historic step toward invasion and occupation of Europe.

He told a press conference it was not surprising, but nevertheless a matter of great gratification, that the military operations on Sicily thus far had progressed favorably.

Asked if the State Department, through the office of foreign relief and rehabilitation operations, had formulated plans for feeding the inhabitants of Sicily, Mr. Hull replied that Herbert Lehman, its director, was co-operating with Army authorities, but that he was not in a position to discuss the details.

In reply to other questions, Mr. Hull said the interim commission created by the United Nations food conference at Hot Springs, Va., last month would hold its first meeting in the Archives Building here on July 15.

The interim commission's task is to draw up plans for a permanent international organization to deal with food and agricultural problems.

As for the forthcoming United Nations conference on relief problems, Mr. Hull said no date yet had been fixed.

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ATLANTIC SAFER, SURVEY REVEALS

182 Allied Seamen Dead, 183 Missing in Past Three Months.

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NEW YORK, July 12—(AP) The western Atlantic ocean, on the basis of announced casualty figures for the past three months, has become safer for United Nations merchant seamen.

An Associated Press compilation made today showed 182 dead and 183 missing as the result of sinkings in the area since April 12. In the preceding three month period the submarine toll was reported to include at least 1,162 dead, 462 missing and 10 prisoners.

Announced merchant marine casualties in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor, including passengers, totalled 5,282 dead and 3,095 missing. Many of the missing have been presumed to be lost.

No lives were lost as the result of the sinking of a British merchant ship announced last week, raising the Associated Press tabulation of western Atlantic losses since December 7, 1941 to 671 cargo vessels.

Great Britain's post-Pearl Harbor losses in these waters now total 130 ships, eleven of which have been lost since the beginning of the year. The United States merchant fleet has sustained 269 losses in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Giraud In New York; Army Men Greet Him

New York, July 12 (AP)—The War Department disclosed that Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, commander in chief of French forces in North Africa, arrived tonight at LaGuardia field aboard an army transport plane.

He was greeted by a number of high ranking army officials and was escorted from the field by a large detail of uniformed police and detectives.

Maryland Man Dies In Jap Prison Camp

Westminster, Md., July 12 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Beard, of near Westminster, have received word through the Red Cross of the death of their son, Lawrence Richard Beard, in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippine Islands.

Beard, who was inducted into the army in February, 1941, was reported missing on Corregidor in May of the following year. His parents were notified in January of this year that he was a prisoner of war.

VISITS PARATROOP SCHOOL

Giraud Also Inspects Infantry at Fort Benning

FORT BENNING, Ga., July 12 (AP)—Gen. Henri-Honoré Giraud, Commander in Chief of French forces in North Africa, inspected the Army Infantry School and the paratroop training center here today.

Accompanied by Brig. Gen. Lewis J. Fortier of the War Department, he was escorted through the infantry school by Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen, commandant, and through the parachute school by Col. Ridgely Gaither, paratroop commandant.

At one point, after watching with lively interest a firing problem under battle conditions, General Giraud seized a microphone and spoke rapidly in French to members of an officer candidate class. He urged the group to have the strength and will to do as well in the field as the troops had done in their demonstration and to have the heart to go forward. An interpreter translated.

Concluding his inspection, General Giraud said he was impressed by the magnificent training being given American soldiers, adding he was struck by the fresh enthusiasm of the United States troops, compared to the war-weariness of Germans.

France, he said, would continue to fight by the side of the Allies after Germany was crushed "until the entire victory is won."

Soldier Killed, 6 Hurt in Race Clash at Camp

Negro Troops Are Victims After Firing Guns They Seized at Supply Post

SHENANGO, Pa., July 12 (AP).—One negro soldier, Private Norman Taylor, twenty years old of Rosedale, Kan., was killed and six other wounded in a clath between white and negro soldiers at Camp Shenango Sunday evening, the Army press relations office announced today.

The casualties occurred after an undetermined number of Negro soldiers forcibly entered a supply building and armed themselves with rifles and ammunition and began firing into an area occupied by white soldiers, it was announced.

A statement from the post said: "Friction between white and colored troops which developed at Shenango personnel replacement depot Sunday evening resulted in the death of one negro soldier and the wounding of six others. All the men are being treated at the station hospital.

"A board of inquiry has been appointed by Colonel Zim E. Lawhon, post commander, and is making an investigation.

"A dispute arose between white and colored soldiers at a post exchange about 9:30 p. m. Sunday. The troops were addressed by the post commander, who pointed out the serious consequence that might arise in such a situation.

"The soldiers involved in the controversy proceeded to their respective areas. As a precautionary measure, military police were alerted to control traffic and prevent further outbreaks.

"Later, an undetermined number of colored soldiers forcibly entered a supply building in their batallion area and armed themselves with rifles and ammunition and began firing into an area occupied by white soldiers.

"A colored soldier was wounded and died at 10:47 p. m. in the station hospital. Six other colored soldiers were admitted to the post hospital for treatment of gunshot wounds. Another soldier was treated for cuts and lacerations."

Dr. Hauck Flies to England

ORONO, Me., July 12 (AP).—Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine, has flown to England to view the United Kingdom in war time as a guest of the British Ministry of Information, it was announced today. Dr. Hauck, a student of international relations, has been instrumental in conducting conferences on Canadian-American relations and institutes of world affairs here.

4 Killed in Bomber Crash

Officer From Fairview, N. J., Is Among Dead in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12 (AP). Two Army Air Force officers and two enlised men were killed today in the crash of a B-24 Liberator bomber on a training flight about two miles southwest of the Smyrna Army Air Field, the craft's base.

Public relations announced among those killed was Second Lieutenant Paul J. Holly, twenty-three, co-pilot, son of Mrs. Christina Holly, Fairview, N. J.

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Soviet Loud Speakers Tell Nazis of Invasion

The Russians have set up loud speakers along the eastern front to inform opposing German troops of the Allied invasion of Sicily, the British Broadcasting Corporation said Monday in a broadcast reported by American government monitors, according to The Associated Press.

The broadcast, directed to Germany in the German language, declared also that Soviet planes were dropping leaflets over the Nazi lines announcing the invasion, the Office of War Information said.

Nazis Now Admit Sinking Robin Moor, CBS Reports

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Berlin radio acknowledged today that the American merchant ship Robin Moore, which was torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic on June 9, 1941, was sent to the bottom by a German submarine, the Columbia Broadcasting System reported.

The Germans previously had disclaimed all responsibility for the sinking and had refused to consider a claim for damages lodged by the United States Government. The ship was the first American vessel to be sunk in this war.

The torpedoing of the Robin Moor, a ship of about 5,000 tons, while bound for British and Portuguese ports in Africa with a general cargo, caused the United States Government to lodge a strong diplomatic protest with Berlin and was a factor in the rapid deterioration of relations between the two governments.

The owners of the vessel stated emphatically that she was not carrying munitions or other war materials.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

As the third and crucial day of the first phase of the Anglo-American invasion of Sicily drew to a close it was obvious that the brilliantly executed Allied attack had done far more than secure its essential beach heads on a 100-mile stretch.

It had overrun the whole coastal communication system, road and rail, from Licata in the southwest to captured Syracuse in the east, severing the southeastern foreland of the big Italian island. It also was aiming four distinct threats at the plains of Catania to the north where the main mobile reserve of the Nazi-Fascist defense forces presumably is concentrated.

Allied official announcements telling of capture of a half score cities or towns in the first rush dealt only with beach-head positions. They left little doubt, however, that the fight is raging now well inshore with good prospects that the whole southeastern bulge of the island can soon be cut off and cleared.

An early junction between American forces on the left flank of the widely-based drive and the Canadian and British on the right through capture of Palazzolo junction, Ragusa and Vittoria would complete the line from Syracuse to

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the [illegible] hill bar[illegible] southea[illegible] sition to counter a[illegible] front.

The forelan[illegible] Passero, is some[illegible] 30 deep. It appea[illegible] objective of the inv[illegible] cleared to the Syra[illegible]use-Gela li[illegible] would afford elbow room for establishing Allied advance air fields. The next vital step to that objective seems to be capture of Palazzolo, 20 miles west of Syracuse, and about the same distance northwest of Avola, just south of Syracuse, also in British hands.

There are road and rail connections between Palazzolo and Syracuse and a highway between Palazzolo and Avola. The first pitched battle beyond the beach heads seems shaping up about Palazzolo and Ragusa, just to the southwest, in a British-Canadian pincer movement.

American forces landed at Gela and Licata, however, probably are forging northward on the direct road and rail routes toward Caltanissetta, probable main enemy troop concentration point in the plains of Catania, less than 50 miles distant from American beach heads. That is the most direct Allied threat and American progress could cut the Caltanissetta-Palazzolo highway in rear of Palazzolo's defenders, forcing its evacuation. It is less than 20 miles from Gela to the intersection with the Caltanissetta-Palazzolo highway northwest of Caltagirone.

It seems clear that in mapping the attack General Eisenhower and his staff figured primarily on such wide based bridgeheads that there would be small danger of enemy flanking attacks impeding the work of getting the main armies ashore promptly. The southeastern foreland was picked for that reason. It lies between the Gulf of Noto to the east and the Gulf of Gela on the southwest.

Once it is firmly secured, quadruple routes for an advance into the plains of Cantania would be open. And military observers believe it is there, available for quick shuttling to any front on the island, north, south, east or west, that the bulk of the Axis troops in Sicily were posted.

North of Syracuse and close to the sea shore runs the rail route to the port of Catania from which may herald further landings there although British forces are reported already moving northward also along the railroad from Syracuse and along the Syracuse-Catania highway farther inshore. Lentini junction, halfway between Syracuse and Catania, appears the important next British objective on that front.

On the left or American flank, an inshore push is reported ten miles beyond Licata toward Canicatti, a rail and highway junction some 20 miles or less southwest of Caltanissetta. It is also a long step on the road to Palermo on the north coast. And from north Sicilian coastal fields Allied planes would be within shuttle-bombing distance of Naples and even Rome.

It appears obvious, however, that if the Allied initial attack is not quickly checked, the final and decisive battle for Sicily will develop in the plains of Cantania where General Eisenhower's planes are already blasting at enemy troops concentrations and truck movements to hamper their defensive deployment. Brought to action simultaneously on three or four fronts, which appears to be what is being attempted by the Allies, the enemy's plight could be serious and the battle of Sicily swiftly brought to an end.

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WITH AXIS-SICILIAN

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 13-(AP)-A UNITED ANTI-FASCIST FRONT HAS BEEN FORMED IN ITALY AND HAS AGREED ON A "POLICY FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC," THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TODAY IN AN ITALIAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

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THE ANNOUNCER SAID THE ANTI-FASCIST GROUPS INCLUDED THE PARTITO DAZIONE (LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC), WHICH HAS BEEN PUTTING OUT THE ITALIAN UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER "ITALIA LIBERA;" THE ITALIAN SOCIAL PARTY, LIBERALS AND COMMUNISTS. THE ANNOUNCER SAID:

"A CLEAR DISTINCTION IS DRAWN BY THESE UNITED PARTIES BETWEEN SINCERE AND DISINTERESTED ELEMENTS ON THE ONE HAND WHO HAD BEEN DUPED BY FASCISM AND OBLIGED TO BELONG TO THE PARTY IN ORDER NOT TO LOSE THEIR LIVELIHOOD, AND ON THE OTHER HAND FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL GROUPS WHICH FORMERLY BACKED FASCISM BUT NOW ARE SEEING AN END APPROACHING TO SIMULATE PRO-ALLIED SYMPATHIES."

THE BALKANS ARE GRIPPED BY TENSENESS AND ONE REPORT REACHING LONDON SAID THE POSSIBILITY OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS LED ROMMEL TO MOVE HIS HEADQUARTERS FROM SOFIA TO GORNABASSIA, ABOUT THREE MILES AWAY.

AN INDEPENDENT FRENCH NEWS AGENCY IN A DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, TURKEY, SAID ROMMEL ORIGINALLY HAD INTENDED TO SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

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EVACUATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ARCHIVES, GOLD AND VALUABLES FROM SOFIA HAD BEGUN, THE AGENCY SAID, ADDING THAT NUMEROUS ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES HAD BEEN SET UP IN THE CAPITAL AS WELL AS AT VARNA, BOURGAS AND PHILIPPOPOLI.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE THAT AGITATION IN ITALY WAS SO GREAT THAT AN "EXPLOSION CAN BE EXPECTED AT ANY MINUTE." IT QUOTED A TASS DISPATCH FROM ZURICH AS SAYING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN SOUTHERN ITALY WERE BECOMING ENTIRELY DISORGANIZED.

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TASS SAID "PANIC-STRICKEN" OFFICIALS IN ONE CITY HAD FLED WHEN THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS, MOSTLY WOMEN WITH CHILDREN, HAD STORMED THEIR OFFICES DEMANDING FOOD AND SHELTER OR TO BE EVACUATED TO THE NORTH.

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO REPORTED THAT MARSHAL PETAIN HAD SUMMONED HIS CABINET AT VICHY TO HEAR CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL MAKE A LONG STATEMENT TODAY ON FOREIGN POLICY.

WHILE THE GENERAL (Adm Montgomery) WAS HERE, NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO, ACTING ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ADVICE, CARRIED NO NEWS OF HIS PRESENCE BUT HE WAS RECOGNIZED SEVERAL TIMES IN PUBLIC AND LONDONERS CHEERED HIM AT EVERY APPEARANCE.

ON ONE OCCASION THE AUDIENCE AT A THEATER RECOGNIZED MONTGOMERY IN A BOX AND GAVE HIM AN OVATION. HE WAS SEEN AGAIN AT ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

LONDONERS, RECOGNIZING THE NEED FOR SECRECY, WINKED KNOWINGLY AND MONTGOMERY'S VISIT REMAINED AN OFFICIAL SECRET UNTIL TODAY.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 13-(AP)-THE GEORGE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TODAY TO A NEW YORK CITY BOY, SERGT.CLINTON L.PUDNEY OF THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE, FOR RISKING HIS LIFE TO DRAG INJURED AND DEAD COMPANIONS FROM THE BURNING WRECKAGE OF A HALIFAX BOMBER.

"ALTHOUGH SUFFERING FROM SEVERE LACERATIONS ON THE FACE, AND IN SPITE OF LOSS OF BLOOD AND SHOCK," THE CIATION SAID, "PUDNEY ENTERED THE BLAZING AIRCRAFT SEVERAL TIMES AND FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING ALL HIM COMPANIONS OUT. HE THEN STRUGGLED OVER ROUGH MOORLAND FOR TWO MILES TO OBTAIN AID."

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HIS BOMBER CRASHED IN A PRACTICE FLIGHT.

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30.24-5961

LONDON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AXIS-SICILIAN BY HAWKINS X X X ELSEWHERE."

THAT THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE ALLIED STRATEGY WAS INDICATED BY SERTORIUS, WHO REPORTED ATTEMPTS WERE MADE SATURDAY TO LAND AT MARSALA, BUT THAT THEY APPEARED TO BE DIVERSIONARY ATTEMPTS.

OTHER GERMAN BROADCASTS PROMISED "SURPRISES" FOR THE ALLIES. THE ITALIANS SAID THE UNITED NATIONS HAD LOST "THE FIRST ROUND."

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THE AXIS COMMUNIQUES ASSERTED THAT SEVERAL ALLIED TRANSPORTS AND LANDING BARGES HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES, THAT THREE CRUISERS AND 42 TRANSPORTS WERE DAMAGED, AND ONE 10,000-TON CRUISER WAS SUNK BY AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE. THEY ALSO SAID 38 ALLIED PLANES WERE DESTROYED SUNDAY.

FROM STOCKHOLM THROUGH SWITZERLAND CAME A REPORT THAT PART OF THE ITALIAN FLEET HAD SAILED FROM LA SPEZIA IN ITALY, PRESUMABLY TO FIGHT.

THE SWIFT CAPTURE OF 10 TOWNS, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE PORTS OF SYRACUSE AND LICATA, WAS SEEN BY SOME OBSERVERS AS THE JUMPING OF THE FIRST HURDLE, WITH THE ALLIES NOW ABLE TO BRING IN REINFORCEMENTS OF MEN AND SUPPLIES MUCH MORE QUICKLY. LICATA AND SYRACUSE ESPECIALLY GIVE THE ALLIES GOOD PORTS AND GOOD BASES.

THE DISRUPTION OF ITALIAN RAILROADS IN A FEARFUL PRE-INVASION AERIAL POUNDING ALSO WAS ANOTHER FACTOR AIDING THE ALLIES, FOR THE "AS UNABLE TO MOVE REINFORCEMENTS QUICKLY OVER THE BOMBED LINES.

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD AXIS-SICILIAN AFTER FIFTH GRAF X X X ON SICILY.

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IN ANOTHER BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED THAT SOME OF THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEADS IN SICILY HAD BEEN WIPED OUT, AND SAID THE INVADING FORCES WERE ON THE DEFENSIVE NOW ON SEVERAL SECTORS. IT SAID:

"THE ENEMY ON THE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE SOUTHERN COAST WHICH HE HAD CLAIMED TO HAVE ESTABLISHED WAS LITERALLY DRIVEN TO THE SEA AND WIPED OUT. THE AREAS MENTIONED NOW ARE COMPLETELY CLEARED FROM THE ENEMY.

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"INVESTIGATING THE SITUATION WITH A SOBER VIEW, ATTENTIVE OBSERVERS STATE THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICANS AFTER THREE DAYS OF BATTLE WERE ONLY ABLE TO HOLD A NARROW COASTAL STRIP ON THE SOUTHEASTERN SECTOR OF THE ISLAND."

THE NAZI BROADCAST SAID ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS "HAD TO EVACUATE ALL THEIR POSITIONS" AND THAT "THE ENEMY SUSTAINED HEAVY LOSSES... HIS DRIVE NOT ONLY HAS BEEN HALTED ON THE THIRD DAY BUT HAS ACTUALLY GROWN INTO A DESPERATE DEFENSE BY THE ALLIES."

THE ITALIAN X X X 6TH GRAF PVS.

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN POLAND HAVE FORCED SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND ABLE-BODIED POLES TO REGISTER FOR SERVICE IN THE GERMAN ARMY AND POLISH CONTINGENTS ALREADY ARE BEING ABSORBED INTO THE NAZI ARMED FORCES, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE DECLARED TODAY.

QUOTING INFORMATION GIVEN BY POLES WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM GERMANY, THE EXILE GOVERNMENT SAID THE POLISH RECRUITS WERE BEING TRAINED NEAR FRANKFORT AM MAIN IN WESTERN GERMANY AND LATER WERE BEING SENT TO FRANCE FOR DUTY WITH SECOND LINE DEFENSE UNITS.

OTHER CONTINGENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FORMER UNOCCUPIED ZONE IN FRANCE AND SOME TO NORWAY, THESE SOURCES SAID. THE POLISH UNITS

JUL 13 1943

WERE SAID TO BE UNDER COMMAND OF POLISH-SPEAKING GERMAN OFFICERS.

THE POLISH MINISTRY OF DEFENSE DECLARED THAT CONSCRIPTION IN POLAND HAD BEEN UNDER WAY SINCE THE SPRING OF 1942, AND THAT IN THE DISTRICT OF POMERANIA ALONE APPROXIMATELY 100,000 MEN HAD BEEN INDUCTED.

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MOST OF THE CONSCRIPTS, THE MINISTRY SAID, COME FROM AREAS WHICH ADOLF HITLER HAS DECLARED "INCORPORATED INTO THE REICH," SUCH AS POMERANIA, SILESIA, POZNAN, LODZ AND THE REGION NORTHWEST OF WARSAW.

ALL MEN BORN BETWEEN 1900 AND 1925 WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO APPEAR AT INDUCTION STATINS FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

POLES WHO REFUSE TO JOIN UP ARE SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WHERE FEW SURVIVE MORE THAN FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS, THE MINISTRY DECLARED. ALTHOUGH INDUCTED AS GERMANS, THE POLES TAKEN INTO THE ARMY DO NOT RECEIVE THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACCORDED SO-CALLED ARYAN GERMANS, IT WAS SAID.

SOME POLES SENT TO NORWAY WITH TROOP CONTINGENTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED BY JUMPING FROM TRAINS WHILE TRAVELING THROUGH SWEDEN, WHERE THEY WERE INTERNED.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS OCCASIONALLY HAS MENTIONED THE CAPTURE OF POLES SERVING WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-UNDER A WANING MOON ALLIED VESSELS CREPT UP ON THE VITAL HARBOR OF SYRACUSE TO LAND THE TROOPS WHICH HOURS LATER CAPTURED THE CITY.

JUL 13 1943

IN A DISPATCH FROM ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER, IAN MUNRO, REUTERS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, DESCRIBED THE SCENE WHICH AT DAWN REVEALED "AN INCREDIBLE PANORAMA OF ALLIED POWER."

THE BATTLE FOR SYRACUSE BEGAN AT ONE O'CLOCK SATURDAY MORNING, HE SAID, AND AS THE MOON SANK BELOW THE HORIZON "WE CREPT STEALTHILY TOWARDS OUR ALLOTTED SECTOR--A SMALL BEACH SOME 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE PORT DIMLY DISCERNIBLE IN THE STARLIGHT."

"ALL AROUND US WERE THE DIM SILHOUETTES OF DESTROYERS AND BEHIND US WAITED A GIANT CONVOY READY TO DISEMBARK A HUGE NUMBER OF TROOPS AFTER THE INITIAL ASSAULT."

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TO THE STARBOARD, MUNRO CONTINUED, BRITISH BOMBERS COULD BE SEEN PLASTERING SYRACUSE AND COULD BE HEARD ROARING OVERHEAD AND DROPPING FLARES WHICH SWAYED GENTLY TO EARTH AMONG BURST OF RED FLAK.

"OUR IMMEDIATE JOB WAS TO EXTINGUISH ANY ENEMY SEARCHLIGHTS WHICH MIGHT REVEAL LANDING CRAFT," MUNRO WROTE. "THESE HAD ALREADY PASSED US AND WE HAD SLOWED DOWN ABOUT A MILE OFFSHORE WHEN SUDDENLY A SEARCH-LIGHT STABBED THE DARKNESS AND SWEPT SUSPICIOUSLY ALONG THE SURFACE OF THE SEA.

"OUR DESTROYER OPENED FIRE--THE FIRST SHOT IN THE BATTLE FOR SYRACUSE. THE SEARCHLIGHT WAS ABRUPTLY SHOT DOWN.

"ALL THOURH GHT NIGHT I STOOD ON THE BRIDGE WATCHING ASSAULT CRAFT GOING IN. DAWN BROKE WITH MOUNT ETNA DIMLY SILHOUETTED IN THE DISTANCE.

"THE ITALIANS APPEARED TO BE TAKEN COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. BY 7:30 A.M. THE RESISTANCE WHICH APPEARED TO US AT SEA TO BE DISORGANIZED AND SPORADIC, HAD EVIDENTLY CEASED ENTIRELY."

DISPATCHES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA SAID THAT SYRACUSE WAS CONQUERED BY BRITISH FORCES AT 9 P.M. SATURDAY NIGHT.

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3024-5963

london, tuesday, july 13-(ap)-following a british daylight attacks yesterday on northern france and off the dutch coast, the bern, switzerland, air raid alarm sounded early today, indicating that italy might be in for another pounding from the air.

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in their first such attack since june 24, german raiders appeared over britain after dark last night and dropped incendiary bombs on an east coast town. although visits over britain by the german air force have been infrequent and feeble of late, their last daylight raid -- on july 9 -- resulted in heavy casualties when a bomb blasted a movie house.

in their unceasing pounding of axis western european defenses, british aircraft yesterday blasted transport and industrial targets in northern france and an enemy minesweeper off the dutch coast.

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the air ministry said last night x x x second graf.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY ~~13~~ 13-(AP)-- GERMAN AIR RAIDERS MADE A SHARP ATTACK ON A BRITISH EAST COAST TOWN SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT LAST ~~N~~ NIGHT, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

LATER A FEW ENEMY AIRCRAFT FLEW IN OVER THE SOUTHEAST COAST BUT APPARENTLY CAUSED NO DAMAGE.

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ONE NAZI PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN DURING THE NIGHT.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, JULY 12-(AP)-BRITISH AND AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS ARE ENDANGERING AXIS DEFENSES IN SICILY BY OPERATING IN THEIR REAR, RESPONSIBLE ITALIAN LEADERS CONCEDED AS THEY BEGAN TO PREPARE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE FOR INVASION OF THE MAINLAND, ADVICES REACHING HERE FROM ITALY SSAID TODAY.

ALLIED PARACHUTISTS ARE PLAYING A VERY SPECIAL ROLE IN THE INVASION OF SICILY, FORMER PROPAGANDA MINISTER ALLESANDRO PAVOLINI WROTE IN THE ROME NREWSPAPERS "IL MESSAGERO", THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH PAPER "DAGENS NYHETER" SAID.

"THERE IS SOME DANGER THEY MAY BE ABLE TO CUT COMMUNICATION LINES OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN DEFENSES FORCES AND PUT IMPORTANT CONTROL CENTRALS OUT OF ACTION," PAVOLINI WROTE.

PAVOLINI THUS GAVE THE LIE TO GERMAN REPORTS THAT ALLIED PARACHUTISTS HAD BEEN "LIQUIDATED" AND MADE IT PLAIN THEY HAD BECOME A MENACE TO AXIS DEFENSE PLANS.

ITALIANS WHO HAVE BECOME MORE EXPERIENCED AT READING BETWEEN THE LINES CANNOT FIND ANY OPTIMISM IN THE FASCIST PRESS. THE "DAGENS NYHETER" CORRESPONDENT SAID. THE PRESS SPEAKS OF THE ALLIES "CONCEN-

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TRATING ENORMOUS MASSES OF MEN AND MATERIEL" AND OF "CO-ORDINATING FLEET AIR AND GROUND FORCES IN A GREAT CONCENTRATED OFFENSIVE."

VIRGINIO GAYDA, WRITING IN "IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA," TOOK PAINS TO TELL THE ITALIANS THAT AFTER THE ALLIES HAVE COMPLETED THE "FIRST PERIOD" OF INVASION BY OBTAINING BRIDGEHEADS THE ITALIANS CAN EXPECT RAPID PENETRATION AND "WIDENING OF ACTION."

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"THE MOST IMPORTANT MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF ITALY AND EUROPE HAS NOW ARRIVED," HE SAID. "AT THIS MOMENT THERE IS NO PLACE FOR ELOQUENCE AND AGONY BUT ON THE CONTRARY ONLY SERIOUSNESS AND FORCE, BECAUSE IN THESE DAYS THE FUTURE OF SEVERAL GENERATIONS OF ITALIANS WILL BE DECIDED."

THE IMPORTANCE OF ALL OF THIS IS CLEAR, THE "DAGENS NYHETER" CORRESPONDENT DECLARED. "AUTHORITATIVE ITALIANS EXPECT THE INVASION OF THE MAINLAND."

ALTHOUGH AXIS BROADCASTS SAID COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN MADE AGAINST THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEADS IN SICILY, BERLIN DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN QUOTED GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATORS AS DECLARING THE MAJOR GERMAN AND ITALIAN FORCES WERE STILL IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND WAITING FOR THE COMMANDERS TO DETERMINE HOW THE ALLIED INVASION WILL DEVELOP.

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NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENTS SAID THE INVASION HAD CREATED TREMENDOUS INTEREST IN BERLIN WHILE LIFE IN ROME CONTINUED ALMOST AS USUAL, ALTHOUGH SOME WOMEN WITH RELATIVES IN SICILY CRIED IN THE STREET AS THEY LISTENED TO RADIO REPORTS OF THE ACTION.

FROM BERLIN, STOCKHOLM'S TIDNINGEN'S CORRESPONDENT SAID "WHAT HAPPENS NOW ON SICILY FOR THE ORDINARY GERMAN NO LONGER IS A WAR ON THE OUTSIDE OF EUROPE AS HE HAS BEEN TOLD BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS."

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"THE ORDINARY GERMAN WILL LEARN IN THE DEFENSE OF SICILY WHETHER THE AXIS MILITARY BLOC IS A POWERFUL ONE," HE ADDED.

THE NEWSPAPER'S ROME CORRESPONDENT SAID THE FEELING AMONG ITALIANS WAS UNLIKE THE FEAR THE GERMANS HAVE OF THE RUSSIANS. THE AVERAGE ITALIAN KNOWS THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH AS TOURISTS AND FROM MOTION PICTURES AND HAS A GOOD OPINION OF THEM, HE EXPLAINED.

"THAT EXPLAINS WHY THE INVASION OF SICILY FAILED TO CREATE PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE ALTHOUGH THEY FEAR THE WHOLE OF ITALY MAY BE A BATTLE-FIELD," HE ADDED.

BERN--FIRST ADD CROATIANS X X X X ~~AT ZAGREB~~. PRESIDENT.

THE ASSEMBLY, YUGOSLAV ADVICES SAID, PLEDGED ITS SUPPORT TO "TITO'S" (JOSIP BROZ, MONTENEGRIN LEADER) ARMY OF LIBERATION, DRAFTED MESSAGES TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. CROATS AND SERBS LIVING IN CROATIA AND SLOVENES ARE INCLUDED IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BODY WHICH IS A SUBSIDIARY OF TITO'S "NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LIBERATION," THE INFORMANTS ADDED.

MEANWHILE THE PARTISAN ARMY WAS REPUTED CONTINUING TO PUSH ITS RELENTLESS ATTACKS ON AXIS TROOPS AND BASES. GROUPS OPERATING IN NORTHWEST LJUBLJANA CLAIMED TO HAVE DESTROYED TWO AXIS ARMAMENT FACTORIES IN A NIGHT RAID ON THE TOWN OF BISTRICA.

INFORMATION REACHING YUGOSLAV CIRCLES SAID THAT A PLANT MAKING AIRPLANE MOTOR CHARGERS, AN ENLARGED SAWMILL CONVERTED TO WAR PURPOSES AND A HYDRAULIC POWER PLANT HAD BEEN SET AFIRE.

THE GARRISON OF LOCAL POLICE WAS REPORTED WIPED OUT AND 81

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30.24-5965

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS WERE FREED AND JOINED THE PARTISANS.

THE REPORTS SAID THAT THE PARTISANS CELEBRATED THE RAID WITH LOCAL CITIZENS JOINING IN BEFORE RETURNING TO THEIR BASE WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE ARRIVAL OF AXIS RESERVES.

FIGHTING ALSO CONTINUED BETWEEN AXIS TROOPS AND INSURGENTS IN BOSNIA AND MONTENEGRO. AXIS DISPATCHES ANNOUNCED A WEEK AGO THAT TITO AND THE TROOPS OF GEN DRAJA MIKHAILOVIC HAD BEEN SMASHED BUT THE LATEST AXIS REPORTS MENTION "SEVERAL" INSURGENT FORCES DESTROYED WITH OPERATIONS CONTINUING AGAINST THOSE REMAINING. JUL 13 1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 12-(AP)-- A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REVEALED TODAY THAT A MILITARY TRIBUNAL HAS SENTENCED SIX MEN AND ONE WOMAN TO SIX MONTHS TO TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR VIOLATION [redacted] OF MILITARY SECRETS A SWISS GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE [redacted] TODAY.

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THREE OF THOSE SENTENCED WERE FOREIGNERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. TWO OTHERS WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR CIVIC RIGHTS FOR FIVE YEARS, IN ADDITION TO THEIR PRISON SENTENCES.

CAIRO, JULY 12-(AP)-COMPLETE AIR SUPREMACY HAS BEEN WON OVER SICILY AND IN DUE TIME MUSSOLINI'S "UNSINKABLE ISLAND CARRIER" SHOULD BE CONQUERED AND DEVELOPED INTO A BASE FOR FURTHER ASSAULTS AGAINST THE CONTINENT.

THIS IS THE CONVICTION OF LIBERATOR PILOTS, GUNNERS AND CREW MEMBERS WHO WERE IN ON THE ACTUAL INVASION AND WHO HAVE POUNDED AXIS TARGETS IN SICILY DAY AFTER DAY FOR THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

THEY SAID AXIS AIR OPPOSITION WHICH HAD GROWN IN RECENT WEEKS SLUMPED SHARPLY JULY 8, INDICATING FORCED WITHDRAWALS AS LANDING GROUNDS AND AIRDROMES FROM WHICH THEY OPERATED BEGAN TO CRUMBLE UNDER DAY AND NIGHT BOMBING. JUL 13 1943

RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED ALSO THAT A NUMBER OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND IN REVETMENTS.

SOME PILOTS SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SEEMED TO BE EVACUATING HEAVILY ATTACKED AREAS UNDER THE COVER OF DARKNESS.

"WE'D GO OVER ONE DAY AND MEET REAL FIGHTER RESISTANCE AND GO BACK THE NEXT DAY TO BOMB THE SAME TARGET AND HAVE EVERYTHING OUR WAY WITH NO SIGN OF FIGHTER OPPOSITION WHATEVER," THEY SAID.

THEY DECLARED THAT THE MOMENT OF THE INVASION HAD BEEN TIMED PERFECTLY AND CAUGHT THE AIR DEFENSES GROGGY AND ON THE DECLINE DUE TO THE SUPREMACY OF ALLIED AIR STRENGTH.

WHEN THE ISLAND FALLS THE ALLIED FORCES WILL HAVE 853 MILES OF STANDARD GAUGE AND 350 MILES OF NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY WHICH IS WORKED BY COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES. THEY WILL HAVE 5,715 MILES OF ROADS FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS. MORE THAN 2,000 MILES OF THESE ROADS ARE ASPHALT AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

FIRST LEAD NAVAL

BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER OFF EASTERN SICILY, JULY 10-(AP)-BRITISH SAILORS HAD A RINGSIDE SEAT FOR THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY AS FLEET UNITS WHICH HAD LANDED BRITISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN

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TROOPS PATROLLED NEARBY WATERS TODAY, WAITING FOR THE ITALIAN NAVY TO COME OUT OF HIDING.

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THE BRITISH WARSHIPS WERE PART OF THE GREAT FLOTILLA OF MORE THAN 2,000 VESSELS OF ALL TYPES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE GRAND ASSAULT.

FROM THEIR DECKS, NAVAL MEN SAW THE INVASION GET OFF TO A PROPITIOUS START. THEY WATCHED ASSAULT TROOPS SMASH AXIS DEFENSES, ALLIED PLANES CREATE HAVOC WITH EXPLOSIVES AND GROUPS OF ITALIANS WAVING WHITE FLAGS, EAGER TO SURRENDER.

THE ENEMY APPARENTLY WAS CAUGHT COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE BECAUSE THE OPPOSITION WAS FAR LESS THAN EXPECTED.

THE BRITISH NAVY PUT ASHORE VETERAN TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY UNDER GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY AND CANADIAN AND UNITED KINGDOM FORCES FRESHLY ARRIVED FROM BRITAIN. THESE LANDINGS WERE ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN COAST OF EASTERN SICILY.

ON THE SOUTH COAST--AN ALL-UNITED STATES SHOW--THE AMERICAN NAVY LANDED U.S. ARMY FORCES UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.

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OUT TO SEA, A POWERFUL FORCE OF BRITISH BATTLESHIPS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS PATROLLED IN WAIT FOR THE ITALIAN FLEET IF IT SHOULD CHOOSE THIS MOMENT TO END ITS LONG STAY IN PORT.

THIS CRUISER, A 10,000-TON VESSEL OF THE COLONY CLASS, IS ONE OF THOSE THAT MADE UP THE STRONG FORCE ESCORTING THE GIGANTIC FLEET OF TRANSPORTS AND LANDING CRAFT OF ALL KINDS, CONSTITUTING A SPEARHEAD FORCE AT THIS MOMENT DRIVING RAPIDLY NORTHWARD ALONG THE EAST COAST.

THE SHOW BEGAN SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT WHEN A GREAT FLEET OF TROOP-CARRYING PLANES AND GLIDERS SOARED OVERHEAD AS WE WERE STILL AT SEA.

THESE LANDED FIRST AND WERE FOLLOWED A LITTLE LATER BY PICKED TROOPS.

THE REAL "ZERO HOUR" WAS AT 2:45 THIS MORNING WHEN TROOPS, TRANSSHIPPED FROM TRANSPORTS TO SMALL LANDING CRAFT, FIRST SPRANG ASHORE ON THE SICILIAN BEACHES.

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LARGE FIRES ALREADY WERE VISIBLE ASHORE AS ALLIED AIRCRAFT HAD MAINTAINED CONSTANT BOMBING UNTIL LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THE TROOPS ACTUALLY TOUCHED LAND. THROUGHOUT THE EARLY MORNING HOURS, THE ITALIAN GREE, RED AND WHITE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS AND BURSTS FROM BOMBS MADE A SPECTACLE, WHICH FROM THE SEA, RESEMBLED A FIREWORKS DISPLAY AT AMERICAN STATE FAIRS.

SO QUIET AND UNNOTICED WAS OUR APPROACH, THAT THIS SHIP MOVED IN AHEAD OF THE CONVOY AND CAME TO A DEAD STOP AT 12:23 A.M. BETWEEN THE CONVOY AND THE BEACH.

IT IS ALMOST INCREDIBLE BUT FOR HOURS, THIS SHIP HAS SAT THUS MOVING ONLY ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN ITS POSITION AGAINST THE CURRENTS AND WINDS.

TO SIT THUS A MILE OR TWO OFF THE ENEMY'S SHORES IS ONE OF THE STRANGEST EXPERIENCES OF WAR. I DID THE SAME OFF PANTELLERIA LAST MONTH BUT THIS EXPERIENCE OFF SICILY HAS NOW GONE ON FOR NEARLY 14 HOURS.

AS THE LANDINGS BEGAN, ENEMY SEARCHLIGHTS SWEPT OVER US SKYWARDS. EVERY MAN ABOARD HELD HIS BREATH BUT APPARENTLY THEY DID NOT SEE US AND DIRECTED THE LIGHTS MOSTLY SKYWARDS.

SO SPEEDY WAS THE FIRST SUCCESS THAT WHEN THE TROOPS LANDED AT

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30.24-5967

3:20 A.M., THE FIRST GROUP SIGNALLED "SUCCESSFUL."

SIMILAR REPORTS CONTINUED TO COME IN THROUGHOUT THE MORNING FROM ALL SECTORS WHILE A HEAVY SERIES OF ALMOST INTERRUPTED EXPLOSIONS ASHORE TOLD WHERE ALLIED PLANES AND GROUND DEMOLITION SQUADRONS WERE AT WORK ON ITALIAN AND GERMAN MUNITIONS AND FUEL STORES.

LATER IN THE MORNING THE ITALIANS APPARENTLY BEGAN FIRING THEIR OWN STORES TO PREVENT THEIR CAPTURE.

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IN THE DARKNESS WE HEARD LOUD CRIES FOR HELP IN THE WATER AROUND US AND, FINDING THE OPPOSITION SO NEGLIGIBLE, PROCEEDED TO PICK UP GLIDERMEN WHO HAD HIT THE WATER DUE TO STRONG CROSS-GUSTS OF WIND.

ALL BUT ONE OF THESE MEN WERE ABLE TO GO ASHORE WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER BEING DRIED AND FED.

THE PRIMARY ITALIAN OPPOSITION TO THE LANDINGS WAS THE SHELLING OF THEIR OWN BEACHES BY GUNS SET BACK IN THE HILLS AMONG LOVELY OLIVE AND CITRUS GROVES AND VINEYARDS.

OUR SHIP OPENED FIRE ON A SHORE BATTERY.

HERETOFORE SHE HAS BEEN IN NEARLY EVERY ACTIVE BATTLE ZONE, INCLUDING SINGAPORE, THE INDIAN OCEAN AND NORTH AND SOUTH ATLANTIC, BUT HAS BEEN A "LUCKY SHIP" WHOSE CONVOYS ALWAYS GOT THROUGH SAFELY AND WHOSE ENEMIES ALWAYS FIRED OUT OF RANGE.

HER LUCK STILL HOLDS, FOR HER FIRST BRIEF SHOTS AT THE SHORE BATTERY SILENCED IT.

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THE COMMANDING OFFICER, IN A SHORT TALK OUTLINING THE OPERATION YESTERDAY, HAD PRAISED THE CREW FOR FINE GUNNERY PRACTICE. THEY CERTAINLY LIVED UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S WORDS, WITH THE GUNNERY CHIEF, COMMANDER RICHARD A.SARELL, DSO, OF SUSSEX, GIVING THE ORDER, "SHOOT," AS IF CONVERSING WITH A FRIEND IN A QUIET PARLOR.

SARELL THROUGHOUT THE DAY HAS GIVEN THE GUN CREWS AND MEN BELOW DECKS INTERMITTENT "SITUATIONERS" ON THE ACTION OVER THE SHIP'S PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM.

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HIS TURN OF PHRASE DELIGHTS THE CREW. FOR EXAMPLE, DURING AN AIR ATTACK AND ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, HE SAID: "THERE IS A SCENE OF LIVELY ANIMATION JUST BEFORE US." AND LATER, HE SAID: "WE HAVE A VARIETY OF WONDERFUL TARGETS BUT THEY SEEM TO BE FALLING INTO OUR HANDS SO FAST IT'S A SHAME TO SHOOT 'EM UP."

WE FIRED A FEW MORE ROUNDS DURING THE MORNING JUST TO TOUCH THE ITALIANS SOMEWHAT AND ALSO FIRED A SALVO OR TWO FROM THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AT SCATTERING GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES WHICH HAD BEEN BUZZING ABOUT, ATTEMPTING VAINLY TO NIBBLE AT THE EDGES OF OUR GREAT CONVOY.

AFTER THE FIRST ASSAULT TEAMS WON BEACHHEADS, BIG TRANSPORTS MOVED RIGHT UP TO THE BEACHES, DROPPED ANCHOR AND BEGAN THE PRODIGIOUS UNLOADING OF MORE MEN, SUPPLIES AND TANKS.

TANK LEANDING SHIPS ALSO MOVED IN, OPENED DOORS AND SPEWED OUT TANKS WHICH QUICKLY WERE REPORTED ENGAGING AND DEFEATING ENEMY ARMOR ASHORE.

THE SCENE WAS LIKE SOMETHING IN A PLEASANT DREAM, A CONSTANT STREAM OF SMALL CRAFT FERRYING STUFF INTO THE LOVELY SHORE WHERE STRAY FIRES AND INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIONS WERE THE ONLY TOKEN THAT A WAR WAS BEING FOUGHT--AND A BITTER WAR AT THAT.

THE CREW HAD BEEN AT ACTION STATIONS SINCE LAST NIGHT, HAVING BREAKFAST AND LUNCH AT THEIR PLACES. AS A MESSMAN BROUGHT AROUND A FINE LUNCH OF ROAST BEEF, BOILED POTATOES, PICKLE RELISH, PIE, APRICOTS

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AND TEA, ONE GUNNER SHOUTED, "HEY, JOCK, WHERE'S MY DECK CHAIR AND BRIDGE TABLE? WE MIGHT AS WELL HAVE A REAL DECK PICNIC."

SHORTLY AFTER NOON SOME DEJECTED ITALIANS WERE VISIBLE ASHORE, WAVING A WHITE FLAG AT A LANDING BARGE, BEGGING TO SURRENDER. AS THE BARGE MOVED CLOSE IN, A SWARM OF ITALIANS RUSHED DOWN, ARMS IN THE AIR, ANXIOUS TO GET IN ON THE SURRENDER TOO. ELSEWHERE A LONE BRITISH TOMMY WAS VISIBLE DRIVING IN SINGLE FILE A SCORE OF ITALIANS.

ALLIED BOMBERS STILL WERE BUSY INLAND BEHIND A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS. THE NOISE OF THEIR BOMBS WAS OUR ONLY EVIDENCE OF THEIR HIGH FLYING ACTIVITIES. SOME LIGHTNINGS AND SPITFIRES WERE VISIBLE OVERHEAD.

BUT THE CREW WAS NOT RELAXING AS STEADY REPORTS CAME IN OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THE VICINITY. REPEATEDLY THE BUGLE SOUNDED THE SWEET TONES OF THE AIR ALARM AND MEN REDONNED THEIR HOT TIN HATS WHICH THEY DOFFED FOR RELIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SUN.

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TWO OR THREE TIMES A BOLD ENEMY BOMBER HAS DASHED IN, DROPPED A BOMB OR TWO, THEN DASHED OFF AGAIN WITHOUT RESULT EXCEPT TO KEEP THE NAVAL MEN ON THEIR TOES.

AN EXPECTED E-BOAT ATTACK THUS FAR HAS NOT MATERIALIZED. TIRED BUT HAPPY, THE JOKING OFFICERS AND MEN WERE STANDING BY AS THE LAST OF THE TRANSPORTS UNLOADED AND PREPARED TO RETURN TO THEIR BASES.

WE MAY BE OUT SEVERAL DAYS MORE BUT AT LEAST THE INVASION OF SICILY HAS HAD A PROPITIOUS START.

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED TO PRECEDE SICILIAN INVASION EYEWITNESS BY PAUL KERN LEE:

(EDITORS NOTE: PAUL KERN LEE, WHO DESCRIBES HERE THE INVASION OF SICILY AS HE SAW IT FROM A BRITISH CRUISER, IS A 32-YEAR-OLD OKLAHOMA-BORN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

SKETCH

(EARLIER HE COVERED THE FALL OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA FROM ABOARD ONE OF THE ROYAL NAVY'S WAR VESSELS.

(HE WENT TO THE MIDDLE EAST LATE IN 1942, AFTER THREE YEARS AS A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN NEWS STAFF IN NEW YORK, AND SPENT SOME TIME IN EGYPT AND TURKEY.

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(TRAVELING IS NOTHING NEW TO LEE. BEFORE HE WAS 21 YEARS OLD, HE HAD TRAVELED IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MEXICO, CANADA AND 36 OF THE 48 STATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(HE ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE AT MUSKOGEE, OKLA., AND LATER STUDIED AT NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TEACHERS COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. HE JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN DENVER IN 1935 AND WORKED IN BUREAUS IN CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND COLUMBUS BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED TO NEW YORK IN 1939.)

BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER OFF EASTERN SICILY, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS A STORY OF A NEWS STORY, SHOWING THE DIFFICULTIES OF NEWS TRANSMISSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE MIDST OF THE BATTLE OF SICILY.

WHEN I COMPLETED MY DISPATCH YESTERDAY DESCRIBING THE LAUNCHING OF THE INVASION AS I SAW IT FROM THIS WARSHIP, THE CAPTAIN AGREED TO GIVE THE UTMOST HELP TO SPEED IT TO THE UNITED STATES.

(EDITORS: THE STORY REFERRED TO IS LEE'S NAVAL EYEWITNESS MOVED IN THE MONDAY DAY REPORT.)

HE SENT A WHALEBOAT CREW ACROSS TO A TANK LANDING SHIP WHICH WAS DUE TO RETURN TO HER BASE LAST NIGHT.

THE CREW ROWED OVER, HANDED THE STORY UP TO AN OFFICER AND STARTED

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BACK WHEN WE WERE ATTACKED BY JU-88S AND HAD TO MOVE OFF--LEAVING THEM IN THEIR BOAT IN THE BOMB-SPLASHED SEA.

AFTER AN HOUR WE RETURNED AND PICKED THEM UP FROM THE LANDING SHIP WHERE THEY HAD TAKEN REFUGE.

"SHELL FRAGMENTS WERE FALLING SO THICK WE HAD TO TAKE COVER," SAID COXSWAIN SAMUEL TYREMAN OF DARLINGTON, ENGLAND, "AND SO WE ROWED BACK TO THE LANDING SHIP.

"A BOMB SPLASHED WATER ON THE DECK--BUT THAT WAS ALL."

TO CAP THE CLIMAX, THE LANDING SHIP HAD HER ORDERS CHANGED OVERNIGHT AND DID NOT DEPART UNTIL TODAY AFTER FURTHER HEAVY AIR ATTACKS.

BY JOHN GUNTHER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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SOMEWHERE IN SICILY, JULY 12--THE ENEMY GENERAL IN TITULAR COMMAND OF SICILY IS GENERAL ALFREDO GUZZONI, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE 6TH ITALIAN ARMY, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION REACHING HEADQUARTERS HERE.

HE IS A VETERAN OFFICER, AGED 63, WHO LED THE ITALIAN INVASION OF ALBANIA ON GOOD FRIDAY, 1939. THIS OPERATION WAS AS WELL PERFORMED AS ANYTHING ITALY HAS DONE IN THE WAR LARGELY ON ACCOUNT OF GUZZONI'S EXPERIENCE AS A QUARTERMASTER OFFICER.

GUZZONI WAS DISMISSED IN 1941 WHEN THE FASCISTS SHOOK UP THE HIGH COMMAND AND ONLY CAME BACK RECENTLY. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN HE HAS NEVER COMMANDED TROOPS IN THE FIELD EXCEPT IN ALBANIA WHICH WAS A CAMPAIGN WITHOUT MUCH OPPOSITION.

SERVING WITH GUZZONI ARE TEN ITALIAN DIVISIONS, FIVE REGULAR INFANTRY AND FIVE COASTAL. THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS ARE THE 28TH AOSTA, 26TH ASSIETTA, FOURTH LIVORNO, 54TH NAPOLI AND ONE OTHER.

THEY ARE COMPRISED MOSTLY OF MEN FROM NORTHERN ITALY WHO CONTRARY TO THE GENERAL OPINION ARE NOT AS A RULE AS GOOD FIGHTERS AS SOUTHERNERS LIKE THE SICILIANS AND CALABRIANS.

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN GERMANY HAS ONLY TWO DIVISIONS IN SICILY BUT IT IS ASSUMED THAT GERMAN STAFF OFFICERS ADVISE AND PROBABLY DOMINATE GUZZONI.

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N. AFRICA (ADD'L XX flights)

ANOTHER WARHAWK PILOT, LIEUT.GLENN WADDELL, BILLINGS, MONT., WHO WENT OUT LATER IN THE MORNING, REPORTED A HUGE FIRE BLAZING AT AN UNIDENTIFED INLAND POINT WHICH WAS BOMBED DURING THE NIGHT AND SAID HE SAW AN ARTILLERY DUEL GOING FULL BLAST.

LIEUT.EDWARD WARDRIP, NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., REPORTED ROADS LEADING TOWARD THE INVASION AREAS WERE JAMMED WITH ENEMY TRANSPORT.

FLIGHT OF W[illegible]ID HE SPOTTED A LONG LINE [illegible]LL AND HIS FORMATION RO[illegible]KE.

"THE DRIVERS SPILLED OUT AS SOON AS THEY SAW US, LETTING EVERYTHING ROLL BACKWARDS," HE SAID. "THERE WAS THE DAMNDEST PILE OF WRECKAGE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HILL I EVER SAW. THERE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE THAN HALF OF THOSE TRUCKS STILL IN RUNNING CONDITION AND THERE WERE 50 TO 75 ORIGINALLY.

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A-36S DESTROYED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES IN ONE MISSION, THE BEST PART OF WHICH CAME WHEN FLIGHT OFFICER ROY T.CARTER, 1424 TWENTY-SECOND ST, SOUTH, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., LED HIS FORMATION AGAINST A TRAIN PULLING SOME 20 CARS OF LOADED TANKS.

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THERE WERE TWO LOCOMOTIVES.

"IT WAS DOWN AT THE BOTTOM OF A CANYON WHEN WE SPOTTED IT," SAID CARTER. "WE MADE THREE PASSES DOWN THERE BUT FINALLY GOT THE FIRST ENGINE THEN WE CAME BACK FOR THE SECOND. IT WENT UP IN STEAM TOO. WE HAD A HELL OF A TIME GETTING OUT OF THE GORGE AND THE LAST MAN MADE IT BY JUST A FEW FEET."

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ANOTHER TRAIN HAD FOUR LIGHT TANKS ABOARD, CARTER SAID, AND A THIRD ONE WAS HAULING SIX. "WE GOT BOTH LOCOMOTIVES WITH ONE STRAFING PASS AT EACH."

"THEY WERE FIRING MACHINEGUNS AND MANAGED TO HIT ONE OF OUR PLANES BUT IT DIDN'T DAMAGE IT BADLY."

MUSTANGS SIGHTED A LARGE UNCONCEALED TRUCK PARK SURROUNDED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH THREW UP AN INTENSE BARRAGE AS THE FLIERS TURNED TOWARD IT.

"THEY DIDN'T THINK WE'D DARE COME THROUGH THE FLAK," SAID CAPT. ROHER MILLER, 780 NORTH COTTAGE ST., SALEM, ORE. "BUT WE FOOLED THEM."

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(AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS)

- - -

DISCIPLINE IS

PASSION WITH GEN.PATTON

- - -

LIKES IT IF MEN

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GET MAD ENOUGH

TO FIGHT (1,200)

LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., HAS NOW BEEN IDENTIFIED AS COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES INVADING SICILY. THE FOLLOWING SKETCH OF THE AMERICAN LEADER WAS WRITTEN BY HAROLD V.BOYLE, WHO COVERED PATTON'S PART IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN AND IS NOW WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON SICILY.

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BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CORPORAL WAS BUMPING ALONG A TUNISIAN ROADWAY NEAR X...WHEN A MILITARY POLICEMAN MOUNTED ON A MOTORCYCLE CAUGHT UP WITH HIM AND MOTIONED HIS JEEP TO ONE SIDE.

"YOU WERE DOING 55 IN THAT RATTLE BUGGY," HE SAID. "AND THE NEW BOSS SAYS THAT 40 IS THE LIMIT."

"SO," SAID THE CORPORAL, "YOU'RE GOING TO SHOOT ME?"

"NAW, WISE GUY, I'M NOT GOING TO SHOOT YOU," SAID THE MP, "BUT I CAN TURN YOU IN AND IT'LL COST YOU $25 AND YOU HAVEN'T GOT YOUR HELMET ON, THAT'S ANOTHER $25 AND I CAN SEE THAT YOU'LL GET PINCHED $25 FOR NOT WEARING A NECKTIE AND ANOTHER $25 FOR FORGETTING YOUR LEGGINGS. THOSE ARE ORDERS FROM THE NEW MEA MAN--GENERAL PATTON."

"YOU MEAN 'OLD BLOOD AND GUTS' HIMSELF?" SAID THE CORPORAL SNAPPING UP IN HIS JEEP, "IS HE UP THIS WAY?"

"HE SURE IS SOLDIER AND YOU'RE WORKING FOR HIM NOW. GET GOING AND KEEP IN MIND WHAT I TOLD YOU."

"DON'T WORRY BROTHER, I DON'T WANT TO CROSS THAT GUY," SAID THE CORPORAL. "THANKS FOR THE TIP."

THE CORPORAL GOT OFF EASY THAT MARCH MORNING. OTHER SOLDIERS WERE

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SLOW TO BELIEVE THAT A GENERAL WOULD ACTUALLY COMPEL THEM TO WEAR THEIR LEGGINGS AND SAVE EVERY OTHER DAY. THEY HAD TO LEARN THE HARD WAY. FOR WHEN LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR. ISSUES AN ORDER IT MUST BE OBEYED TO THE LETTER. SOME WERE FINED HEAVILY. SOME NON-COMS FOUND THEMSELVES BUCK PRIVATES AGAIN AND BACK ON KP DUTY. SOME OFFICERS IN

THEMSELVES BUCK PRIVATES AGAIN AND BACK ON IP DUTY. SOME OFFICERS IN THE FIELD, DERELICT IN FOLLOWING HIS "SPRUCE UP" COMMANDS, GOT AN EAR BURNING FROM THE GENERAL HIMSELF THAT THEY WILL REMEMBER LONGER THAN THEIR CAMPAIGN WOUNDS.

PATTON, ;4PRKUVMHX;.//12CKORCES INTO FRENCH MEEROMUIHBO NOVEMBER, THAN THEI

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THAN THEIR CAMPAIGN WOUNDS.

PATTON, WHO LED THE U.S. FORCES INTO FRENCH MOROCCO LAST NOVEMBER, TOOK COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN SECOND CORPS IN TUNISIA AT THE CRITICAL PERIOD AFTER IT HAD BEEN SLAPPED BACK 60 MILES AT FAID PASS TO KASSEDREAZ&GRP BY ROMMEL'S RAMPAGING PANZERS. EXPLAINING HPS NEWECDG4

PERIOD AFTER IT HAD BEEN SLAPPED BACK 60 MILES AT FAID PASS TO KASSERINE GAP BY ROMMEL'S RAMPAGING PANZERS. EXPLAINING HIS NEW ORDERS, AN OFFICER WHO HAD WORKED WITH THE GENERAL LONG ENOUGH TO KNO HIS MILITARY PRINCIPLES SAID:

"THESE TROOPS HAVE HAD A ROUGH GOING OVER AND NATURALLY THEY ARE FIGHTING MAD AT 'THE OLD MAN' FOR TELLING THEM THEY HAVE TO DRESS UP LIKE PARADE TROOPS, BUT THAT'S JUST WHAT THE GENERAL WANTS--TO MAKE THEM FIGHTING MAD. HE BELIEVES SLOPPY TROOPS ARE SLOPPY FIGHTERS. HIS JOB IS TO JERK THE AMERICAN ARMY BACK ON ITS FEET."

HE DID HIS JOB. THE TROOPS GROUSED AND GRUMBLED AND HATED HIM FOR A TIME BECAUSE OF HIS STRICT DISCIPLINE BUT EVERY DAY IT WAKENED A NEW SPIRIT IN THEM. THEY WERE SOON BACK ON THEIR TOES AND BY MARCH 17 THEY HAD RETAKEN GAFSA ON THE LONG MARCH TO ELGUETTAR, MATEUR, BIZERTE AND COMPLETE VICTORY.

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BUT NO TROOPS HATE "GEORGIE"--A NICKNAME ONLY OTHER GENERALS HAVE THE TEMERITY TO APPLY--FOR LONG, BECAUSE IF HE IS ROUGH ON THEM HE IS INFINITELY ROUGHER ON HIS OFFICERS. THE MEN KNOW THAT PATTON IS FOR THEM BECAUSE IF ANYTHING GOES WRONG HE DOES NOT PLACE THE BLAME UPON THEM; HE CALLS THE OFFICERS TO TASK BECAUSE HE BELIEVES THAT THE MEN FAIL CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF POOR LEADERSHIP.

WHEN HE TOOK OVER COMMAND IN TUNISIA ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS HE DID WAS TO ORDER HIS OFFICERS TO WEAR THEIR INSIGNIA ON THEIR HELMETS DESPITE THE DANGER THAT THIS WOULD MAKE THEM BETTER TARGETS FOR THE ENEMY.

"THAT'S PART OF YOUR JOB OF BEING AN OFFICER," SAID THE GENERAL WHO TELLS HIS LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS THAT THEY ARE EXPENDABLE AND MUST LEAD THEIR MEN INTO BATTLE TAKING EQUAL CHANCES WITH THE LOWEST BUCK PRIVATE OF BEING KILLED IN ACTION. HE HIMSELF WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN

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HE HAS PASSED THROUGH ARTILLERY BARRAGES AND UNDERGONE STUKA BOMBINGS TO GET TO THE FRONT LINE BATTLE POSITIONS.

AT 57 GENERAL PATTON IS SAID TO BE THE WEALTHIEST CAREER SOLDIER IN THE AMERICAN ARMY. HE IS PERHAPS THE MOST WIDELY PUBLICIZED BUT THE LEAST UNDERSTOOD GENERAL OFFICER IN UNIFORM. HE IS SOMETHING OF A GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, COCKY, NOT ABOVE CLOWNING SOMETIMES IN AN EFFORT TO GET HIS POINT ACROSS.

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THE PUBLIC IS FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL PATTON, THE COMMANDING FIGURE WITH THE HIGH-PITCHED VOICE WHOSE SULPHUROUS EXPLETIVES ARE UNMATCHED IN THE ARMY, THE POLO-PLAYER, ATHLETE, PISTOL CHAMP WHO CAN SHOOT JACK-RABBITS FROM A COMMAND CAR, THE SELF-DESIGNATED "BLOODTHIRSTY MERCENARY" WHO HAS BEEN REPORTED AS SAYING--ALTHOUGH THE MEN AROUND HIM HOLD HE NEVER DID--THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO SETTLE THE WAR WITH A PERSONAL TANK DUEL BETWEEN ROMMEL AND HIMSELF.

THIS PICTURESQUE PERSONALITY--THE "BLOOD AND GUTS" ASPECT OF HIS NATURE--IS THE ONE WHICH PATTON, WITH HIS TONGUE IN HIS CHEEK, TURNS TOWARD THE WORLD. WHAT THE PUBLIC IS LESS FAMILIAR WITH IS PATTON THE MILITARY SCHOLAR, POET AND PHILOSOPHER. HE IS A DEEPLY READ MAN. HE HAS PUBLISHED A NUMBER OF MILITARY TREATISES BUT HE HAS WRITTEN ALSO A NUMBER OF PHILOSOPHICAL AND POETICAL WORKS WHICH HE WISHES PUBLISHED, IF AT ALL, ONLY AFTER HIS DEATH--AND THAT HE HOPES WILL COME IN BATTLE.

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BECAUSE ALL HIS LIFE HE HAS PREACHED THE GOSPEL THAT WARS ARE WON BY ATTACKING INCESSANTLY HE IS SOMETIMES PICTURED AS A RECKLESS DEVIL-MAY-CARE COMMANDER WHO CHARGES WILDLY AGAINST THE ENEMY AT ANY COST. NOTHING COULD BE MORE INCORRECT. HE DOES NOT WASTE TROOPS IN SPECTACULAR ASSAULT AND WHEN HE ORDERS AN ATTACK IT IS AGAINST OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE POWER OF INSPIRED MEN TO CAPTURE. HE BELIEVES IN MILITARY DASH--AND LOVES IT--BUT HE ALSO TEACHES MILITARY CAUTION, LECTURING HIS OFFICERS ONCE IN THE UNITED STATES NOT TO RUSH ENTRENCHED ANTI-TANK GUNS HEAD ON WITH TANKS.

"THE QUICKEST WAY TO HELL, GENTLEMEN, IS TO GO ROARING AT THE MUZZLE OF AN ANTI-TANK GUN," HE SAID. "ALWAYS OUTFLANK IT."

ALTHOUGH HE IS A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN BECAUSE THE STUDY OF MILITARY HISTORY HAS CONVINCED HIM THAT DISCIPLINED TROOPS HAVE FEWER BATTLE CASUALTIES, HE IS NO MARTINET. HE IS QUICK TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND REWARD MERIT IN HIS OWN OFFICERS AND MEN AND IS PROUDEST WHEN THEY DISPLAY EXCEPTIONAL QUALITIES IN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATIONS.

FOR EXAMPLE, DURING MANEUVERS BACK HOME ON ONE OCCASION HE PULLED UP IN HIS TANK TO ANOTHER TANK AND SAID:

"CAPTAIN, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOU ARE?"

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"NO SIR, I DON'T."

THE GENERAL HIT THE CEILING, GAVE THE UNFORTUNATE OFFICER A THOROUGH DRESSING DOWN AND THEN DEMANDED:

"MAN, DON'T YOU HAVE MAPS?"

"YES SIR, BUT I HAVEN'T HAD TIME TO CHECK MY POSITION BY THE MAP BECAUSE I HAVE JUST FINISHED CAPTURING AN INFANTRY REGIMENT."

"YOU CAPTURED A WHOLE REGIMENT WITH ONE TANK COMPANY?"

"YES SIR."

PATTON REACHED OVER AND SAID, "HAND ME YOUR MAPS."

HE TOOK THEM FROM THE SURPRISED OFFICER, RIPPED THEM TO PIECES AND SAID:

"CAPTAIN, YOU DON'T NEED MAPS. CARRY ON."

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AND THE GENERAL BUTTONED UP HIS TANK AND DROVE OFF.

PATTON IS A GENERAL WITH A STRONG SENSE OF PERSONAL DIGNITY BUT HE IS WITTY AND ENJOYS A REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE BEST RACONTEURS IN THE ARMY. AT THE SAME TIME HE IS ALOOF, HAS FEW CLOSE FRIENDS AND WAS ONCE DESCRIBED BY AN OFFICER WHO SERVED UNDER HIM FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS AS "THE LONELIEST MAN I EVER KNEW." HE INSPIRES INTENSE LOYALTY RATHER THAN LOVE AMONG HIS SUBORDINATES BEARING TO THEM SOMEWHAT THE SAME RELATION AS THAT BETWEEN AN OLD ESTAMENT FATHER AND HIS CHILDREN. THEY ARE A LITTLE AFRAID OF HIM BUT THEY WOULD OBEY HIM TO THEIR DEATHS.

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THAT IS THE WAY HE HIMSELF SEEMS TO PREFER IT BUT HE HAS A GREAT FONDNESS FOR MEN WHO HAVE SERVED UNDER HIM, A FONDNESS WHICH HE RARELY SHOWS BUT AT LEAST ONCE BURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN THE "BLOOD AND GUTS" CRUST WAS BROKEN. CORRESPONDENTS CALLING ON HIM AT GAFSA AFTER THE DEATH OF CAPT.DICK JENSON, KILLED BY A STUKA BOMB, FOUND HIM IN TEARS. HE HAD JUST COME FROM THE FUNERAL OF THE YOUNG PASADENA, CALIF., OFFICER WHO HAD BEEN HIS AIDE FOR ALMOST THREE YEARS. THAT TIME THE BATTLE GODS WHOM PATTON HAS SERVED SINCE YOUTH PROUDLY BECAUSE HE BELIEVES BATTLE GLORIFIES MAN, HAD STRUCK TOO CLOSE. THE TEARS HE SHED FOR CAPT.JENSON WERE THE MOST STIRRING TRIBUTE PAID TO THE MEMORY OF THAT FINE YOUNG SOLDIER.

AS A STORY TELLER AT OFFICERS' BANQUETS FEW MEN CAN EQUAL PATTON WHO HAS AN UNRIVALED FUND OF MILITARY ANECDOTES. HIS FAVORITE IS OF THE THREE SOLDIERS, TWO BUCK PRIVATES AND A SERGEANT, WHO WERE BEING HANGED FOR RAPE.

AS THE NOOSES WERE ADJUSTED IN THAT MOMENT BEFORE THEY STEPPED INTO ETERNITY THE VOICE OF THE SERGEANT RANG MUFFLED FROM THE BLACK NECKCLOTH:

"ATTENTION! NOW LET'S GO TO HELL LIKE SOLDIERS!"

AND THE TRAP SPRUNG, ROCKETING THE THREE TOGETHER INTO DEATH.

THAT IS THE KIND OF SPIRIT ADMIRED BY GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., THE SOLDIER'S SOLDIER WHO IS SWORN BY LOYALL BY THE TROOPS HE SEARS AT.

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BY JOSEPH MORTON

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 12-(AP)-A CONVOY OF AMERICAN TRUCKS DROVE SO FAR INLAND IN SICILY THAT AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS ALMOST STRAFED THEM, THINKING THEY WERE ITALIANS, THE RETURNING PILOTS SAID TODAY.

FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT E.GLENDINNING, OF MAPLEWOOD, N.J., SAID HE WAS "AMAZED TO FIND OUR FORCES AT THAT POINT."

"I SAW A LINE OF TRUCKS SPEEDING MILES INLAND FROM THE COAST. WE BORE DOWN ON THEM, THINKING THEY WERE FLEEING ITALIANS. WE SAW THOSE BIG WHITE STARS ON THE TRUCK TOPS JUST IN TIME. I WAS AMAZED TO SEE THE ALLIES MAKE SUCH HEADWAY SO SOON AFTER THEIR LANDING.

"THEY WERE GOING ALONG THE ROAD LIKE A BAT OUT OF HELL. I EVEN SAW SOME JEEPS AND THEY SEEMED TO BE IN A BIG HURRY, TOO."

FIGHTER AND FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOTS NOT ONLY HAD A BUSY DAY HUNTING AXIS TROOP CONVOYS, MANY OF WHICH THEY HIT, BUT THEY ALSO REPORTED FINDING ALLIED ARTILLERY BLASTING ENEMY POSITIONS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

FIRST LIEUT.HARRY C.CRIM OF 450 EAST 24TH STREET, HIALEAH, FLA., SAID HE HAD A PREVIEW OF NAVAL ARTILLERY SHELLS FALLING ON A ROAD

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IN THE GELA AREA.

"I SAW THEM TEARING UP ONE ROAD PRETTY BAD. MINUTES LATER I WAS OVER THE AREA AND SAW THEM SCORE DIRECT HITS," HE SAID.

AMERICANS FLYING LIGHTNINGS AND NEW AMERICAN A-36 CONVERTED MUSTANGS ALMOST SPLIT TREETOPS ALONG A ROAD FILLED WITH AXIS TROOP CONVOYS, HURLING BOMBS INTO TIGHTLY PACKED LINES OF TRUCKS AND SPITTING BULLETS AT SOLDIERS AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE INTO THE FIELDS.

SECOND LIEUT.KEN WALDRON OF (1463 MEDDING FORT) SAN JOSE, CALIF., SPOTTED A GROUP OF SIX TROOP CARRIERS RACING TOWARD GELA AND "WE DIVED AND PILED THEM UP SO BAD THEY WILL BE A LONG TIME UNTYING THE WRECKAGE," HE SAID.

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A SIMILAR SCENE CAME WITHIN THE SIGHT OF FIRST LIEUT.LEONARD L. CONKLE OF SANTA ANA, CALIF. HE SAID:

"WE BOMBED IT FIRST THEN CAME BACK TO STRAFE IT AND FINISH OFF THE JOB. WE THINK WE MUST HAVE HIT THE GAS TANK OF ONE TRUCK BECAUSE IT BLOSSOMED OUT LIKE A BIG RED ROSE."

SECOND LIEUT.WAYNE BLUE, FORMER UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA FULLBACK, TRIED A GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK WITH A GERMAN STAFF CAR WHICH WAS APPARENTLY CROWDED WITH OFFICERS.

"THEY WERE HIDING THE CAR UNDER SOME BRUSH AND THOUGHT I DIDN'T SEE THEM," HE SAID. "I DIVED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT, THEN BANKED INTO THE SUN AND SNEAKED BACK AND LET THEM HAVE IT. THEY JUMPED OUT OF THE CAR AND RAN IN ALL DIRECTIONS, BUT I MANAGED TO PICK OFF SEVERAL.

"I ALSO HAD SOME FUN WITH AN ITALIAN JEEP. THE DRIVER JUMPED OUT OF THE CAR AND RAN RIGHT DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD. I CHASED HIM ABOUT A MILE AND GAVE HIM A REAL WORKOUT. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I GOT HIM OR NOT, BECAUSE I SCRAMMED."

BLUE TOLD A STORY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN PILOT WHO BLAZED AWAY AT AN "ITALIAN COURIER." THE FLIER SAID HE KNOCKED OVER THE "COURIER" WITH ONE BURST--THEN DISCOVERED HE HAD SHOT UP A DONKEY.

BY JOSEPH MORTON

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AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 12-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT.HUBERT M.MILLER, OF RACINE, WIS., TURNED OUT TO BE ONE OF THE LUCKIEST HITCH-HIKERS OF THE WAR TODAY.

BAILING OUT OF A CRIPPLED P-40 WARHAWK OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST FRIDAY HE SAW AND HEARD THE INVASION OF SICILY FROM A RUBBER LIFE RAFT AND CAUGHT A RIDE BACK FROM A RETURNING LANDING BARGE.

MILLER'S PLANE HAD ENGINE TROUBLE WHILE FLYING BACK TO AN AFRICAN BASE FROM A STRAFING MISSION OVER SOUTHERN SICILY A FEW MOMENTS BEFORE THE AIRBORNE INVASION STARTED ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

HE PARACHUTED TO THE SEA ABOUT 15 MILES OFF THE SICILIAN COAST HOLDING HIS LIFX RAFT IN HIS ARMS, AND HE MANAGED TO LASH HIS WRISTS TO THE RAFT TO KEEP HIMSELF ON AFTER HE HAD FAL E INTT TH SEVERV

TO THE RAFT TO K OTWISELF ON A

TO THE RAFT TO KEEP HIMSELF ON AFTER HE HAD FALLEN INTO THE WATER SEVERAL TIMES.

THEN HE SETTLED DOWN TO WAIT FOR HELP.

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FOR SOME TIME MILLER COULD HEAR THE PUTTERING SOUND OF A MOTOR OVERHEAD--THE WARHAWK FLOWN BY LIEUT.RAY D.LANCASTER OF STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS, WHO HAD SEEN HIM GO DOWN AND WHO HAD DECIDED TO CIRCLE THE SPOT IN ORDER TO GIVE THE LOCATION TO AN AIR-SEA RESCUE UNIT BASE IN AN AFRICAN PORT.

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LANCASTER REMAINED OVERHEAD EVEN WHEN THREE MESSERSCHMITTS APPROACHED, LOOKED THE SITUATION OVER, AND WENT AWAY WITHOUT ATTACKING.

LATER LANCASTER REACHED MALTA WITH LESS THAN FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE LEFT IN HIS FUEL TANKS.

DURING THE NIGHT MILLER HEARD "HUNDREDS OF PLANES GOING OVER" AND JUST BEFORE DAWN HE COULD SEE FLARES ON THE SICILIAN COAST, TOWARDS WHICH HE WAS DRIFTING.

"THEN I HEARD THE BIG GUNS FIRING AND I KNEW THE LONG-AWAITED INVASION WAS AT HAND," HE SAID.

WHEN DAYLIGHT ARRIVED MILLER FOUND HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE OF A BLUSTERING SEA FILLED WITH INVASION BARGES GOING BOTH WAYS. HE THUMBED A RIDE IN AN EMPTY ONE GOING TO AFRICA AND WAS BACK ON SHORE LONG BEFORE SUPPER TIME SATURDAY NIGHT.

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ONE OF THE FIRST PERSONS HE SPOTTED WHEN HE STEPPED FROM THE BARGE WAS HIS COUSIN, SEAMAN FRANCIS STRATFORD OF RACINE, WIS., WHO IS IN THE U.S. NAVY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD INVASION XXX AND AIRMEN RE

PORTED THE DESTRUCTION OF 100 TRUCKS IN THAT FORAY ALONE.

IN ANOTHER ALLIED AIR PUNCH CAPT.GLENN STELL OF SHREVEPORT, LA., LED A MUSTANG FORMATION IN TAKING THE SAME TOLL OF AN ENEMY HIGHWAY CONVOY.

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A THIRD MUSTANG MISSION LED BY CAPT.JUSTIN C.GUNNISON OF SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., DEMOLISHED 30 MORE VEHICLES, WHILE A FOURTH MISSION LED BY MAJ.D.D.RATHBUN OF 4348 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CALIF., HIT FOUR TANKS AND SHOT UP A TRAIN DEPOT. MORE TRUCKS, ARMORED CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES WERE WRECKED IN SCATTERED SORTIES.

IN CONTINUING NIGHT AND DAY AIR BATTLES MALTA SPITFIRES ACCOUNTED FOR 22 OF THE 45 ENEMY PLANES, LOSING TWO OF THEIR OWN, WHILE PROTECTING THE SOUTHERN BEACHES AGAINST BOMBINGS BY THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR FORCES.

AIR CAPT.W.W.FOSTER, JR., OF 233 WEST KING HIGHWAY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID "GELA IS APPARENTLY UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL" OF THE AMERICANS WHO PLUNGED ASHORE THERE SATURDAY MORNING.

[illegible]-ENGINED BOMBERS XXX SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

[illegible]ADQUA[illegible] IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 13--AMERICAN [illegible]

CAN FI[illegible] CARRYING OUT TRAINING ASSIGNMENTS OVER [illegible]

HAVE P[illegible]ATEGIC ROADS WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF AXIS TRANSPORT [illegible]

TRUCKS, [illegible]STROYING OR DAMAGING APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TANKS, THE

MUSTANG A36S, THE SURPRISE ALLIED AIR WEAPON DESTROYED SCORES OF THE

AXIS, FILLED THE SKY FROM DAWN UNTIL DUSK.

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THEIR PRIMARY OBJECTIVES WERE AXIS CONVOYS RUSHING [illegible]

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STRATEGIC CONCENTRATION AREAS TO THE DANGER POINTS TO WHICH THE ALLIES WERE DRIVING INWARD FROM THE SEA. REPORTS INDICATED THAT THEY DEALT CRUSHING BLOWS TO THE ENEMY'S MOTORIZED TRANSPORT, WHICH IS THE MAINSTAY OF THIS TYPE OF MOBILE DEFENSE.

THE NEW PLANES ATTACKED BOTH WITH GLIDING AND DIVE-BOMBING TACTICS AND THEN CAME DOWN AND "MOWED ACROSS" THE CONVOYS, STRAFING AND MACHINE-GUNNING.

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THE MOST EXTENSIVE SINGLE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT BY A FORMATION COMMANDED BY FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT W.HAFER, OF BEDFORD, PA. THE PILOTS SPOTTED A CHAIN OF TRUCKS STRETCHING BACKWARD FOR MILES. THEY ESTIMATED THAT IT CONTAINED ABOUT 200 VEHICLES.

THE FORMATION MADE A PERFECT RUN OVER THE CONVOY DROPPING THEIR BOMBS SQUARELY ON THE TARGETS. THEN THEY SWOOPED DOWN AND MACHINE-GUNNED THE ENTIRE LINE OF THE CONVOY, SMASHING IT TO BITS, AND COMPLETELY DESTROYING ABOUT 100 OF THE TRUCKS.

WE NEVER KNEW
WHAT TRAINING
MEANT BEFORE-
- - -
SO SAID U.S.TROOPS
DRILLING FOR
SICILY FIGHT (600)
- - -

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EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS DISPATCH, WRITTEN WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA WERE TRAINING FOR THE INVASION OF SICILY, HAS BEEN RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION BY THE CENSORS, AND REACHED NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

AT THE AMERICAN ARMY'S INVASION TRAINING CENTER, NORTH AFRICA, -(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS LEARNED THE ART OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE STREET FIGHTING IN A PINT-SIZED SHANTY TOWN ON THE SHORE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN--A TOWN RIDDLED BY BULLETS FIRED IN HUNDREDS OF MOCK BATTLES.

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DAY AFTER DAY FOR MONTHS, SQUADS OF SOLDIERS ASSAULTED SHANTYTOWN'S TWO ROYS OF WOODEN BUILDINGS WHILE MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE WHIZZED BY THEM OR KICKED UP THE DUST AROUND THEIR FEET.

HERE TROOPS WERE TAUGHT HOW TO STORM A CITY, BUILDING BY BUILDING, HOW TO ENTER DOORWAYS, WINDOWS AND ROOFS, HOW TO BLAST THE ENEMY OUT OF HIDING PLACES WITH BULLETS AND GRENADES.

GENERAL MARSHALL, GENERAL ALEXANDER AND MANY OTHER OFFICERS OF THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND CAME TO SEE THE INVASION TRAINING, GENERAL MONTGOMERY CAME OVER FROM THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND WATCHED A STREET FIGHTING DEMONSTRATION.

"IT'S THE BEST I'VE EVER SEEN," HE SAID.

TEXAS CAN TAKE A SHARE OF PRIDE IN MONTY'S PRAISE BECAUSE A TEXAN DIRECTED THE DRILLS AND A BIG SECTION OF HIS DEMONSTRATION SQUAD CAME FROM THE RIO GRANDE COUNTRY.

CAPT.FRANK C.COKER, 230 POUNDS OF BONE AND MUSCLE FROM PAINT ROCK WHO TRAINED WITH THE COMMANDOS AND RANGERS IN SCOTLAND, WAS UNOFFICIAL MAYOR OF SHANTYTOWN. BESIDES STREET FIGHTING, COCER INSTRUCTED TROOPS IN PILLBOX ASSAULTS AND UNARMED COMBAT--HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING WITH THE RULES TOSSED OUT.

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30.24-5977

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL FANS WILL REMEMBER COKER. AFTER GRADUATION FROM DANIEL BAKER COLLEGE AT BROWNWOOD, TEXAS, FRANK JOINED THE PHILADELPHIA EAGLES IN 1937 AND THEN PLAYED WITH THE WILMINGTON, DEL., CLIPPERS.

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HE WAS INDUCTED INTO THE SERVICE IN NOVEMBER, 1940, AND WENT TO ENGLAND IN JULY, 1942, TO GET COMMANDO AND RANGER TRAINING.

"PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL WAS SOFT COMPARED TO THAT," HE SAID. "I LOST 30 POUNDS WORKING WITH THOSE BOYS. YOU HAD TO BE TOUGH TO STAY IN THE LEAGUE. IN ONE CLASS 500 PICKED MEN WERE CHOSEN FOR TRAINING. ONLY HALF OF THEM LASTED THROUGH THE COURSE."

HE CAME TO NORTH AFRICA IN APRIL TO DIRECT THE ARMY'S STREET FIGHTING SCHOOL.

COKER HAD A FLOCK OF TEXANS WITH HIM, BRECKENRIDGE WAS WELL REPRESENTED WITH SGT. JOHN C."PETE" SIKES, SGT.HENRY "GUNNY" GUNLOCK, PVT. SYDNEY "BLUBBER" HARRIS, SGT. WILLIAM A.PRUITT, CORP. CLYDE W. DEMASTERS, CORP. PAUL R.DELONG, AND SGT. ORBY LEDBETTER.

"WE ALL WENT INTO THE ARMY ABOUT THE SAME TIME AND WE'VE STUCK TOGETHER," HARRIS SAID. "I RECKNON WE'VE HAD MORE THAN A HUNDRED STREET FIGHTS OURSELVES SHOWING 'EM HOW IT'S DONE."

"NONE OF US KNEW WHAT TRAINING MEANT UNTIL WE GOT INTO THIS," SAID PVT. RAYMOND E. "ARKANSAS" ELMS OF FORT WORTH." DAMNED IF I EVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE IT."

"ARKANSAS" WAS RIGHT. AMERICAN TROOPS NEVER HAD BEEN TRAINED IN SUCH A REALISTIC FASHION.

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I WATCHED THEM DEMONSTRATE ONE AFTERNOON FOR A COMPANY JUST ENTERING THE SCHOOL. WHILE A MACHINEGUNNER POURED A HAIL OF BULLETS DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF SHANYTOWN AND RIFLEMEN FIRED INTO THE STREET, THE TEXANS MADE THEIR ATTACK.

FROM THE COVER OF UNDERBRUSH, TWO MEN DASHED AROUND THE CORNER OF A BUILDING AND, SHOOTING AS THEY RAN, JUMPED INTO A DOORWAY. UNDER PROTECTIVE FIRE, TWO OTHERS CAME FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET AND LEAPED THROUGH THE DOORWAY OF ANOTHER BUILDING, A STRUCTURE WILH OND WALL REMOVED SO OBSERVERS COULD SEE HOW THEY OPERATED.

THE MEN SWEPT THE TWO ROOMS ON THE GROUND FLOOR WITH FIRE AND THEN CLIMBED THE STAIRS, JUMPING THROUGH DOORWAYS IN A CROUCH WHILE FIRING TOMMYGUNS FROM THE HI. THEY SIGNALED AT A WINDOW WHEN THE BUILDINGS WERE CLEAR.

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THEN IN PAIRS OTHERS BEGAN RUNNING INTO THE OCCUPIED BUILDINGS, AND WORKING THEIR WAY DOWN THE STREET DOOR BY DOOR UNDER COVERING FIRE FROM THOSE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE STREET. THE EXPLOSION OF HAND GRENADES AND THE CRACKLE OF GUNFIRE ADDED REALISM.

ONE MAN FELL ON HIS FACE IN THE BULLET-SWEPT STREET. THE ATTACKERS WHO FOLLOWED JUMPED OVER HIS BODY AND CONTINUED THEIR ASSAULT. I THOUGHT HE WAS SHOT, BUT HE WAS A MOCK CASUAWOY. A TROOPER WITH A RED CROSS BAND ON HIS ARM DASHED UP TO DRAG THE MAN INTO THE PROTECTION OF A DOORWAY.

"THE MEN MUST NEVER STOP TO PICK UP A CASUALTY," COKER EXPLAINED. "THAT'S WHAT THE ENEMY WANTS. IT EXPOSES THE MEN TO FIRE, AND IF TWO MEN STOP TO PICK UP ONE WOUNDED MAN, THAT MEANS THREE MEN ARE OUT OF THE FIGHT. THEY MUST LEAVE THE WOUNDED FOR THE FIRST AID MEN TRAINED TO TAKE CARE OF THEM."

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(EDITOR'S NOTE--NOW THAT THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY IS UNDER WAY, THE STORY OF THE MONTHS OF CAREFUL PLANNING AND THE INTENSIVE TRAINING GIVEN THE TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN THE INVASION CAN BE TOLD. DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS PERMITTED TO WITNESS THESE SECRET PREPARATIONS. IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH, JUST RELEASED BY U.S.ARMY FIELD CENSORS, HE TLLS FOR THE FIRST TIME WHAT WENT ON BEHIND THE SCENES IN AFRICA BEFORE THE INVASION COULD BE LAUNCHED.)

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

AT THE AMERICAN ARMY'S INVASION TRAINING CENTER, NORTH AFRICA, (DELAYED)-(AP)-LONG BEFORE ALLIED TROOPS SMASHED THE AXIS ARMIES IN TUNISIA, THE AMERICAN ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA WAS PREPARING FOR THE MOVE AGAINST HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS IN WHAT PROBABLY WAS THE GRIMMEST, MOST AMAZING WAR SCHOOL ON ALL THIS CONTINENT.

DIVISION BY DIVISION, YOUTHS FROM THE FARMS AND CITIES, THE HILLS AND PLAINS OF AMERICA POURED THROUGH THIS ARMY INVASION TRAINING CENTER ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THEIR'S WAS NO PLAYTIME MANEUVERING. THE GRUELLING WORK UNDER A HOT SUN THAT SENT THE MERCURY HOVERING NEAR 100 DEGREES IN THE SHADE WAS DEADLY SERIOUS, DANGEROUS AND REALISTIC, SO REALISTIC AT TIMES THAT THOSE WHO FELL TO THE GROUND WERE NOT ALWAYS FEIGNING INJURY. REALISM WAS AN ESSENTIAL IN CONDITIONING THE TROOPS--MOST OF THEM INEXPERIENCED--FOR ACTUAL COMBAT.

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HERE THEY LEARNED THE MOST HAZARDOUS OPERATION AN ARMY CAN ATTEMPT --LEARNED UNDER FIRE OF LIVE AMMUNITION TO STORM BEACHES LIKE THOSE THAT LAY ACROSS THE BLUE SEA'S HORIZON UNDER THE MUZZLES OF ENEMY GUNS, LEARNED HOW TO CRACK BEACH DEFENSES AND WIDEN THE CRACK FOR A FLOOD OF ALLIED TROOPS, GUNS, TANKS AND SUPPLIES TO FOLLOW.

AND IN THIS SCHOOL AN ARMY WAS GROUNDED IN THE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED TECHNIQUE OF INVASION OPERATIONS, THE FIRST ENTIRE AMERICAN ARMY TO BE HARDENED FOR THE GREAT ALLIED MOVE AGAINST THE CONTINENT.

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A CLOAK OF SECRECY WAS THROWN AROUND THESE FEVERISH ADVANCE PREPARATIONS. NONE BUT THOSE WITH SPECIAL PERMISSION WAS ALLOWED WITHIN THE TRAINING BOUNDARIES TO SEE WHAT WAS GOING ON. WAR CORRESPONDENTS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO MENTION THE SCHOOLING IN THEIR DISPATCHES. INSTRUCTION WAS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH AT DIEPPE AND IN THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION LAST NOVEMBER. THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMAND LEARNED MANY THINGS IN THE AFRICAN INVASION, PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT THAT MINUTE ADVANCE PLANNING IS ESSENTIAL WITH CLOSE COORDINATION OF LAND, AIR AND SEA FORCES--AND THAT TROOPS MUST HAVE PRACTICE IN BEACH LANDINGS COUPLED WITH TRAINING IN WHAT TO DO AFTER THEY REACH SHORE.

WEAKNESSES IN THE NOVEMBER OPERATION WERE STUDIED AND EFFORTS MADE TO ELIMINATE THEM. NEW IDEAS WERE ADOPTED AND WOVEN INTO THE TRAINING FABRIC.

AND SO, ALONG A PICTURESQUE STRETCH OF WHITE BEACHES WASHED BY THE MEDITERRANEAN--A SETTING FOR A SUMMER IDYLL RATHER THAN THE RATTLE OF MACHINEGUNS AND THE CRASH OF SHELLS--TAN, TOUGHENED AMERICAN YOUTHS RECEIVED THEIR FINAL DRILLS FOR INVASION.

DAY AND NIGHT THE TRAINING AREAS SPREAD ALONG 100 MILES OF COASTLINE SWARMED WITH ARMED MEN. TRUCKS LOADED WITH TROOPS ROARED UP AND

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DOWN THE BEACH ROADS. BEACHES WERE "FOUGHT OVER" DOZENS OF TIMES. ASSAULT BOATS AND VARIOUS TYPES OF LANDING CRAFT PRACTICED MANEUVERS AND LANDING OPERATIONS. WATERPROOFED TANKS, TRUCKS AND ARMED VEHICLES RAN, ALMOST SUBMERGED, THROUGH THE SURF, AND IN BULLET-RIDDLED "SHANTYTOWN" SQUADS LEARNED THE TECHNIQUE OF STREET FIGHTING WHILE LIVE AMMUNITION ZIPPED AROUND THEM.

HERE WAS LAID THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRESENT INVASION MOVE.

ABOUT A MONTH AFTER THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION, EVEN WHILE THE ALLIED DRIVE ON TUNISIA WAS STALLED IN MUD, GENERAL EISENHOWER ISSUED A DIRECTIVE TO SET UP A SCHOOL FOR TRAINING TROOPS FOR INVASION.

HUNDREDS OF MILES OF NORTH AFRICAN COASTLINE WERE INSPECTED TO FIND THE TYPE OF BEACHES WANTED, BEACHES SIMILAR TO THOSE TO BE STORMED. THE AREA CHOSEN INCLUDED THE BEACH ON WHICH THE AMERICAN RANGERS FIRST LANDED IN THE NOVEMBER INVASION.

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THE URGENCY OF GIVING GREATER NUMBERS OF TROOPS THIS TRAINING INCREASED WITH ALLIED SUCCESSES IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN. A SECOND COMBAT TEAM TRAINING AREA WAS OPENED PATTERENED ON THE SAME LINES AS THE ORIGINAL ONE, AND THEN A THIRD, SO THAT THREE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAMS COULD GO THROUGH THE CENTER SIMULTANEOUSLY ON TIME-TABLE SCHEDULE. PROBLEMS WERE PRACTICED BY SQUADS, PLATOONS, COMPANIES, BATTALIONS AND FINALLY BY REGIMENTS.

MANY TROOPS HAD RECEIVED AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING AT CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT NONE HAD EVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED THE THOROUGHNESS AND REALISM OF THE TRAINING AT THIS INVASION CENTER WHICH TRIED TO ANTICIPATE EVERY OBSTACLE THE ENEMY COULD PUT IN THE WAY OF INVADING TROOPS --UNDERWATER OBSTACLES, BARBED WIRE, BEACH MINES, PILLBOXES, SHORE BATTERIES.

IT WAS ASSEMBLY-LINE TRAINING IN WHICH THE MEN LEARNED BY DOING. THE PURPOSE WAS TO GROUND THEM SO THOROUGLY IN INVASION OPERATIONS THAT WHEN THEY WENT INTO COMBAT THEY WOULD DO THE RIGHT THING AUTOMATICALLY BY APPLYING THE LESSONS LEARNED IN TRAINING.

AND THEY WERE TOUGHENED IN THE PROCESS. THE BIVOUAC AREA WAS ESTABLISHED PURPOSELY FOUR MILES FROM THE BEACHES SO THAT THE MEN HAD TO MARCH AT LEAST EIGHT MILES EACH DAY TO AND FROM THEIR PROBLEMS. WITH FULL FIELD PACK THEY RAN OBSTACLE COURSES OF DITCHES, WALLS, TUNNELS, BARBED WIRE AND OTHER BARRIERS.

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OVER AND OVER THE TROOPS PRACTICED LANDING OPERATIONS UNTIL EACH MAN KNEW EXACTLY WHAT HIS JOB WAS. I GOT A PREVUE OF A DAYLIGHT BEACH ASSAULT WHILE VISITING THE INVASION TRAINING CENTER, AN IDEA OF WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN THESE TROOPS WENT IN FOR THE REAL DRIVE.

THE MORNING MISTS WERE JUST CLEARING FROM THE SEA WHEN THE ASSAULT CRAFT APPEARED, TRAILING WHITE-FEATHERED WATER IN THEIR WAKE.

IN ACTUAL OPERATION, THE NAVY'S WARSHIPS WOULD HAVE BEEN ON THE HORIZON POURING FIRE INTO SHORE, POUNDING ENEMY SHORE BATTERIES AND STRONGPOINTS.

ABOUT A HALF MILE FROM SHORE, BATTERIES OF MORTARS ABOARD THE ASSAULT CRAFT OPENED UP WITH A BARRAGE OF SMOKE SHELLS. SOON THE BEACH AND HILLSIDE BEHIND WERE ENVELOPED IN WHITE SMOKE SHIELDING THE APPROACHING CRAFT FROM VIEW OF THOSE ON LAND. SMOKE BOILED UP FROM BURNING BRUSH AND GRASS.

THE FLAT-BOTTOMED ASSAULT BOATS BEACHED AND TROOPS SWARMED DOWN RAMPS INTO HIP-DEEP WATER AND WADED ASHORE. ENGINEERS BLEW LANES

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THROUGH A BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENT AND THE TROOPS RAN THROUGH UNDER COVER OF MACHINEGUN FIRE. MORTAR SQUADS SET UP THEIR WEAPONS AT THE WATER'S EDGE AND BEGAN LOBBING SHELLS AT ENEMY "POSITIONS." MACHINEGUN SQUADS DASHED INTO POSITION ON THE FLANKS TO GIVE COVERING FIRE TO LANDING TROOPS.

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INTO THE BEACH CAME LARGER SHIPS WITH HEAVY MACHINEGUN SQUADS AND NEW WAVES OF TROOPS, SOME WITH HEAVY MORTARS. SOON THE ATTACKERS' MACHINE GUNS WERE FIRING FROM THE RIDGE ABOVE THE BEACH WHILE TROOPS CLAMBERED UP THE SLOPES. THEY FANNED OUT THROUGH THE PALL OF SMOKE, DASHING THROUGH THE SMOKE SCREEN LIKE WRAITHS. THEY SCRAMBLED UNDER ROADWAY CULVERTS, RAN CROUCHING UNDER COVER OF PROTECTIVE ROCKS AND DITCHES, AND CRAWLED ACROSS EXPOSED PLACES TOWARD THEIR OBJECTIVES.

THIS WAS A PREVUE FOR INVASION AT AMERICA'S GREATEST INVASION TRAINING CENTER.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 12-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY YESTERDAY PINNED THE NAVY'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL ON LIEUT.GENERAL MILLARD F.HARMON TO WHOM HE REFERRED AS A "ROCK OF GIBRALTAR."

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AWARD OF THE MEDAL TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR AND GROUND FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WAS ANNOUNCED LAST APRIL. THE CITATION, SIGNED BY NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SAID THAT HARMON HAD DEMONSTRATED "EXCEPTIONAL INITIATIVE AND CAPABILITIES IN ORGANIZING, PLANNING AND COMMANDING HIS FORCES" AND "CONTRIBUTED IMMEASURABLY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE SOLOMON ISLAND CAMPAIGN."

GENERAL HARMON WENT ASHORE WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS AT RENDOVA JUNE 30 AND STARTED BACK ON THE TRANSPORT MCCAWLEY BUT TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER SHIP AFTER TORPEDO BOMBERS ATTACKED THE MCCAWLEY. THE TRANSPORT LATER WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

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KIRIWINA ISLAND, TROBRIAND GROUP, JULY 2 -(DELAYED)-(AP)- CORPORAL HUBERT WERMERSKIRCHEN, 28, OF 1125 DRUMMOND PLACE, CHICAGO, IS THE FIRST WHITE MAN EVER TO EXPERIENCE A MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATION IN THE TROBRIAND ISLANDS. HE UNDERWENT AN EMERGENCY APPENDECTOMY.

WERMERSKIRCHEN ARRIVED JUNE 30 WITH THE SIXTH ARMY TASK FORCE WHICH TOOK OVER THE TROBRIANDS.

TAKEN ILL DURING THE EVENING, HE WAS CARRIED TO A PORTABLE HOSPITAL UNIT WHICH ALSO HAD JUST ARRIVED AND HAD ESTABLISHED ITSELF WITHIN THREE HOURS IN A SMALL MISSIONARY BUILDING, ONE OF THE FEW FRAME HOUSES OF THE ISLAND.

MAJOR JOHN W.HUNTER,JR., OF 3412 MONTEVALLO ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SURGEON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT, DIAGNOSED WERMERSKIRCHEN'S AILMENT AS APPENDICITIS AND DECIDED AN IMMEDIATE OPERATION WAS IMPERATIVE.I WITH WINDOWS HEAVILY BLANKETED FOR BLACKOUT AND UNDER THE DIM LIGHT OF LANTERNS, THE OPERATION WAS PERFORMED. ASSISTING PHYSICIANS WERE CAPTAIN GEORGE KNOLL OF ALLENTOWN,PA.; CAPTAIN J. K.GRAU OF BEAVER FALLS,PA., AND FIRST LIEUTENANT PAUL TOMA OF GRANITE,OKLA.

THE AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ISLANDS WHO HAS BEEN HERE FOR 25 YEARS, SAID WERMERSKIRCHEN WAS THE AREA'S FIRST AMERICAN HOSPITAL PATIENT. A FEW HOURS AFTER THE OPERATION, THE SOLDIER WAS ABLE TO SEE HIS FRIENDS. THE DOCTOR SAID E WAS GETTING ALONG WELL.

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30.24-5981

NIGHT LEAD MUNDA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 13-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-MUNDA, JAPAN'S KEY AIR BASE IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, WAS THE CENTRAL TARGET FOR HEAVY BOMBINGS FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY AS REPORTS FROM GUADALCANAL YESTERDAY SAID THAT THE ZERO HOUR APPEARED NEAR FOR THE AMERICAN LAND DRIVE TO PUSH THE JAPANESE FROM THE AREA.

THE GUADALCANAL REPORTS SAID THAT THE U.S. ARMY'S INVASION FORCES ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND WERE CREEPING THROUGH THE JUNGLE LESS THAN TWO MILES EAST OF THE MUNDA AIR STRIP. THIS WAS A GAIN OF A MILE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. OTHER AMERICANS WERE CLOSING IN ON MUNDA FROM THE NORTH.

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WHILE THE JUNGLE TROOPS WERE PUSHING FORWARD, ALLIED BOMBERS CONTINUED POUNDING AT THE ENEMY DEFENSES TO SOFTEN THEM FOR THE ATTACK BY THE INFANTRY. IN THREE DAYS 189 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED UPON THE JAPANESE AT THE MUNDA BASE.

THIS INCLUDED 52 TONS DROPPED SUNDAY WHEN MORE THAN 176 TONS WERE LOOSED UPON SOUTH PACIFIC STRONGHOLDS OF THE ENEMY AND AT LEAST NINE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THE RAIDERS. ALLIED LOSSES WERE TWO FIGHTERS AND ONE LIBERATOR BOMBER.

IN THE OTHER SUNDAY RAIDS LIBERATORS STRUCK AT THE KAHILI AIRDROME, ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, WITH 40 TONS, AND AT THE VUNAKANAU FIELD AT RABAUL WITH 35 TONS. RABAUL, ON NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, NORTHWEST OF THE SOLOMONS AND NORTH OF NEW GUINEA, IS THE MAIN JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

IN OTHER GROUND ACTION ON NEW GEORGIA U.S. MARINES BLOCKADED THE BAIROKO-MUNDA ROAD ON THE KULA GULF SIDE OF THE ISLAND'S BLUNT WESTERN PENINSULA. THIS WAS THE LAST REMAINING LAND SUPPLY ROUTE FOR THE BELEAGUERED JAPANESE AT MUNDA.

SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES TO THE SOUTH, IN NEW GUINEA, MITCHELL BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY P-38'S, ATTACKED FROM ALMOST TREE-TOP LEVELS WITH 49 TONS OF BOMBS ALONG THE TRAIL FROM MUBO TO SALAMAUA, MAIN ENEMY BASE ON THE NORTHEAST COAST. FIVE JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN THAT ACTION. TWO OF OUR FIGHTERS WERE MISSING.

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THE ENEMY ALSO LOST AT LEAST FOUR ZEROS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO INTERCEPT ANOTHER ALLIED BOMBING AT BOBO, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, WHERE EXTENSIVE FIRES ZERE STARTED. ONE LIBERATOR BOMBER WAS LOST IN THE RAID.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS THE FIRST WORD WAS RECEIVED CAPTAIN CHARLES P.CECIL, SKIPPER OF THE LIGHT CRUISER HELENA, HAD SURVIVED THE SINKING OF HIS SHIP IN THE BATTLE OF KULA GULF ON JULY 6. HE SAID THE HELENA HAD SUNK THREE DESTROYERS AND TWO OTHER WARSHIPS, PROBABLY CRUISERS, BEFORE IT WENT DOWN. DETAILS OF THAT BATTLE, IN WHICH THE ENEMY LOST FROM NINE TO ELEVEN SHIPS, HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED IN THE JULY 8 COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

IT WAS CLEAR HE WAS DEEPLY PROUD OF WHAT THE HELENA HAD DONE BEFORE THE TORPEDOES ENDED HER.

IN CAPTAIN CECIL'S OWN ESTIMATE, THE HELENA SANK THREE DESTROYERS, TWO SHIPS HE BELIEVED TO BE CRUISERS AND WAS LAYING SALVOS INTO A THIRD WHEN THE HELENA WAS HIT FATALLY. OTHER AMERICAN WARSHIPS ALSO PLAYED GALLANT ROLES IN THE ACTION, BUT NATURALLY THEY CANNOT BE NAMED.

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"WE APPROACHED KULA GULF FROM THE EAST," CAPTAIN CECIL RECOUNTED, "TRAVELING AT HIGH SPEED AND HOPING TO MEET A JAPANESE SURFACE FORCE. PRILR TO 2 A.M. ON THE SIXTH, WE ESTABLISHED CONTACT AND IN A VERY FEW MINUTES OUR ATTACK PLAN WAS ANNOUNCED AND EXECUTED.

"ON THE INITIAL SALVOS, ALL OUR SHIPS GUNS WENT OFF IMMEDIATELY AS IF A KEY HAD BEEN PRESSED. MY SHIP WAS CONFIDENT IT HIT THE RANGE ON THE VERY FIRST SALVO AND IN A SHORT SPACE OF TIME OUR FIRST TARGET, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A CRUISER, DISAPPEARED FROM THE SURFACE OF THE OCEAN.

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"WE CHECKED FIRE BRIEFLY, FOUND ANOTHER TARGET AND IT, TOO, SOON DISAPPEARED. WE CHECKED FIRE AGAIN, SWITCHED TO A THIRD BIG ONE AND HAD FIRED SEVERAL SALVOS WHEN WE RAN INTO ENEMY TORPEDOES WHICH SUCCESSFULLY KNOCKED US OUT.

"IT WAS DARK, AND THE FIRE FROM THE GUNS WAS BLINDING.I THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF SEEING ANY OF THE TORPEDO WAKES -- AND THAT'S WHERE THE HELENA ENDED.

"IN THE MEANTIME OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AIDING ANOTHER AMERICAN CRUISER, HAD BEEN WORKING ON A GROUP OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS. WE COULD SEE THE SHELLS ENROUTE TO THE TARGETS AND THERE WAS SUCH A CONTINUOUS FLOW, IT WAS HARD TO TELL WHO HIT WHAT.

"THE MAIN BATTERIES WERE NOT SUPPOSED TO FIRE AS MANY ROUNDS AS THE SECONDARY BUT THEY SEEMED TO ME TO BE POURING OUT TWO TO ONE OVER THE SECONDARY."

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THE CAPTAIN SAID THERE WAS NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION ON THE HELENA AND SHE "WENT DOWN QUIETLY." HE SAID "THE MEN WERE QUIET AND EFFICIENT."

"THERE WAS NO COMMOTION AND THERE WAS SOME UNUSUAL COURAGE," HE CONTINUED. "ONE SEAMAN MADE WHAT I CALLED A 'CURIOSITY CRUISE' OVER THE SHIP AFTER WE WERE HIT, JUST TO SEE WHAT DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE AND HE TOOK HIS TIME ABOUT ABANDONING SHIP.

"ONCE IN THE WATER WE GOT GALLONS OF FUEL OIL IN OUR EYES. I SHOUTED 'PADDLE LIKE HELL STRAIGHT AWAY FROM THE SHIP.' JAPANESE SALVOS FELL ALL AROUND THE RAFTS AND BOATS AND IT TOOK ABOUT FIVE HOURS TO GET THEM RENDEZVOUSED."

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CECIL DIDN'T MENTION IT, BUT ANOTHER SURVIVOR TOLD HOW, BECAUSE THE RAFTS WERE OVERCROWDED THE CAPTAIN REFUSED TO TAKE HIS TURN ON GETTING IN A BOAT AND INSISTED ON STAYING IN THE WATER AND HANGING ON TO A ROPE.

FIFTEEN HOURS AFTER THE SHIP SANK, HIS GROUP MADE SHORE AND SET UP CAMP. HE FILIPINO COOK PROMPTLY SKINNED UP A COCONUT TREE AND GOT SOME GREEN "DRINKS" BECAUSE EVERYBODY WAS EXTREMELY THIRSTY.

OTTAWA, JULY 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THE "FIRST CRITICAL PERIOD HAS PASSED" FOR THE CANADIANS ENGAGED WITH ALLIED FORCES IN THE INVASION OF SICILY BUT "THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD IS TO COME."

OTTAWA, JULY 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT THAT CANADA COULD NOT LONG DELAY FURTHER EXTENSION OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND HE HOPED LEGATIONS IN CUBA AND PERU SOON WOULD BE OPENED.

KING SAID THERE SHOULD BE NO DELAY ABOUT ESTABLISHING A LEGATION IN MEXICO AND HE HOPED THAT PROVISION FOR THIS OFFICE WOULD BE MADE IN SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES TO BE PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE.

HE SAID THE GROWTH OF CANADIAN INTEREST IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

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HAD BEEN MATCHED BY THEIR INTEREST IN CANADA.

KING SAID LEGATIONS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILE, AND UNDER THE TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS WERE MAINTAINED IN CUBA, MEXICO, PANAMA--SHORTLY TO BE MOVED TO COLOMBIA--AND PERU.

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MANY DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAD BEEN WELCOMED IN CANADA, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, ADDING THAT THINGS WHICH HAD BEEN ENCOURAGED IN COMMON BY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND CANADA HAD BEEN THREATENED BY AGGRESSORS. IN THE POST-WAR ERA THERE WOULD BE MANY INTERESTS IN COMMON, AND THERE MUST BE JOINT AND EFFECTIVE INTEREST IN THE PEACE OF THIS HEMISPHERE. THERE HAD BEEN GROWTH IN GOODWILL AND KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN NATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE.

OTTAWA, JULY 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT THAT A SHIP WILL MAKE A SECOND EXCHANGE TRIP TO JAPAN THIS SUMMER TO BRING HOME NATIONALS OF CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND ONE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY.

THEY WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR JAPANESE IN NORTH AMERICA WHO WISH TO RETURN TO JAPAN, HE ADDED.

KING MADE THE STATEMENT DURING DISCUSSION OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ESTIMATES AFTER TELLING A QUESTIONER THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE PROCEEDING FOR THE FURTHER EXCHANGE OF NATIONS WITH JAPAN.

THE SWEDISH LINER GRIPSHOLM MADE A TRIP TO JAPAN LAST YEAR TO BRING BACK REPATRIATED CANADIANS, AMERICANS AND NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

3024-5983

(EDITOR'S NOTE: COMMUNIQUES YESTERDAY AND TODAY FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ANNOUNCED CONTINUING PROGRESS IN THE AMERICAN DRIVE BY LAND AND AIR TO ELIMINATE THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR AIR BASE AT MUNDA ON THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. IN THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH FROM AN OBSERVATION POINT FAR CLOSER TO THE SCENE OF ACTION, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT LEIF ERICKSON REPORTS IN GREATER DETAIL ON THE SAME PHASES OF THE BATTLE.)

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ZERO HOUR FOR THE FINAL DRIVE TO PUSH THE JAPANESE FROM MUNDA POINT APPEARED NEAR TONIGHT, WITH THE U.S. ARMY'S NEW GEORGIA INVASION TROOPS SWEEPING THROUGH THE JUNGLE LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE ENEMY'S PAINSTAKINGLY BUILT BUT LITTLE USED MUNDA LANDING STRIP.

OPPOSED BY ONLY A FEW ROUNDS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, NAVY DIVE AND TORPEDO BOMBERS SUPPORTING THE GROUND FORCES TODAY BLASTED THE ENEMY'S DEFENSIVE STRONGPOINTS NORTHEAST OF THE AIRFIELD WITH MERCILESS PRECISION FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY. ALL THE BOMBERS RETURNED TO THEIR BASE WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

ON THE KULA GULF SIDE OF NEW GEORGIA'S BLUNT WESTERN PENINSULA, MARINE RAIDERS BLOCKADED THE BAIROKO-MUNDA ROAD--THE LAST REMAINING SUPPLY ROUTE BY LAND TO MUNDA'S BELEAGUERED NIPPONESE GARRISON, WHICH NOW IS HELPLESSLY ABSORBING THE SAME KIND OF PUNISHMENT THAT JAPANESE BOMBERS INFLICTED ON BATAAN.

SOUTH PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS FORCE HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT TWO JAPANESE SUPPLY PARTIES EN ROUTE FROM BAIROKO, ON KULA GULF, TO MUNDA WERE "TURNED AROUND" BY THE MARINES.

HEADQUARTERS SAID ALSO THAT THE MAIN AMERICAN ARMY FORCE CLOSING IN ON MUNDA FROM THE EAST HAD KNOCKED OUT AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT AT

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THE JUNCTION OF THE BARIKE RIVER AND A TRAIL RUNNING EAST FROM LAMBETI PLANTATION TO THE JUNGLE ZETTLEMENT OF ELALA.

THESE TROOPS CROSSED FROM PREVIOUSLY OCCUPPIED RENDOVA ISLAND BY WAY OF ONAIVISI INLET TO MAKE LANDINGS SINCE JULY 1 ON ROVIANA BEACH. OUR LINE NOW EXTENDS FROM THE BEACH DEEP INTO "OPEN JUNGLE."

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PUSHING THE FRONT STEADILY AHEAD WITH THE HELP OF MORTAR AND RIFLE FIRE, THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE ADVANCED CONSIDERABLY FROM THE ORIGINAL LANDING POINT EAST OF THE BARIKE RIVER.

THE COMMANDER OF THE RENDOVA TROOPS ADVISED AMPHIBIOUS FORCE HEADQUARTERS THAT HIS CASUALTIES IN BACKING THE ENEMY TOWARD MUNDA POINT HAD BEEN "VERY LIGHT." A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED THE "OPEN JUNGLE" SECTOR AS HAVING LARGE TREES BUT NOT VERY THICK VEGETATION AGROUND.

MAJOR RUSSELL RUPP, 28, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, A MARINE DIVE-BOMBING SQUADRON COMMANDER, SAID THAT ON TODAY'S MISSION HE SAW A MASS OF UPROOTED PALM TREES, AND OTHER DEBRIS AND A PROFUSION OF BOMB AND SHELL CRATERS IN THE MUNDA AREA.

"IT MAKES YOU WONDER HOW IN HECK THEY CAN HOLD OUT IN THERE," RUPP COMMENTED.

"BEFORE YESTERDAY'S RAID--THE GREATEST BOMBING STRIKE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAR TO DATE--PILOTS OF THE DAUNTLESS DIVE-BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS OCCASIONALLY WERE GREETED BY FAIRLY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER MUNDA.

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"THE ACK-ACK TODAY WAS VERY NIL," SAID LIEUTENANT (J.G.) BOB BERGERON, 23, OF BROCKTON, MASS., A DIVE-BOMBER PILOT. "IT WAS THE LEAST I'VE EVER SEEN UP THERE."

THE MAIN FORCE OF MARINES, WHICH HAS BEEN WORKING ITS WAY DOWN THE SHORE OF KULA GULF SINCE LANDING JULY 5 AT RICE ANCHORAGE, IS REPORTED TO HAVE PINNED THE RESISTING ENEMY TO THE EDGE OF DRAGON'S PENINSULA BETWEEN ENOGAI INLET AND BAIROKO HARBOR.

UNDATED DEFEAT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A ROME DISPATCH, MONDAY PICTURED FOR ITALIANS THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEFEAT, IN AN OBVIOUS EFFORT TO STIFFEN THEIR MORALE.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID ROME NEWSPAPERS ENUMERATED 12 THINGS WHICH ITALIANS MUST EXPECT TO SUFFER IF THEY ACCEPTED DEFEAT. THE ALLIES HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THEIR ONLY TERMS ARE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE AXIS, BUT THE 2 POINTS FAILED TO AGREE IN MANY PARTICULARS WITH PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS OF ALLIED OFFICIALS. THE 12 POINTS WERE:

1. ITALY MUST SURRENDER ITS NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

2. ITALY MUST CEASE OPERATING METALLURGICAL AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

3. ITALY WOULD HAVE TO REDUCE ITS ARMED FORCES TO MERE POLICE.

4. ITALY MUST SURRENDER PANTELLERIA, TOBRUK, LA MADDALENA (SARDINIA) AND OTHER STRATEGIC BASES TO ENGLAND.

5. ISTRIA (THE AREA OF NORTHEASTERN ITALY) ALONG WITH TRIESTE AND POLA ON THE ADRIATIC MUST BE CEDED TO YUGOSLAVIA.

6. SEVERAL ISLANDS IN THE IONIAN AND AEGEAN SEAS MUST BE RENOUNCED TO GREECE.

7. ITALY MUST RENOUNCE CLAIMS ON ITS COLONIAL EMPIRE, INCLUDING LIBYA.

8. ITALY WILL BE SCRATCHED FROM THE LIST OF BIG POWERS.

9. ITALY MUST SUFFER MILITARY OCCUPATION FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

10. ITALY MUST CEASE TO GROW GRAIN AND CONVERT ITS AGRICULTURAL

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INDUSTRY TO THE GROWING OF VEGETABLES.

11. SHE MUST CLOSE MANY UNIVERSITIES.

12. SHE MUST CEASE ALL TEACHING OF CLASSIC HISTORY AND LITERATURE TO PREVENT ITALIAN YOUTH FROM BEING IMBUED WITH THE HISTORIC GREATNESS OF ROME.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FOURTH ADD SECOND (CORRECT) LEAD INVASION.

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THE STRONG FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESSES IN THEIR BOMBING OF THE CATANIA RAILWAY YARDS, WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE AREAS SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF 20 ENEMY PLANES WHICH INTERCEPTED.

SEEKING TO TIGHTEN A BLOCKADE OF SICILY, BEAUFIGHTERS HUNTED THE TYRRHENIAN SEA NORTH OF THE ISLAND AND ONE FORMATION SANK ONE SMALL MERCHANT VESSEL AND LEFT A SECOND AFLAME, WHILE ANOTHER FORMATION LEFT A THIRD MERCHANT SHIP AND A DESTROYER STATIONARY AFTER AN ATTACK.

FOR THE FIRST TIME ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED THE TACTICS OF THE A-36 MUSTANGS AS THOSE OF "DIVE BOMBERS."

THE RAF STILL MAINTAINS THAT SPECIALLY BUILT DIVE-BOMBERS, SUCH AS THE GERMAN STUKA, ARE NOT AS EFFECTIVE AS THE FIGHTER BOMBER, SUCH AS THE WARHAWK, HURRICANE OR LIGHTNING. ALTHOUGH THE MUSTANG HAS DIVE BREAKS SIMILAR TO THOSE ON THE STUKA THE RAF STILL TERMS IT A FIGHTER-BOMBER.

SUPPLEMENTING THE MUSTANG DIVE-BOMBERS OR FIGHTER-BOMBERS, LONG-RANGE LIGHTNINGS YESTERDAY HARRIED ENEMY GROUND FORCES AND DESTROYED SCORES OF TRUCKS. ONE FORMATION BOMBED BARRACKS SOUTHWEST OF VIZZINI AND CALTAGIRONE.

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THE FOLLOWING SEVEN FORTRESS GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH VICTORIES IN THE CATANIA FIGHT: SERGEANTS EMMETT F.HAMILTON OF FERRYVILLE, LA., GEORGE P.HARRIS OF LACONA, MO., B.A.HARPER OF 309 MADISON ST., WOOD RIVER, ILL., T.E.GAERTNER OF SHARON CITY, OHIO, HENRY E.WEST OF

30.24-5985

HODGES, ALA., MICHAEL YARINIA, 136 EAST 8TH AVE., HOMESTEAD, PA., AND JAMES F.CONWAY, 56 NORTH PEARL ST., ATTICA, N.Y.

FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS XXX SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD.

UNDATED ALLIED PERSONALITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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ARRAYED UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IN HIS OPENING DRIVE TO STORM THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE IS THE SAME GALAXY OF BRILLIANT AND HARD-HITTING BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEADERS WHO WON THE BATTLE OF NORTH AFRICA.

HERE IS A QUICK GLIMPSE OF THE MEN DIRECTING THE BATTLE OF SICILY:

LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE SMITH PATTON, JR., UNITED STATES -- "BLOOD AND GUTS" PATTON, HE COMMANDED THE SECOND U.S. CORPS DURING THE BATTLE FOR TUNISIA. HE IS NOW COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN SICILY. FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD, HE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS IN THE LAST WAR DURING WHICH HE SERVED WITH THE NEWLY FORMED TANK CORPS. A 1909 WEST POINT GRADUATE, HE STARTED HIS ARMY CAREER IN THE CAVALRY BUT THE TANK CORPS BECAME HIS "BABY" AND HE STAYED WITH IT AFTER THE ARMISTICE. HE TRAINED THE FIRST ARMORED CORPS FOR SERVICE IN AFRICA BY MANEUVERS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT. HE WAS IN MOROCCO WHEN EISENHOWER DRAFTED HIM FOR THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, BRITAIN--DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF UNDER EISENHOWER, HE WAS IN COMMAND OF ALL ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER. HE WAS THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE THE BEACHES AT DUNKERQUE. HIS MOTTO IS "ATTACK, ATTACK, AND ATTACK AGAIN." HE COMMANDED BRITISH TROOPS IN BURMA DURING THEIR LONG RETREAT, OUTNUMBERED THREE

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TO ONE, BUT GOT FOUR-FIFTHS OF THEM BACK TO INDIA. HE SUCCEEDED GEN. SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK AS BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN AUG., 1942. HE IS 52.

SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, BRITAIN--COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. "ANDREW B.", AS HE IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH NAVY, IS THE MAN WHOSE TORPEDO PLANES RIDDLED THE ITALIAN NAVY AT TARANTO IN 1940, AND WHOSE OUTNUMBERED SURFACE UNITS DECISIVELY WHIPPED THE ITALIANS OFF CAPE MATAPAN IN 1941. HE WAS IN WASHINGTON EARLY LAST YEAR AS HEAD OF AN ADMIRALTY DELEGATION, GOING THERE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN WHERE HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH FLEET FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. HIS SHIPS SANK 1,000,000 TONS OF AXIS SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN 1941.

GEN.SIR BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY, BRITAIN--COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE BATTLE OF SICUL

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GEN.SIR BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY, BRITAIN--COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE BATTLE OF SICILY. HE IS COMMANDER OF THE FAMOUS EIGHTH ARMY WHICH DROVE FROM EGYPT TO TUNISIA IN ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY FEATS OF ALL TIME. AN ARMY MAN 35 OF HIS 55 YEARS, HE WAS COMMANDER OF BRITAIN'S SOUTHEAST ARMY IN ENGLAND IN THE SUMMER OF 1942 AND WENT TO THE EIGHTH ARMY TO HELP ALEXANDER HALT ROMMEL'S PUSH TO THE NILE. WOUNDED TWICE IN THE LAST WAR, HE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER AND THE FRENCH MILITARY CROSS.

ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM RAMSAY, BRITAIN-- NAVAL COMMANDER UNDER CUNNINGHAM, HE ENTERED THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1898 AND HAS BEEN WITH IT EVER SINCE. IS 60 YEARS OLD AND HAS BEEN ON NAVAL MISSIONS AROUND THE WORLD. IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE COMMANDED H.M.S.BROKE IN THE DOVER PATROL AND AT THE OPENING OF THE PRESENT WAR WAS FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING AT THE DOVER STATION.

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AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM TEDDER, BRITAIN--SMALL, SOFT-SPOKEN SCOT WHO IS AIR COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR COMMAND DURING THE PRESENT OPERATIONS. WAS BRITISH AIR OFFICER COMMANDING IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST DURING THE TWO LIBYAN CAMPAIGNS OF 1942. THE BRITISH TRIUMPH OF NOV. 1942, WHEN ROMMEL'S ARMIES WERE COMPLETELY ROUTED, WAS, IN LARGE PART, DUE TO HIS REORGANIZATION OF AIR STRATEGY TO BRING ABOUT PERFECT COORDINATION OF TIMING AND EFFORT WITH THE GROUND FORCES OF SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER. TEDDER IS 53 YEARS OLD, DOESN'T LOOK IT. HIS MEN CALL HIM "THE CHIEF."

LIEUT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, UNITED STATES-- CAME OUT OF WEST POINT AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY AGED 23, IN 1914 AND WAS POSTED TO HAWAII. HIS EYES WERE SKYWARD EVEN THEN, AND IN 1916 HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST 125 ARMY MEN TO WIN THEIR WINGS IN THE NEW FIRST AERO SQUADRON. WENT TO FRANCE IN 1917 AS A CAPTAIN, AND HELPED BUILD UP WHAT BECAME THE WORLD'S LARGEST AVIATION SCHOOL AT ISSOUDON, FRANCE.

HE STAYED WITH THE AIR FORCE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND IN 1935 ENROLLED IN THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL. COMPLETING THE COURSE THE NEXT YEAR HE WAS SENT TO LANGLEY FIELD, AND FROM THERE TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF AIR CORPS. IN ENGLAND IN 1940 AS SPECIAL MILITARY OBSERVER HE WAS NAMED CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF IN JULY, 1941.

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AFTER PEARL HARBOR HE TOOK OVER THE COMBAT COMMAND. BACK TO ENGLAND IN 1942, HE WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER JUST A YEAR AGO THIS MONTH. HE TOOK OVER THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR.

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MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, UNITED STATES-- "JIMMY" DOOLITTLE QUIT THE ARMY ONCE--IN FEB. 1930. REASON--ADVANCED AGE. HE HAD JUST PASSED HIS 33RD BIRTHDAY. WAS RECALLED TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN 1940 AS A MAJOR IN THE AIR CORPS RESERVE AND WAS MADE A LIEUT.COL.EARLY IN 1942. THE NEXT THE NATION HEARD OF THE PRESENT COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT ON MAY 19, 1942 THAT HE HAD LED THE BOMBING ON TOKYO A MONTH BEFORE. GOT THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR THAT FEAT AND WAS SOON PROMOTED TO TEMPORARY BRIG.GEN.SOON AFTER GOING TO AFRICA HE WAS ELEVATED TO MAJOR GENERAL. SAW SERVICE IN WORLD WAR 1, AS SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE AIR CORPS.

AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM, BRITAIN-- COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE, WAS BORN IN AUSTRALIA IN 1895 AND HOLDS MOST OF THE RIBBONS GREAT BRITAIN HANDS OUT TO ITS COMPETENT FLIERS. VETERAN OF WORLD WAR 1, FIRST WITH THE NEW ZEALAND FORCES, THEN WITH THE RAF. HAS SEEN MUCH SERVICE IN THE PRESENT MIDDLE EAST CAMPAIGNS.

AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR HUGH P.LLOYD, BRITAIN--FIRST WENT INTO THE AIR DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AFTER INFANTRY SERVICE AND HAS BEEN THERE EVER SINCE. HE IS NOW AIR OFFICER COMMANDING THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN COASTAL AIR FORCE UNDER EISENHOWER. BEFORE THAT HE WAS AIR OFFICER COMMANDING THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND, BEING APPOINTED TO THAT POST IN 1941. HE IS 47 YEARS OLD.

VICE ADMIRAL HENRY K.HEWITT, UNITED STATES-- IS COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN THE AFRICAN OPERATIONS AND HAS TAKEN OVER THE SAME DUTIES IN THE ATTACK ON SICILY. HE WAS RESPONSIBLA IN A GREAT MEASURE FOR THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND WAR SUPPLIES IN NORTH AFRICA DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN AND WAS HIGHLY PRAISED FOR HIS EFFICIENT CONVOY DIRECTION. A GRADUATE OF THE 1906 CLASS AT ANNAPOLIS. HE IS 56 YEARS OLD.

FAMILIES PROUD
OF PARATROOPERS
IN SICILY FIGHT
- - -

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"THIS IS TAKING
ME CLOSER HOME"
SPIRIT IS ECHOED (300)
- - -

THEY WERE PARATROOPERS, MEMBERS OF THE "CIVILIAN" ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. THE FLAG WAS SEWN ON THEIR SLEEVES. THEY WERE PREPARIN TO JUMP FROM THEIR PLANES IN THE NIGHT, TO LAND IN SICILY, TO MEET THE ENEMY WITHIN HIS OWN LINES. THEY KNEW THEY MIGHT BE CAUGHT IN THE SHELLFIRE OF THEIR OWN SHIPS. THEY WERE TO WORK WITH DAGGER AND DYNAMITE. THEY FELT GOOD. CORP.NICHOLAS KASTRANTAS, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., SAID: "I FEEL BETTER THAN I HAVE FOR A LONG TIME. YOU SEE THIS IS TAKING ME CLOSER TO HOME." NICK WAS GOING INTO ACTION WITHIN THE HOUR. HE HAD THE HEAT OF BATTLE AND COMRADES TO

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SUPPORT HIM. BUT WHAT OF THE FOLKS BACK HOME? HERE'S HOW SOME OF THEM TAKE IT.

- - -

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ONLY NICK'S COUSIN, MISS CONNIE KACHIORIS OF PITTSBURGH, COULD SPEAK FOR NICK'S FAMILY, BUT WHAT SHE SAID GAVE ADDED MEANING TO HIS REMARK THAT "I FEEL BETTER THAN I HAVE FOR A LONG TIME."

YOU SEE, NICK HAS A PERSONAL SCORE TO SETTLE WITH THE ITALIANS. ACCORDING TO HIS COUSIN, NICK'S MOTHER, A NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND HIS AMERICAN-BORN SISTERS, HELEN AND ANNA, WERE LAST REPORTED BY THE RED CROSS AS "STARVING BUT ALIVE" IN GREECE.

MISS KACHIORIS SAID THE FAMILY HAD RETURNED TO GREECE SEVERAL YEARS AGO, BUT NICK CAME BACK TO THIS COUNTRY TO ENLIST IN THE ARMY AIR CORPS IN 1940. NICK WOULD BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THE RED CROSS IS STRIVING TO RETURN HIS FAMILY HERE TO THE HOME HE IS SO ANXIOUS TO GET "CLOSER TO."

WHEN TOLD THAT HER SWEETHEART, PRIVATE DAIVD MCKEOWN OF PHILADELPHIA, HAD SAID AS HE TOOK OFF FOR THE PARATROOP LANDING IN SICILY, "I'M RARIN' TO GO. I'M ALL ON EDGE," REGINA MCKENNA SAID:

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"MY HOW THAT MAN HAS CHANGED. WHEN THE ARMY TOOK HIM, I WAS SURE HE WOULD SPEND THE WWAR BEHIND A DESK. NOW HE FOOLS ME AND MAKES A HERO OF HIMSELF."

IT WAS NO SURPRISE TO HIS FATHER, DAVID J.MCKEOWN, THOUGH. HE SAID, DEPRECATINGLY BUT WITH PRIDE SHOWING THROUGH: "SHUCKS, I ALWAYS KNEW HE WAS A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING MAN."

IT WAS WITH EQUAL EQUANIMITY THAT MRS. EVELYN GABRIEL, RICHMOND CALIF., RECEIVED THE NEWS THAT HER SON, DOUG GABRIEL, A CORPORAL, W[illegible]EN AT THE FORFRONT OF THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

"IT IS A NORMAL AMERICAN BOY, FIGHTING FOR ALL THE THINGS THAT ARE DEAR TO HIM," SHE SAID PROUDLY. "WE JUST KEEP HOPING AND PRAYING HE'LL COME OUT ALL RIGHT."

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IT WAS DOUG WHO HAD SAID, AS HE GAVE HIS PARATROOP GEAR A LAST-MINUTE CHECK, "I WANT TO GET IT OVER WITH -- THE QUICKER THE BETTER.

MRS. HELEN E.DUGAN, MOTHER OF PARATROOPER ROBERT L.LOWRY, WAS "EXCITED BUT A BIT WORRIED," WHEN SHE HEARD IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OF HER SON'S ACTIVITIES.

PRIVATE LOWRY, WHO SAID CHEERFULLY, "I FEEL DAMN GOOD. OF COURSE, I'VE FELT BETTER," AS HE PREPARED FOR THE ZERO HOUR, PROBABLY WILL FEEL MUCH BETTER NEXT MONTH WHEN HE BECOMES A FATHER.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD NESTER SNOWDEN OF MIAMI, ARIZ., SISTER OF PRIVATE WILLIE SNOWDEN WHO JUDICIOUSLY REMARKED "I DON'T KNOW HOW I FEEL, BUT I WILL WHEN I JUMP," GOT A TERRIFIC THRILL FROM HER BIG BROTHER'S WORDS.

"IT'S JUST LIKE HIM," SHE SAID. "HE'S ALWAYS WANTED TO GET IN THE ARMY. HE QUIT SCHOOL, AND MOTHER GAVE HIM PERMISSION TO ENLIST THREE YEARS AGO."

IN A WAY IT WAS NO SURPRISE TO MRS. RUTH RAYMOND GAVIN, LINCOLN,

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NEB., THAT HER 29-YEAR OLD SON, SERGT. JACK GAVIN, WAS IN THE ACTION. SHE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HIM A WEEK AGO IN WHICH HE SAID INVASION WAS NOT FAR OFF, BUT NOW SHE EXCLAIMED: "WHAT DOES A MOTHER SAY AT A TIME LIKE THIS?"

THE SERGEANT, OPERATIONS MAN OF A COMBAT TEAM, CALMLY STATED BEFORE TAKING OFF: "WE ARE GOING IN WITH THE COLONEL SO EVERYTHING IS ALL RIGHT."

HIS MOTHER SAID "JACK HAS THE HIGHEST RESPECT FOR HIS BRANCH OF SERVICE, HIS MATES AND HIS COLONEL," ADDING THAT JACK'S ONE YEAR IN THE ARMY HAD BEEN SERVED UNDER THE COLONEL WHOSE LAST NAME SHE SAID ALSO WAS GAVIN BUT NO RELATION.

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PRIVATE JOHN MONCAK MERELY SAID "I FEEL JUST LIKE THE REST OF THE BOYS," AND HIS WIFE, MRS. HELEN MONCAK, AND SISTER, MARY MONCAK, WHO LIVE TOGETHER AT FULTON, N.Y., WERE BURSTING WITH PRIDE THAT HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO TAKE PART IN THE INVASION.

MRS. ROBERT BLUE, DAYTON, OHIO, WIFE OF PRIVATE ROBERT C.BLUE WHOSE SINGLE COMMENT WAS "I'M CERTAINLY GLAD TO LEAVE AFRICA," SAID SHE WAS SURPRISED TO LEARN HE HAD GONE INTO ACTION.

"I KNEW HE WAS IN AFRICA, BUT HE'S BEEN OVERSEAS LESS THAN 60 DAYS, AND I'M SURPRISED TO LEARN HE WENT INTO ACTION SO SOON. NATURALLY, I'M WORRIED."

ANOTHER DAYTON FAMILY WAS EQUALLY ANXIOUS TO LEARN HOW THEIR SON, PRIVATE FRANCES DOGGETT, MADE OUT. MRS. EVA MAE STALEY, SISTER OF THE PARATROOPER SAID "WE'RE ANXIOUS TO LEARN HOW HE CAME THROUGH. WE HAD SUSPECTED HE MIGHT BE IN ACTION WHEN WE HEARD PARATROOPS WERE BEING USED IN THE SICILY INVASION."

IT WAS PARATROOPER DOGGETT WHO SUMMED UP HIS MATES GENERAL STAND F[illegible]EMARKING AS HE TOOK OFF, "I FEEL PRETTY GOOD RIGHT NOW."

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: HERBERT WHITE, 35-YEAR-OLD ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER OPERATING FOR THE WARTIME STILL PHOTOGRAPHIC POOL, BROUGHT BACK FIRST PICTURES OF THE SICILIAN LANDINGS AND THE FOLLOWING (by radio) FIRST EYE-WITNESS STORY OF THE ALLIES' LIGHTNING CAPTURE OF LICATA. WHITE JOINED THE AP IN WASHINGTON IN 1932 AND IN JANUARY, 1942, WAS ASSIGNED TO PANAMA AS A POOL PHOTOGRAPHER. WHILE THERE HE WITNESSED THE SUBMARINE ATTACK ON ARUBA. HE LEFT ON HIS LATEST ASSIGNMENT IN DECEMBER, 1942, AND ARRIVED IN CAIRO FEB. 4, 1943.)

SKETCH

- CAMP MCKALL, N.C., JULY 1[illegible]P)-GENERAL HENRI H[illegible]E GIRAUD VISITED THIS TRAINING STATION FOR AIRBORNE TROOPS DEEP IN NORTH CAROLINA'S SANDHILLS, BRIEFLY TODAY.

THE GENERAL AND HIS PARTY LANDED AT THE AIRFIELD AS THE GUNS FIRED A SALUTE. A BATTALION OF PARATROOPERS WAS DRAWN UP NEAR THE LANDING STRIP AS AN HONOR GUARD.

THE TALL, ERECT, VISITOR REVIEWED THE TROOPS AND THEN DEPARTED FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION.

(PRECEDE FORT BENNING DAY

NEW YORK, JULY 12-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED THAT GENERAL HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF FRENCH FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, ARRIVED TONIGHT AT LAGUARDIA FIELD ABOARD AN ARMY TRANSPORT

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PLANE.

HE WAS GREETED BY A NUMBER OF HIGH RANKING ARMY OFFICIALS, AND WAS ESCORTED FROM THE FIELD BY A LARGE DETAIL OF UNIFORMED POLICE AND DETECTIVES. THE GENERAL PUBLIC WAS KEPT ABOUT 500 FEET AWAY FROM THE HANGAR AT WHICH THE PLANE ARRIVED.

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THE LOSS OF A BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP LAST JUNE 28 IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC RAISED TO 671 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TOTAL OF ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SINKINGS IN THOSE WATERS SINCE AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR.

SINKING OF THE BRITISH VESSEL -- THE VERNON CITY -- WAS REVEALED LAST WEEK WHEN THE 53-MAN CREW LANDED IN LIFE BOATS AT A BRAZILIAN PORT.

THE NAVY, WHICH HAS ANNOUNCED ONLY ONE OTHER ALLIED MERCHANT SINKING IN JUNE, DID NOT REPORT ANY LOSSES LAST WEEK.

JUNE SINKINGS, ACCORDING TO A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN STATEMENT, WERE THE LOWEST SINCE PEARL HARBOR. LAST YEAR 111 ALLIED MERCHANTMEN WERE ANNOUNCED AS SUNK IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

EDITORS:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS SAYS THE BAN ON RECOGNIZABLE FACES IN PHOTOGRAPHS OF WAR PRISONERS, IMPOSED BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, NOW EXTENDS TO ALL PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ARMY.

THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, SAID THE BUREAU, WHICH HAS ENFORCED THE BAN WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, REPORTS THAT THE GENEVA CONVENTION GOVERNING TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IMPOSES THE BAN AGAINST THE SHOWING OF FACES, AND THAT IN THE FUTURE IT WILL BE ENFORCED BY THE ARMY IN COMBAT AND OTHER OVERSEAS AREAS, AS WELL AS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE AP, WASHINGTON, 7/12/43.

JUL 13 1943

NEW YORK, JULY 12-(AP)-PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO RETURNED TO TOKYO TODAY FROM AN INSPECTION TOUR IN THE PHILIPPINES, BURMA AND MALAYA, THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

NEW YORK, JULY 12-(AP)-MAYOR F.H. LA GUARDIA WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A SWAP-- NEW YORK CITY LIQUOR FOR CANADIAN MEAT.

LA GUARDIA, NOW ON A MISSION FOR THE PERMANENT JOINT BOARD OF DEFENSE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, SAID IN A TRANSCRIPTION MADE IN CANADA AND SENT HERE FOR HIS WEEKLY RADIO TALK YESTERDAY:

"HERE IN CANADA THEY ARE NOT QUITE AS SHORT OF MEAT AS WE ARE IN THE EAST, BUT XXX THEY'RE RATHER SHORT OF LIQUOR. I TOLD THEM I'D BE GLAD TO SWAP LIQUOR FOR MEAT AND, IF THAT COULD BE ARRANGED, I THINK WE'D GET THE BEST OF THE BARGAIN."

NEW YORK, JULY 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS, QUOTED ALGIERS RADIO REPORTS TODAY AS SAYING THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE LOCKED IN A FIERCE BATTLE WITH 30,000 GERMANS FOR POSSESSION OF THE TOWN OF RAGUSA, IMPORTANT ROAD AND RAIL JUNCTION 20 MILES INLAND FROM THE SOUTH COAST OF SICILY.

"MORE ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS HAVE BEEN DROPPED WEST OF RAGUSA AND OUR LANDING FORCES HAVE NOW SET UP DIVISIONAL AND REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS WHILE REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING POURED ASHORE FROM THE SEA," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED.

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A. E. F. and Canadians Make Sicily Junction, Advance 27 Miles

JUL 14 1943

British Threaten Augusta,

2 ALLIED FORCES DRIVE TO RAGUSA, MORE TOWNS FALL

Americans Defeat Crack Goering Armored Unit in Fierce Battle.

10 NAZI TANKS WRECKED

Enemy Drops Back, Reforms for New Slash at Invader.

SICILIANS GET FOOD

MURIN

Ships from Africa Bring Supplies for Civilians on Island.

JUL 14 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13—(AP) British troops swarmed ashore today near Catania, midway up the eastern Sicilian coast toward Messina, and also captured the port of Augusta, while the crack Hermann Goering division tried to halt spreading American gains on the Allied left flank to the southwest.

Altogether the Allies captured five more towns today for a total of 15 in their swift invasion; behind them supply troops were bringing food for Sicilians.

Rushing from the interior to stiffen Italy's Fourth Livorno division, Goering's troops collided for the first time in force with the Americans under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Sunday near Gela.

Join Forces at Ragusa

The Americans knocked out 10 old-type German Mark IV tanks and swept inland 20 miles to meet British and Canadian armies at Ragusa to form a solid junction throughout southeastern Sicily along primary and secondary roads. Floridia and Palazzolo fell to the British and Canadians in their swift drive inland from captured Syracuse to join hands with the Americans.

Goering's troops were believed reforming for another slash at the Americans.

In their onrushing conquest the three Allied armies under General Dwight D. Eisenhower were operating with precision, fed by a flow of ships bridging the Mediterranean.

Supplies for Civilians

This efficiency was illustrated in an official announcement at a command post that supplies for the civilian population already had been unloaded in Sicily. Particular foods, and cigarettes which had been rationed severely under Axis rule, were among the cargoes to be distributed in the wake of Allied troops.

Axis captives were mounting in number, more than 6,000 being taken. Four lieutenant colonels walked into Allied lines to surrender, and Gen. Achilles D'Avet, commander of the 206th Italian coastal division was captured—the first ranking enemy officer bagged since the invasion began last Saturday.

(The London Daily Herald quoted an Algiers broadcast as saying that the Americans alone took 7,000 captives).

This would indicate sagging Italian morale, but late aerial reconnaissance reported an important flow of Axis reinforcements, presumably Germans among them, from the interior. They were rushing for the American positions on the Allied left flank. Gen. Patton's troops already had knocked out one serious enemy counter-attack, but not before the enemy penetrated clear to the beaches.

The capture of Modica, ten miles northwest of Ispica in southeast Sicily, was reported by Ross Munro, correspondent with Canadian forces.

"Town after town is surrendering," Muro cabled. "The lack of determined resistance is surprising even to the divisional staff. x x x The infantry is advancing with incredible speed and it is practically impossible to keep in touch with their moves." Muro said a clash with the Germans was expected and that "stern fighting" was likely.

Modica was the 15th important town captured by the Allies.

The new British landing near Catania was a significant development. Seizure of that port city at the southern foot of volcanic Mt. Etna would put the Allies 55 miles from Messina, the northeastern ferry terminus only two miles from the Italian mainland. Messina itself, and Reggeo Calabria and San Giovanni on the mainland still were smouldering from heavy Allied air attacks delivered yesterday by U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Capture of the once flourishing ancient Greek city also would give the Allied navies a third port through which to pour men and supplies into the drive toward Messina. Syracuse was the first harbor to fall, then Augusta's capture was announced today. An official bulletin said Syracuse's dock installations apparently were undamaged.

(The London radio in a broadcast recorded by NBC quoted Italian sources as "admitting that Allied ships are now in the roadsteads at Catania.")

3,000 Ships in Use

Three thousand Allied ships of all kinds—more than three times the 850 used in the North African landings last fall—were shuttling back and forth between Tunisia and Sicily to swell the powerful Allied striking force.

Minesweepers already have cleared the minefields on the approaches to Syracuse and Augusta which Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's desert fighters seized with the aid of a strong bombardment from the sea.

Although the Canadians and British were said to be meeting some resistance "good progress is being made" up the eastern coast and inland, it was stated officially.

Palazzolo is 20 miles west of Syracuse, and Ragusa is 12 miles southwest of Palazzolo. Both are strategic prizes because these road junctions dominate high ground in the area and deprive the Axis of much mobility.

Americans Meet Resistance

The Americans appeared to be meeting the most stubborn opposition. They knocked out a considerable number of enemy tanks and took many prisoners in the repulse of the one counter-attack which broke through to the beaches, presumably in the Gela area.

Gen. Patton's troops reformed and sealed the gap, aided by the big guns of the fleet standing out to sea. In this engagement a sizable number of Germans participated — fighting furiously, in contrast to the Italians.

The four Italian lieutenant colonels who walked into Allied lines and surrendered declared they were "reconnoitering."

(A Vichy broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said more American troops were landing along the southern coast, but that Axis counter-attacks were developing against the bridgeheads at Licata, Gela, Pachino and Augusta. In contrast to this latter assertion was a German radio acknowledgment that Allied troops now were advancing along the road from Augusta to Catania.)

Losses Light at Augusta

Allied losses at Augusta were described officially as slight. The fall of the city of 25,000, which also served as an Italian naval base, represented a 19-mile advance north of Syracuse.

Details of the British landing near Catania were not immediately available, but Allied warships were believed to have laid down a terrific barrage to facilitate the strike. Allied planes also lent their support.

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Airmen already are operating from captured fields set amid Sicily's olive groves. Aided by the great flow of strength from the rim of Africa these youthful sky fighters were doing a tremendous job of chopping holes in Axis road convoys, pulverizing supply dumps and razing airfields and ports farther inland.

Many Vehicles Destroyed

"Large number of enemy motor transports" were destroyed or damaged yesterday by these fliers, who also shot down 22 enemy aircraft, sank two merchant vessels and damaged two destroyers, perhaps mortally.

"Two destroyers were left blazing," said the communique. Eleven Allied planes were reported missing.

(Malta-based fighters alone downed 34 Axis aircraft, probably destroyed 11, and damaged 22 in the last 24 hours, a Valletta announcement said.)

Coordinated with these Sicilian thrusts were the "heavy and concentrated attacks" on the core of Italian communications at Messina, in Sicily, and nearby Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni on the mainland. Fighter-bombers also raked the mainland Monte and Cervino airfields.

R.A.F. torpedo planes sank the two merchant ships and damaged the two destroyers as well as two large troop transports during the past two days. Their attacks ranged as far north as the strait between Corsica and Sardinia above Sicily. One British pilot also told of hits scored on a merchant ship and two destroyers sailing toward Sicily from Naples.

One pilot dived his torpedo craft so low he said he could plainly see enemy soldiers crowded on the deck of the troop carrier. "His torpedo headed straight for the target," said an official announcement. A few minutes later another R.A.F. airman "attacked the smaller (troop) ship and probably hit it."

An air force announcement at an Allied command post commented:

"The Axis has been trying desperately to reinforce Sicily, but the attempts have been frustrated to the extent of a considerable number of troops and tons of equipment which have been sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean."

A Ninth United States Air Force announcement said one hundred Liberators from the Middle Eastern Command had dropped more than 650,000 pounds of explosives on Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni. Large fuel and ammunition dump fires were started and a small boat was hit at Reggio Calabria; railway yards were torn up at San Giovanni.

Knock Out Rail Bridges

The Fortresses concentrated on two vital railroad bridges at Messina, across the narrow strait. Direct hits knocked out these spans, and leveled industrial areas. Then the huge machines moved across the Channel to pour more explosives on battered Reggio Calabria whose airfield was shattered by RAF Liberators and Halifaxes Sunday night.

Wrecking of the two bridges undoubtedly will hamper Axis efforts to keep their communications open in northeastern Sicily, it was said.

Neither the Fortresses nor Liberators encountered fighter opposition, but their crews reported heavy anti-aircraft fire. From all these operations one Allied craft was lost, the communique said.

"It's getting so tough you have to fight your way through your own squadron to get a crack at the enemy," said one American pilot in telling of the ceaseless barrage of enemy points in Sicily.

Mustangs Fire Truck Convoy

One Allied fighter-bomber formation, including the new Mustangs, set fire to an enemy truck convoy of thirty-five vehicles; another destroyed fifteen in a column of gun-carrying trucks; a third planted bombs on a convoy which included half-track armored vehicles and an ammunition truck. Ten trucks were destroyed when the munitions carrier exploded.

These enemy columns were those moving down to meet General Patton's Tunisian veterans who were being supplied by American tanks and guns rolling over pontoon bridges erected from barge to shore.

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander, personally inspected the beachheads and landing operations in the American sector. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the invasion forces, already has returned from a trip to Sicily.

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American Troops Effect a Junction With Canadians and Repel Fierce Counter-attack.

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Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 13 (A. P.).—Allied invasion forces swept up the east coast of Sicily at a breath-taking pace today, capturing the port of Augusta, nineteen miles north of Syracuse, and piling ashore on the beaches near Catania, major city nearly half way up the coast line to Messina.

British and Canadian troops fought their way into the two strategic communications centers of Ragusa and Palazzola in the southeastern corner of the embattled island, forming a junction with the American troops of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. at Ragusa, as the latter pushed steadily northward from their original landing at Gela.

Again the veteran American troops repelled a fierce counter-attack by Axis forces, destroying a number of enemy tanks and taking prisoners, a headquarters bulletin announced.

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Allies Meet Stronger Foe.

Without giving details as to exact sectors, it later was announced that the Allies now have made contact with two regular field divisions of much sterner character than the coastal troops but these failed to offer much greater resistance.

Allied losses at Augusta were described officially as slight and port and harbor installations were undamaged.

Augusta, whose population normally runs between 20,000 and 25,000 persons, is a fine fortified port which has been used as a naval harbor.

The junction of Canadian and American forces outside Ragusa consolidated an unbroken Allied line. American troops reached the verge of the city from the west slightly before Canadians drove in from the east, it was reported.

[The Algiers radio reported that Allied forces which captured Ragusa had driven to the outskirts of the Comiso airdrome, about seven and one-half miles to the west. There was no confirmation of the report, made in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, said the Associated Press.]

[The German overseas radio in a broadcast recorded in London by Reuters said that Allied forward troops were advancing along the road from Augusta to Catania, according to the Associated Press.]

Indications multiplied that Axis tank columns were regrouping for a powerhouse blow at American positions on Gela Bay. Important enemy troop movements southward from the interior of the island were noted by aerial reconnaissance.

[The Berlin radio said that the second phase in the battle of Sicily has begun and that German and Italian measures for the annihilation of the landed enemy units are now in full swing. The broadcast said that the second phase is much more dangerous for the attackers.]

Palazzola is twenty miles west of Syracuse, and its capture marked the farthest point of advance inland by the invading forces. Ragusa is twelve miles southwest of Palazzola. Both are prizes of great strategic value, being junctions for virtually all the main and secondary highways in southeastern Sicily.

Loss of the two cities will deprive defending Axis forces of much of their mobility in their desperate efforts to head off the many-pronged Allied offensive.

The capture of Augusta was preceded by a heavy bombardment from Allied warships, which throughout Sicily reported that the Sicilian Straits still were choked with transport and supply ships carrying reinforcements to the British, American and Canadian forces which spearheaded the invasion.

Allied losses in the capture of Augusta were officially described as slight. Port and harbor installations were said to have been undamaged.

Italian General Captured.

Gen. Achilles Davet, commander of the 206th Italian Coastal Division, was the first ranking enemy officer to be captured since the invasion of Sicily began last Saturday.

[Stefani, Italian news agency, reported today that Lieut.-Gen. Enrico Francisci of the Fascist Militia was killed in action in Sicily on July 11. He had served in the Spanish civil war, had seen action on the Russian front and had been stationed in Sicily since last March, the agency said. The broadcast dispatch was recorded by United States Government monitors and reported to the Office of War Information.]

Some German opposition has been met, but not yet in force, and though the Allies have now made contact with two regular Italian divisions—presumably of much sterner character than the coastal defenders—the enemy has failed to put up really stiff resistance, Allied officers said.

Allied Reinforcements Pour In.

Pilots of Allied bombers participating in the furious aerial onslaught against Axis targets throughout Sicily reported that the Sicilian Straits still were choked with transport and supply ships carrying reinforcements to the British, American and Canadian forces which spearheaded the invasion.

Axis forces which for the second time attempted to slow the American advance from the south were reported to have used tanks of French origin. The counter-attack was known to have been smashed, and reports from the front said that Gen. Patton's men were making "good progress."

Ragusa, where the Americans and Canadians were reported to have made their junction, has a population of 50,000 and is the capital of the province of the same name. Comiso airdrome, which was pounded continually by the Allied air force in the days preceding invasion, is only a few miles west of Ragusa and was expected to fall in a matter of hours.

Another Town Menaced.

Palazzolo, due west of Syracuse, is the terminus of a branch line from that port city. It has a population of about 17,000.

Allied headquarters announced that more than 3,000 vessels of all types, including warships, now were taking part in the tremendous task of transporting men, munitions and supplies to Sicily. The work was said to be "proceeding satisfactorily," despite a surf that had made operations difficult at the more exposed positions.

While the Allied ground forces moved swiftly toward the heart of Sicily, the invaders' great air fleet continued to paralyze the island's defenses and to obstruct belated efforts by the enemy to rush reinforcements to its keystone outpost. Twenty-eight Axis planes were reported to have been destroyed yesterday and the preceding night, against a loss of eleven Allied craft in the same period.

"The attacks were carried out in the narrow strip of water between Corsica and Sardinia. The Beaufighters, often skimming over small islands in the straits, attacked repeatedly and even returned the fire from one of the two escorting destroyers with their cannon. The attack was so devastating that the destroyer was left blazing with no chance for survival. The convoy was a precious prize.

"Two large troop ships had been spotted hugging the coast of Corsica. The leader of one flight of Beaufighters attacked the bigger two-funneled trooper from such close range he could plainly see enemy soldiers crowded on the decks. This torpedo headed straight for the target. A few minutes later another pilot attacked the smaller ship and probably hit it."

Axis Shipping to Sicily Blasted

Flyers Sink Two Vessels—Damage Six—Big Bombers Hit Messina and Calabria.

JUL 14 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 13 (A. P.).—American and British sky fleets blasted enemy troop transports in Sicilian waters and battered supply centers on both sides of the Messina Strait yesterday as Allied invasion forces pushed rapidly up Sicily's east coast.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses smashed at Messina in Sicily and the twin ferry terminals of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni on the Italian mainland in heavy daylight attacks designed to wreck the main supply route for Axis defense of the invaded island.

R. A. F. torpedo planes struck a heavy blow at Axis naval units trying to reinforce the Sicilian defenses by sea, sinking two merchant ships and damaging two destroyers and two large troop transports in daring attacks the past two days.

Troop Columns Strafed.

Throughout yesterday, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers kept up their withering assault against enemy troop columns and communication lines on Sicily, destroying large numbers of land troop transports.

An Allied communique said twenty-eight enemy planes were shot down over or near Sicily yesterday and the preceding night. The Allies lost eleven planes during the same period.

"The Axis has been trying desperately to reinforce Sicily, but the attempts have been frustrated to the extent of a considerable number of troops and tons of equipment which have been sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean," said an air force announcement at an Allied command post.

Destroyers Left Blaze.

This announcement said the R. A. F. torpedo planes which attacked the enemy destroyers left the vessels "blazing from stem to stern."

Describing the operations of the torpedo planes yesterday, the official announcement said:

Other Ships Torpedoed.

The preceding day the torpedo planes made their first attack on two vessels off eastern Sardinia and within six minutes a merchant ship had at least three torpedo holes in it. An hour later a second merchant ship was attacked with similar results.

Another attack was made at the same time on another convoy sailing toward Sicily from Naples, escorted by destroyers. One merchant ship and two destroyers were hit. A British pilot said it was unlikely that either the freighter or one destroyer reached harbor.

A Ninth United States Air Force communique said 100 Liberator bombers from Middle East bases dumped more than 650,000 pounds of high explosives on Reggio Calabria and San Giovani. The railway yard at San Giovanni was blanketed with hits. Bombs burst all along the tracks and a large explosion was reported in the siding area. At Reggio Calabria, bursts covered the entire target area, starting fires in fuel and ammunition dumps.

The Flying Fortresses destroyed two vital railroad bridges at Messina, the ferry terminal on the Sicily side of the strait, and went on to shower more explosives on industrial areas in Reggio Calabria.

No Fighter Opposition.

Neither the Fortresses nor Liberators encountered any enemy fighters but reported concentrations of anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile, lighter Allied planes were keeping up attacks on enemy air fields on Sicily and intercepting intermittent enemy attempts to interfere with Allied landings and convoys. Among the Allied flyers' targets were the Sicilian towns of Agrigento, Canicatti, Gerbini, Milo, Trapani and Marsala.

Lightnings also teamed with A-36 Mustangs in sweeps over highways and railroads all over Sicily, bombing Axis troop-carrying and artillery trucks.

One formation set fire to thirty-five vehicles and damaged many others in attacking four different convoys. Another caught a column of gun-carrying trucks and destroyed fifteen. In another convoy including half-track armored vehicles with guns and an ammunition truck, the munitions carrier was blown up and ten trucks were destroyed.

Many Veterans With Patton in New 7th Army

Outfit Also Includes Some Freshmen Troops Which Have Been Well Trained

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13 (AP).—For the first time in this war a complete American army is fighting in the field against Germany and Italy.

The new United States 7th Army under the command of Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. captured sixty miles of the 100-mile stretch of the Sicilian coast on which the Allies established the mighty bridgehead within forty-eight hours of the start of their

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European invasion.

The 7th Army comprises some units from the former United States 2d Corps, which, under Patton's leadership, slugged back the major share of Marshal Erwin Rommel's armored forces in southern Tunisia. It includes also units which engaged in the original landings and fighting in Morocco last November, but never saw action in Tunisia.

Units of parachute troops and glider-borne assault troops were added to the 7th Army before it swept over the Mediterranean, and they actually began the Sicilian attack three to five hours before the first sea-borne forces landed. In addition, the 7th Army has units which never saw action in this war, but were rated among the best trained of America's millions of soldiers.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, during his military career of more than a quarter-century served with one of the fresh units. Addressing them at an African invasion port a few days before they sailed, General Eisenhower told the men of this unit: "I'll see you on a new battle line—it won't be long. Good luck!"

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army, like Patton's American 7th, combines African veterans with battle freshmen, augmented by an airborne striking force. In addition, highly trained Canadians, whose Dieppe expedition set a high standard of valor, are an important element of the British onrush.

In Sicily the first days of the fighting have been mainly an "infantry show" for the Americans, although the enemy hurled the heaviest armored blow of the new campaign against them Sunday in the shape of forty-five tanks, supported by elements from the 4th (Italian) Livorno Division.

But Patton has a competent tank force, and despite the disadvantages for armored battle in the rocky, sharp-ridged highlands of central Sicily toward which the Americans are advancing, the commander of the 7th Army probably would welcome a showdown with Axis tanks.

Pilot Escapes Death After His 'Chute Splits

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 13 (AP)—The luckiest "bailer-outer" of the American Air Forces was believed roaming behind enemy lines in Sicily last night, driving an Axis truck and trying to find his way to Allied positions.

The pilot of a new Mustang on a bombing mission was attacked by an Italian fighter, and as he eased out of his damaged craft, his parachute caught on the fuselage and split.

Like a stone, the pilot dropped toward the earth. Fellow flyers hovering above held their breath. He came down between two buildings, remnants of the torn 'chute caught on a roof ledge a few feet from the ground and his fall was broken. He hung dangling for a moment. Then he disengaged himself, dropped unscathed, and began running toward an enemy truck. That's the last his comrades saw of him.

TANKS BROKE OUR LINES BUT NOT LONG

JUL 14 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 13 (A. P.).—It was disclosed today that enemy tanks broke through American lines and penetrated to the beaches in a counter-attack in southern Sicily yesterday before they were hurled back and forced to retreat.

The American forces regrouped and struck back savagely to seal the gap. A considerable number of enemy tanks was reported to have been knocked out.

Nazi troops so far encountered were reported to have fought furiously in every engagement, in contrast to half-hearted Italian opposition.

Four Italian lieutenant-colonels walked into the Allied lines and surrendered.

Observers believed further enemy counter-attacks against the American lines were likely.

SECOND PHASE OF BATTLE ON, BERLIN SAYS

Axis Troops Reported Intrenched Beyond Range Of Naval Guns

German Military Expert Foresees First Allied Blows At Continent

JUL 14 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 13—The Berlin radio said today that "the second phase" of the battle for Sicily has begun and the Axis is out to annihilate the invaders.

The radio called this phase "much more dangerous for the attackers" and added "it remains to be seen how far their strong naval concentrations will be able to relieve the strain during the next few days of heavy fighting."

Both Berlin and Rome agreed that the main battle is coming and predicted the Allies would meet earnest opposition.

Entrenched In Interior

Guenter Weber, a Transocean war correspondent, quoted in a Berlin broadcast, said that both sides are "still winding up their forces."

The Axis troops, he said, have entrenched themselves outside the range of the Allied naval artillery and have the advantage of an inner fighting line.

Weber described the struggle for Sicily as a struggle for a waterfortress and conceded that the Allies had overcome the first impediment.

The initial success was anticipated by the Axis high command, he said, and the Allies were now up against the inner defense walls.

Only At Beginning, Gayda Says

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Italian commentator, took the same view in his newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia*.

"Of course, we are only in the beginning of a great battle; extremely fierce fighting, the outcome of which will change from time to time, awaits the Axis forces as well as the enemy," he said.

Landing forces have been beaten back from the interior everywhere, Gayda said, and were merely moving along the coast under the protection of naval artillery.

A Rome radio summary of Italian newspaper comment said that the fight is still in the first stage and that battles of larger scale are in preparation. It called the fighting on Sicily "just as hard and serious as that in Russia and the Pacific" and warned that this attack "against our island may be the start of the invasion of the Continent."

Supply Lines Exposed, Is Claim

A military commentary by the Italian official news agency, Stefani, said that the Axis preferred to let the Allies land troops and await them in positions well prepared for the great battle to come.

The Allies, their backs to the sea, "are obliged to try to advance as quickly as possible toward the interior and in this their advance will end fatally at the Axis line."

It called the Allied supply line "a cable exposed to aviation attack" and said Allied losses should prove very heavy. It advised the Italian people to "wait and see" and that Axis troop movements are going according to plan.

New Attacks Foreseen

The German radio military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, hinted today at possible new Allied attacks against southern Europe with forces "perhaps stronger than landed on Sicily."

Sertorius reported seven Allied divisions in Sicily, and then today said three more had been put ashore last night and Monday. The broadcasts were recorded by the Associated Press.

Sertorius said the ten Allied divisions—by his estimate—in Sicily were "far from half" of the effectives in North Africa and that the Allies had used "at most" two thirds of their available shipping tonnage for Sicilian attack.

Reserves Stronger, He Says

"The enemy is in a position to throw everything he has into Sicily or land at other points in southern Europe with a mass of troops at least as strong and perhaps stronger than those landed in Sicily," he said.

Sertorius added that the invaders had not yet met the bulk of Axis reesrves, and said there was "very heavy fighting" in the sector northeast of Augusta.

The Nazis meanwhile started to decry the value of Sicily—an indication that they felt it eventually would be lost to the Axis.

The Axis spokesmen, explaining Allied victories, said the assault was made in such force that it "must necessarily have initial success," but Axis counter-operations were promised.

Rome Reports Gloomy

Berlin kept up a barrage of optimistic reports on Sicily, but Rome, with the danger nearer to hand, was more soberly reticent.

Italian home broadcasts this afternoon confined reports on the fighting to the communique, which indicated the capture of Augusta several hours before the Allies announced it.

CANADIANS PUSH ON AT AMAZING SPEED

Infantry Advance Straining Headquarters to Keep Up—Casualties Still Low

SLIGHT RESISTANCE MET

Italian Divisional General and a Thousand Prisoners Swell Bag of Dominion Troops

JUL 14 1943

By ROSS MUNRO

Canadian Press War Correspondent

ISPICA, Sicily, July 12 (Delayed)—Sweeping the Italians before them and with a bag of more than 1,000 prisoners, including a divisional general and his staff, the Canadain forces have penetrated some miles inland from their Pachino peninsula beachhead and are st"l speeding on.

Town after town is surrendering.

The lack of determined resistance was surprising, even to the divisional staff.

A clash with the Germans, however, was considered probable and it was believed likely stern fighting was ahead.

This morning Modica, ten miles northwest of here, surrendered to a western Canada infantry formation and Gen. Achille d'Havel and his staff of 206 from a coastal division were taken prisoner. Hundreds more prisoners are pouring in.

Ispica, ten miles northwest of the Pachino beachhead, capitulated to western troops, as did Pozzallo on the coast south of here.

Rosolini, north of here, fell to an eastern Canadian regiment, giving the Canadians the principal towns in the southeastern tip of Sicily.

The infantry is advancing at an incredible speed and it is practically impossible to keep in touch with the moves. Even headquarters are having trouble in following up the advancing forces.

Casualties still are at a minimum.

Messages from Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of Canadian Forces Overseas, and from Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander, were read to Canadian troops aboard ship while steaming toward Sicily and later were issued in a special order of the day.

General McNaughton said: "You will have an opportunity of striking a great blow in the just cause we serve and all the hearts and prayers of your comrades here and in Canada will be with you in your high endeavor."

The Cunningham message called the operations "the most momentous enterprise of the war" and said success meant the opening of a second front. He said the primary duty of the navy was landing and maintaining the army in Sicily and added that the safety of the ships at sea and "all distracting considerations" are to be relegated to second place or disregarded in accomplishing this purpose.

EISENHOWER HAILS UNITY OF INVADERS

He Says Coordination Could Not Have Been Bettered if Allies Were One Nation

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower the Allied Commander in Chief, returned today from a visit to the United States and Canadian forces on Sicily with the declaration that the coordination of his invading armies "could not have been better had all the forces been those of some single nation."

Start Feeding ...ilians in Sicily

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13 (AP).—Supplies have been unloaded by the Allies for the civilian population of southeastern Sicily, it was announced officially tonight.

ITALIANS ADMIT LOSS OF AUGUSTA

JUL 14 1943

Fate of Sicily Depends on Battles Now Raging, Says Rome Press.

BERN, July 13—(AP) The Italians made their first official admission today of the loss of a city—Augusta—to the Allied forces invading Sicily, and the Fascist press began preparing the Italian people for more bad news with the further admission that upon the battle now in progress hangs the fate of Sicily.

A dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said the Italian press was emphasizing the "tremendous" Allied material which was "first class" and comprised "excellently trained troops."

Fascist newspapers were also trying to explain this accumulation of material and troops on Italian soil after Premier Mussolini had declared only 15 days before the invasion that the enemy would be nailed to the coastline. They said that a landing and even a certain penetration does not mean the success of the invasion.

The Italian press featured a Stefani, Italian news agency, article quoting Mussolini's statement that the Italians, if defeated, would be left "only eyes to weep with." If defeated, it said, Italy would lose its fleet, aviation and industry and become a vegetable grower.

England would take the island of Pantelleria, Tobruk in Lybia, Maddalena in Sardinia. Greece and Yugoslavia would share in the partition, the article said, and the colonial empire would be ended, universities would be supressed, art museums stripped and the Italian people impoverished with an exchange rate of 480 lire to the pound.

The Journal de Geneve commented that it was not believed the Allies had any such intention. It expressed astonishment at the "weakness" of the Axis air attacks against the Allied convoy to Sicily and questioned whether the Axis had enough planes.

AUGUSTA SERVED LONG AS SEA BASE

JUL 14 1943

By Associated Press.

Nineteen miles north of Syracuse, the fortified city of Augusta with a population of 2,680, stands on a rocky islet joined by a

bridge to a peninsula projecting into the Mediterranean Sea.

Augusta was founded in 1262 by the Emperor Frederick II, probably on the site of the ancient Xiphonia, as a refuge for the inhabitants of Centuripe and Montalbano. For centuries it served as a naval base during the numerous wars that were fought in the Mediterranean Sea. It was destroyed by the earthquake of 1693 after which it was rebuilt into substantially the city of today.

In 1676 it was captured by the French after their defeat of the Dutch fleet in the bay under Admiral de Ruyter. De Ruyter was mortally wounded in the engagement and died a few days later at Syracuse.

The spacious fort, rather difficult of access, is now used as a prison, and the fine fortified port has been used only as a naval harbor. The principal industry of the city is the refining of salt, of which there are large beds near by.

SICILY MAPPED BY FLIERS

Elliott Roosevelt's Photographic Unit Aided Invasion

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, July 13 (AP)—Allied troops invading Sicily carried new maps of the island, made from aerial photographs during the last three months by fliers commanded by Col. Elliott Roosevelt's North African Photo Reconnaissance Wing.

The fliers had photographed the island from one end to the other, completing the job after the fall of Tunis. Part of the time they used captured German photographic supplies and equipment.

German Division Repulsed

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13 (AP).—The crack Nazi Hermann Goering Division, along with large Italian forces, was rushed to meet the invading American 7th Army in the vicinity of Gela Sunday, military sources disclosed tonight. In this fighting, the principal clash of the day, ten German Mark IVs—a relatively old type of tank—were destroyed and the Axis troops were beaten back.

Order Before Sicilian Landing Says Time Has Come To Carry War Into Continent

JUL 14 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, July 14—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told his British Eighth Army troops before they invaded Sicily "the time has come to carry the war into Italy and into the Continent of Europe . . . they (the Italians) asked for it and now they will get it."

In the message released today by the Ministry of Information, General Montgomery declared: "the Italian overseas empire has been exterminated.

"We will not deal with the home country. To the Eighth Army has been given the great honor of representating the British empire in the Allied force which is now to carry out its task.

"On our left will be our American allies. Together, we will set about the Italians in their own country in no uncertain way. They came into this war to suit themselves and they must take the consequencies. They asked for it and now they will get it."

Montgomery, voicing a hearty welcome to the Canadian troops now joining the Eighth Army, continued:

"I know well the fighting men of Canada. They are magnificent soldiers and the long and careful training they have received in England will now be put to very good use to the great benefit of the Eighth Army.

"The task in front of us is not easy. But it is not so difficult as many we have had in the past and have overcome successfully. . . .

"The eyes of our families and in fact the whole empire will be on us once the battle starts.

"We will see that they get good news and plenty of it. To each one of you, whatever may be your rank of employment, I would say: good luck and good hunting in the home country of Italy."

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Montgomery Tells His Army That "Italians Asked For It"

ROMMEL'S PLANE REPORTED DOWNED

Anti-Nazi Radio Says Marshal Was Enroute to Sicily.

LONDON, July 13. — (AP) A roundabout and wholly unconfirmed report said tonight that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was shot down by Allied fighter pilots on his way to Sicily Tuesday. There has been no Allied claim of such an incident.

The report was said to have originated with the German underground radio station "Atlantic," which was quoted by the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet. The Swedish report was sent to London by a Reuters correspondent.

According to this version, Rommel was said to have been traveling in a transport plane under a strong fighter escort enroute to Sicily to take command there. He was said to have been accompanied by Gen. Siegfried Westfals, Lieut. Col. Kiehl and three Italian staff officers.

The report may have sprung from a Malta dispatch this morning which reported that Spitfires had shot down a Junkers-52 transport plane which was escorted by more than 30 German and Italian fighters over the Sicilian coast. Six of the fighter escort were also reported shot down in flames.

NAZIS SEND NO TROOPS TO REINFORCE ITALY

LONDON, July 13 — (AP) The Morocco radio, quoting Turkish circles, said tonight that the Germans apparently have no intention of sending further reinforcements to Italy but instead will concentrate their forces on frontiers, likely to be threatened after Italy is defeated.

Reports from Istanbul, the radio added, also said that the entire civilian population of the island of Crete has been evacuated by the Germans.

Rome Reports Messina Drive

STOCKHOLM, July 13 (AP).—Rome dispatches to Swedish newspapers said today Italian commentators had admitted that the Allied invasion forces in Sicily were driving toward Messina but at "great risk."

London, Wednesday, July 14 (AP)—A London Daily Express correspondent reported in a dispatch written "on a cruiser off Augusta, July 12," that Augusta, Sicily, was subdued by a Greek destroyer.

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Augusta, a town with a normal population of 17,000, had been evacuated after a naval bombardment and "only one man" could be found in it later.

FOUR GENERALS KILLED

LONDON, July 13. (AP) The Evening Standard today quoted Algiers reports as saying four Italian generals had been killed in Sicily. The reports were not confirmed by official sources.

Alexander Praises Skill Of Navies in Sicily Attack

Says Landings Were Made in 'Most Difficult Weather'

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—Describing the assault on Sicily as the "largest amphibious operation ever attempted," A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, praised today the skill and determination of the British and American Navies in carrying Allied forces to the beaches and expressed confidence in the "great task which lies ahead."

Alexander said the landings were carried out despite the "most difficult weather conditions."

In the two months between Nov. 8, 1942, and Jan. 8, 1943, he said, 1,000,000 tons of supplies, 400,000 men and 40,000 vehicles were landed in North Africa. From July, 1942, to May, 1943, 346 enemy ships totaling 860,000 tons were sunk in the Mediterranean, he added.

ALLIED MANEUVER MAY BRING SWIFT VICTORY ON SICILY

Drive to Tyrrhenian Sea Would Cut Off Axis from Supplies.

LONDON, July 13—(AP) While the combined Allied forces bit deeper into southeastern Sicily, fresh British landings near Catania brought into sharp focus tonight the attackers' chance for a swift knockout of the island's defenders by a drive across a vital supply line running through Messina.

Given a foothold on the plain of Catania, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men might cut northwest across it to the Tyrrhenian sea, which is only about 35 miles from the western edge of the plain.

Coastal Route is Alternative

An alternative route directly up the coast of Messina leads along a narrow coastal strip between Mount Etna and the Mediterranean, which is probably easy to defend but which might be a feasible path, with close support from the sea, if the enemy's air strength were beaten down sufficiently. Given such conditions, additional landings might be made along the coast between Catania and Messina to take defense posts in the rear.

More immediate fruits of a drive into the Catania plain would be a knockout of the island's greatest collection of air fields around Gerbini, about 15 miles in from the east coast.

With this threat to the Gerbini fields developing and with Americans and Canadians perhaps already taking over Comiso field near jointly captured Ragusa, the enemy's already crippled air arm seemed approaching paralysis in the eastern and southeastern part of the island.

Marsala too Far Away

An R.A.F. observer noted that enemy fields around Marsala were too far away to be effective bases for fighter operations against any sector of the Allied front except the left flank of the American forces at Licata and Gela.

The importance of the Catania plain and its suitability for use by armored forces raised the possibility it might become the scene of a major battle which London observers have been expecting hourly.

The Licata plain in the American-held area similarly seemed a likely spot for a major test and there were indications that fighting is already stiff there.

With Allied sea and air power cutting off all island approaches except the narrow strait of Messina, any breaking of this supply line was seen in London as likely to seal the doom of the defending armies—perhaps within a few days after the artery were cut.

The Axis made claims that the defense forces were plentifully supplied, but this apparently was belied by reports that Allied airmen were sinking ships making desperate efforts to reach the island.

In another alternative to the northward thrust toward the Tyrrhenian sea, Gen. Montgomery might wheel forces southwest from the Catanian plain for a junction with General Patton and the Canadians, crushing Axis units in the southeast between two arms of an offensive.

Expansion of the Allied belt of occupation to a depth of more than 25 miles in some places and the junction of American and Canadian forces without a major counter-attack was seen in some London quarters as an indication that the defending command has abandoned hope of wiping out the bridgeheads, at least in the extreme southeast, and is preparing to stake hopes on their inland defensive positions.

BIG BRITISH PLANES STRIKE AT TURIN IN NORTHERN ITALY

Industrial City Blasted in Move to Aid Allied Sicily Campaign.

LONDON, July 13 — (AP) A strong force of British planes flew through vile weather across the Alps last night to bomb the north Italian industrial city of Turin in a "heavy and concentrated" attack, timed with incessant blows against Sicily and the southern end of the peninsula.

The Air ministry said the assault by R.A.F. Lancaster bombers was the heaviest yet made on any objective in Italy by planes operating from bases in Britain and that it "intervened in the Sicilian campaign."

Enemy Defenses Weak

The bombing, carried out in the face of enemy defenses described officially "weak," was both "concentrated and effective," the Air ministry news service said.

Thus war-ridden and menaced Italy was under aerial siege from three sides.

The big black bombers of the R.A.F. flew in from England. They range operation.

Part of Combined Operations.

The raid was described authoritatively as "part of the combined operations now going on in the Mediterranean."

An Italian communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, reported that 101 persons had been killed and 203 injured in the raid on Turin and acknowledged considerable damage.

R. A. F. Blasts Turin in Italy

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Home-based Bombers Fly 2000 Miles to Make Heavy Raid—13 Planes Lost.

London, July 13 (A. P.).—Home-based bombers of the R. A. F. struck a heavy blow at Turin, in northern Italy, last night in operations co-ordinated with the Allied invasion of Sicily, the British announced today.

The raiders encountered bad weather both on the outward and return trips, the announcement said, but the sky was clear over the target area.

Taking a different route going and coming, the big bombers flew a round trip of approximately 2,000 miles.

A communique, describing the attack as "heavy and concentrated," said thirteen bombers of the "strong force" were lost.

The planes were dispersed on the return flight because of the bad weather. The first announcement said the losses were "about normal" for such an operation.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked railway and other ground targets in France, Holland and Belgium while the Turin raiders were engaged in the long-

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30.24-5995

struck a few hours after 100 U. S. Liberators from the Middle East had cast 650,000 pounds of bombs on Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni in the south, ferry terminals for invaded Sicily. The big Italian island itself was under air atack from planes bases on French Africa.

The R.A.F. lost 13 bombers, the Air ministry announced today. Bad weathers on both legs of the 2,000-mile, circuitous round trip appeared to have been more perilous than the Axis defenses. A Bern, Switzerland, dispatch said two bombers crashed in the Swiss Alps.

Bombers Avoid Enemy

The bombers made an unusual maneuver in returning home, swinging far out to the west to cross up lurking German night fighters on the direct route to Turin. That added about 600 miles to their journey.

The great Fiat motor plant and the Caproni works presented attractive targets on this 28th bombing of Turin. Much of Italy's clothing industry also is located there.

The Italians officially acknowledged considerable damage and said 101 persons were killed and 203 injured. Turin was last raided on Feb. 4 during an R.A.F. campaign agaist the industrial and communications centers of northern Italy. The five intervening months apparently had allowed the Italians to salvage something of value from previous devastation.

Giant Tanks Lead Nazi Drive; Reds' Belgorod Line Holds

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Flare-up on Southern Sector Occurs While Enemy Push on Rest of Front Subsides—Russians Wreck Foe's Best Machines.

Moscow, July 13 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge threw the entire weight of his armored columns into a furious attack today against the southern end of the 200-mile Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front in an action designed to enlarge the Belgorod wedge and blast a major breach in the Russian lines.

Dropping all efforts to break through on the northern end of the salient, Marshal Von Kluge fell back on the old Nazi powerhouse play, but the thick Red defenses remained impenetrable, although fighting became so violent that even tank crews of the opposing forces broke into hand-to-hand fighting on one occasion.

The success of the Red armies was indicated by an announcement that the Germans have despaired of breaking through on the whole Orel-Kursk sector, after suffering immense losses in one of the most determined attacks they have launched since the nine-day offensive started.

Nazis Quickly Erect Defenses.

While the Russian midnight communique reported that German attacks were somewhat weaker in the northern area around Orel, the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said the struggle around Belgorod was daily becoming "more acute," with the Nazis hurling wave after wave of sixty-ton Tiger tanks into the fray in an attempt to widen a wedge they drove into the defenses last week.

A few details are now trickling through about the fighting of the last few days around Belgorod. After breaking through into Russian positions, Von Kluge's columns attempted to exploit the wedge by launching numerous attacks in different directions, front line dispatches said.

When these failed the Nazis were reported to have buttressed their own lines under cover of darkness, quickly erecting defenses and tank barriers to forestall a Russian flank attack. The German columns then turned north and attempted a break-through on a narrow sector, but were again repulsed, the dispatches said.

The Government newspaper Izvestia estimated that at least 30 per cent of the attacking mechanized columns were composed of the new Tigers, which were being used to spearhead the attacks. The tanks mount 88 millimeter cannon, which have proved valuable as an offensive weapon and as a screen for the lighter tanks following.

The Russian midnight communique reported that the Germans had lost 122 tanks yesterday, bringing the eight-day total to 2,622. The Russians said they shot down fifty-eight Nazi planes yesterday, making 1,126 brought down either in air combat or by anti-aircraft since Von Kluge launched his offensive.

GERMANS HALTED BY REDS AT KURSK, OFFENSIVE WANES

Lone Nazi Attack Is Pressed on Southern Part of Long Front.

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RESOURCES DWINDLE

Nazi Power Failing After Nine Days of Stubborn Russian Resistance.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—(AP) The badly-mauled German army, now stopped cold on the northern sector of the central front, did not even attempt a large-scale attack Tuesday in the Orel-Kursk sector, Moscow declared early today, and it lost 96 tanks and 1,100 men in a futile plunge in the Belgorod area to the south.

Moscow's midnight bulletin indicated that the German offensive had begun to sap Nazi resources on its ninth day. Even Berlin said its drive had slowed, attributing its difficulties to "the weather."

Nazi Losses Huge

Moscow's explanation of Germany's failure to crack the Red army lines was the Nazi loss of 2,772 tanks, 1,187 planes and tens of thousands of casualties in the fighting to date.

On the raging Belgorod front the Russians said they even had recovered some lost ground in whittling down a German wedge that had been driven into Red army lines.

Although the Germans were said to be trying to "achieve success at any cost" in that narrow salient, the bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor did not concede a single German gain. The enemy seized one village during the day, it said, but a Russian counter-attack restored the position.

"The enemy sustained heavy losses in manpower and equipment," it added. Aside from the 96 tanks destroyed, the enemy was said to have lost 250 trucks and large numbers of troops. The specific actions mentioned told of at least 1,100 more Nazi dead.

20 Attacks on One Village

The Germans attacked one village defended by a crack Red guard unit twenty times during the day, but the communique said: "The guardsmen destroyed 11 tanks, killed 300 of the enemy, and did not yield a step."

Street fighting in another village which the Germans captured and then lost to a Red counter-attack was said to have cost the enemy 400 dead, six guns, seven radio sets, 150,000 cartridges and other war material.

The Orel-Kursk sector forms most of the 165-mile front and of this area the bulletin said:

"The enemy, failing in all his attempts to break our defenses, did not launch any large-scale attack."

Yesterday's bulletin had told of diminishing fighting in the area where today the Russians said they knocked out 50 tanks and killed 400 Germans in one action. An enemy battalion was dispersed and partly wiped out and five guns disabled in another district.

The original German stategy, upon launching the offensive, had been to strike south of Orel and north of Belgorod to pinch off the Kursk salient in the middle. This salient juts westward toward the Bryansk-Kiev railway and is a distinct threat to the Germans. It was seized at the climax of the big Russian winter drive which began at Stalingrad on the Volga.

After nine days' heavy fighting in which the Germans have used nearly 500,000 men and thousands of tanks, there is not the slightest indication that the Germans have gained any sizable territory. They have been unable to widen a wedge driven north of Belgorod because of constant Russian counter-attacks.

As the prospect of a quick success lessens for the Germans, Berlin radio commentators now have begun suggesting that the whole drive actually was undertaken "for defensive purposes." This was the original German contention when the offensive began. After a few gains had been scored in the Belgorod area, Berlin had openly announced that the Germans were beginning their third summer campaign in Russia.

The sluggish pace of Germany's belated summer drive gave rise today to a report from a usually reliable foreign diplomatic source that Adolf Hitler had assumed control of the German offensive, relegating von Kluge and the generals to the back seat again. This source said Hitler intended to broaden the Kursk offensive into a great gamble for a major break-through. Hitler was said to have taken charge July 8, three days after the attack was launched to forestall preparations of the Russians for an offensive of their own.

If the report were true (and there was no confirmation), military observers said they considered it one of the most fortuitous developments of the war.

During the first campaign against Russia two years ago, Hitler was reported to have insisted on driving on Moscow against the advice of his generals who thought it more prudent to retire to winter lines in face of the closing Russian winter. Last summer, he apparently made a similar mistake by trying to substantiate his boast that Stalingrad would fall. He lost upward of 350,000 men on the Volga, gave Germany her greatest defeat of the war and set the stage for the most devastating of Russian counter offensives.

Nazi Planes Active

The Russian news agency Tass said the battle on the sweltering Kursk plain continued violently with "scores of planes diving on our forward positions."

"Behind clouds of dust and smoke, enemy tanks roll toward Soviet trenches," Tass added. "As previously, the enemy strives to forge ahead but has no success. The forces he hurled into the attack were larger than on previous days."

The Russians said about a third of the German tanks trying to exploit the Belgorod wedge were the new sixty-ton Tigers but that improved Russian tactics and weapons had their measure.

HITLER IS REPORTED IN COMMAND AGAIN

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London Hears He Gambles for Big Break-Through at Kursk After Silencing Generals

AIDES SAID TO BE WORRIED

Staff Is Pictured as Fearful That Drain on Reserves Will Weaken Other Sectors

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The sluggish pace of Germany's belated summer drive gave rise today to a report from a usually reliable foreign diplomatic source that Adolf Hitler had assumed control of the German offensive, relegating von Kluge and the generals to the back seat again. This source said Herr Hitler intended to broaden the Kursk offensive into a great gamble for a major break-through.

The Reichsfuehrer was said to have taken charge on July 8, three days after the attack was launched, to forestall preparations of the Russians for an offensive of their own. If the report were true—and there was no confirmation—military observers said they considered it one of the most promising developments of the war.

During the first campaign against Russia two years ago, Herr Hitler was reported to have insisted on driving on Moscow against the advice of his generals, who thought it more prudent to retire to winter lines in the face of the closing Russian winter.

Drive Originally Defensive

Last summer he apparently made a similar mistake by trying to substantiate his boast that Stalingrad would fall. He lost upward of 350,000 men on the Volga, gave Germany her greatest defeat of the war and set the stage for the most devastating of Russian counter-offensives.

The source, who would not permit his name to be used but said he had dependable contacts inside Europe, said Marshal von Kluge's attack, launched on July 5, originally was designed as a defensive move to forestall what appeared to be preparations for a heavy assault by the Russians.

He reported that Herr Hitler, noting early successes even though the cost was high, decided the German attack should be developed and took control three days after the operation began. Marshal von Kluge and other generals argued that the expenditure of men and material in such a local thrust would leave the Nazi army dangerously vulnerable should the Russians suddenly mount an offensive elsewhere, the informant said.

Herr Hitler, however, was reported to have insisted that the strongest possible effort be made in an effort to re-establish his own prestige as a strategist as well as to improve the German army's position.

German Reserves Drained

Herr Hitler is using upward of thirty divisions, including fifteen armored, which is believed to be about half of all the German mechanized divisions on the Eastern Front, the source reported. He said many troops had been drawn from Field Marshal Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein's army farther south and that the army generals were already gravely worried over the weakening of their strategic reserves.

The Germans were reported to have originally set June 16 as the date for a limited offensive, pivoting on the Orel salient, which was to represent their main 1943 effort, in contrast with the attack from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea in June, 1941, and that from the Ukraine to the Caucasus in 1942. This was postponed, the informant said, because Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock discovered what he felt was a serious shortage of front-line supplies.

Marshal von Bock's obstinacy against the argument of such officers as Lieut. Gen. Eberhard Warlimondt resulted, according to the informant, in a conflict that promoted Herr Hitler's influence and gave the Reichsfuehrer the opportunity to assume command of the Kursk bulge operations on the basis of the initial advances of the von Kluge attack, which, it was recalled, the Germans at first insisted was not a real offensive.

GERMAN MUTIN... REPORTED

Rising Said to Have Followed Shooting of Soldier

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Dispatches to Inbel, the Belgian news agency, said today that an unidentified eyewitness had reported that mutiny had broken out in the German army barracks at Tongres, Belgium.

According to this witness, Inbel reported, German soldiers in the garrison revolted, started to smash windows and threw away their helmets when a soldier who had protested against a senior officer's lecture on the cause of the German defeat in Tunisia was summarily shot.

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Colonel Hoyt Promoted

London, July [illegible]—Col. Ross G. Hoyt, of Traverse City, Mich., commander of one of the wings of the Eighth Air Force Fighter Command, has been promoted to brigadier general, headquarters of the European theater of the United States Army announced today.

GALLANT DUTCH SUB ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14 — (AP) A Dutch submarine which braved a Japanese force of three destroyers, two corvettes, two planes and one cruiser to torpedo a 14,000-ton tanker in the Java sea more than a year ago arrived in Britain recently after an 18,000-mile voyage from the Netherlands East Indies by way of the United States.

Damaged in the encounter, the submarine sailed around Africa to the United States for refitting and now is back in the war—this time in the Atlantic.

Lampedusa a Laboratory Of War Reconstruction

U. S., British Administrators Win Popular Support

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—One of the first experiments in "practical post-war reconstruction" is being carried out on the Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, the British Air Ministry announced today.

Under Wing Commander John D. Bisdee, twenty-seven-year-old Royal Air Force ace, and Lieutenant John S. Politi, of New York, the island—surrender of which paved the way for the invasion of Sicily—is struggling back toward the peace which was shattered when Allied air fleets began raining bombs upon it after the fall of the Axis forces in North Africa.

Bisdee serves as military governor and Politi, schooled in the administration of enemy-occupied territory, is his chief aid. Together they have inaugurated a program which so pleased the natives that the latter have gone over the island obliterating signs of the departed Fascist regime, the Air Ministry announcement said.

"Most of the civilians are very poor," Bisdee was quoted by the ministry as saying, "but my idea is to make the island self-supporting as far as possible. The soil is very poor, but we hope to get every available acre under seed by this autumn. This produce, added to fishing and supplies from Linosa, which is much more fertile, should make quite a good living for the people."

At the height of the air attack there were about 4,000 Italian troops stationed on the island and about 400 civilians, who were permitted to stay when the Allies captured it. They are now clearing up the raid debris and repairing the damaged fishing fleet.

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Belgian Nazi Youth Head Slain by Patriots

London, July 13 (A. P.).—The Belgian News Agency reported today that a Nazi sympathizer named La Noote, said to be head of the Belgian Nazi youth organization at Wellen in Limburg province, had been slain by Belgian patriots.

London, Wednesday, July 14 (AP)—The Rome radio in a broadcast heard by the Ministry of Information said today it was expected that Argentina might break with the Axis nations at an early date.

To Rebuild Toledo Alcazar

TOLEDO, Spain, July 13 (AP).—The Mayor of Toledo announced today plans for reconstruction of the Toledo Alcazar, where nationalist troops were besieged from July 21 to Sept. 27, 1936, during the Spanish Civil War. In recent years, the ruins of the old fortress had been preserved as a civil-war shrine by order of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Nazi Auxiliary Cruiser Reported Sunk By Mine

Stockholm, July 13 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports from the South Swedish coast said tonight that a German auxiliary cruiser had struck a mine off Gjedser, Danish end of the Warnemuende ferry route, and had sunk.

Half the crew of eighty were reported drowned.

6000 Russians Reported Slain by Poison Gas

London, Tuesday, July 13 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor that a Soviet State commission investigating German atrocities had found that the Nazis had slain more than 6,000 persons by poison gas in Krasnador.

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Cruiser Among Jap Ships Sunk

Three Destroyers Also Sent Down by U. S. Naval Guns in Solomons.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 13 (A. P.).—A Japanese cruiser and three destroyers were sent to the bottom of the Kula Gulf—graveyard of at least nine other enemy warships—by guns of the United States Navy in a battle which began last night.

Two other enemy destroyers probably were sunk and enemy losses may be even greater when all reports are in. The battle still was in progress, it was indicated, at the time preliminary reports were received today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur from Admiral William F. Halsey.

But already Japan has expended between thirteen and seventeen cruisers and destroyers in two battles in the central Solomons while trying on land to hold apart the jaws of a trap which American jungle fighters are clamping on the enemy air base of Munda, on New Georgia Island.

Two Miles From Munda.

Both battles in the Kula Gulf, which is fifteen miles long and eight miles across at its widest part, occurred as units of the Japanese Navy, moving down from the northern Solomons, encountered United States war vessels blockading New Georgia's gulf coastline. In the first battle, July 5-6, the loss of the cruiser Helena was acknowledged. Reports on the second battle mentioned no United States losses.

Today's action-packed account from Gen. MacArthur showed Japan everywhere losing the fight for Munda—on New Georgia, in the air above it and in the seas offshore.

Ten miles northeast of Munda, a Japanese ground force of considerable strength was trapped at Enogai Inlet and wiped out. Munda has been cut off from its supply port on the Kula Gulf by a barricade bristling with guns thrown across the connecting jungle track. East of Munda, American jungle fighters are less than two miles away.

American warplanes pounded anew yesterday at Munda; at its supply depot across the Kula Gulf at Vila on Kolombangara Island, and at Munda's source of air support in the northern Solomons. The Kahili airdrome on Bougainville Island and Rabaul, New Britain, the nearest enemy air base with several fields, also were air-raided.

U. S. TROOPS MEET STIFF RESISTANCE NEAR MUNDA BASE

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Yanks Closing In on Airfield from Two Directions.

300 JAPANESE SLAIN

SPENCER

Four Zeros Shot Down, Americans Lose One Corsair in Battle.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, July 14 — (AP) With a Japanese task force thwarted in efforts to supply the beleaguered garrison at Munda and sent fleeing to the north, American ground troops on New Georgia have moved up cautiously against the enemy air base and met "stiffening resistance."

Today's communique confirmed that the second battle of the Kula gulf, which occurred in the darkness of Monday night and early Tuesday, was another smashing United States naval victory with an enemy cruiser and three destroyers definitely sunk and two other enemy destroyers probably sunk.

Enemy Warships Forced to Flee

Our warships intercepted the enemy units and forced them to break off the engagement. There was no mention of any United States losses.

"The advance of our ground forces against Munda is continuing despite stiffening enemy resistance," reported the latest communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

On New Georgia above and below Munda, the American invasion forces took a toll of 300 Japanese. A checkup on the previously reported destruction of an enemy garrison on the Enogai inlet 10 miles northeast of Munda showed 150 killed. Many others were wounded and heavy artillery and machineguns were captured.

Three Barges Destroyed

Below New Georgia, near Vangunu island which the Americans occupied early in the current operations, "our surface craft and shore parties on the northeast coast destroyed three enemy barges containing 150 troops," the communique said. It was believed these troops were the remnants of the original Jap force on Vangunu that fled after the first attack about a week ago.

Upon Munda itself, the United States airforce kept up its daily series of attacks. In the latest reported today, torpedo and dive-bombers struck at an anti-aircraft positions and enemy camps with 32 tons of heavy explosives.

The Japanese made an attempt to bomb our assault forces but their 18 divebombers, which had an escort of 10 Zeros, were forced to jettison their bombs over Langsdale point. Four Zeros were shot down. One American plane was lost.

Above New Georgia, Japan's airdrome at Ballale in the Shortland island group was blasted with 24 tons of bombs and nearer Munda the supply depot at Vila on Kolombangara was raided anew.

In a far-ranging arc extending from the Kai islands in the Banda sea to Vangunu island in the central Solomons, our air forces dropped a total bomb weight of more than 128 tons.

Salamaua, Lae Bomber

In northeastern New Guinea, where Australian nad American jungle fighters are infiltrating within less than 12 miles of the enemy air base of Salamaua that objective as well as the air base of Lae above it were struck with great weights of bombs.

More than 50 tons were aimed at Salamaua's airdrome and at the town itself. Several buildings were demolished and a heavy pall of smoke covered a wide area. Twenty-one tons of bombs fell on Lae and its airdrome, starting one large fire and numerous small ones.

Five Jap Planes Destroyed

In a delayed report on air fighting over Rendova island, south of New Georgia, on July 11, four more Japanese fighters and a medium bomber were added to the number shot down.

These five and the four bagged over Langsdale point made a total of 258 planes listed in communiques since the new offensive opened June 30 as destroyed or probably destroyed. Our listed losses in that time, including the plane loss reported today, amount to 62. The pilot of the Corsair shot down in the fight over Langsdale point was saved.

In addition to annihilating the Enogai garrison, above Munda, American troops were reported to have knocked out two other Japanese strong points. They were not designated as to locations.

Foe in New Guinea Bombed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, July 14 (AP)—At the New Guinea end of the far-flung Pacific offensive arc, Mitchell medium bombers dropped fifty tons of bombs on the Japanese at Salamaua, today's communiqué reported.

Just above Salamaua at Lae, our four-motored bombers dropped twenty-one tons of explosives and incendiaries on the enemy airdrome in the area, where planes were dispersed, and in the town of Lae.

"One large fire and numerous smaller blazes were started," the communiqué reported.

Above the Lae-Salamaua sector, three enemy barges were attacked by a four-motored bomber on reconnaissance. Two were set afire. The other had to be beached.

The Allied-held Bena Bena sector of New Guinea, which consists of native villages and emergency landing fields ninety miles northwest of the Salamaua jungle war front, was raided by seventeen Japanese bombers, escorted by fifteen fighters. The communiqué said there was no damage.

The second naval battle of Kula Gulf was further evidence today that the United States Navy had taken over with a vengeance the night fighting tactics used by the Japanese when they tried to regain our hold on Guadalcanal last year.

In two night clashes, just [illegible] apart, the Navy sank at least thirteen and possibly more than seventeen enemy cruisers and destroyers seeking to halt the American offensive in the Central Solomons.

A. P. Correspondent Hurt Covering New Guinea

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 13 (A. P.).—William F. Boni, Associated Press war correspondent in New Guinea, suffered nine shell splinter wounds in an attack by Japanese planes on the Salamaua front, the A. P.'s Australian bureau was informed today. Mr. Boni is being treated at an advanced field hospital near the battle scene.

The wounds, which Mr. Boni described as superficial, resulted from enemy bombing and strafing of a barge in which the correspondent was leaving Nassau Bay, twelve miles below Salamaua. Nassau Bay was the scene of the American landings June 30.

AMERICAN BOMBERS RAID NORTH BURMA

Liberators and Warhawks Deal Heavy Blows

NEW DELHI, India, July 13 (AP)—Devasting raids by American Liberators and Warhawks have destroyed Japanese supply and administrative bases in northern Burma, a United States communiqué said today.

Liberators of the Tenth United States Air Force dropped more than twelve tons of bombs on enemy railway installations at Ywatung yesterday, but clouds prevented an accurate assessment of damage. On the same day the Warhawks, carrying medium and fragmentation bombs, blasted the Japanese base of Nanyaseik. Returning pilots said that the raid, on top of previous attacks, had destroyed all administration buildings and supply installations.

Yesterday's operations were preceded by widespread sweeps against enemy supply centers and troop bases by American fighter planes based in Assam. Nanyaseik and Sumprabum were heavily bombed, the communiqué said, and the largest building in the Sumprabum area, believed to have

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housed the Japanese headquarters for that district, was destroyed.

Ningbyen, another Japanese base, was the target of a concentrated bomber attack that started many fires. Loilaw railway bridge near Moguang was wrecked by 1,000-pound bombs in the same operation.

All the American planes and crews returned safely.

French in China Switch

CHUNGKING, July 13 (AP).—The Vichy government's representatives in Chungking have informed the Chinese Foreign Office that they have shifted their allegiance to the French Committee of National Liberation, it was disclosed today. The representatives, headed by Charge d'Affaires Jean Paul-Boncour, nephew of former Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour, are to leave shortly for Algiers, where they have been summoned by the committee.

A French gunboat, the only unit of the French fleet in China waters, was taken over by the Liberation French at the suggestion of the crew.

Mayor Reaches Winnipeg After Visit to Aleutians

LaGuardia Is Dinner Guest of Military Authorities

WINNIPEG, July 13 (AP).—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the United States section of the Joint Canadian-United States Defense Board, landed here late today after a flight from Edmonton.

With a party of Canadian and United States military officials, he is returning east after a flying trip to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

The New York mayor was a dinner guest of local miltary and government authorities tonight. He will stay here overnight, leaving for Ottawa some time tomorrow.

New Canadian-Japanese Prisoner Exchange Due

Ottawa, July 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in the House of Commons last night that a ship will make a second exchange trip to Japan this summer to bring home nationals of Canada, the United States and one Latin American country. They will be exchanged for Japanese in North America who wish to return to Japan, he added.

YANKS BOMB KISKA THRICE

Flyers Hammer Installations At North Head And Main Camp Areas

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Knox Neither Affirms Nor Denies Report Of Raid On Japs' Kurile Isles

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 13—Three new air attacks on the Japanese base at Kiska Island were reported today by the navy, and Secretary Knox left without confirmation a report that American planes ranging far west of that Aleutians outpost had struck at the enemy stronghold on Paramushiro Island, in the Kuriles.

The newest raids on Kiska, Japan's only remaining position in the Aleutians, were reported in a communique which said the specific objectives were the enemy's installations at North Head and the main camp areas. Results were not observed because of poor weather, the communique said.

Types Of Bombers Used

The raids were made by army Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers.

Kiska has been bombed more than a dozen times this month and bombarded three times by United States surface units. The warships apparently are carrying on the work of destruction which the planes are unable to continue very consistently because of fog and storm.

The question of an operation against Paramushiro came up at Knox's press conference prior to issuance of the communique.

Question Put To Knox

A reporter said "we understand" that American planes had attacked the big base and asked Knox whether he had heard anything of such an action. The Secretary replied, "nothing that I can say." He added in response to further questions that he could neither deny nor affirm the report.

Paramushiro is at the northern end of the Kurile Islands, which run north from Japan. It lies 861 nautical miles west of Amchitka and about 630 nautical miles southwest of the island of Attu, which Americans have retaken from the Japanese.

JAP BASE REPORTED BOMBED IN KURILES

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox declined today to affirm or deny a report that American planes had attacked the Japanese base of Paramushiro, at the northern end of the Kurile Island chain.

A reporter at the press conference held by Mr. Knox said: "We understand that there was an American airplane attack on Paramushiro. Have you heard anything about it, Mr. Secretary?"

"Nothing that I can say," Mr. Knox replied.

"Nothing that you can say?" he was asked.

"That's right," he replied. "Nothing that I can talk about."

"But you don't deny it?' the reporter, put in.

"I dont deny it or affirm it," Mr. Knox said.

Such an attack would be a logical followup of American advances in the Aleutians area and a logical development of the growing air force strength there.

The Kurile Islands are Japanese-owned. The big Paramushiro base at the northern end of the island chain stretching out north of Japan is 861 nautical miles due west of the American base on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians and only 630 nautical miles southwest of the newly conquered island of Attu. It is off the southern tip of the Russian eninsula of Kamchatka. Long range American bombers could hit Paramushiro from either Amchitka or Attu, provided base facilities were available.

SEES ALLIED VICTORY

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Relations, said today after a visit to the White House that the improvement in the Pacific position now as compared with his visit here last year is there for all the world to see.

"Behind the improvement which is visible to all," he added, "there has been an improvement in organization, in planning and production. These are at once the foundations and guaranty of future success."

Dr. Evatt asserted that while the war time table contemplates the fall of Hitler first, the United Nations believe that by aggressive action against Japan simultaneously—wherever that is possible—that enemy will be deprived of breathing time to consolidate.

Referring to his second mission to the United States and his recently concluded mission to Britain, Dr. Evatt said he was happy to report that the main object has been fully accomplished.

ROBERT RESIGNS AS GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE

Hoppenot Takes Over and Island Will Give Full War Aid to Allies

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U. S. TO RESUME RELATIONS

Warships and Merchant Craft Will Join Fight on Axis—Antilles Unity Near.

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Admiral Georges Robert has relinquished his authority as French High Commissioner of Martinique, the State Department said today, and Henri Hoppenot of the French military mission in Washington has been appointed by the French Committee of National Liberation to succeed him.

M. Hoppenot has assured the United States Government, the State Department said, that the resources of the French Antilles will be mobilized fully for the prosecution of the war against the Axis and that all French warships and merchant ships there will be made available to the war effort.

The warships presently immobilized at Martinique include the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier Bearn, the light cruiser Jean Bertin, and several smaller vessels.

M. Hoppenot and his assistants, the department announced, are expected to arrive at Martinique in the immediate future, and as soon as he has officially assumed authority the United States will resume relations with the Caribbean French colony.

In Algiers the French National Committee of Liberation today conferred full powers on M. Hoppenot, who is representing the committee in the negotiations for the return of the French Antilles to the empire.

Martinique Joins Anti-Axis Nations

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New Ruler for Antilles Is Named by French Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) Martinique, long suspect as a weak link in the American defense arc of the Caribbean because of Vichy French domination, joined the anti-Axis lineup today with announcement that the French National Committee of Liberation had taken control.

The State department announced that Henri Hoppenot of the French military mission in Washington has been appointed by the committee, headed jointly by Generals Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, to succeed Admiral Georges Robert as French high commissioner for the Antilles.

Will Arrive on Holiday

He was expected to arrive in the island capital of Fort de France tomorrow, Bastille day, and make the French national holiday the occasion of his assumption of authority.

Admiral Robert, who radioed an offer to negotiate a change of authority two weeks ago, had "expressed a desire to relinquish his authority," the State department announced.

The acceptance of M. Hoppenote's designation by the Committee of Liberation at Algiers "for the express purpose of exercising the French authority in the Antilles," the statement said, "is not to be construed as affecting either pro or con the question of this government's relation" with the committee. Thus it was made clear that no formal recognition of the Algiers committee was to be implied.

Pledges All Resources

"Mr. Hoppenot has assured the government of the United States that the facilities and resources of the French Antilles will be devoted to the fullest extent to the prosecution of the war against the Axis, in accord with the action already taken by all French territory not under the domination of the enemy," the announcement said.

"The military interests of the United States in the Caribbean zone are fully recognized. The use of all presently immobilized French naval and merchant ships will be made available in the prosecution of the war effort."

Tied up in Martinique harbor are the aircraft carrier Bearn, two light cruisers, a half dozen tankers and several other merchant ships.

Presumably added to the Allied war chest, too, will be nearly $300,000,000 in gold taken to Martinique upon the fall of France, although the State department said nothing on that score.

With Hoppenot's accession, the United States blockade which had denied imports to the inhabitants of Martinique and the neighboring island of Guadeloupe since last November, will be lifted.

Supplies, in fact, presumably are already on the way, or possibly already there, in view of the language of the State department announcement which said the United States "is dispatching" relief supplies and will cooperate in "resumption of the economic life of the islands."

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR FRENCH UNITY IN FIGHTING NAZIS

France Will Be Liberated,

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Says President on Eve of Bastille Day.

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) On the eve of Bastille day, President Roosevelt made an indirect plea tonight for French unity, declaring that France "transcends all parties, personalities and groups.'

"There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France itself," he said in a statement.

Will Choose own Government

The President in honor of the 154th anniversary tomorrow of the storming of the Bastille, monarchial prison, in the French Revolution, assured the French people anew that they will be allowed to erect a government of their own choice once the enemy is driven from their soil.

He said last week that he did not think the question would arise of recognizing the National Committee of Liberation, jointly headed by Generals Henri Honore Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, as the French government.

The President's statement:

"The 14th of July is, for all the peoples of the world devoted to the ideals of liberty, a day of celebration. We observe it this year, here in the United States, with special fervor. Immortal France has reaffirmed once again, in the most heroic circumstances, her greatness and her glory.

"On this anniversary of the winning by the French people of their liberties, I wish to recall again that the fundamental principles which guide our democracies were evolved from the American and the French Revolutions. The keystone of our democratic structure is the principle which places governmental authority in the people, and in the people only. There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself. She transcends all parties, personalities and groups: They live indeed only in the glory of French nationhood.

People to Get Rights

"One of our war aims, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, is to restore the mastery of their destinies to the peoples now under the invaders' yoke. There must be no doubt, anywhere, of the unalterable determination of the United Nations to restore to the oppressed peoples their full and sacred rights.

"French sovereignty resides in the people of France.

"Today, this people is shackled by barbaric oppression. In the freedom of tomorrow, when French-

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men and their brothers in arms of the United Nations have cleansed French soil of the enemy, the French people will again give expression to their freedom in the erecting of a government of their own free choice.

"Long live liberty, equality, fraternity. May France live forever!"

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Pooling of Farm Resources By United Nations Favored

U. S. Unable to Make Up Food Deficit Looming Next Year.

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) The United States may propose to other United Nations creation of a joint body to mobilize the agricultural resources of all to swell the amount of food available for increasing war and relief needs, and also develop production strategically so that a minimum of transportation will be required.

The idea, advanced by a food study group, is under consideration by the Administration. It is based on the premise that the United Nations are not now holding their own in food production, and that the United States cannot alone make up the prospective deficit even though it hopes for a record harvest next year.

Planting Goal Increased

The United States' 1944 food planting goal was set by Food Administrator Marvin Jones today at 380,000,000 acres, an increase of 16,000,000 over that for 1943. He also asked that meat, dairy and egg production be maintained at high levels.

"Every crop acre and every farming facility in the nation should be mobilized for its most productive use," Mr. Jones said.

The suggested United Nations war food body would be separate from an international agency proposed by the recent Hot Springs, Va., food conference to map plans for post-war expansion of production, distribution and consumption of food.

The proposal came from a subcommittee of the government's food advisory committee, which is made up of representatives of the Agriculture department, the War Food administration, the military services, the War Production board, the Lend-Lease administration and the Office of Price Administration.

The group suggested that the United Nations food stocks have declined to a point where there is no more than a small operating reserve in any commodities except sugar and wheat—and wheat reserves will probably be depleted in the next two or three years at the present rate of consumption.

The committee asserted that it should be understood now that United States production, while important, cannot hope to meet all the deficits of the United Nations, largely because American production has always been primarily for domestic needs.

Vigorous development of all available land, labor, and other food production resources is essential, the committee said, to meet present and future food needs. Expansion of food production to date in Great Britain, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and elsewhere where said to indicate tremendous possibilities for further increases.

Food Agency Needed

A vigorous production program will require, the committee said, the establishment of a United Nations food agency represented by this country, Great Britain, Russia and possibly China.

Production emphasis should be placed, the committee said, on edible oils, dry beans and peas, eggs and dairy products. It said, for example, that excellent possibilities for securing more beans and peas—protein susbtitutes for meats—exist in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, French Africa, Canada and Chile.

United Nations agency have power to assign areas, allocate production resources, and set goals which might reasonably be expected from each area.

Food Stocks Declining

The sub-committee reported that

U. S. WILL RETURN MINES TO OWNERS

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Roosevelt Says Anti-Strike Law Provides for Restoration of Private Property.

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) President Roosevelt served notice today that the coal mines will be returned to their private owners, although John L. Lewis has stipulated that the existing strike truce will continue only as long as the government retains possession.

Mr. Roosevelt's decision, heralding a possible showdown between him and the president of the United Mine Workers, was made known at his press-radio conference.

Law Provides for Return

Volunteering a statement on the coal situation, Mr. Roosevelt suggested that reporters read Section Three of the recently enacted anti-strike law. This provides that plants taken over by the government shall be restored to private hands as soon as practicable, and in no event later than 60 days after their "productive efficiency" has been restored.

Mr. Roosevelt said the government would comply with the law. He did not reveal what steps the government would take if a new general walkout should start when the mines go back to private possession, but he did call attention to a provision of the anti-strike law requiring 30 days notice before any strike can be called in plants not in government possession. (Strikes are forbidden altogether in facilities under government operations).

Truce Carried Stipulation

Mr. Lewis, in ordering the miners back to work on June 22 after a general work stoppage, stipulated that the truce would last until Oct. 31 if government operation of the mines continued, but would "automatically terminate" if the pits, now under the direction of Secretary of Interior Ickes, should be returned to their owners.

There was no indication tonight of the exact date on which the government will relinquish control. That, presumably, might depend on the date in which the mines resumed full production. Some of them did so a few days after the last general walkout ended but mines employing some 10,000 in western Pennsylvania are still idle despite the U.M.W.'s return-to-work order. A special grand jury investigation into these strikes is to start in Pittsburgh tomorrow.

Coal Diverted to Mills

Meanwhile, an increased supply of coal for steel appeared assured today, as Secretary Ickes, who is solid fuels coordinator, ordered 135,000 tons diverted to steel plants and four more mines owned by steel companies resumed operations.

The fuel, special purpose metallurgical coals essential to steel manufacture, will go to plants of four major steel producers—Republic, Weirton, Jones and Laughlin, and Carnegie-Illinois. Secretary Ickes estimated that the diversions, from sources having adequate stocks or which could use other fuels, would return all these companies' plants to full operation plant. Further efforts are being made, he said, to care for its needs.

The return of workers to four Jones and Laughlin mines reduced the number of idle miners to about 10,000. For the first time in three weeks there was no picketing in the Monongahela river valley.

There were 14 mines still down or operating on a partial basis. Ten of these belong to the H. C. Frick Coke company, U. S. Steel subsidiary, which reported today's coal production at about 32 percent of normal.

NELSON MAY VISIT ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, July 13. — (AP) Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production board may go to England and Russia this year to inspect war industries, one of his close associates said tonight. "Nelson wants to go and he thinks he can work it out but he hasn't yet made up his time table for the trip," the associate said.

NAVY'S CASUALTIES 27,106

One Jersey Man, Capt. B. R. Rasmussen of Arlington Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The Navy made public a list of fifteen casualties today including five dead and ten missing.

This lifts to 27,106 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next-of-kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,271 dead, 4,735 wounded, 10,515 missing and 3,585 prisoners-of-war.

Among casualties announced today was news of the death of Capt. Bertel R. Rasmussen of the Marine Corps. His next-of kin was given as his father, Bertel Rasmussen of Arlington.

Neither New York nor Connecticut names were on the list.

RETURNS TO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) Secretary of State Hull announced today that H. Freeman Matthews, counsellor of the American embassy at London, would return to Washington as chief of the State department's European division.

Mr. Matthews will succeed Ray Atherton, who has been appointed minister to Canada. Howard Bucknell, assistant chief of the division of current information, has been designated as the new counsellor at London.

British Now Bond Light Alloys And Steel

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today that trade reports from England tell of the development of a process for bonding light alloys and steel to each other or to wood by use of synthetic resin adhesives.

Foreshadowing possible new developments in aircraft construction and new methods of industrial design, the process "may prove as revolutionary as the use of resin adhesives in the plywood industry," the department said.

Vichy Police Continue Arrests

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13 (AP)—Special French police squadrons sent by the Vichy Government to Haute Savoie Province continued today to make numerous arrests as a precaution against possible demonstrations on Bastille Day tomorrow, the Journal de Geneve reported.

2 Brazilian Officers Die in Atlantic Fighting

Rio De Janeiro, July 13 (A. P.).—Naval sources disclosed today that Lieut.-Commanders Alberto Concalves Rosauro de Almeida and Julio Hima de Moura lost their lives in fighting the enemy in the North Atlantic last June 12. They were the first Brazilian Navy officers reported killed in action in this war.

No details of the action were released, but it was known that the two officers were part of a group studying subchaser technic of the United States.

French Flyer Flees To U. S.

New York, July 13 (AP) — Col. Dieudonne Coste, noted French aviator and head of a French underground movement, who won fame for his 1930 trip westward across the Atlantic with Sergt. Maurice Bellonte, has escaped from France and has arrived in this country.

Coast Guard Unit Takes Up New Task In England

London, July 13 (AP)—Seven United States Coast Guardsmen, the first unit of that service to be stationed in the United Kingdom, have taken over the duties of examining American merchant seamen for promotions, it was announced today.

The group also is engaged in controlling and disciplining merchant marine personnel at five British ports, where five of the officers are stationed in the United States Navy liaison offices.

The Coast Guard detachment is headed by Commander Alfred C. Richmond, of Arlington, Va., and includes Commander Ralph T. Eiland, of Montgomery, Ala.; Lieut. Com. Frederick A. Reicker, of Gulfport, Miss.; Lieut. Com. Roderick Y. Edwards, of Jersey City; Lieut. Com. Q. R. Walsh, of Denton, Md.; Lieut. J. S. Wright, of New Orleans, La., and Yeoman (second class) Charles Toddings, of Brooklyn, New York.

Heavy Battle in China

Chinese Trying to Stem Japanese Drive in Taihang Mountains

CHUNGKING, July 13.—Fierce fighting is continuing on the western slopes of the Taihang Mountains, where the Japanese have launched a multi-pronged drive to wipe out Chinese guerrillas harassing their communication lines along the Honan-Shansi border, the Chinese high command reported tonight. It did not disclose the progress of the battle.

The communique said that in the Tungting Lake region, south of the Yangtse River, Chinese forces repulsed Japanese attempts to recapture three villages in the outskirts of the highway center of Kungan.

GIRAUD PROMISES TO FIGHT JAPANESE

French Troops Will Aid U.S. in Pacific, Commander Declares.

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WEST POINT, N. Y., July 13.—(AP) General Henri Honore Giraud, commander of the French forces in North Africa, pledged today that "our French troops will be at your side in the Pacific until the final victory is won there also."

Gen. Giraud made the statement during ceremonies at the U. S. military academy before the monument L'Ecole Polytechnique, a statue presented to the academy by military schools in France and dedicated by Marshal Foch in 1919.

After referring to the showing of the French troops in the battle of Tunisia, Gen. Giraud said: "Tomorrow, with the weapons that you are giving us, and for which we are deeply grateful, we shall fight even better.

"x x x tomorrow side by side they (British, French and Americans) shall liberate Europe."

After placing a wreath on the monument, Gen. Giraud reviewed the 1,200 new cadets.

RAINBOW DIVISION TO BE REACTIVATED

Veterans of World War Outfit to Attend Ceremonies Today.

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TULSA, Okla., July 13 — (AP) Veterans of the historic Rainbow division, which wrote a heroic chapter in World War one, tonight passed on their rich battle traditions to officers of a new fighting group.

In a prelude to the reactivation tomorrow of the new Rainbow division at Camp Gruber, Okla., the graying veterans who fought in the old division under General Douglas MacArthur — he was a colonel then—were hosts to Brig. Gen. Harry J. Collins and other officers of the 1943 Rainbow.

"We pass on to them a very precious heritage," declared Maj. Gen. Mathew A. Tinley, retired. Gen. Tinley was an infantry colonel of the veteran outfit.

"We are very jealous of that heritage, but we are giving it into the hands of a very wonderful group of youth, most of whom we have never seen, but in whom we have the greatest confidence to carry on."

Almost 500 veterans from many states will go to Camp Gruber to take part in the reactivation ceremony. The old outfit was made up of soldiers from 26 states and the District of Columbia. The new division will draw its strength from all of the states and the district.

Flags of all the states, with a native soldier as bearer, will be paraded during the ceremony. The old and historic colors and standards of the first Rainbow will be passed along to the new fighting group.

ANALYZES KISKA BOMBING

Gen. W. E. Lynd Says Air Force Alone Cannot Drive Foe Out

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William E. Lynd, new

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commander of the Fourth Air Force, told a press conference yesterday that air force alone could not drive the Japanese out of the Aleutians.

The 49-year-old general, who succeeded Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner over the week-end, said "we've been bombing Kiska for the past year, and the Japs still haven't left."

He placed under "opinion not worth much" any comment on the possibilities of a Japanese attack on the West Coast. As to the Japanese generally, he said they "do not leave any place they hold. They don't go away. You just kill them."

Arnold Calls Luftwaffe Victim of Mathematics

Weakened by Multiplication of Fronts, Division of Force

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP).—What's wrong with the Luftwaffe? Merely a matter of mathematics—a case of dividing a given force between a growing number of fronts, says General W. H. Arnold, chief of the American Army Air Forces.

"Why is it [the Luftwaffe] not nearly so strong today?" The general echoed a newspaper man's question in an interview yesterday. "Well, take any number and divide it again and again, to care for all your increasing combat fronts, and you have decreasing air power on any one front. It's mathematics."

In the Polish and French campaigns, General Arnold pointed out, the Nazi air force functioned as a single unit.

The general, here on an inspection trip, had a good word for the P-40 Warhawk in discussing fighter aircraft.

"We've got to have ships that will equal or better the enemy's craft," he declared. "And one more thing: don't sell the P-40 short. It has shot down more ships than any other single fighter."

Russia, he stated, is receiving American planes in large numbers every month, and seems "highly satisfied" with them. China, likewise, will be further supplied, but, he added:

"You can only build China militarily as fast as the planes will fly supplies in. We'll build the air force in China as fast as possible, but we have to do it in a balanced way."

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6 Who Cut Submarine Net Get Navy Crosses

Norfolk, Va., July 13 (A. P.).—Navy Crosses have been conferred here on six men for extraordinary heroism in cutting a submarine net across the Qued Sebou River in French Morocco last November to permit passage of a United States destroyer which captured an airport at Port Lyautey.

Citations accompanying the decoration noted that the men performed their task with "great skill and courage." The citations were signed by Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. The men were decorated by Vice-Admiral Alexander Sharp, commander service force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

Those decorated included Edwin Sperry, boatswain's mate first class, U. S. N. R., of Albany, N. Y.

17 KILLED IN BLAST AT ARMY AIR BASE

Elgin Field, Fla., July 13 (A. P.).—Two officers and fifteen enlisted men were killed at this Army air base late yesterday by an accidental explosion, Public Relations reported today.

Fifty-one others were hurt. The extent of their injuries was not disclosed, but most were believed to have escaped with minor injuries.

Capt. William W. Lange, Public Relations officer, said the cause of the accident had not been determined. The names of the dead were withheld pending notification of the next of kin.

Tampa, Fla., July 13 (A. P.).—Three officers and four enlisted men from MacDill Field were killed in a medium bomber crash six miles southeast of Baton Rouge yesterday while on a training flight from Tampa to Harding Field, Baton Rouge.

The Public Relations office announced that among those killed was Sergt. A. M. Foley of Middle Village, N. Y.

Omaha, Neb, July 13 (A. P.).—Air Cadet John J. Burne of South Orange, N. J., died yesterday in a hospital here shortly after a trainer plane in which he was riding with an instructor had collided with another ship in mid-air and spun 600 feet into a swamp. The instructor was killed instantly. Cadet Burne's mother, Mrs. Anna Burne, lives in South Orange.

The undercarriage of the other ship was damaged but made a safe belly landing.

Salinas, Cal., July 13 (A. P.).—The names of two officers missing in the crash of a B-24 Liberator in Camusa Canyon north of Santa Barbara, on July 4, were disclosed today by the Army air base. Eight crew members parachuted to safety.

Listed as missing were:

DANNHARDT, PETER, second lieutenant; father, John W. Dannhardt, 7605 Caldwell avenue, Elmhurst Station, Flushing, N. Y.

PROSSER, ROBERT H., second lieutenant; father, Henry W. Prosser, Remsen, N. Y.

Former Senator Gibson Is Wounded in Action

Lieutenant Colonel Was Serving in Southwest Pacific

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 13.—Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Gibson, former United States Senator, was slightly wounded in action with the United States Army in the Southwest Pacific on July 2, the War Department notified Mrs. Gibson here today.

Details of the nature of his injuries were lacking. Mrs. Gibson had not heard from her husband since June 25. He served an interim appointment in the United States Senate after the death of his father, Senator Ernest W. Gibson Sr. Lieutenant Colonel Gibson was state's attorney of Windham County and served as assistand secretary of the Vermont Senate from 1931 to February, 1933, when he was elected secretary.

Mr. Gibson was called to active army duty from the reserve list on May 13, 1941. He is national chairman of the Committee to Defend America, but during his absence the duties of his post are administered by Clark M. Eichelberger, the national director.

BREWSTER CITES U. S. 'GIETS' ABROAD

Bangor, Me., July 13 (A. P.).—United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R.-Me.), declared today that after a record-long congressional session, "it finally seemed a good idea to let the inmates out to graze for a few weeks to find out first hand what is going on in the country and in the world."

Congress, he said in an address prepared for delivery to the Bangor Rotary Club, had been in continuous session without more than two days' intervention for 1,260 out of the last 1,280 days.

Asserting that "Harry Hopkins has had the decisive voice in giving away to other countries munitions to the value of over five billion dollars besides vast and constantly increasing quantities of foodstuffs and other materials," Senator Brewster added:

"The Truman committee (of which Mr. Brewster is a member), charged with responsibility for our defense expenditures, determined that the disposition of these billions outside our borders was of profound consequence to our present and future welfare."

In addition, he continued, "hundreds of millions have been invested in airports all over the world in which under existing agreements of use by the United States are forfeited six months after the termination of hostilities."

"Many in Congress and the country," he said, "are tremendously concerned to know whether maximum utilization is being made of the great Persian oil reserves in the Middle East to relieve the strain on the rapidly diminishing oil reserves in this country and particularly the strain on the transportation facilities serving our East Coast with petroleum products."

WARNING IN 1941 BY JAP OFFICIAL REVEALED BY GREW

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Bares Matsuoka's Threat of Attack if U. S., Germany Clashed.

NEW YORK, July 13. — (AP) Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said here tonight that as early as the spring of 1941 Japan's foreign minister had warned him that if the United States got into a shooting war against Germany, "even in defense against the German submarines," Japan would be obliged to go to war against the United States.

(The "shooting war" against German submarines began in September, 1941; Japan attack at Pearl Harbor December 7.)

Quotes Matsuoka

In an address for delivery at Columbia university Mr. Grew described a conversation he had with Yosuke Matsuoka, then foreign minisled, at Matsuoka's home in Tokyo in the spring of 1941. He said Matsuoka told him democracy was bankrupt and that "this is the day of the great military powers."

Matsuoka expressed the view, Mr. Grew related, that Germany would "unquestionably" win the war in Europe and that Japan would be the "stabilizing force" in the Far East.

"And then he went on to say," Mr. Grew continued, "that if the United States should get into a shooting war with Germany, even in defense against the German submarines, Japan would be obliged, on the basis of Article 3 of the tripartite pact, "to go to war with us."

Mr. Grew said Japan's leaders, like Germany's in 1914, failed to grasp the potential fighting capacity and stamina of other peoples.

"Had the Germans in 1914 and the Japanese in 1941 better understood those things," he said, "had they more accurately conceived the inherent qualities of their future enemies, might they not have hesitated to rush headlong toward cerultimate destruction?"

Sees Long Battle

While referring to Japan's defeat as certain and inevitable, Mr. Grew warned it might take a long time, even after Germany and Italy have been crushed.

"Even when we can turn our entire attention to Japan," he said, "let us not for a moment think that we can regard with complacency the problem of defeating that enemy."

The Japanese realize, he pointed out, that their shipping is vulnerable and that "eventually . . . we shall sink their ships faster than they can build." So they are busily developing their enormous Far Eastern empire to make all parts of it "so far as possible self-sustaining and independent of shipping facilities to and from the homeland."

SAYS VULTEE SPEEDS OUTPUT

Woodhead Reports Tremendous Increase In Plane Production In Last Six Months

Asserts Yield Is Stepped Up To Meet Demands Of Europe And Pacific Fronts

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(By the Associated Press)

New York, July 13—Harry Woodhead, president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, said today that production of heavy bombers had been stepped up tremendously in the past six months to meet demands of the accelerated air warfare drive in Europe and the South Pacific.

"There has been a two per cent. reduction in production personnel in the San Diego plant during the past six months," said Woodhead, "yet we have managed to increase production of Liberator B-24s thirty-one per cent. in that period. Plane deliveries at the Fort Worth factory have increased 490 per cent., with an increase of only ninety-six per cent. in personnel."

Credits Efficiency

He credited increased efficiency and fresh production skills with the increased output, and said that "we now can take a man or woman off the street, teach him the job in thirty days and make an experienced worker out of him in three months."

The manpower situation might become acute in plane factories, Woodhead said, if continued increased production were required month by month and if too many of the men now holding down key production jobs were taken in the draft "because some draft boards will not apply the term 'skilled worker' to a man unless he has worked at a craft from four to five years."

Absenteeism Survey

Woodhead said that the Fort Worth plant, mentioned in the Truman committee report as being behind schedule, "is definitely on schedule—right on the nose."

Consolidated Vultee's own survey on absenteeism in San Diego recently showed, he said, that lack of community laundry, restaurant and household facilities were the chief factors in keeping workers—especially women—away from their tasks. He said the company was doing its best to adjust community services and expected assistance from the Government.

Present application of the Renegotiation Act of 1942 was giving plane companies no opportunity to adjust plans for conversion to peace production, Woodhead said.

Industry Penalized

"Plane companies can't get any fat on their bones from present profits," he said. "As renegotiation has been applied, young, growing industries such as aviation manufacturing have been penalized because they have not been allowed to build up adequate post-war reserves to meet post-war competition and create worthy commercial aircraft."

Woodhead said there was bound to be a recession in the airplane business after the war and predicted that dive bombers, pursuit and other fighting planes would have no commercial value but might be used in the often-discussed "international police force."

Woodhead said that only 1.3 per cent. of 1942 profits had been set aside for reconversion after the war, while exactly four tenths of one per cent. was paid in dividends to stockholders. Eighty-one and one tenths per cent. went into wages, materials and manufacturing costs.

DE GAULLE HAILS HOLIDAY

Message Broadcast to French Residents in United States

In a Bastille Day message, Gen. Charles de Gaulle called yesterday on Frenchmen in the United States to tell Americans that "nothing will separate us from them—we have the same friends and the same enemies."

General de Gaulle's message was broadcast from Allied force headquarters, and recorded at the Columbia Broadcasting System short-wave listening station. Here is the text:

"General de Gaulle speaks to the French of America:

"The fourteenth of July, national holiday, Frenchmen of France Forever, is your holiday. You have wanted to maintain the nation in the war, you have always denounced the enemy and the collaborationists. Today as yesterday, let the good Frenchmen come to you, welcome them in your fraternal ranks, continue to show the way.

"To the American people, on this

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national holiday, tell them that nothing will separate us from them —we have the same friends and the same enemies. We have the same ideal which is called freedom. Our French resistance and the American power are inspired by the same principles. French people and the people of the United States will remain, as they have for 150 years, the soldiers in the same army, the army which demolishes the bastilles in order to build the edifice of right, of democracy and of peace."

U.S. LANDING ON ROVIANA REPORTED BY JAPANESE

NEW YORK, July 13 — (AP) A Berlin broadcast quoting a Japanese communique said tonight that American forces have cocupied the island of Roviana and were bombed by Japanese planes.

The broadcast, recorded by NBC, said the island gave the Americans footing on two sides of the Kula gulf.

Roviana is between New Georgia and Rendova islands, south of Kula gulf.

South African Nazi Leader Dies

The death of Prof. Herman Bohle, "founder of the South African branch" of the National Socialist party, in Berlin Monday was reported yesterday by the Nazi DNB agency in a wireless transmission recorded by United States Government monitors. Prof. Bohle was 66 years old.

Berlin Says Bombers Sank 2 Atlantic Ships

A German communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted today that German long distance bombers yesterday sank an Allied transport in the Atlantic which had been set afire the day before. A second transport claimed to have been hit in Sunday's operations had meanwhile foundered, the communique said. The two ships, it was added, totaled 30,000 tons. There was no Allied confirmation of the report.

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What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

A startling suggestion of Axis confusion in Sicily—not to say of impending military collapse—marked today's news from the fast-paced Anglo-American invasion of that island threshold fo continental Italy.

Overnight both American and British forces firmly consolidated their expanding grip on the southeast corner of the island. American and Canadian troops made a junction at Ragusa to complete an Allied line from west of Licata in the south to north of the British-captured port of Augusta in the east. Coupled with British capture of Palazzolo junction, 12 miles northeast of Ragusa, a virtually straight Allied line some 50 miles long across the base of the Sicilian southeastern bulge has been completed with strong indications that its right flank may rest at Catania, gripped by new British beachheads on both sides. A double sweep into the Catania plains may have started.

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The mass of Axis mobile defense forces, German and Italian, had been reported in the Catania plains cutting through the center of the big island from the town of that name on the east coast to the vicinity of Porto Empedocle on the south coast, just west of the American left flank beachhead at Licata. Those flat lands, road and rail inter-laced with all parts of Sicily, have appeared the key to probable Axis defense deployment.

Any expectation that General Montgomery's British desert veterans, surging northward up the east coast beyond fallen Augusta, will push on to Messina to cut off the enemy escape route to the Italian mainland appears premature. That looks like too costly a move.

A look at any detailed map of the east coast of Sicily raises doubts of any such Allied objective.

A railway and a two-lane major highway run north from Catania close to the coast, paralleled by two or three narrow, one-way roads inshore. But not more than eight miles from the shore line the tremendous bastion of Mount Etna rises to towering heights, flanking a 20 mile span of the road Allied troops would have to travel up the coast.

That stretch of the Sicilian east coast is the most densely populated section of the island. It is speckled with towns and villages, all buildings being stone and cut lava construction. Each is a potential defense strong point or machine-gun nest.

It seems clear that short of an Axis collapse, it would cost terribly in casualties to blast a way forward to Messina and the straits by that route.

Allied bombers from captured air fields anywhere south of Catania, on the other hand, could maintain a shuttle bombing attack on the Messina route to prevent either escape or heavy reinforcement. They are already doing that from more distant bases.

It appears probable, therefore, that the British advance up the east coast, like the American northward thrusts from Licata and Gela and the Canadian advance in the center, are aimed at coming to grips with the main Axis armies in the Catania plains. Once Catania itself falls—and it may have been taken already, it could make a close-up debarkation point for a British flanking drive westward through the Catania plains as the American bridge-heads at Gela and Licata could be used to turn western approaches to that interior valley from the south.

One thing is crystal clear: The third day of the invasion, usually rated the first crucial test of amphibian assault, showed only new and critically important advances for General Eisenhower's men. They are farther beyond the beaches than had seemed possible.

The explanation is still to come. It may mean the foe is massing for a decisive fight in the Catania flatlands. It could mean that he already has written Sicily off as lost and is making only a delaying defense, relying upon his mainland fortifications for his real stand to protect the shaken fortress of Europe.

"SEVERAL TIMES DESTROYERS LET G[illegible]NS OF DEPTH CHARGES."

MUNRO SAID THE NATURE OF THE EXPEDI[illegible]N WAS KEPT FROM THE MEN UNTIL THEY HAD BEEN AT SEA SEVERAL DAYS WHEN A SPECIAL NOTICE WAS POSTED ON THE DECKS READING;

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"THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE REAR ADMIRAL OF THIS FORCE; 'WE ARE ON OUR WAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TO TAKE PART IN THE GREATEST COMBINED OPERATION EVER ATTEMPTED. WE SHALL BE ABLE TO GIVE FULLER INFORMATION LATER.'"

LATER, MUNRO WROTE, THE OFFICERS WERE GIVEN DETAILED PLANS OF THE INVASION, AND WHEN THE INSTRUCTIONS WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE TROOPS THEY SEEMED DUMBFOUNDED BY THE MAGNITUDE OF THE OPERATIONS AND IT TOOK A WHILE FOR THEM TO GRASP IT.

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THERE WAS NO CHEERING AT FIRST, HE WROTE, BUT WHEN THE INSTRUCTIONS WERE COMPLETED THE TROOPS WERE "IN GREAT FORM, JOKING AND SLAPPING EACH OTHER'S BACKS."

"LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-THE LARGE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE NOW TAKING PART IN THE INVASION OF SICILY WAS TRANSPORTED FROM BRITAIN TO THE MEDITERRANEAN WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN OR A SHIP, DISPATCHES FROM CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ROSS MUNRO DISCLOSED TODAY.

MUNRO, WHO MADE THE TRIP ABOARD THE CONVOY, NOW IS WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN SICILY.

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IN A DISPATCH WRITTEN ON BOARD SHIP IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN JULY 9 AND JUST RECEIVED HERE, HE TOLD OF THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE CONVOY AND ITS JUNCTION WITH THE GREAT ALLIED ARMADA THEN GATHERING FOR THE INVASION.

"EVERY INCH OF THE LONG TEDIOUS JOURNEY FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM WE HAD A STRONG ESCORT OF THE ROYAL NAVY'S GALLANT LITTLE SHIPS--DESTROYERS, FRIGATES, CORVETTES AND SLOOPS, "HE WROTE.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WHO LANDED AT PACHINO IN SICILY CAPTURED INTACT MORE THAN 40 HEAVY AND LIGHT COASTAL BATTERIES, THE DAILY MAIL CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY IN A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM THE BATTLEFRONT.

THERE WAS NO FIGHTING FOR THE GUNS BECAUSE THE ITALIAN CREWS HAD DECAMPED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 13.)

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-IN RECOGNITION OF "GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" ON OPERATIONS WHICH REMAIN A MILITARY SECRET, FLYING OFFICER HAROLD FESLER MARTING OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., A FORMER U.S. MARINE NOW IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRITISH MILITARY CROSS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MISSION ON WHICH MARTING WON HIS DECORATION WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

MARTING, 32, WAS A CORPORAL IN THE MARINES FROM 1927 UNTIL 1931. HE ENLISTED IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN 1940, TRAINED IN CANADA, AND WAS COMMISSIONED A PILOT IN 1941.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-SOME OF THE U.S. TANK LANDING CRAFT USED IN THE INVASION OF SICILY WERE BUILT IN THE AMERICAN MIDDLEWEST, "CAME DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND CROSSED THE ATLANTIC OCEAN CRAMMED WITH TROOPS AND TANKS," DESMOND TIGHE, REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, SAID TODAY.

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"I TALKED WITH THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF ONE OF THESE CRAFT WHO ONLY A SHORT TIME AGO WAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN CHICAGO," A DISPATCH FROM TIGHE SAID. "HE TOLD ME THAT HE KNEW LITTLE ABOUT THE SEA BUT THAT HE WAS PICKING UP A LOT AND WOULDN'T CHANGE HIS JOB FOR ANYTHING IN THE WORLD."

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"IT WAS NO JOKE COMING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC," HE TOLD TIGHE, "THE SEA WAS SO ROUGH THAT AT TIMES THE WINGS OF THE BRIDGE WERE UNDER WATER."

FOLO WASHINGTON (BASTILLE)

LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-ALLIED BROADCASTS TONIGHT URGED THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO GO QUIETLY INTO THE STREET AT 7:45 P.M. ON BASTILLE DAY TOMORROW IN A SILENT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

IT ADVISED THEM TO ACT INDIVIDUALLY AND NOT IN GROUPS SO AS NOT TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO ANY LEADERS OF THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT.

THE BBC ARRANGED A DAY-LONG PROGRAM OF BROADCASTS TO THE FRENCH ON THEIR NATIONAL HOLIDAY WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH, MAKING AN INDIRECT PLEA FOR FRENCH UNIT, AS THE HIGHLIGHT. ANTHONY EDEN, FOREIGN SECRETARY, WAS TO SPEAK LATER IN THE DAY.

REPORTS REACHING LONDON INDICATED THAT PIERRE LAVAL, FRENCH CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, WAS ORDERING POLICE SQUADS TO MAKE MANY ARRESTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORESTALL DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-SEVEN WOUNDED FLIERS AND THREE UNINJURED ONES BROUGHT THE BATTERED FLYING FORTRESS "OLD BILL" BACK FROM A RAID OVER NORTHWEST GERMANY MAY 15 THROUGH INCESSANT FIGHTER ATTACKS, LANDING WITHOUT BRAKES OR FLAPS, WITH ONE ENGINE AND THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS SHOT OUT AND THE PLEXIGLASS NOSE BLASTED OFF AND TOP TURRET

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SMASHED.

THE 11TH MAN ON THE PLANE, LIEUT.DOUGLAS VENABLE, JR., OF COLUMBUS, GA., NAVIGATOR, WAS KILLED ON THE WAY INTO GERMANY BUT THE PLANE CONTINUED TO BORE ITS WAY THROUGH THE DEFENSES AND PLANTED BOMBS ON THE TARGET.

TONIGHT HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S.ARMY ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF THE UNPARALLELED TOTAL OF TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES, EIGHT SILVER STARS AND SEVEN PURPLE HEARTS TO THE MEN--THE SILVER STAR TO VENABLE.

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THE OTHER DECORATIONS:

CAPT.WILLIAM D.WHITSON, DENTON, TEX., PILOT, DSC, PURPLE HEART; LIEUT.ROBERT W.BARRALL, BERWICK,PA., BOMBARDIER, DSC, PURPLE HEART; LIEUT.HARRY L.HOLT, TALLULAH, LA., CO-PILOT, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ALBERT W.HAYMON, STAMFORD,CONN., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART; TECH. SGT. HOMER B.RAMSEY, DELANO, CALIF., LEFT WAIST GUNNER, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART; TECH.SGT.FRED J.BEWAK, JOHNSTOWN,PA., RADIO OPERATOR GUNNER, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART; STAFF SGT. GEORGE H.FRIEND, KALAMAZOO, MICH., PHOTOGRAPHER, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART; TECH.SGT.KENNETH V.MEYER, ST. CLAIR, MO., TAIL GUNNER, SILVER STAR; STAFF SGT. EDGAR S.NICHOLS, DENVER, COLO., BALL TURRET GUNNER, SILVER STAR; AND ONE OTHER MAN NOT IDENTIFIED.

AN AMBULANCE CREW REMOVED THE WOUNDED WHEN THE FORTRESS LANDED, THEN THE ATTENDING SURGEON MADE A QUICK INSPECTION OF THE PLACE. COMING OUT, HE SAID:

"THERE'S NOTHING IN THERE BUT BLOOD--AND EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES."

HERE, BRIEFLY, IS WHAT EACH OF THE MEN DID, ACCORDING TO THE CITATIONS:

WHITSON--WOUNDED BEFORE REACHING TARGET, HE KEPT THE DAMAGED SHIP ON COURSE. WEAKENED BY WOUNDS, HE WAS RELIEVED ON THE WAY BACK FOR A WHILE BUT HE RALLIED IN TIME TO ACCOMPLISH THE DIFFICULT LANDING.

barrall-- slightly wounded in the attack that shattered the ship's nose but released bombs on the target and then gave first aid to his wounded comrades. when the nazis attacked again he manned the nose guns and was wounded again. then he helped fly the plane part of the way home, the pilot and co-pilot having been wounded.

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venable--manned the nose guns fighting off repeated frontal assaults until he fell mortally wounded .

holt--when the oxygen system was shot out he flew without oxygen while the pilot went to the rear for emergency oxygen bottles. when whitson returned holt was almost unconscious but "old bill" was still under control. piloting the plane again later he skillfully maneuvered it against fighter attacks until wounded by a 20-millimeter shell which exploded in the cokpit.

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haymon--continued to fire his gun after his head was gashed when a shell hit his position and knocked out the turret mechanism. operated the turret by hand until it jammed. then he helped remove the wounded co-pilot from the cockpit and flew the plane while whitson was given first aid.

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ramsey--shot down on german fighter before he was seriously wounded but even then continued to ward off repeated attacks. later he set up the damaged radio equipment for emergency transmission.

bewak--painfully and seriously wounded but stuck to his guns until the german fighters left. then he administered first aid to other wounded.

friend--manned the guns of wounded crewmen while they received first aid although wounded himself.

mayer--shot down one german fighter and damaged two others before he ran out of ammunition. later he relieved the wounded waist gunner and when the ship was near its base served as co-pilot, helping the pilot to make the difficult landing.

nichols--stuck to the dangerous belly gun position after the ship was damaged and shot down one and damaged several of the persistently attacking german fighters.

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INVASION

LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-A MAJOR CLASH OF ARMOR, POSSIBLY WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS, MIGHT HELP SEAL THE FATE OF SICILY, OBSERVERS WHO ARE CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE TREND OF OPERATIONS, SAID TONIGHT.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT SUCH A BATTLE, IN WHICH CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN TANK FORCES WOULD MEET AXIS ARMORED DIVISIONS, WAS RAPIDLY APPROACHING. THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAVE THROWN IN THEIR 60-TON TIGER TANKS, BUT SO FAR COMMUNIQUES AND DISPATCHES FROM THE BATTLE AREA HAVE MADE LITTLE MENTION OF ALLIED TANKS.

LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, COMMANDER OF THE NEW AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY ON SICILY IS PROBABLY THE LEADING UNITED STATES EXPERT IN ARMORED WARFARE AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT HE WOULD SOON MAKE USE OF THIS EQUIPMENT.

IT IS KNOWN THAT AT LEAST ONE CANADIAN TANK FORMATION--A QUEBEC REGIMENT--IS SUPPORTING THE CANADIAN INFANTRY AND IT IS LIKELY THAT THERE ARE OTHER TANK REGIMENTS WITH THEM. IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT THEY WERE RAPIDLY BEING GROUPED WITH OTHER ALLIED FORMATIONS TO MEET AXIS PANZERS.

THE PLAIN OF CATANIA WAS CONSIDERED A LIKELY PLACE FOR A MAJOR ARMORED UNIT BATTLE AND CANADIANS AND AMERICANS WHO HAVE CAPTURED RAGUSA AND PALAZZOLO HAVE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES ON THE

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FRINGE OF HILLS TO THE WEST OF THE PLAIN WHICH COMMANDS THE MOST VITAL APPROACH AROUND THE SIDE OF MOUNT ETNA TO THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.

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CANADIAN TANK TACTICS APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN CHANGED SINCE THE FAILURE OF THEIR CHURCHILL TANKS WHICH BOGGED DOWN ON PEBBLED BEACHES IN THE FRENCH RAID. IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, TANKS WERE NOT USED IN THE FRONTAL ASSAULT, COMING IN ONLY AFTER BRIDGEHEADS WERE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

MUCH OF THE SICILIAN TERRAIN IS MOUNTAINOUS AND LACKS ROADS, HENCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF BIG ARMORED FORCES IS NOT EASY.

GUENTER WEBER, A TRANSOCEAN WAR CORRESPONDENT, QUOTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, SAID THAT BOTH SIDES ARE "STILL WINDING UP THEIR FORCES".

THE AXIS TROOPS, HE SAID, HAVE ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF THE ALLIED NAVAL ARTILLERY AND HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF AN INNER FIGHTING LINE.

LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-HENRY L.STIMSON, U.S.SECRETARY OF WAR, WAS A DINNER GUEST OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT 10 DOWNING STREET LAST NIGHT.

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OTHERS PRESENT INCLUDED AMERICAN AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT, MRS. WINANT AND ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 13)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS TOOK INITIAL STEPS TODAY TOWARD THE FORMATION OF A BRITISH-SOVIET COOPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

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THE ASSOCIATION, WHICH ALSO WOULD IMPLEMENT THE 1942 BRITISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE CALLING FOR COOPERATION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF POST WAR ECONOMIC SECURITY IN EUROPE, WOULD CONSIST OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS WILLING TO PRODUCE AND DELIVER GOODS TO RUSSIA AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

THEY WOULD BE EQUIPPED TO NEGOTIATE CONTRACTS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND WOULD MARKET SOVIET PRODUCTS IN BRITAIN.

THE DRAFT OF THE PROPOSAL SUGGESTED THAT THE BRITISH AND SOVIET AMBASSADORS MIGHT ACT AS PATRONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS PRESENTLY CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM CORPORATION, WHOSE CAPITAL IS WHOLLY OWNED BY THE BRITISH TREASURY.

THE PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED, HAS NOT CONSIDERED THE PROPOSALS, ALTHOUGH UNOFFICIAL APPROACHES HAVE BEEN MADE TO SOME DEPARTMENTS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS EXPECTED IN POLITICAL QUARTERS TO MAKE AN EARLY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT ON THE SICILIAN FIGHTING--POSSIBLY AT THE NEXT SITTING.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-THE RAF, KEEPING THE AXIS GUESSING BY SWITCHING TARGETS, RETURNED TO THE ATTACK ON GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY, AFTER BLASTING THE IMPORTANT ARMS CENTER OF TURIN IN NORTHERN ITALY THE PRECEDING NIGHT.

IT WAS THE RAF'S FIRST NIGHT RAID ON GERMANY SINCE LAST FRIDAY

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30.24-6005

NIGHT, WHEN GELSENKIRCHEN WAS THE TARGET. THE OBJECTIVE OF LAST NIGHT'S ASSAULT AND THE SIZE OF THE RAIDING FORCE WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

FORMATIONS OF ALLIED PLANES WERE HEARD SETTING OUT ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AGAIN EARLY TODAY TO CONTINUE THE OFFENSIVE BY DAYLIGHT.

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MINOR GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED OVER BRITAIN DURING THE NIGHT. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THAT TWO ENEMY RAIDERS WERE SHMT DOWN OVER BRITAIN AND A THIRD WAS DESTROYED OVER ITS BASE IN HOLLAND BY FIGHTERS ON INTRUDER PATROLS.

THE ATTACK ON TURIN MONDAY NIGHT WAS CARRIED OUT BY A STRONG FORCE OK HEAVY BOMBERS, WHICH MADE THE TRIP ACROSS EUROPE IN EXTREMELY ADVERSE WEATHER, AND COINCIDED WITH INCESSANT BLOWS AGAINST SOUTHERN ITALY AND SICILY BY ALLIED BOMBERS OPERATING FROM MEDITERRANEAN BASES.

THE AIR MINISTRY XXX 2ND GRAF

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 13-(AP)-GERMAN AIR RAIDERS MADE A SHARP ATTACK ON A BRITISH EAST COAST TOWN SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

LATER A FEW ENEMY AIRCRAFT FLEW IN OVER THE SOUTHEAST COAST, BUT APPARENTLY CAUSED NO DAMAGE.

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ONE NAZI PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN DURING THE NIGHT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED T[illegible]AEW IN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SB1246AEW

LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS WHO TRAVELLED TO SICILY ON A GREAT LINER FOUND THIS BREAKFAST MENU PRINTED FOR THE MORNING OF THE LANDING:

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"SPECIAL BREAKFAST FOR SICILIAN TOURISTS.

"STEWED FRUIT OF THE ISLAND.

"OATS ROLLED.

"FRESH FISH KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS BY THE LOWERING OF THE FIRST LANDING CRAFT.

"GRILLED BREAKFAST BACON.

"FRIED EGGS--NEXT ISSUE FROM THE CAFE RYAL, PALERMO.

"TO ORDER: MARSAL WINE, PISTACHIO NUTS AND IL DUCE.

"KEEP YOUR FEET DRY." JUL 14 1943

THE MENU WAS CABLED TO LONDON FROM AN ALLIED COMMAND POST BY S. L. SOLON, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS.

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London, Ont., July 13-(AP)-Robert Quigley, 25, of Grampian, Pa., and Jack Mclurg, 29, of Toledo, O., joined the Canadian army here today.

Both failed to pass the physical examination for service in the army of the United States but were accepted by Canadian authorities for active duty.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED A TOWN ON THE ENGLISH COAST EARLY TODAY, MAKING THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ASSAULT AFTER A LONG LULL.

LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, JULY 13-(AP)--COL. LUCIAN W. BURNHAM OF NEEDHAM, MASS., U. S. MARINE CORPS COMMANDER AT LONDONDERRY WHO IS LEAVING SOON FOR A NEW POST, WAS PRESENTED TODAY WITH AN IRISH SHILLELAGH AND AN ILLUMINATED SCROLL BY THE MAYOR OF LONDONDERRY AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS POPULARITY HERE.

JUL 14 1943

BURNHAM'S FORBEARS CAME FROM COUNTY DOWN.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JULY 13-(AP)-THE PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "RUTHIE," LIEUT. ROBERT L.CAMPBELL OF LIBERTY, MISS., HAS AN ENGINEERING REPORT OF "TOTAL LOSS" TO ATTEST THAT HE FLEW BACK FROM FRANCE JULY 4 WITH PRACTICALLY NO PLANE AT ALL -- WHICH WAS JUST HOW IT FELT. HIS STORY WAS MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

ENEMY FIRE KNOCKED OUT TWO OF HIS ENGINES JUST AFTER THE PLANE DROPPED BOMBS ON NANTES AND PUNCTURED TWO GAS TANKS, AND THE PILOT HAD TO PUMP FUEL FRANTICALLY INTO HIS TWO SOUND TANKS BEFORE THEY RAN OUT SO THERE WOULD BE ENOUGH TO MAKE THE COAST OF ENGLAND.

MORE HITS TORE A PART OF THE FUSELAGE INTO SHREDS, KNOCKED THE WING FLAPS DOWN INTO A BRAKING POSITION AND TURNED OUT THE ULTIMATELY WRECKED HYDRAULIC SYSTEM AND PUNCTURED ONE LANDING WHEEL TIRE.

JUL 14 1943

"IT LOOKED TO ME," THE 23-YEAR OLD FLIER SAID TODAY WITH CLASSIC UNDERSTATEMENT, "LIKE THEY WERE JUST PICKING ON MY SHIP AND WERE ATTACKING US IN FORMATIONS OF FIVE TO 10 -- AND JUST SPRAYING US.

"I LOOKED OUT MY WINDOW AND SAW NOTHING BUT TRACERS. I LOOKED OUT THE OTHER SIDE PAST THE CO-PILOT -- FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN C. MORGAN OF 435 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK CITY -- THINKING WE COULD MOVE OVER. BUT THERE WAS THE SAME THING. THE ONLY THING I COULD DO WAS PULL THE NOSE DOWN, SO I PULLED HER DOWN."

A 20 MILLIMETER SHELL WHIZZED UP THROUGH THE FLOOR RIGHT BETWEEN THE WAIST GUNNERS -- SERGEANTS WALTON REECE OF 1423 WEST 9TH ST., JOPLIN, MO., AND EUGENE PONTE OF 3939 PRATHER AVE., ST. LOUIS -- INTO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT, CLIPPING THE SLEEVE OF RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT GLENN E. JOHNSON OF GARNER, KAS.

TWO MORE HITS KNOCKED ONE WAIST GUN AND THE TAIL GUN OUT OF COMMISSION AND INJURED TAIL GUNNER SERGEANT JOHN C.FORD OF 103 STEVENS ST., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., SLIGHTLY IN THE LEG.

ANOTHER 20 MILLIMETER SHELL CRASHED RIGHT INTO THE BALL TURRET AND EXPLODED, SERIOUSLY INJURING THE GUNNER SERGEANT -- BUT DESPITE HIS VERY PAINFUL WOUNDS HE KEPT ON FIRING THROUGH THE THICK OF BATTLE

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30.24-6007

UNTIL HE COLLAPSED.

THE NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. HENRY A.HUGHES, JR., OF 50 GLENWOOD ST. JERSEY CITY, N.J., WENT AFT AND WITH THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, SERGEANT TYRE WEAVER OF RIVERVIEW, ALA., LIFTED THE GUNNER OUT OF THE BALL TURRET AND CARRIED HIM TO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT, CUT AWAY HIS CLOTHES, POURED SULFANILAMIDE POWDER IN HIS WOUNDS AND GAVE HIM MORPHINE.

HE WAS LYING OVER THE EMERGENCY WING FLAP CRANKS. BUT THEY WERE LOSING ALTITUDE AND HAD TO CRANK UP THE FLAPS SO THEY BROUGHT THE WOUNDED MAN BACK TO THE WAIST.

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CAMPBELL SAID:

"THE NAVIGATOR WENT BACK TO THE NOSE WITH THE BOMBARDIER -- LIEUT. ROBERT S.WILKINS OF WILSON, N.C. -- TO GET OUR POSITION. HE WAS TRYING TO IDENTIFY A RADIO STATION BUT ALL WE COULD HEAR WAS A FEW BARS OF "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL." THEN OUR RADIO WENT OUT.

"BUT, AT THAT, IT WAS A COMFORTING THING TO HEAR.

"I THOUGHT ALL THE TIME I WAS GOING TO HAVE TO DITCH THE SHIP. IT HAD NO RADIO SO I SIGNALED THE LEADER WITH THE ALDUS LAMP AND THEY WENT SOS FOR US.

"WE PUT DOWN AT THE FIRST FIELD I SAW. WE HAD NO RED FLARES TO SIGNAL THE AMBULANCE SO WE FIRED OFF ALL THE DIFFERENT COLORED FLARES WE HAD, BUT THERE WERE 10 OR 15 OTHER SHIPS LANDING AND WE HAD TO WAIT UNTIL THEY WERE ALL IN.

"WHEN I STARTED TO LAND I DISCOVERED THE TIRE WAS FLAT."

CAMPBELL SAID HE HELD HER ON THE RUNWAY AS LONG AS HE COULD AND THEN JUST WHIRLED AROUND IN FRONT OF THE CONTROL TOWER -- BUT SHE STAYED UP.

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"THE CONTROLS WERE SO TOUGH COMING HOME," HE WENT ON, "THAT THE CO-PILOT PULLED SOME TENDONS IN HIS SHOULDER HELPING TO HOLD THEM.

"THEN WE FOUND THAT ONE SHELL HAD GONE INTO THE LIFE RAFT -- IF WE HAD LANDED IN WATER WE'D HAVE BEEN OUT OF LUCK.

"GOT THE REPORT TODAY -- SHIP A 'TOTAL LOSS.' AND, BOY, SHE WAS!"

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 13-(AP)-TWO BRITISH BOMBERS OF APPROXIMATELY 100 THAT PASSED OVER SWITZERLAND ON THEIR WAY TO ITALY CRASHED ON SWISS MOUNTAINSIDES EARLY TODAY. THE BODIES OF 12 AVIATORS WERE RECOVERED.

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ONE BOMBER GOT INTO TROUBLE IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR MAYENS DE SION, JETTISONED ITS BOMBS AND THEN CRASHED. THE OTHER CRASHED NEAR GRAMMONT, SOUTH OF BOUVERET, AND WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE FOLLOWING A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

BOMBS FELL IN FOUR SEPARATE SWISS DISTRICTS, ONE HOUSE IN RIGGISBERG, IN THE BERN CANTON, BEING DESTROYED AND ANOTHER SET ON FIRE, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

LAUSANNE, JULY 13-(AP)-A FOUR-ENGINED BRITISH BOMBER, APPARENTLY FULLY LOADED, CRASHED ON MOUNT GRAMMONT, SOUTH OF BOUVERET, TODAY, AND WAS DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

A SWISS COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 100 AIRPLANES FLEW OVER SWITZE

BUST IT BUST IT

STOCKHOLM, JUL 13-(AP)-SWEDEN, FE THAT IN THE FEW DAYS OR WEEKS THE ALLIES WILL ATTAC IN AGAINST OCCUPIED EUROPE, ANTICIPATES A SERIOUS AND EVENTFUL SUMMER AND IS LOOKING TO ITS DEFENSES.

THE UPPSALA NYA TIDNING SAID THE "NEW STAGE IN THE WAR CALLS FO..

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INCREASED WATCHFULNESS, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE EVENTS IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD."

FOR THE FIRST TIME SWEDEN IS KEEPING MILITARY FORCES AT THE SAME PEAK OF STRENGTH AS IN WINTER AND SPRING, HITHERTO REGARDED AS THE DANGER PERIODS FOR SWEDEN. A CALL HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED FOR LARGE SCALE SUMMER MANEUVERS AND REPORTS PERSISTED THAT GERMAN TRANSIT TRAFFIC TO NORWAY WOULD BE HALTED.

by ross munro

canadian press war correspondent

JUL 14 1943

(distributed by the associated press)

with canadians in sicily, july 11 (delayed)--messages received from lieut.-gen. andrew g.l. mcnaughten, canadian commander of the first british army corps, and admiral sir andrew browne cunningham, naval commander in chief in the mediterranean, were read today to canadian troops aboard ships engaged in the invasion of sicily and issued as a special order of the day.

mcnaughton said "you will have the opportunity of striking a great blow in the just cause we serve and all the hearts and prayers of your comrades here and in canada will be with you in your high endeavor."

cunningham called the operation "the most momentous operation of the war" and said its success means the opening of a second front.

he said the primary duty of the navy was landing and maintaining the army in sicily, and added that the safety of the navy's ships and "all distracting considerations" are to be relegated to a second place or disregarded in accomplishing this duty.

IN ANOTHER ORDER OF THE DAY BY THE COMMANDING GENERAL, WHOSE NAME HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC, THE CANADIAN TROOPS WERE TOLD THAT "NO FORMATION GOING INTO ITS FIRST BATTLE HAS BEEN MORE THOROUGHLY PREPARED."

night lead eisenhower

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an allied command post in north africa, july 13-(ap)-A picture of A-1 coordination among the allied forces storming through sicily was drawn today by gen. dwight d. eisenhower as the allied commander-in-chief came back from a visit to u.s. and canadian fighters on the smoldering island.

that coordination, he declared, "could NOT have been better had all the forces been those of some single nation."

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the general reported that he called on the canadians yesterday

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because "i wanted to welcome them" and that "their commander was NOT there but i talked to two officers."

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later, eisenhower visited the command posts of both lieut.-gen. george s. patton, jr., and vice-admiral henry k. hewitt.

he said he was extremely pleased with the great fighting spirit and quick exploitation of the situation bythe troops under his command.

with enthusiasm, he praised the extraordinary degree of the close cooperation between american, british and canadian forces in the operation and of all the arms involved.

"ordinarily," said eisenhower, "i don't like to talk for publication, but whenever it is on the question of allied team play you will always find me willing to talk."

An Allied Force Command Post in North Africa, July 12 (delayed)-(AP)-The only visual evidence from the air that two forces are at grips in Sicily is a long chain of fires continually burning in a string from east to west, allied fliers said today.

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"It seems a bit uncanny from the air," said lieut. Russell W. York of Millinocket, Me., who flew between 500 and 600 miles over Sicily this afternoon.

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"Normally," he added, "you expect to see some sign of gunfire."

A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, JULY 13-(AP)-AMERCAN SOLDIERS MARCHED 100 ITALIANS AND 30 GERMANS FROM A PRISONER SHIP JUST BACK FROM SICILY TO A PRISON CAMP THREE MILES AWAY.

WITH A MILE YET TO GO, SEVERAL PRISONERS WERE IN SUCH BAD CONDITION THEY HAD TO BE LOADED INTO TRUCKS WHERE THEY SAT WITH THEIR FLUSHED FACES IN THEIR HANDS.

THE GERMANS WERE STARTLINGLY YOUNG. SO YOUNG THAT AN AMERICAN OFFICER OF YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE HIMSELF REMARKED "THEY LOOK LIKE A BUNCH OF HIGH SCHOOL KIDS. WHO IN THE WORLD HAD ENOUGH NERVE TO SEND THEM TO WAR?"

THESE YOUNG NAZIS WERE MOSTLY SLENDER, BLOND, RED-FACED. OBSERVERS AGREED THEY MUST HAVE BEEN EASY PICKINGS FOR THE TOUGH AMERICAN OUTFIT THAT CAPTURED THEM.

THE GERMAN YOUNGSTERS QUICKLY FADED UNDER THE SAME MERCILESS SUN UNDER WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN WORKING AND TRAINING FOR WEEKS IN HEAVY WOOLEN CLOTHING AND FULL FIELD PACKS. THE GERMAN YOUTHS WORE SHORTS AND LIGHT COTTON SHIRTS OPEN AT THE NECK. STILL THEY FADED AND FALTERED ALTHOUGH THE PACE SET FOR THEM WAS ABSURDLY SLOW.

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SCARCELY MORE THAN A LEISURELY STRIDE.

THE ITALIAN PRISONERS, UNKEMPT AS USUAL, SAUNTERED ALONG CARELESSLY. SOME HAD CRACKS IN THEIR BOOTS, MOST LACKED SOCKS AND THOSE WHO DID POSSESS THEM HAD OBVIOUSLY GOTTEN THEM FROM CIVILIAN STORES SINCE THEY WERE OF ALL COLORS AND MATERIALS.

THE NEW MUSTANG A-36, NEWEST AMERICAN AIR WEAPON, HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH PILING ROADS HIGH WITH THE WRECKAGE OF AXIS TRUCKS SPEEDING TROOPS AND EQUIPMENTS TO POINTS WHERE ALLIED DRIVES HAVE BEEN DIRECTED.

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"WE ARE FLYING THE BEST PLANE FOR DIVE BOMBING IN THE WORLD AND ANY GERMAN OR ITALIAN IN ACTION AGAINST US WILL PROBABLY BACK US UP," SAID CAPT. ROGER L. MILLER OF SALEM, ORE., WHOSE A-36 SQUADRON HAS SEEN ACTION IN SUPPORTING THE ALLIED DRIVE.

"THE SCREAM OF THIS PLANE WHEN IT COMES DOWN WITH ITS DIVE BRAKES ON WOULD SHAKE ANY MAN," HE SAID. "IT'S LIKE 15 BORIS KARLOFF SHOWS ROLLED INTO ONE. COMPARED TO AN A-36, A STUKA SOUNDS LIKE AN ALLEY CAT."

MILLER SAID THE A-36'S SPECIALIZED IN "INTRUDER" WORK, RANGING FAR BEHIND THE LINES TO SMASH TRUCK CONVOYS, TRAINS, BRIDGES, LINES OF COMMUNICATION, POWER LINES, RADIO STATIONS "AND A HUNDRED OTHER THINGS."

"ONCE WE DROP OUR BOMBS, WE BECOME ONE OF THE BEST LOW-ALTITUDE FIGHTERS IN THE WORLD," HE SAID.

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GEN. EISENHOWER'S VISIT TO THE INVASION SCENE CAUGHT SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE.

JOHN GUNTHER, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, WITNESSED HIS ARRIVAL AND SAID THAT THE AMERICAN GENERAL STEPPED FROM THE AMPHIBIOUS JEEP THAT BROUGHT HIM ASHORE FROM A DESTROYER, WALKED UP TO AN ASTONISHED OFFICER AND SAID:

"HOW DO YOU DO? I AM GENERAL EISENHOWER."

HE WATCHED LANDING OPERATIONS FOR A WHILE, THEN HELD A BREAKFAST CONFERENCE WITH GEN. PATTON AND VICE ADMIRAL HENRY K. HEWITT, COMMANDER OF THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, AND OTHER HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS.

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LATER HE TALKED WITH CANADIAN TROOPS ON THE PACHINO PENINSULA AND TOURED THE IMMEDIATE COUNTRYSIDE BEFORE BOARDING THE AMPHIBIOUS JEEP AGAIN FOR THE RETURN TO THE VESSEL.

GUNTHER ALSO DISCLOSED THAT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT GEN. ALFREDO GUZZONI HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF AXIS FORCES IN SICILY.

GEN. GUZZONI, 63, LED THE ITALIAN INVASION OF ALBANIA IN 1939, WAS DISMISSED DURING THE FASCIST SHAKE-UP OF THE HIGH COMMAND IN 1941, AND ONLY RECENTLY RETURNED TO ACTION.

EDITORS:

ALLIED HQ IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT IN THIRD NIGHT LEAD INVASION AFTER 6TH GRAF (INCLUDING PREVIOUS INSERT) BEGINNING, "THAT WAS THE, ETC. AND ENDING X X X TO ALLIED ARMS."

CANADIAN TROOPS WERE OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH THE CAPTURE OF NOTO AT 11:25 A.M. YESTERDAY AND ROSOLINI AND ISPICA EARLIER. THE BRITISH CONQUERED SYRACUSE AT 9:00 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

THE EXTENT, ETC., 7TH GRAF THIRD NIGHT LEAD.

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30.24-6011

NIGHT LEAD FIGHTER BOMBERS

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 12-(AP)-SWOOPING AMERICAN FIGHTER BOMBERS ARE PLAYING HAVOC WITH AXIS MOTORIZED CONVOYS DESPERATELY RUSHING TROOPS TO STRATEGIC CONCENTRATION AREAS IN SICILY.

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FILLING THE SKY FROM DAWN TO DUSK, THE NEW MUSTANG A-36S, NEWEST ALLIED AIR WEAPON, HAS PILED ROADS HIGH WITH THE WRECKAGE OF AXIS TRUCKS SPEEDING TO DANGER POINTS TO WHICH THE ALLIES WERE DRIVING INEWARD FROM THE SEA. THEY ATTACKED WITH DIVE-BOMBING AND GLIDING TACTICS.

A FORMATION LED BY FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT W.HAFER OF BEDFORD, PA., DROPPED BOMBS ON AN ESTIMATED CHAIN OF 200 ENEMY TRUCKS, THEN MACHINE-GUNNED THE ENTIRE LINE, LEAVING ABOUT 100 COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

BY RODERICK MACDONALD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

IN SICILY WITH THE AIR-BORNE FORCE, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-I LANDED WITH THE FIRST GLIDER-BORNE FORCE TO TOUCH DOWN ON SICILIAN SOIL.

THE MEN OF THIS FORCE FOUGHT MAGNIFICENTLY DURING THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ALLIED INVASION BY SEA.

GLIDERS WERE BROUGHT HUNDREDS OF MILES IN A WIND WHICH ALMOST REACHED GALE FORCE, AND LANDINGS WERE MADE IN BAD VISIBILITY UNDER HEAVY ACK-ACK FIRE.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR THE FORCE TO FIGHT TOGETHER, ITS VARIOUS UNITS THREW THE COUNTRYSIDE INTO A NIGHTLONG STATE OF ALARM.

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THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE WAS TAKEN INITIALLY BY A CREW OF 14 MEN. WHEN DAY CAME THEY FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH, WITH THE AID OF ABOUT 70 OTHER MEN, AND HELD THE OBJECTIVE FOR 14 HOURS AGAINST ITALIAN OPPOSITION.

I WAS WITH THIS BODY OF MEN AS A SPECTATOR, AND THE FULL STORY, WHICH I AM TOO EXHAUSTED TO WRITE AT ONCE, IS ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EPISODES OF THIS WAR.

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OUR FORCE SURRENDERED IN MIDAFTERNOON, WHEN ONLY ABOUT 30 SOLDIERS HAD THEN BEEN UNDER CONCENTRATED FIRE FROM MORTARS AND HEAVY MACHINEGUNS FOR HOURS.

FOR 15 HOURS WE FOUGHT WITH ALMOST NO COVER, AND WE LEFT CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF ENEMY DEAD.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF CAPTURE WE ALL MANAGED TO ESCAPE--WHEN A BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE UNIT BEGAN SHOOTING AT THE GUARDS WHO STOOD OVER US.

ANOTHER UNIT OF OFFICERS AND NINE ENLISTED MEN WITH WHOM WE ARE LINKING UP THIS MORNING CAPTURED THE GUN OF A COASTAL BATTERY IN A FIERCE CHARGE SHORTLY AFTER LEAVING THEIR GLIDER.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT BEFORE THE INVASION I COULD HEAR LITTLE ACTIONS GOING ON IN THE DARKNESS AS VARIOUS UNITS FOUGHT TOWARD THEIR PREARRANGED RENDEZVOUS. SINCE THEN I HAVE LEARNED BLOCKHOUSES WERE CAPTURED, BARRACKS SHOT UP, PATROLS MACHINEGUNNED AND WIPED OUT, AND MOST OF THE AREA ON WHICH SEABORNE ENEMY FORCES WERE DESTINED TO LAND WAS THROWN INTO PANIC BY THESE DEADLY ATTACKS.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT THE RELATIVELY SLIGHT RESISTANCE MET BY SOME OF OUR LANDING FORCES DURING EARLY STAGES OF THE INVASION WAS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE WORK OF GLIDER-BORNE TROOPS.

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 13-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS ENCAMPED AT LICATA, SICILIAN SOUTHERN COAST TOWN WHICH THEY CAPTURED AFTER TWO HOURS' FIGHTING, FIND THE SICILIANS "VERY FRIENDLY", RETURNING OFFICERS REPORTED TONIGHT.

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CHILDREN ARE ALREADY USING SLANG EXPRESSIONS LIKE "OKAY, JOE"

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AND HOLDING UP THE TWO-FINGER "V FOR VICTORY," THEY SAID.

A NUMBER OF AMERICAN NURSES ARE IN THE AREA AND THE FIGHTING IS MOVING WELL AWAY FROM THE VICINITY OF THE PICTURESQUE SEASHORE SETTLEMENT.

ALGIERS, JULY 13-(AP)-THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION MET TODAY AND CONFERRED FULL POWERS ON HENRI-ETIENNE HOPPENOT, WHO IS REPRESENTING THE COMMITTEE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH ANTILLES TO THE EMPIRE. MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE HAVE STILL TO ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION OF JOINING WITH THE OTHER ISLANDS IN THE ANTILLES GROUP IN PLEDGING ALLEGIANCE TO THE COMMITTEE. JUL 14 1943

TWO PROPOSALS FROM THE PERMANENT MILITARY COMMITTEE RELATING TO REPRESENTATION IN THE ARMED FORCES WERE ALSO ADOPTED. THEY STIPULATED LOWER AGE LIMITS FOR VOLUNTEERS IN CERTAIN RANKS AND PROVIDED COMPENSATION FOR SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF OVER AGE.

CAIRO, JULY 13-(AP)-MORE THAN 650,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED ON THE TWIN TARGETS OF REGGIO CALABRIA AND SAN GIOVANNI, SICILIAN FERRY TERMINALS OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS YESTERDAY BY 100 LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE NINTH U.S. AIRFORCE, AN AMERICAN AIRFORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

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BZ748AEW

CAIRO-FIRST ADD NINTH AIRFORCE XXX SAID TODAY.

THE RAILWAY YARDS AT SAN GIOVANNI WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BLANKETED WITH HITS AND THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA OF REGGIO CALABRIA WAS WELL COVERED WITH BURSTS BY THE AMERICAN LIBERATORS WHICH ATTACKED IN FOUR WAVES.

BOMB BURSTS WERE NOTED ALL ALONG THE RAILWAY TRACKS IN THE SAN VIOVANNI YARDS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND ADDED THAT A LARGE EXPLOSION WAS SEEN IN THE SIDING AREA.

AT REGGIO CALABRIA, FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS WERE HIT AND LARGE FIRES STARTED.

THE LIBERATORS MET NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AS "VERY HEAVY."

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ONE OF THE BOMBERS FAILED TO RETURN.

THE SMASHES AT THE MAINLAND FERRY TERMINALS BY THE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS WERE INTENDED TO BLOCK AXIS ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THE DEFENDING GARRISONS IN SICILY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD SICILIAN AERIAL SEPARATE XXX STEM TO STERN."

DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS OF THE TORPEDO PLANES YESTERDAY, THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE ATTACKS WERE OF A PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS NATURE AND WERE CARRIED OUT IN THE NARROW STRIP OF WATER BETWEEN CORSICA AND SARDINIA XXX. THE BEAUFIGHTERS, OFTEN SKIMMING OVER SMALL ISLANDS IN THE STRAITS, ATTACKED REPEATEDLY AND EVEN RETURNED THE FIRE FROM ONE OF THE TWO ESCORTING DESTROYERS WITH THEIR CANNON.

"THE ATTACK WAS SO DEVASTATING THAT THE DESTROYER WAS LEFT BLAZING WITH NO CHANCE FOR SURVIVAL. THE CONVOY WAS A PRECIOUS PRIZE.

"TWO LARGE TROOP SHIPS HAD BEEN SPOTTED HUGGING THE COAST OF CORSICA. THE LEADER OF ONE FLIGHT OF BEAUFIGHTERS, WING COMMANDER N.B.HARVEY, WHOSE HOME IS AT CAIRO, ATTACKED THE BIGGER TWO-FUNNELLED TROOPER FROM SUCH CLOSE RANGE HE COULD PLAINLY SEE ENEMY SOLDIERS CROWDED ON THE DECKS.

"HIS TORPEDO HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE TARGET. A FEW MINUTES LATER PILOT OFFICER L.T.GARLAND, AN ULSTERMAN, ATTACKED THE SMALLER SHIP AND PROBABLY HIT IT."

THE PRECEDING DAY THE TORPEDO PLANES MADE THEIR FIRST ATTACK ON

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30.24-6013

TWO VESSELS OFF EASTERN SARDINIA AND WITHIN SIX MINUTES A MERCHANT SHIP HAD AT LEAST THREE JAGGED TORPEDO HOLES IN IT. AN HOUR LATER A SECOND MERCHANT SHIP WAS ATTACKED WITH SIMILAR RESULTS.

ANOTHER ATTACK WAS MADE AT THE SAME TIME ON ANOTHER CONVOY SAILING TOWARD SICILY FROM NAPLES, ESCORTED BY DESTROYERS. ONE MERCHANT SHIP AND TWO DESTROYERS WERE HIT AND A BRITISH PILOT SAID: "IT'S UNLIKELY THAT EITHER THE FREIGHTER OR ONE DESTROYER REACHED HARBOR. THEY BOTH WERE LISTING AND SMOKING WHEN WE LEFT.

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A 9TH U.S. AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID 100 LIBERATOR BOMBERS FROM MIDDLE EAST BASES DUMPED MORE THAN 650,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON REGGIO CALABRIA AND SAN GIOVANNI.

THE RAILWAY YARD AT S. GIOVANNI WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BLANKETED WITH HITS. BOMB BURSTS WERE OBSERVED ALL ALONG THE TRACKS AND A LARGE EXPLOSION WAS REPORTED IN THE SIDING AREA.

AT REGGIO CALABRIA, BURSTS COVERED THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA, STARTING LARGE FIRES IN FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE FLYING FORTRESSES DESTROYED TWO VITAL RAILROAD BRIDGES AT MESSINA, THE FERRY TERMINAL ON THE SICILY SIDE OF THE STRAIT, AND WENT ON TO SHOWER MORE EXPLOSIVES ON REGGIO CALABRIA.

ATTACKING IN TWO WAVES, THE FORTRESSES KNOCKED OUT THE BRIDGES WITH DIRECT HITS AND POUNDED NEARBY INDUSTRIAL AREAS BEFORE HEADING ACROSS THE STRAIT. PILOTS REPORTED A HEAVY EXPLOSION AS BOMBS STRUCK A LARGE BUILDING.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES UNDOUBTEDLY WILL HAMPER AXIS EFFORTS TO KEEP COMMUNICATIONS OPEN IN THAT VITAL CORNER OF SICILY, IT WAS SAID.

JUL 14 1943

BOTH THE FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR SQUADRONS ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION BUT REPORTED HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

MEANWHILE, LIGHTER ALLIED PLANES WERE BUSY KEEPING UP CEASELESS ATTACKS ON AIR FIELDS STILL IN ENEMY HANDS ON SICILY AND INTERCEPTING INTERMITTENT ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE WITH ALLIED LANDINGS AND CONVOYS.

AMONG THEIR TARGETS WERE THE SICILIAN TOWNS OF AGRIGENTO, CANICATTIST

JUL 14 1943

CONVOYS.

AMONG THEIR TARGETS WERE THE SICILIAN TOWNS OF AGRIGENTO, CANICATTI, GERBINI, MILO, TRAPANI AND MARSALA.

THE FORTRESS CREWS REPORTED SEEING LONG SEABORNE CONVOYS BRINGING HEAVY ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES INTO SICILY.

"LANDING BARGES, SHIPS AND STILL MORE SHIPS WERE COMING ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN," SAID LIEUT.ANDREW PIERSON OF 1850 N.PROSPECT ST., MILWAUKEE.

LIEUT.ALCINE LANDRY OF 422 COOPER ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO COMPLETED HIS 50TH MISSION, SAID: "WE COULD SEE OCCASIONAL SHELLING FROM THE GUNS OUR BOYS HAD HAULED UP FROM THE BEACHES."

"LANDING BARGES STILL WERE UNLOADING MEN ALL ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SICILY," SAID SERGT.HOWARD W.HONCA OF BLEVINS, ARK. "FIFTEEN MILES INLAND I COULD SEE LINES OF TRUCKS AND TANKS MOVING NORTHWARD. CATANIA WAS STILL BURNING FROM OUR ATTACK THE PREVIOUS DAY."

SOUTHERN SICILY WAS DESCRIBED AS "POCK-MARKED" BY SERGT.JOHN SCHWICHTENBERG OF 2037 RICE ST., CHICAGO, WHO SAID HE SAW ONLY ONE ENEMY BATTERY STILL IN ACTION AGAINST THE INCOMING ALLIED SHIPS.

MARAUDERS AND LIGHTNINGS WENT AFTER THE TOWN OF AGRIGENTO, FROM WHICH STRONG AXIS COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES HOLDING THE GELA BAY AREA MAY COME. THEY HIT BARRACKS, A POWER STATION AND A RAILROAD STATION WITH THEIR BOMBS.

LIGHTNINGS ALSO TEAMED WITH A-36 MUSTANGS IN NONSTOP SWEEPS

JUL 14 1943

HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS ALL OVER SICILY, BOMBING AXIS TROOP-CARRYING AND ARTILLERY TRUCKS.

ONE FORMATION SET FIRE TO 35 VEHICLES AND DAMAGED MANY OTHERS IN ATTACKING FOUR DIFFERENT CONVOYS. ANOTHER CAUGHT A COLUMN OF GUN-CARRYING TRUCKS AND DESTROYED 15 OF THEM. BOMBS WERE PLANTED SQUARELY ON ANOTHER CONVOY WHICH INCLUDED HALF-TRACK ARMORED VEHICLES WITH GUNS AND AN AMMUNITION TRUCK. THE MUNITIONS CARRIER BLEW UP AND TEN TRUCKS WERE DESTROYED.

JUL 14 1943

MITCHELLS, WITH A LIGHTNING ESCORT, ATTACKED AIR FIELDS AT GERBINI, DROPPING BOMBS ACROSS THE RUNWAYS AND SCORING HITS AMONG PARKED PLANES. MESSERSCHMITTS AND MACCHIS ATTACKED THEM BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF AND TWO WERE SHOT DOWN.

DURING THE NIGHT WELLINGTONS PLASTERED TRAPANI, MARSALA AND MAZARA DEL VALLO, HITTING FACTORIES AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AND STARTING LARGE FIRES. WELLINGTONS ALSO SCATTERED BOMBS OVER MONTE CORNINO AIR FIELD.

RAF BOSTONS AND SOUTH AFRICAN BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES RANGED OVER THE RAODS BEHIND ENEMY LINES, HUNTING TROOP MOVEMENTS. BOSTONS ALSO PRECEDED A SQUADRON OF MITCHELLS AND DROPPED INCENDIARIES ON BORIZZO AND CARCITRELLA AIR FIELDS BEFORE THE MEDIUM BOMBERS CAME IN WITH EXPLOSIVES.

"THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TROUBLE USING THAT FIELD FOR A WHILE," SAID CAPT.RALPH O.PATTERSON OF 216 LA PLAZA COURT, ROYAL OAK, MICH.

CAPT.D.O.GARSKI OF BISMARCK, N.D., SAID THE FLAK WAS VERY HEAVY BUT NOT ENOUGH TO HALT THE FORMATION.

JUL 14 1943

WARHAWKS ESCORTED BOSTONS IN AN EARLY MORNING ATTACK ON THE MILO AND TRAPANI AIR FIELDS. THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS TRIED TO STOP THEM BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF.

FLIGHT OFFICER MARK BOONE OF 155 W SIXTH ST., PERU, IND., SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE JUST BEFORE ANOTHER PILOT REACHED THE AXIS CRAFT.

COMPLAINED LIEUT.ROBERT N.COOPER OF 4451 BLAISDELL ST., MINNEAPOLIS: "IT'S GETTING SO TOUGH YOU HAVE TO FIGHT YOUR WAY THROUGH YOUR OWN SQUADRON TO GET A CRACK AT THE ENEMY."

BY DAN DELUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 13-(AP)-WHEN THE AMERICAN ARMY OF INVASION POURED ASHORE ONTO THE BEACHES OF SICILY THEY WEREN'T THINKING ABOUT GETTING THEIR PICTURES IN THE HOME TOWN PAPERS.

JUL 14 1943

BUT THEY DID SOMEX STOP SOME 72 HOURS LATER.

COVERING THE GREATEST AMERICAN FORCE FIGHTING OVERSEAS TODAY IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE UNITS OF THE ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. WITH IT IS A POOL OF ACE PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM THE LEADING NEWS PHOTO SERVICES AND NEWS REELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIRST PICTURES OF PATTON'S NEW SEVENTH ARMY IN ACTION NEAR LICATA WERE TAKEN SATURDAY MORNING BY HERB WHITE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, OPERATING FOR THE WARTIME STILL PHOTOGRAPHIC POOL. HIS BAG LOADED WITH "HOT" NEGATIVES, HE LEFT THE SICILIAN COAST IN THE AFTERNOON ABOARD AN EMPTY LANDING SHIP AND REACHED AN AFRICAN

JUL 14 1943

30.24-6015

BASE LATE MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARMY TECHNICIANS DEVELOPED HIS FILM AND ARMY OFFICERS HELPED WRITE THE [illegible] CAPTIONS AND SEE THE PICTURES THROUGH CENSORSHIP.

BY MIDNIGHT HIS PICTURES WERE BEING RADIOED TO WASHINGTON BY ARMY TRANSMITTER--- SEVEN PICTURES IN 45 MINUTES.

THE REMAINDER OF THE PICTURES PICTURES WERE PUT IN AN AIR MESSAGE COURIER POUCH BY AN ARMY OFFICER WITH EXPECTTATION THAT THEY WILL REACH THE UNITED STATES BY NEXT SUNDAY.

JUL 14 1943

THIS INCIDENT IS ONLY ONE OF SEVERAL OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN PICTURE COVERAGE DURING THE NEW CAMPAIGN WHICH ARE THE RESULT OF COORDINATED EFFORTS OF THE ARMY SIGNAL CORP OF WHICH THE PICTORIAL SERVICE IS A PART.

JUL 14 1943

IT FAR SURPASSES THE ARRANGEMENTS BY ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR REPORTORIAL COVERAGE OF THE AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS. THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATIONS HAVE YET TO RECEIVE FRONTLINE STORIES FROM THEIR OWN CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN SICILY. THESE MEN HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO GET THEIR STORIES SENT TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD EVEN AFTER THREE DAYS.

THE SIGNAL CORPS SCORED THE FIRST DAY OF THE INVASION WITH PICTURES OF THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE LOADING AND LEAVING AFRICAN PORTS. THESE WERE READY FOR RADIO TRANSMISSION ALMOST AS SOON AS THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE WAS RELEASED.

JUL 14 1943

AS SOON AS NEWS OF [illegible] THE USE OF AMERICAN PARACHUTISTS IN THE INITIAL AIR-BORNE ATTACK FRIDAY NIGHT WAS RELEASED OFFICIALLY HERE ON SUNDAY, THE ARMY TRANSMITTER BEGAN SENDING PICTURES TAKEN IN ONE OF THE TROOP CARRIER PLANES BY COLLIER'S PHOTOGRAPHER, ROBERT CAPA. HE FLEW OVER SICILY WITH THE PARACHUTISTS AND SNAPPED THEM AS THEY LISTENED TO BRIEFING BY A COLONEL, AS THEY TOOK CATNAPS, AS THEY GOT READY [illegible] BY THE EXIT AND THEN AS THEY LEAPED INTO BATTLE IN THE DARKNESS OF AN ENEMY COUNTRY.

JUL 14 1943

THE ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE UNIT ATTACHED ~~XXX~~ TO FIELD HEADQUARTERS IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF ROBERT SHAW, ~~XXXX~~ A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER, WHOSE STAFF INCLUDES MANY PROFESSIONAL NEWSREEL AND STILL PHOTOGRAPHERS.

JUL 14 1943

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HAVING TO WORK 16 TO 24 HOURS A DAY GIVING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THE PICTURES IT WANTS TO SEE DOESN'T GIVE KREMER MUCH TIME TO DISCUSS THE FACT THAT HE HAD TO LEAVE HIS BRIDE OF ONE MONTH AT [redacted] 6432 MORRIS PARK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA TO COME OVERSEAS LAST WINTER.

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JUL 14 1943

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SGT. EDWARD SALOUTIN, ~~XX~~ PHOT PRINTER, USED TO SELL BABY

JUL 14 1943

30.24-6017

CLOTHES IN BROOKLYN, N.Y. SGT. JEFF D. WLECH, NEGATIVE DEVELOPER, WAS INSTRUCTING FARMING IN HAVANA, ~~NEB~~ ARK.

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JUL 14 1943

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JUL 14 1943

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30.24-6019

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD INVASION

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

JUL 14 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 12-(AP)-HISTORIC SYRACUSE AND NINE OTHER MAJOR SICILIAN TOWNS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE FAMED BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND THE NEWLY FORMED AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY AND TONIGHT THE BRITISH WERE SMASHING NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST TOWARD MESSINA, KEY TO THE ISLAND'S DEFENSES.

GENERAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY WAS DIRECTING HIS VETERANS IN A LIGHTNING MOVE DESIGNED TO SEAL UP THE CREAM OF THE AXIS ARMIES ON THE ISLAND AND BRING A QUICK END TO THE THREE-DAY OLD CAMPAIGN.

MESSINA IS ONLY 90 MILES FROM SYRACUSE AND THE BRITISH ALREADY HAD DRIVEN MANY MILES BEYOND THE LATTER.

ON MONTGOMERY'S LEFT FLANK BEARING THE BRUNT OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE THE AMERICANS OF LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S NEWLY-FORMED SEVENTH ARMY, WHO WERE BATTLING ABOVE GELA BAY APPARENTLY PINNING DOWN LARGE AXIS FORCES AND THREATENING THEIR FLANKS SHOULD THEY ATTEMPT TO HALT THE BRITISH DRIVE.

THAT WAS THE PICTURE AT THE END OF THE THIRD DAY OF SICILIAN FIGHTING WHICH FOUND THE TREMENDOUS ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES FIRMLY HOLDING ALONG A 150-MILE FRONT THESE TOWNS IN ADDITION TO SYRACUSE: LICATA, 50 MILES WEST OF SYRACUSE; GELA, ON THE SOUTH COAST; PACHINO, AVOLA, NOTO, SCOGLITTI, IPSICA, ROSOLINI AND POZZALLO. THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT BOTH THE AIRPORT AT CATANIA, MIDWAY BETWEEN SYRACUSE AND MESSINA, AND FLORIDIA HAD FALLEN TO ALLIED ARMU.

A53

THE EXTENT OF THE ALLIED SUCCESSES HAD INCREASED THEIR SOUTHEASTERN SICILIAN BEACH-HEADS FROM 100 MILES TO 150--THE DISTANCE BETWEEN LICATA, WESTERNMOST POINT ON THE FLANK HELD BY THE AMERICANS, AND SYRACUSE ON SICILY'S EASTERN SHORES. JUL 14 1943

(REUTERS REPORTED THE ALLIES WERE ATTACKING AGRIGENTO, FOUR MILES WEST OF PORTO EMPEDOCLE, ON THE EXTREME LEFT FLANK, AND ALSO ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS THAT FAN OUT INTO THE CENTRAL CATANIA PLAIN, ON THE EIGHTH ARMY'S FRONT ON THE RIGHT.)

IN THE AREA OF AGRIGENTO THE ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO DRAW IN SUPPORT FROM THE FAR WEST WERE STEMMED BY SOME OF PATTON'S VETERAN AMERICANS WHO WERE HOLDING THE BRIDGEHEAD THERE AND BEATING NORTHWARD FROM GELA AFTER SMASHING THE HEAVIEST OF AXIS COUNTERATTACKS.

QUALIFIED MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE SAID "MORE SERIOUS RESISTANCE IS EXPECTED HOURLY ON ALL FRONTS."

(THE BRITISH NEWS, ETC., 5TH GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY--SECOND ADD GUNTHER X X THROATS CUT.

THE PERSISTENT EISENHOWER FOUND A CANADIAN CAPTAIN. J.E. MOORE OF VANCOUVER, AFTER A HOT AND DUSTY SEARCH. HE GAVE MOORE A MESSAGE TO TRANSMIT TO THE CANADIAN GENERAL AHEAD.

SNIPERS WERE ACTIVE IN THIS AREA. THE GENERAL'S AGILE JEEP AND OUR WATER WAGON WHEELED AROUND, GOT SEPARATED AND, ROARING THROUGH THE DUST, FOUND OUR WAY SEPARATELY BACK TO THE BEACH.

EISENHOWER CHATTED WITH THE MEN NEAR THE LANDING STATE AND THEN SAID, POINTING TO OUR UNNATURAL CRAFT:

"IS OUR FLAGSHIP READY?"

JUL 14 1943

A NAVAL OFFICER GRINNED AND REPLIED:

"ARE YOU PREPARED TO SET SAIL, SIR?"

THE GENERAL CLAMBERED ABOARD AND WE GROUND DOWN TO THE BEACH AND

JUL 14 1943

SMOOTHLY ENTERED THE WATER. IT'S A WONDERFUL WAY TO TRAVEL ON BOTH LAND AND SEA, AND EISENHOWER ENJOYED BEING THE GUEST OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

WE THEN VISITED THE HEADQUARTERS SHIP OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL, HAD DRINKS DURING TWO AIR RAID ALERTS AND FINALLY GOT BACK TO OUR DESTROYER.

JUL 14 1943

GENERAL PATTON AND ADMIRAL HEWITT AND OTHER OFFICERS GAVE EISENHOWER THE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE PICTURE AND FILLED HIM IN ON MANY PICTURESQUE DETAILS. FOR INSTANCE, THE GUNS OF ONE AMERICAN CRUISER BROKE UP AN AXIS TANK ATTACK YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED SEVERAL TANKS SINGLE-HANDED, THOUGH MANY MILESNAWAY. THIS MUST BE ONE OF THE FIRST RECORDED INSTANCES OF A BATTLE BETWEEN A SHIP AT SEA AND TANKS ON LAND.

AMERICAN SHIPS ROAM OFFSHORE LIKE FLOATING FORTS. FURTHER UP THE COAST ONE VILLAGE WAS LITERALLY CAPTURED BY TWO DESTROYERS.

I ASKED ONE OFFICER WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE HAD BEEN OPERATING AND HE ANSWERED BRIEFLY: "CONSTANTLY."

ENEMY ACTION ON THIS SCALE IS MORE OR LESS INEVITABLE IN THE FORWARD AREA WHERE IT IS DIFFICULT TO PUT OUR AIRCRAFT INTO ACTION. THE OFFICER DESCRIBED THE ENEMY TECHNIQUE:

"THOSE DEVILS STREAK IN FROM BEHIND THE HILLS AND SKIM THROUGH THE RAVINES. THEY FLY SO LOW THEY CAN'T BE SPOTTED. THEN THEY BOMB AND MACHINE-GUN THE BEACHES BEFORE OUR SPITFIRES HIGH UP CAN GET DOWN."

WE ARE COUNTERING THIS TECHNIQUE BY A STEADY ADVANCE ON LAND.

EISENHOWER WAS DELIGHTED TO HAVE PERSONAL CONFIRMATION FROM THE MEN WHO PARTOOK THAT OUR FORCES "HIT ALMOST EVERY BEACH ON THE BUTTON," IN THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE OPERATION.

JUL 14 1943

IN ONE SECTOR FOUR ITALIAN LIEUTENANT COLONELS WALKED UP AND SURRENDERED AND BLANDLY EXPLAINED THAT THE REASON THEY WERE "CAUGHT" WAS THAT THEY WERE MAKING "PERSONAL FIRST LINE RECONNAISSANCE."

by daniel de luce

(allied headquarters in north africa, wednesday, july 14-(ap)-two canadian flotillas of assault and landing craft, their mission completed on the sicilian coast with the only casualty by an enemy strafing plane returned to a north african port today.

"they organised this show so effectively that they organized all the excitement out of it," complained one canadian seaman jokingly.

JUL 14 1943

a vivid eye-witness description of a canadian-carried force of three famous english country regiments landing amid the fire of italian snipers, the angry explosion of mortar shells and the whine of enemy bombers was furnished by lieut. e.h. bartlett, renvr, for 20 years an ontario newspaper man.

"many of our men were veterans of dieppe and we expected far heavier

JUL 14 1943

30.24-6021

opposition," bartlett said.

"but everything went off with the certainty of big ben chiming the hour.

"early saturday, as the nearing half moon slipped into the sea, ships offshore and out of range of the coastal defense guns sent the canadian and british navy landing craft loaded with troops toward the objectives.

"with their engines barely heard and without a glimmer of light to betray their presence the craft jockeyed into positions for the run into the enemy shore -- a long-practiced maneuver.

JUL 14 1943

"the enemy was very much awake but he was panicky about the air, NOT the sea, for the air force was filling the night with the drone of bombers and the crash of their explosives.

"enemy flak weaved crimson patterns of tracer bullets over the beaches and searchlights played continuously.

JUL 14 1943

"the soldiers were mistakenly sure they would be seen immediately especially when two transports astern were silhouetted by one enemy beam.

"the run in was made at a painstakingly slow speed. surprise, NOT haste, was essential.

"confused swells made the troops seasick but they bore up stout heartedly.

"at the prearranged point the landing craft scattered toward different beaches and they almost 'touched down' before the opposition suddenly blazed up.

JUL 14 1943

"mortars, machine guns and rifles started to fire furiously but our troops were already leaping into action on shore.

"other assault waves followed and the beaches were mopped up. incessantly, landing craft brought in more men.

"dawn brought heavier enemy guns into the fight. the sea threw up plumes of spray from falling shells, some of which narrowly missed

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two of our craft, the one commanded by sub-lieut. g.e. allin, renvr, of edmonston, leading, and seaman w. darnbrough of toronto coxswain of the other.

"but luck was all with the canadians. you don't worry about near misses. our craft all stopped a few bullets previously but these had done nothing more than scarm the hulls.

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"supporting naval ships quickly raked the enemy gun positions and the fire died down almost as suddenly as it sprang up.

"within a few hours of the first tommy hopping onto the beach there was an incredible sight of scores of allied ships riding easily and safely to within point blank range of what had been the enemy stronghold.

"from their hulls came more and more essential cargoes for the continuance of allied success in sicily.

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"the personnel of the canadian flotillas was drawn from the entire dominion. ontario had the largest representation with 130 but each of the other provinces had its quota. montreal led the cities with

40 officers' ratings in the force."

bartlett said that among the flotilla's officers were lieuts. r.a. smith of regina and j.c. davie duncan of british columbia, j.e. koyl of saskatoon and w.j. mullins of bromptonville, quebec; and lieut.-comm. k. maclach, former deputy minister of canadian naval services.

NORTH AFRICA

"Landing barges, ships and still more ships were coming across the mediterranean," said Lieut. Andrew Pierson of 1850 N. Prospect st., Milwaukee.

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Lieut. Alcine Landry of 422 Cooper st., San Antonio, Tex., who completed his 50th mission, said: "We could see occasional shelling from the guns our boys had hauled up from the beaches."

"Landing barges still were unloading men all along the southern

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30.24-6023

coast of Sicily," said Sergt. Howard W. Honca of Blevins, Ark. "Fifteen miles inland I could see lines of trucks and tanks moving northward. Catania was still burning from our attack the previous day."

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Southern Sicily was described as "pock-marked" by Sergt. John Schwictenberg of 2037 Rice st., Chicago, who said he saw only one enemy battery still in action against the incoming allied ships.

Marauders and lightnings went after the town of Agrigento, from which strong axis counterattacks against American forces holding the Gela bay area may come. They hit barracks, a power station and a railroad station with their bombs.

Lightnings also teamed with A-36 mustangs in nonstop sweeps over highways and railroads all over Sicily, bombing axis troop-carrying and artillery trucks.

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One formation set fire to 35 vehicles and damaged many others in attacking four different convoys. Another caught a column of gun-carrying trucks and destroyed 15 of them. Bombs were planted squarely on another convoy which included half-track armored vehicles with guns and an ammunition truck. The munitions carrier blew up and ten trucks were destroyed.

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Mitchells, with a lightning escort, attacked air fields at B[redacted] Gerbini, dropping bombs across the runways and scoring hits among parked planes. Messerschmitts and Macchis attacked them but were driven off and two were shot down.

During the night Wellingtons plastered Trapani, Marsala and [redacted] Mazara del Vallo, hitting factories and harbor installations and starting large fires. Wellingtons also [redacted] scattered bombs over Monte Cornino air field.

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RAF Bostons and South African Bostons and Baltimores ranged over the roads behind enemy lines, hunting troop movements. Bostons also

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preceded a squadron of Mitchells and dropped incendiaries on Borizzo and Carcitrella air fields before the medium bombers came in with explosives.

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"They are going to have trouble using that field for a while," said Capt. Ralph O. Patterson of 216 La Plaza court, Royal Oak, Mich.

Capt. D.O. Garski of Bismarck, N.D., said the flak was very heavy but NOT enough to halt the formation.

Warhawks escorted Bostons in an early morning attack on the Milo and Trapani air fields. Three enemy fighters tried to stop them but were driven off.

Flight Officer Mark Boone of 155 W Sixth st., Peru, Ind., shot down one enemy plane just before another pilot reached the axis craft.

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Complained Lieut. Robert N. Cooper of 4451 Blaisdell st., Minneapolis: "It's getting so tough you have to fight you way through your own squadron to get a crack at the enemy."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD SEVENTH ARMY (BY DE LUCE) XXX WESTERN EUROPE.

MONTGOMERY'S RECORD OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS IN CHASING THE GERMAN AFRICAN CORPS 2,000 MILES INSPIRED SOME OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S MOST BRILLIANT ORATORY.

JUL 14 1943

GENERAL PATTON WAS SPOTLIGHTED AS A CHARACTER OF "BLOOD AND GUTS" WHILE HE WAS STILL IN THE UNITED STATES. HE CAPTURED THE ATLANTIC COAST STRETCH OF FRENCH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER IN PROBABLY THE FIERCEST ENGAGEMENTS OF ALL THE ALLIED LANDINGS.

LIKE LT.GENERAL MARK W.CLARK, WHO IS STILL COMMANDING THE FIFTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA TRAINING AREAS, GENERAL PATTON DISAPPEARED FROM THE BATTLE SCENE. BUT AFTER AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA SUFFERED A TEMPORARILY HEAVY REVERSE BY ROMMEL'S KASSERINE PASS OFFENSIVE, PATTON RETURNED TO ACTION WITH A NEWLY CONSTITUTED SECOND CORPS.

REPLACING MAJOR GENERAL LLOYD R.FREDENDALL AND WITH MORE FREEDOM FOR INDIVIDUAL DECISION THAN HIS PRECEDESSOR WAS ALLOWED, PATTON'S FIRST MOVE WAS TO INAUGURATE STRICTER DISCIPLINE AMONG THE TROOPS.

"TIE AND LEGGINGS," PATTON HE WAS NICKNAMED FOR HIS RIGID ORDERS THAT NO AMERICAN SOLDIER ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT SHOULD BE SEEN WITHOUT WEARING THESE ARTICLES.

JUL 14 1943

IRONICALLY, PATTON'S LONG TRAINING IN TANK WARFARE FOUND LITTLE ROOM FOR APPLICATION IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA IN MARCH AND APRIL FOR IT WAS A CHIEFLY KNOCK DOWN-DRAG OUT INFANTRY FIGHT WHICH THE AMERICAN'S STAGED ON ROMMEL'S FLANK WHILE MONTGOMERY WAS SMASHING FRONTALLY UP THE AFRICAN COAST.

AFTER THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND THE AMERICAN SECOND CORPS MADE THEIR JUNCTION IN THE EL GUETTAR AREA, PATTON AGAIN DISAPPEARED FROM THE SCENE, BEING CALLED TO A NEW, SECRET ASSIGNMENT. TO HIM GENERAL

JUL 14 1943

EISENHOWER ENTRUSTED THE AMERICAN ARMY NOW FIGHTING IN SICILY.

IN SICILY, THE FIRST DAYS OF THE FIGHTING HAVE BEEN MAINLY AN "INFANTRY SHOW" FOR THE AMERICANS, ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY HURLED THE HEAVIEST ARMORED BLOW OF THE NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST THEM SUNDAY IN THE SHAPE OF 45 TANKS SUPPORTED BY ELEMENTS FROM THE FOURTH (ITALIAN) DIVISION.

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BUT PATTON HAS A COMPETENT TANK FORCE AND DESPITE THE DISADVANTAGES FOR ARMORED BATTLE IN THE ROCKY, SHARP-RIDGED HIGHLANDS OF CENTRAL SICILY TOWARD WHICH THE AMERICANS ARE ADVANCING, THE COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY PROBABLY WOULD WELCOME A SHOWDOWN WITH AXIS TANKS.

IN THE PUBLIC MIND, PERHAPS, BOTH PATTON AND MONTGOMERY ARE VIEWED AS "FIRE-EATERS" WHOSE BRIMSTONE REMARKS REFLECT RECKLESS DARING.

ALTHOUGH IMPERTURABLE AS REGARDS PERSONAL RISK, BOTH COMMANDERS ACTUALLY HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES TO BE CANNILY CAUTIOUS WHENEVER THERE WAS A PREMIUM ON CAUTION, BUT QUICK TO ORDER DARING MANEUVERS IF THESE WERE SOUNDLY JUSTIFIED.

THUS FAR IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, AT LEAST ONE POINT IS SUBSTANTIATED. THE ALLIED GENERALSHIP HAS BEEN SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE AXIS.

IT'S "OKAY" AND AWAY
WITH THE PARATROOPS

- - -

A CLOSEUP VIEW
OF SKY SOLDIERS
IN ACTION (1,200)

- - -

JUL 14 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA WERE TRAINING FOR THE INVASION OF SICILY. RELEASED BY CENSORSHIP, IT REACHED NEW YORK YESTERDAY.)

30.24 - 6025

- - -

BY DON WHITEHEAD

AT AN INVASION TRAINING CENTER IN NORTH AFRICA-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BIG TROOP CARRYING TRANSPORTS CAME OVER THE HORIZON LIKE A FLIGHT OF GIANT GEESE, CIRCLED THE AIRFIELD AND SWOOPED DOWN IN ECHELON TO THE EDGE OF THE DUST-COVERED FIELD.

JUL 14 1943

THROUGH A WHEAT FIELD SEARED BY THE SUN, PARACHUTISTS CAME MARCHING IN COLUMNS OF TWOS. THE MEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN A PROCESSION OF GROTESQUE FIGURES FROM ANOTHER PLANET WITH THEIR GREEN HELMETS, BATTLE DRESS, HIGH JUMP BOOTS, PARACHUTES AND ALL THE ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT STRAPPED TO THEM OR BULGING IN PANTS AND JACKET POCKETS.

THESE WERE CRACK TROOPS GETTING THEIR FINAL TRAINING FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S FIRST AIRBORNE INVASION THRUST AGAINST THE ENEMY. NONE OF US KNEW THEN HOW SOON THAT THRUST WAS TO BE MADE. WE COULD ONLY GUESS THAT THE TIME WAS RUNNING SHORT.

MOST OF THESE TROOPS WERE TALL, LEAN YOUTHS WITH LITHE BODIES, BONY FACES DEEP-TANNED BY THE SUN AND THE EYES OF HUNTSMEN. SOME WERE SHORT AND STURDY WITH MUSCLES BULGING BENEATH THEIR JACKETS. ALL OF THEM HAD THE HARD, CONDITIONED LOOK OF ATHLETES. THERE WASN'T AN OUNCE OF EXCESS FAT IN THE LOT.

EACH SQUAD MARCHED TO ITS PLANE AND THE BOYS CRAWLED INTO THE SHADE OF THE PLANES OUT OF THE BLISTERING SUN. SWEAT TRICKLED DOWN THEIR FACES. THERE WASN'T ANY HORSEPLAY. THEY JUST SPRAWLED ON THE GROUND WAITING FOR THE TAKEOFF, PILLOWING THEIR HEADS ON THEIR STEEL HELMETS, CONSERVING THEIR ENERGY.

THE ONLY ONE ON HIS FEET WAS LIEUTENANT GEORGE M.WARFIELD OF

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SARASOTA, FLA., THE JUMPMASTER AND COMMANDING OFFICER OF A COMPANY. WARFIELD WOULD BE THE FIRST MAN TO JUMP IN THIS SIMULATED ATTACK ON AN ENEMY AIRDROME. HIS COMPANY WAS TO GET TO THE GROUND FIRST AND MOVE OUT TO PROTECT THE WAVES OF PARACHUTISTS TO FOLLOW.

THE OBJECTIVE WAS AN "ENEMY" AIRPORT FROM WHICH TRANSPORTS AND FIGHTER PLANES WERE OPERATING. THE MEN WERE TO SWEEP OVER THE FIELD, JUMP, AND THEN ASSEMBLE FOR AN ATTACK ON HANGARS, OPERATIONS BUILDINGS, GUN POSITIONS AND OTHER STRATEGIC POINTS.

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THE INSIDE OF THE SHIP WAS STRIPPED FOR ACTION, BUT UNDER THE BELLY IN RACKS WERE BUNDLES TO BE DROPPED BY PARACHUTES. ONE WAS A KIT OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

I WALKED DOWN THE LONG LINE OF PLANES TO MY SHIP, TO BE PILOTED BY FLIGHT OFFICER FREEMAN NORTHCOTT OF SEMINOLE, OKLA. THE DOOR HAD BEEN TAKEN OFF THE PLANE. ALL PROTRUDING SHARP PARTS ON WHICH A PARACHUTE MIGHT SNAG HAD BEEN CAREFULLY TAPED OVER.

SGT.WILLIAM TIMSON OF PLAINVILLE, N.H., WAS JUMPMASTER OF THIS SQUA WHICH INCLUDED SGT.MICHAEL KOGAT, THREE RIVERS, MASS.; PVT.BENJAMIN WROBLEWSKI, 398 WYTHE ST., BROOKLYN; PVT.HUGH SHERADAN, JAMAICA, N.Y.; KENNETH REYNOLDS, WALPOLE, N.H.; WILLIAM GILBERT, WINSTON SALEM, N.C.; DOUGLASS CLARK, 308 WEST 26TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.; AND FRANK COLE, 2227 WEST 8TH ST., BROOKLYN.

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I SAT DOWN BESIDE KOGAT. "HOW DO YOU FEEL?" I ASKED..

HE GRINNED. "I'M BEGINNING TO SWEAT THIS ONE OUT."

"DON'T YOU EVER GET USED TO THE JUMPS?"

"HELL, NO. YOU NEVER GET USED TO 'EM. I'VE MADE 16 AND I'M STILL NOT USED TO 'EM."

"WELL," SAID REYNOLDS. "AT LEAST I DIDN'T JUMP OUT OF BED LAST NIGHT. SOME OF THE BOYS HAVE THE NIGHT BEFORE A JUMP."

TIMSON LOOKED AT HIS WATCH.

JUL 14 1943

"OKAY. LET'S LOAD UP."

WE CLIMBED INTO THE PLANE AND NORTHCOTT STARTED MOTRS. IT WAS 10:45 A.M. THE SHIP'S CABIN WAS STIFLING HOT. SWEAT POURED OFF THE MEN'S FACES AS THEY CHECKED THEIR GEAR.

THE FLEET OF TRANSPORTS WHEELED DOWN THE RUNWAY AND SOARED OFF THE FIELD, LEAVING SWIRLING CLOUDS OF DUST IN THEIR WAKE. OUR SHIP CLIMBED TO ABOUT 1000 FEET AND LEVELED OFF. THE WIND ROARED THROUGH THE OPEN DOOR AND COOLED THE CABIN. BUT IT WAS ROUGH AND THE SHIP BUCKED AND BOUNCED.

THERE WASN'T MUCH CONVERSATION. THE NOISE WAS TOO GREAT AND WHEN YOU'RE GOING UP FOR A JUMP IS NO TIME FOR SMALL TALK, ANYWAY. THE BOYS SETTLED DOWN ON THE ALUMINUM SEATS, LOOKING STUFFED AND UNCOMFORTABLE WITH ALL THEIR GEAR.

EACH OF THEM CARRIED HAND GRENADES IN THE POCKET OF HIS TROUSERS, A TRENCH KNIFE, BAYONET, RIFLE, CANTEEN, COMPASS, FIRST AID PACKET, EMERGENCY FOOD RATIONS, ENTRENCHING TOOL AND, OF COURSE, REGULAR AND EMERGENCY PARACHUTES.

WROBLEWSKI AND SHERADAN WADDLED TO THE DOOR, HOLDING ON TO THE PARACHUTE CABLE TO KEEP FROM BEING PITCHED OUT OF THE PLANE. THEY STOOD STARING DOWN AT THE MOUNTAINS BENEATH US. GILBERT AND COLE METHODICALLY CHEWED GUM.

KOGAT LEANED OVER UNEXPECTEDLY AND SAID: "YOU KNOW, I'VE GOT THREE

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BROTHERS IN THE ARMY. THE LAST TIME I HEARD FROM JOHN HE WAS HEADED FOR AUSTRALIA. JOHN'S A PFC. FRED IS A SERGEANT AT THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND AND ED, HE'S A PRIVATE...I DON'T KNOW WHERE ED IS."

HE WAS SILENT A MOMENT. "I WAS MARRIED TWO MONTHS BEFORE I LEFT THE STATES TO COME TO AFRICA. I WAS SO BUSY WE DIDN'T GET TO HAVE A HONEYMOON. THAT'S THE FIRST THING I'M GOING TO DO WHEN I GET HOME, HAVE OUR HONEYMOON."

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TIMSON LOOKED AT HIS WATCH AGAIN. IT WAS 11 O'CLOCK. "BETTER HOOK UP YOUR RESERVE 'CHUTES," HE SAID. THE BOYS SNAPPED ON THEIR RESERVE 'CHUTES--THEIR MARGIN OF SAFETY IN CASE SOMETHING WENT WRONG WITH THE MAIN 'CHUTE.

A FEW MINUTES LATER WE WERE OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN. A LIGHT SURF FEATHERED A BEAUTIFUL BEACH AND THE WATER WAS STARTLINGLY BLUE. THEN THE FORMATION OF PLANES SWUNG BACK INLAND AND HEADED FOR OUR OBJECTIVE.

TIMMONS WALKED DOWN THE AISLE GIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THE MINUTES PASSED SLOWLY. THEN FAR AHEAD I COULD SEE THE FIELD WHICH WAS OUR OBJECTIVE AND THE FORMATION OF PLANES DRIVING TOWARD IT, DROPPING LOWER FOR THE FINAL RUN.

"FOUR MINUTES TO GO!" TIMMONS SAID. "CHECK YOUR GUNS AND PACKS."

THE MEN CHECKED OVER THEIR EQUIPMENT, STRAPS AND 'CHUTE LATCHES.

"STAND UP AND HOOK UP!" THE JUMPMASTER SHOUTED. THE TROOPS SURGED TO THEIR FEET AND SNAPPED THE STATIC LINES OF THEIR 'CHUTES TO THE CABLE RUNNING THE LENGTH OF THE PLANE.

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"SOUND OFF!"

"NUMBER EIGHT, OKAY!. . .NUMBER SEVEN, OKAY! . . .NUMBER SIX OKAY! . . ." DOWN THE LINE WENT THE CHANT.

"ALL OKAY!" TIMMONS CRIED. HE STOOD AT THE DOOR WITH HIS LEFT FOOT FORWARD, CLUTCHING THE SIDES AND GAUGING THE DISTANCE TO THE FIELD THE PLANE WAS LEVELED OFF WITH A SPEED OF 120 MILES AN HOUR. THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE PLANE WAS ELECTRIC WITH A SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT THAT WAS ALMOST SUFFOCATING. IT WAS A PHYSICAL THING THAT MADE YOUR HEART POUND WITH SUSPENSE. THOSE FOUR MINUTES SEEMED INTERMINABLE.

ABOVE TIMSON'S HEAD GLOWED A RED LIGHT. EVERYONE STARED AT IT AS THOUGH HYPNOTIZED . . . WAITING . . . WAITING . . . THEN SUDDENLY THE GREEN LIGHT FLASHED ON -- THE PILOT'S SIGNAL TO JUMP.

TIMSON TOOK ONE MORE LOOK OUT THE DOOR.

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"OKAY!" AND HE WAS GONE.

THE OTHERS WENT AFTER HIM IN ONE GREAT RUSH AND A SHOUT AS THOUGH THE SHIP WERE INHABITED BY DEMONS AND THEY HAD TO ESCAPE INTO THE CLEAR BLUE AIR. OUT THE DOOR THEY FLUNG THEMSELVES AND I SAT ALONE WITH THE STATIC LINES FLAPPING OUT THE DOOR.

IF I'D HAD A 'CHUTE ON, I'D HAVE JUMPED WITH THEM EVEN THOUGH HEADQUARTERS HAD FORBIDDEN ME TO MAKE THE JUMP. YOU CAN'T SIT IN A PLANE WHEN PARACHUTE TROOPS RUSH OUT THE DOOR WITHOUT AN ALMOST UNCONTROLLABLE URGE TO FOLLOW THEM. IT HAS HAPPENED. A VISITOR ONCE PLUNGED OUT OF A PLANE BEHIND PARACHUTE TROOPS.

"I DON'T KNOW WHY I DID IT," HE SAID LATER. "I JUST COULDN'T RESIST GETTING OUT OF THAT PLANE WHEN THE MEN RUSHED THROUGH THE DOOR LIKE RATS LEAVING A DOOMED SHIP."

OUTSIDE, THE SKY OVER THE AIRFIELD WAS FILLED WITH PARACHUTES.

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ONCE ON THE GROUND, THE MEN DISENGAGED THE PARACHUTES, GRABBED EQUIPMENT AND SWARMED ON THEIR OBJECTIVE.

AND THAT'S HOW THE PARACHUTE TROOPS TRAINED FOR INVASION.

NIGHT LEAD (AMS BUDGET)

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, JULY 14 (WEDNESDAY) (AP)-THE SECOND BATTLE OF KULA GULF WAS FURTHER EVIDENCE TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS TAKEN OVER WITH A VENGEANCE THE NIGHT FIGHTING TACTICS USED BY THE JAPANESE WHEN THEY TRIED TO CRUSH OUR HOLD ON GUADALCANAL LAST FALL.

JUL 14 1943

IN TWO NIGHT CLASHES, JUST A WEEK APART, THE NAVY SANK AT LEAST 13, AND POSSIBLY MORE THAN 17 ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SEEKING TO HALT THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS.

COMPARED WITH THE NAVAL NIGHT FIGHTING AROUND GUADALCANAL THE SITUATION NOW IS REVERSED TO SOME EXTENT. THEN THE ENEMY WAS ON THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE SEEKING TO RECAPTURE GUADALCANAL. NOW HE IS ON THE DEFENSIVE ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF HIS STRATEGIC AIR BASE AT MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND BY LANDING SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS AT KULA GULF SUPPLY DEPOTS.

IT IS THE UNITED STATES SHIPS THAT NOW SLIP UP THE CHAIN OF ISLANDS--DOWN WHICH THE JAPANESE USED TO SEND THEIR ALMOST NIGHTLY "TOKYO EXPRESS" NAVY UNITS.

THE NIGHT FIGHTING, A DARING AND DEADLY BUSINESS, MAKES IT STRICTLY A TEST OF SHIPS AGAINST SHIPS. AIR SUPPORT FOR EITHER SIDE IS ELIMINATED BY THE DARKNESS. IN THE KULA GULF BATTLES IT APPARENTLY WAS SHIP AGAINST SHIP. THERE WAS NO MENTION OF AIRPLANE ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ENGAGEMENTS IN THE COMMUNIQUES FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

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AT LEAST ONE ENEMY CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM IN THE SECOND BATTLE STARTING MONDAY NIGHT, PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY SAID. TWO OTHERS MAY HAVE BEEN SUNK. THE TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID REPORTS WERE STILL INCOMPLETE AND INDICATED THE BATTLE WAS STILL IN PROGRESS. NO AMERICAN LOSSES WERE MENTIONED.

(A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED THAT THEIR DESTROYERS HAD SUNK TWO AMERICAN CRUISERS AND SET FIRE TO ANOTHER IN THE GULF. THIS WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.)

JUL 14 1943

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IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF KULA GULF ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 5-6 THE JAPANESE LOST FROM NINE TO ELEVEN CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS. THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN CRUISER HELENA WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.

BOTH BATTLES WERE FOUGHT IN THE NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN THE NORTHERN END OF NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, NORTH OF THE MUNDA AIR BASE. THIS BASE HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM ITS SUPPLY PORT ON KULA GULF BY MARINES THROWN ACROSS THE CONNECTING JUNGLE TRACK. EAST OF MUNDA THE AMERICAN INFANTRY WAS LESS THAN TWO MILES AWAY.

MUNDA WAS ALSO POUNDED AGAIN YESTERDAY BY AMERICAN BOMBERS. OTHER ALLIED WARPLANES STRUCK AT ITS SUPPLY DEPOT ACROSS THE KULA GULF AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA. KAHILI ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, MOST IMPORTANT AIRDROME OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, AND RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, THE KEY ENEMY BASE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WERE HIT FROM THE AIR IN OTHER IMPORTANT RAIDS DURING A DAY CRAMMED WITH ACTIVITY.

KULA GULF

BY TOM YARBROUGH

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY SUSTAINED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE IN SINKING AT LEAST FOUR AND PROBABLY SIX JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS DURING TUESDAY'S PRE-DAY SECOND BATTLE OF THE KULA GULF, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID

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TODAY. IN ADDITION, DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON OTHER ENEMY DESTROYERS.

(HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR PREVIOUSLY HAD ANNOUNCED THAT A CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE DEFINITELY SUNK AND TWO OTHER DESTROYERS PROBABLY SUNK BUT HAD MADE NO MENTION OF OUR OWN LOSSES).

THE BATTLE WAS "ALMOST A REPEAT PERFORMANCE" OF THE WEEK BEFORE WHEN NINE ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE NARROW BODY OF WATER BETWEEN NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLANDS IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS

JUL 14 1943

IN THE LATEST BATTLE, OUR CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS FIRST INTERCEPTED SIX ENEMY SHIPS WHICH WERE LEAVING THE GULF. A LIGHT CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE FALLEN PREY TO THE ROARING GUNS OF OUR WARSHIPS AND TWO OTHER DESTROYERS WERE BELIEVED SUNK. THAT WOULD ACCOUNT FOR ALL OF THE SIX SHIPS.

A SECOND GROUP OF FOUR DESTROYERS LATER WAS ENCOUNTERED AND SOME DAMAGE WAS INFTICTED ON THEM, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID.

THE JAPANESE FORCE HAD BEEN SPOTTED THE PREVIOUS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON BY ARMY AND NAVY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES.

JUL 14 1943

OUR SURFACE SHIPS THUS WERE ABLE FOR THE SECOND TIME TO SURPRISE A SECTION OF THE "TOKYO EXPRESS" IN AN ATTEMPT TO BRING EITHER AID OR REINFORCEMENT TO ITS IMPERILED NEW GEORGIA GARRISON AT MUNDA.

THE BATTLE WAS OVER IN A SHORT TIME AND WITH THE COMING OF DAYLIGHT OUR PLANES WERE UNABLE TO FIND ANY CRIPPLED JAPANESE WARSHIPS AS THEY HAD DONE AFTER THE FIRST BATTLE JULY 5-6.

THE JAPANESE FORCE APPARENTLY HAD BEEN DOWN TO THE AREA OF VILA, WHICH IS ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND ACROSS THE KULA GULF FROM NEW GEORGIA, BUT IT WAS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE JAPANESE FORCES AROUND BESEIGED MUNDA POINT RECEIVED ANY REINFORCEMENTS.

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THE TWO KULA GULF BATTLES REPRESENT A CLASSIC RENEWAL OF THE "TOKYO EXPRESS" KNOWN SO WELL TO THE EARLIER DEFENDERS OF GUADALCANAL. THE JAPANESE TRY TO RUN A LIGHT AND FAST FORCE OF SHIPS DOWN BY NIGHT TO DO A JOB AND THEN HOPE TO GET OUT OF RANGE OF OUR PLANES BEFORE DAYLIGHT. THIS TIME THEY HAD A SHORTER RUN FOR THEIR PULLMAN CRUISERS AND DAYCOACH DESTROYERS.

THEIR RESORT TO THESE TACTICS WITH THE CONSEQUENT HEAVY LOSSES REPRESENT A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DESPERATION BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THEY WERE WITHDRAWING THEIR FORCES AS THEY DID WITH THEIR DESTROYERS IN THE LAST STAGES OF THE BATTLE FOR GUADALCANAL.

THE JUNGLE BATTLE FOR JAPAN'S AIR BASE OF MUNDA IS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE FIGHT FOR BUNA AND SANANANDA ON THE PAPAUAN PENINSULA, OF NEW GUINEA, WHERE THE ALLIES TRIUMPHED LAST JANUARY. THE MUNDA JAPANESE, AS ON NEW GUINEA, HOLD STRONG POINTS UNTIL THEY ARE BLASTED OUT OR ARE RUSHED BY OUR SOLDIERS.

THESE STRONG POINTS CONSIST OF DUGOUTS REENFORCED BY LOGS, FOXHOLES, TREE ROOTS AND ANYTHING ELSE PROVIDING COVER. THE BATTLE IS SIMILAR ALSO TO THE VARITUS BATTLES FOUGHT ON GUADALCANAL.

IN A WORD, IT IS TOUGH GOING FOR THE MEN WHO HAVE TO FORCE THE JAPANESE BACK.

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Chungking--first add French representatives x x x of the crew.

The disappearance of the last vestige of Vichy authority in free China brought a virtual suspension of the tense relations between Chungking and Vichy, subject to various stresses and strains since France acquiesced in the Japanese occupation of Indo-China.

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China's diplomatic representatives in Vichy left France months ago.

Relations were aggravated by the unopposed Japanese occupation of Kwangchowan, the French lease over which indignant Chungking proclaimed null and void.

The French committee of national liberation now is represented in Chungking by Jacques Coiffard, who is giving a Coiffard.

(NY) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FIRS ADD BONI
JUL 14 1943
X X X IN NEW GUINEA.

BONE, 33, A NATIVE OF HOLLAND, WAS A SPORTS WRITER ON THE NEW YORK POST FOR SIX YEARS, JOINING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SPORTS DEPARTMENT IN 1937. HE TRANSFERRED TO THE CABLE DESK AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE OUT, AND AFTER PEARL HARBOR WAS ASSIGNED TO WRITE

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MILITARY STORIES ON WAR PLANTS AND MANEUVERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THEN HE WENT TO AUSTRALIA AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

BONI CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1915 AND BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--(AP)--TWO ENLISTED MEN, EACH OF WHOM HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 500 HOURS IN BOMBERS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, AND SEVEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO HAVE 200 OR MORE HOURS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY LIEUT. GENL.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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STAFF SGT.HAROLD FITZGERALD, 432 HUMPHREYS ST., NASHVILLE,TENN., WAS AWARDED THE DFC FOR 200 HOURS BETWEEN MARCH 1, 1942, AND JUNE 1, 1942. HE WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR 100 HOURS BETWEEN JUNE 3, AND SEPT.26, 1942, AND THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND DFC FOR 200 HOURS BETWEEN SEPT.27, 1942, AND MARCH 26,1943.

STAFF SGT.DONALD JAUHLAININ, 517 LAY AVE., IRON RIVER,MICH., WAS AWARDED THE DFC FOR 200 HOURS FROM DEC.7, 1941, TO MARCH 16, 1942; OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE DFC FOR 200 HOURS BETWEEN MARCH 15 AND JUNE 1, 1942, AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL FOR 100 HOURS BETWEEN AUG.22 AND NOV.1, 1942.

THEIR CITATIONS AND THOSE OF SEVEN OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN READ:

"FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS

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CONSISTED OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES, HARBORS, SHIPPING AND NAVAL FORCES. THROUGHOUT THESE FLIGHTS, OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED."

OTHERS AWARDED THE DFC INCLUDED:

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1ST.LIEUT.WILLIAM E.MCCUBBIN, 3104 BOHANNON AVE., LOUISVILLE,KY., DATES NOT GIVEN; 1ST LIEUT.ROBERT H. BUTLER, ST.PAULS,N.C., AUG. 21 TO MARCH 4, 1943; AND 1ST LIEUT.FRANCIS P.DENAULT, 55 HANOVER ST., WEST, WEST SPRINGFIELD,MASS., SEPT.14 TO MARCH 13, 1943.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 13-(AP)-THE SUBMARINE GREENLING, CREDITED WITH SINKING 61,800 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING AND DAMAGING 22,000 TONS, HAS BEEN PRESENTED THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION BY VICE ADMIRAL ARTHUR S. CARPENDER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET.

THE CITATION READ:

"FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN ACTION AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES. THE GREENLING HAS OPERATED FAR FROM HER BASE ON WAR PATROLS IN ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS AND INFLICTED DAMAGE ON THE ENEMY AMOUNTING TO 61,800 TONS SUNK, 22,000 TONS DAMAGED, DESPITE VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

"THE AGRESSIVENESS AND DETERMINATION OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE GREENLING THROUGHOUT THESE PATROLS ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF NAVAL SERVICE."

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COMMANDER HENRY C.BRUTON, U.S.N., WAS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SUBMARINE AT THE TIME OF THE ACTION COVERED IN THE CITATION.

A123

OTTAWA, JULY 12-(AP)-CONTRACTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT ON CANADIAN, UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER ACCOUNTS APPROACHED $9,000,000,000 AT THE END OF JUNE, THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A STATEMENT.

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PRELIMINARY FIGURES PLACED THE GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY 14, 1939, TO JUNE 30, 1943, AT $8,914,359,567, A FIGURE WHICH WOULD BE INCREASED BY "HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS" BY CONTRACTS NOW BEING MADE, THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY REPORTED THAT A FLOTILLA OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS HAD SUNK TWO AMERICAN CRUISERS AND SET ANOTHER AFIRE IN A BATTLE NORTH OF KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS LAST NIGHT.

ONE JAPANESE CRUISER WAS DAMAGED, SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES HAD ENGAGED AN ENEMY TASK FORCE OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN KULA GULF BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS LAST NIGHT, SINKING ONE JAPANESE LIGHT CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS. ~~THREE~~ TWO MORE ENEMY DESTROYERS WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY SUNK. NO AMERICAN LOSSES WERE MENTIONED.)

MEXICO CITY,JULY 13-(AP)-HOLLIS R.THOMPSON, PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN AIRLINES' MEXICAN SUBSIDIARY, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAD ASKED PERMISSION TO MAKE SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ONE OF THE STOPS ON THE DALLAS-MEXICO CITY AIRLINE.

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MEXICO CITY, JULY 13-(AP)-MARINE LT.COL.EARL S.PIPER, ASSISTANT U.S.NAVAL ATTACHE HERE THE PAST THREE YEARS, WAS DECORATED TONIGHT WITH THE MEXICAN MEDAL OF MILITARY MERIT.

AFTER GEN.FRANCISCO L.URQUIZO, SUB-MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, CONFERRED THE DECORATION, COLONEL PIPER SAID: "I HAVE LEARNED TO LOVE MEXICO WITH ALL MY HEART, NEXT TO MY OWN COUNTRY. I WISH EVERY SUCCESS TO MEXICO, THE ARMY, AND THE NAVY."

COLONEL PIPER, ORIGINALLY FROM MISSOURI, WILL LEAVE SATURDAY FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT AT QUANTICO, VA.

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MEXICO CITY, JULY 12-(AP)-DETAILS OF A $2,500,000 PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO, TO BE JOINTLY FINANCED AND DIRECTED BY EXPERTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN GOVERNMENTS, WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

AMPLIFYING A STATEMENT MADE TEN DAYS AGO THAT AN ACCORD HAD BEEN SIGNED, THE MINISTRY MADE PUBLIC A LETTER FROM U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE MESSERSMITH IN WHICH HE LAID DOWN THE OUTLINES OF THE COOPERATION.

MESSERSMITH SAID THE U.S. WOULD GIVE $2,500,000 TO ADD TO "THE AMOUNTS THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT BUDGETS AND PAYS AS AN EQUITABLE SHARE" TO FINANCE A PROGRAM "FOR THE BETTERMENT OF SANITARY CONDITIONS AND THE HIGIENE OF MEXICO."

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MESSERSMITH SAID THE SANITATION WORKS WOULD BE CENTERED ALONG THE PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY BUT THAT "THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE WOULD BE INTENSIFIED AND PUBLIC WORKS CONNECTED WITH SANITATION WOULD BE CREATED OR AMPLIFIED", INDICATING THE PROGRAM MIGHT BE CARRIED OUT IN MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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BUENOS AIRES, JULY 13-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT POLICE HAD CLOSED THE MEETING PLACES OF FIVE ORGANIZATIONS ACCUSED OF COMMUNISTIC LEANINGS AND HAD HANDED AN ULTIMATUM TO THE ALREADY OUTLAWED PRO-NAZI GERMAN CULTURAL WELFARE CIRCLE TO TERMINATE ITS ACTIVITIES WITHIN 48 HOURS.

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A COMMUNIQUE SAID FOUR OF THE ORGANIZATIONS PERMITTED ALTRUISTIC AIMS TO BE DESTROYED BY THE INFILTRATION OF COMMUNIST ELEMENTS. THEY WERE NAMED AS THE JUNTA DE LA VICTORIA, (WOMEN'S RELIEF GROUP), ARGENTINE DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION FOR THE AID OF FREE PEOPLES, THE ARGENTINE MEDICAL COMMISSION FOR THE AID OF DEMOCRACIES AND THE YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERTY.

THE FIFTH ORGANIZATION, THE LEFT WING OF THE GENERAL LABOR FEDERATION, WAS CALLED DEFINITELY COMMUNIST.

THE GERMAN CULTURAL WELFARE CIRCLE, WHICH WAS DISSOLVED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, HAS BEEN OPERATING UNDER PERMISSION TO LIQUIDATE ITS ASSETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 13-(AP)-- STEFANI, ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A REDRIX DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS AND REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID TODAY THAT LIEUT.GEN.ENRICO FRANCISCI OF THE FASCIST MILITIA WAS KILLED IN ACTION IN SICILY ON JULY 11. HE HAD SERVED IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, HAD SEEN ACTION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND HAD BEEN STATIONED IN SICILY SINCE LAST MARCH, THE AGENCY SAID.

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new york, july 13--(ap)--aneta, netherlands news agency, said today that fliers of the netherlands east indies air force flying american-built mitchell bombers bombed and strafed the japanese airdrome at dawn yesterday and enemy-occupied villages on the island of selaru in the tanimbar group west of dutch new guinea .

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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WAR PRODUCTION CHIEF DONALD NELSON'S "VOICE OF DOOM" SPEECH, HURLED AT THE AXIS FROM TORONTO JUST BEFORE THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY, ANSWERS BY INDIRECTION A TROUBLESOME QUESTION WHICH A READER OF THIS COLUMN HAS SUBMITTED, NAMELY, WHAT CONCRETE EVIDENCE HAVE WE TO SUBSTANTIATE CLAIMS THAT THE GERMAN-ITALIAN COMBINE IS SHORT OF RESOURCES AND IS ON THE DOWN GRADE IN PRODUCTION.

WELL, THERE'S MUCH SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE THAT THE AXIS IS ON THE SKIDS. I SHOULD SAY THAT MORE THAN A LITTLE SUPPORT FOR THIS IS TO BE SEEN IN THE UNITED NATIONS' TRIUMPH IN TUNISIA AND THE PRESENT MANNER IN WHICH THEY HAVE INVADED SICILY--ONE OF MUSSOLINI'S MAIN STRONGHOLDS.

WE ALSO HAVE SUBSTANTIATION FROM ALLIED SECRET AGENTS, FROM CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, FROM ADMISSIONS BY PRISONERS OF WAR, FROM SHREWD CALCUTIONS BY ALLIED EXPERTS. HOWEVER, IF YOU DEMAND PRECISE FIGURES HOW THE DECLINE, IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT IT ISN'T EASY TO FIND

ALONG COMES MR.NELSON AND SHOWS US IN A FEW GRAPHIC WORDS DOESN'T MATTER HOW MUCH THE AXIS IS PRODUCING BECAUSE THE NATIONS ARE DOING SO MUCH MORE. WE CAN SMOTHER THE ENEMY AT THEIR BEST.

THAT'S A COGENT REMINDER OF THE BASIC FACT THAT THIS IS A WAR OF RESOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION--AS WITNESS THE INVASION OF SICILY. THE ALLIES HAVE MANY TIMES THE RESOURCES OF THE AXIS. THEREFORE THE ALLIES MUST WIN.

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CHAIRMAN NELSON SAYS THAT THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT ALONE WILL OUTPRODUCE THE AXIS IN MUNITIONS THIS YEAR BY NEARLY TWO TO ONE. ALL THE UNITED NATIONS WILL MAKE THREE TIMES THE AXIS OUTPUT OF ARMS, AND NEXT YEAR FOUR TIMES.

"THESE FIGURES SPEAK TO THE WORLD IN A BIG VOICE," HE DECLARES "AND IF THE NAZI AND JAP WARLORDS ARE NOT COMPLETELY INSANE, THEY WILL RECOGNIZE THAT THE VOICE IS THE VOICE OF DOOM."

BUT MR.NELSON DOESN'T LET THIS BLIND HIM TO THE "SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE SPASMODIC STRIKES AND RIOTS ON THE WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM" IN THIS COUNTRY. HE WARNS THAT "THE TIMES CALL FOR A COOPERATIVE WAR PRODUCTION EFFORT OF INCREASING PACE AND MAGNITUDE, MATCHING THE MILITARY EFFORT."

WHILE NELSON WAS SPEAKING IN TORONTO, I HEARD THE "VOICE OF DOOM" THESIS, AND THE MAGNITUDE OF OUR TASK, DEVELOPED HERE IN NEW YORK AT A PRIVATE PREVIEW OF THE WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS' PICTURIZATION OF MAJOR ALEXANDER P.DE SEVERSKY'S BOOK "VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER." THE FAMOUS AIRMAN-INVENTOR HIMSELF APPEARS ON THE SCREEN AND AT ONE POINT IN DISCUSSING OUR WAR EFFORT SAYS DRAMATICALLY:

"WITH OUR ABUNDANT RESOURCES, WEALTH OF MANPOWER, AND TREMENDOUS INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY--WHY, WE CAN BUILD THE BIGGEST ARMY, THE BIGGEST NAVY, AND THE BIGGEST AIR FORCE--AND WITH THIS SUPER-COLOSSAL TEAM WE'LL SMOTHER THE ENEMY WITH THE SHEER WEIGHT OF OUR MEN AND MACHINES!

"THE SUCCESS OF THIS PROCEDURE DEPENDS ON TWO THINGS. FIRST WE

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MUST PRODUCE A VAST AMOUNT OF WEAPONS OF ENDLESS VARIETY--AND SECOND, WE MUST DELIVER THIS MAZE OF EQUIPMENT TO BATTLEFRONTS THAT ARE SPREAD ALL OVER THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

"ALREADY NEARLY ONE HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF VITAL SUPPLIES ARE REQUIRED EVERY MONTH--MONTH AFTER MONTH--AND IF WE STEP UP THE OFFENSIVE, THIS TONNAGE WILL GROW."

SEVERSKY SHOWS THE ALL-IMPORTANT PART THE AIR PLAYS IN MAINTAINING ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS, AND IN REACHING OUT ACROSS THE BORDERS OF ENEMY COUNTRIES AND SMASHING THEIR PRODUCTION CENTERS, SUPPLY BASES AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS. THAT BRINGS US BACK TO MR. NELSON, FOR HE SAID:

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"WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IN ITALY AND GERMANY THE WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF PLANTS FROM THE AIR IS REDUCING MUNITIONS OUTPUT WELL BELOW RECENT PEAK LEVELS."

AND THEN IN MAKING A PLEA FOR GREATER PRODUCTION, NELSON PROPHESIED:

"YOU WILL SHORTLY SEE GIGANTIC BATTLES IN WHICH UNHEARD OF WAR MATERIALS WILL BE CONSUMED."

IN THE COMPARATIVELY FEW HOURS SINCE THAT PREDICTION WAS MADE THE FIRST OF THESE GREAT BATTLES HAS GOT UNDER WAY. THE TEST IS BEGUN.

12,000 PRISONERS SEIZED BY ALLIES IN RAPID ADVANCE

JUL 15 1943

Cleanup of Entire Catania Bay Area Expected Shortly.

WARSHIPS SHELL TOWNS

Allies Meeting Virtually No Serious Opposition, Says Observer.

NAZIS STIFFEN LINES

Elite Goering Division Opposes Patton's Forces Near Niscemi.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14.—(AP) Britain's victorious Eighth army tonight bore down on Catania, port city half-way along the eastern Sicilian coast toward the prize of Messina opposite the toe of Italy, and late dispatches said Catania's fall was imminent.

In the southwest a powerful force of Americans, which already has taken more than 8,000 prisoners, scored a 15-mile advance on the left flank, captured two more key airdromes, and struck inland toward Caltagirone, southwestern gateway to the Catania plain which it was believed the Eighth army already had reached on the east.

More than 12,000 prisoners altogether have been captured on Sicily, it was announced tonight and on the fifth day of the campaign Axis defenses appeared to be still paralyzed. In the words of one military observer here: "The Axis is hanging on the ropes."

Paul Kern Lee, Associated Press correspondent with the British fleet, writing from aboard a British cruiser in Catania bay, said the German Hermann Goering division was defending the Catania plains.

Warships Shell Towns

Allied warships were shelling the villages of Lentini and Carlentini on the road to Catania, Mr. Lee said, reporting a stubborn core of Axis resistance around the villages. Dispatches from other sources said the British may have already taken Lentini.

Cleanup of the entire area was expected shortly, Mr. Lee added.

The American middle column, headed toward Caltagirone, last was reported only a few miles from there, fighting a German unit at Niscemi. The Americans were meeting the most opposition—and capturing the most prisoners.

But an Allied commentator said that in the overall picture the Allies "are not really meeting any serious opposition," and dispatches made it clear that the invaders were ahead of their time-table plan to crush the Axis defending armies

army should be nearing Catania unless serious opposition had developed at the intermediate inland cities of Lentini and Carlentini on the edge of the Catania plain below volcanic Mount Etna. Catania itself was without any natural defenses.

One dispatch said the residents of Catania, which has been bombarded from sea and air, probably could hear the guns of the British desert veterans who chased Marshal Rommel from Egypt into Tunisia, and who hope to inflict another Nazi Cap Bon disaster.

A Reuters correspondent in a dispatch from Sicily said the invasion had become "a pursuit of an almost non-resisting enemy," and was ahead of schedule in the race up the eastern coast.

The British were moving along a road which curves inland toward Lentini and may already have taken that city. Catania is 35 miles above Augusta along this winding route.

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(An Algiers radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the British already had driven a wedge into Catania's defenses).

Third of East Coast Taken

More than one-third of Sicily's east coast already was in Allied hands, the Canadians virtually had destroyed an entire Italian division and captured its commander, and Allied naval and air power dominated the sea and sky in the methodical sweep toward Messina, on the northeastern tip of the island only two miles across from the Italian mainland.

The Messina strait already had been penetrated by Allied torpedo crewmen who drove two Italian torpedo boats ashore in flames, and damaged a third in a daring thrust Monday night.

Conquest of the eastern side of

Allies Capture 12,000, Extend Sicily Gains; British Near Catania, A. E. F. Smashes Nazis

JUL 15 1943

in an operation similar to that in Tunisia.

British troops, and the Canadians attached to the Eighth army, were reported within 15 miles of Catania during the afternoon after a swift 20-mile advance from fallen Augusta, whose port was found to be serviceable.

No Natural Defenses

At this rapid clip the Eighth

Sicily would seal off the big island and set the stage for another Axis Cap Bon disaster. Evidently that was the plan of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops, whose invasion thus far has been carried out on time in virtually every detail.

Catania's airport was blasted by Allied warships yesterday, and if the enemy is going to make a decisive stand anywhere in this area it must be done on the plain

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below the city before the Allies topple that communications center whence important roads lead into the interior.

General Advance

The invaders have captured a score or more of Sicilian cities and a communique said "a further general advance was made in all sectors."

Allied warships sped up and down the 150-mile curving coastline now firmly held by the land troops. Their heavy artillery swiveled shoreward to pick off Axis defense points. American naval units facilitated new drives by the Seventh American army under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

The Americans captured airdromes at Comiso, six miles west of Ragusa, and at Ponte Olivo, nine miles inland from Gela. These are two of the enemy's most important bases, and Allied airmen already are operating from at least three others.

Plunging west and north from Licata, the Americans overran Palma and Naro, the latter only 12 miles from Agrigento where the Axis was said to have concentrated heavy forces for a counter-attack. Hundreds of prisoners were swept up in this 15-mile drive.

Porto Empedocle, on the coast three miles below Agrigento, also was among the targets pounded by American warships.

Meet Crack Nazi Unit

General Patton's tank men also were reported battling the elite German Herman Goering division near Niscemi, 25 miles east and slightly north of the Licata bridgehead.

This "stiffening" of Germans in the Axis defenses was the main obstacle to the Allies, but thus far not an important one. The Italians were not showing much fight, and civilians openly welcomed the Allies whose supply caravans are taking food, cigarettes and other supplies for relief of the non-combatant population.

The American sector was a long shallow one, with the invasion plan apparently calling for the Americans to deepen and protect the Allied left flank while Britain's desert warriors race up the eastern coast to Messina.

Once the eastern coast is subjugated, the Allied armies would turn westward—away from Italy—and throttle the remainder of the Axis forces on the 10,000-square-mile island which would serve as a base to invade Italy or reduce the mainland through aerial attack.

Allied warships and planes paced the British motorized advance up the eastern coast. The bombardment of Catania followed the pattern used to topple Augusta. At the latter port, a British and Greek destroyer steamed into the supposedly strong naval base at 4 p. m. Monday.

Flare of Resistance

Augusta's remaining civilian population was about to receive the Allied sailors as conquerors when an enemy garrison at one point ashore showed a flare of resistance. The warships retired to a safer distance, their guns dominating the city until the arrival of the Eighth army.

(The headquarters communique said the troops marched in, early Wednesday, but a later dispatch from Allied headquarters said Augusta officially was occupied Tuesday. Dispatches received from headquarters Tuesday announced Augusta's fall.)

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Move Up Road Curving Inland

The British were moving along a road which curves inland toward Lentini and may already have taken that city. Catania is thirty-five miles above Augusta along this winding route.

More than one third of Sicily's east coast already was in Allied hands, the Canadians virtually had destroyed an entire Italian division and captured its commander, and Allied naval and air power dominated the sea and sky in the methodical sweep toward Messina.

The Messina Strait already had been penetrated by Allied torpedo crewmen who drove two Italian torpedo boats ashore in flames and damaged a third in a daring thrust Monday night.

Would Seal Off Island

Conquest of the eastern side of Sicily would seal off the big island and set the stage for another Axis Cap Bon disaster. Evidently that was the plan of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops, whose invasion thus far has been carried out on time in virtually every detail.

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Take Comiso And Ponte Olivo

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Porto Empedocle, on the coast three miles below Agrigento, also was among the targets pounded by American warships.

Battling Near Niscemi

Patton's tank men also were reported battling the elite German Hermann Goering Division near Niscemi, twenty-five miles east and slightly north of the Licata bridgehead.

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Augusta's remaining civilian population was about to receive the Allied sailors as conquerors when an enemy garrison at one point ashore showed a flare of resistance.

Awaited Troop Arrival

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[The headquarters communique said the troops marched in, early Wednesday, but a later dispatch from Allied headquarters said Augusta officially was occupied Tuesday. Dispatches received from headquarters Tuesday announced Augusta's fall.]

United States Flying Fortresses also savagely attacked Catania's airport in advance of the Eighth Army spearhead. Many parked enemy aircraft were struck, hangars were fired and the runway blasted. Aerial photos disclosed that ninety-eight per cent. of the bombs struck their targets.

Half of the six Messerschmitt fighters which rose to intercept were shot down by Fortress gunners whose group in the last six missions has shot down 45 of 142 enemy planes encountered.

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SEVENTH ARMY UNITS ADVANCE FIFTEEN MILES

British Eighth Army Races for Catania—Warships Pave the Way.

PATTON DRIVES ON AGRIGENTO

Navies and Air Forces Flatten Enemy Strongholds in Path of Allied Advances.

JUL 15 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 14 (A. P.).—The American Seventh Army has captured Comiso and Ponte Olivo, two of the enemy's ten main Sicilian air bases, Allied headquarters announced today, and made a fifteen-mile advance upon Agrigento where large Axis forces have been massing for counter-attacks.

Meanwhile Britain's veteran Eighth Army plunged northward beyond fallen Augusta toward Catania against weak resistance in a sizzling drive to seal off Sicily's east coast and set the stage for another Cape Bon.

The British were already within fifteen miles of Catania.

The position of Catania, astride the road to Messina and fifty-five miles from the strategic water neck which separates Sicily from Italy, was much like that of Hamman Lif at the entrance to Cape Bon in Tunisia where the British Army broke through last May and completed Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's catastrophe.

Naro, only twelve miles from Agrigento, was captured in the surge of the Americans, the headquarters communique said, and the path of Gen. Patton's men too was being blazed by American warships which pounded Ponte Olivio before it was captured and Porto Empedocle, only about three miles from Agrigento.

Mosquito Boats in Straits.

While fleets of bombers and fighters swept the island from end to end and combed surrounding waters to lay down a fiery blockade, a motor torpedo boat flotilla made a rapier thrust at the jugular vein of Sicilian supply and penetrated Messina Strait, the two-mile neck of water between the island and mainland. There three enemy motor torpedo boats were engaged Monday night, and two of them set afire and driven ashore.

The pattern of the American advance on the western wing of the Allied front was punched out by the big guns of American warships which pounded enemy troop formations and tank columns behind Gela and in the Ponte Olivio and Porto Empedocle areas.

The Americans now hold a line running nine miles inland to Maro, fifteen miles northwest of their westernmost beachhead at Licata. Ponte Olivio is nine miles inland from Gela, another of their beachheads, and Comiso is about six miles west of Ragusa, whose capture, reported yesterday, was confirmed by today's communique.

Weak Resistance to British.

Rapidly getting a solid grip on Sicily's eastern coast, the British Eighth Army moved upon Catania against weak enemy resistance.

The semi-circular Allied line stretching across southeastern Sicily was now secure at all points and a direct thrust by the British into the Catania Plain appeared possible without risk to their rear by an Axis counter-attack.

The fall of Augusta had some aspects resembling comic opera, dispatches disclosed today. After an Allied naval force had bombarded the shore batteries a British and a Greek destroyer steamed into the strong naval base at 4 P. M. on Monday. The town was about to receive the Allied sailors as conquering heroes when a sudden outbreak of resistance from an enemy garrison occurred and the warships retired to await the arrival of British troops, who marched into the port early today. During the interval, however, the warships kept Augusta under Allied domination.

The port and instaliations of the harbor, nineteen miles north of Syracuse and thirty-five miles south of Catania, were undamaged.

Catania Airport, next objective, was heavily bombarded from the sea early yesterday morning, and formations of Flying Fortresses paid another devastating visit yesterday, leaving the targets in flames.

U. S. Battles Crack Nazis.

Along the curving line linking the American and British fronts, the Americans were still in contact with the crack Hermann Goering Division, but Gen. Patton's armor was continuing to push deep inland and was reported on the edge of Niscemi, twenty-five miles northeast of Licata and about the same distance northeast of Licata and about the same distance northwest of Ragusa. The Americans had been the first to enter Ragusa. Modica, about six miles southeast of Ragusa, already had been taken by the Canadians. At Ragusa the Americans and Canadians had been joined by the British who had captured Priolo en route from the east coast.

Allied food for the civil population already was being landed in Sicily, and headquarters said the fleet of 3,000 Allied warships and transports continued to pour men and supplies onto the beaches and into the captured ports despite efforts of the enemy to concentrate his submarine forces against the convoys. The announcement said "countermeasures have been highly successful and disheartening to the enemy."

"Some thousands" of Axis prisoners had been taken, the communique said. Among them the entire headquarters of the 206th Italian Division. Capture of the division commander, Gen. D'Avet, was announced yesterday, and today's communique said this division has "been almost entirely eliminated."

Size of Force Unknown.

The size of the German forces barring Montgomery's drive, presumably between Catania and Messina, was not estimated, but the Germans and Italians are known to have large reserve concentrations on the island which have not yet been thrown against the Allied invaders.

[The full strength of Axis forces in Sicily has been variously estimated at from 144,000 to 250,000 men. The Algiers radio in a broadcast recorded by Reuters said last night that British and Canadian forces had met strong German elements—after the

Allied Planes Cut Path of Fire Through Sicily; Resistance Light

Two Vessels Sunk, Two Destroyers Hit; Liberators Bomb Italian Mainland

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14.—Allied bombers and fighters spread a flaming path of destruction across Sicily and its surrounding waters yesterday, sinking two more merchant ships and damaging two destroyers, while shooting down 42 Axis aircraft against a loss of seven, an Allied air communique announced today.

The attacks lasted from dawn until sundown and then continued

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when the night bombers and fighters took over.

The day's bag included 160 trucks, 45 freight cars and 6 locomotives destroyed in savagely efficient blows at the enemy's vital communications facilities.

Two Airfields Hit.

Allied bombers spread a flaming carpet of destruction on two of the enemy's remaining airfields in Sicily, at Milo and Catania, and successfully beat off enemy aircraft which attempted to interfere with the Allied invasion operations, the communique said. Milo airfield is a short distance from Trapani, Italian naval base on the west coast of Sicily.

Enna, important communications center located in the heart of the island, also was attacked by the Allied bombers, the headquarters report said.

The day-long raids followed attacks by Allied night bombers on enemy airfields and communications in Sicily and Southern Italy, the Allied communique said.

(The German radio, quoting the Italian newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, described Enna as "the strategic center of Sicily" for the movement of Axis reserves.)

Liberators Raid Italy.

Meanwhile, a United States communique issued at Cairo announced that heavy Liberators in several formations smashed at Vibo Valentia and Crotone airfields with 425,000 pounds of high explosives and incendiaries by daylight yesterday.

Great damage was done in the splintering of at least three hangars, an administration building and munitions sheds at Vibo Valentia, on the Italian mainland near Messina Strait, and huge columns of smoke rose after the attack at Crotone, on the South Italian coast, where numerous oil fires were started, the communique said.

Significantly, no fighter aircraft rose to intercept any of the Liberators formations, although Crotone is supposed to be an enemy fighter base.

(Widespread and heavy damage was wrought on Sicily by the sweeps of Allied aircraft, Ralph Howard, NBC representative, said in a broadcast from Algiers. He listed 160 enemy trucks destroyed and 160 damaged, 6 locomotives and 45 freight cars wrecked.)

Catania Is Smashed.

Smashing at the most important enemy coastal airbase ahead of the racing British 8th Army, American Flying Fortresses wrought havoc among parked enemy fighter planes at Catania, with 98 per cent of the bombs landing fair on their targets.

Major credit for the heavy toll of Axis shipping north of Sicily and land transport, however, went to the fleet new A-36 Mustang fighter-bombers of the Americans who had a sensationally successful day.

In two days Allied airmen have sunk four enemy freighters and damaged three destroyers and two troop-carrying transports in victories at sea which have seriously interfered with the enemy's effort to rush reinforcements into the invaded isle.

Three out of six Messerschmitts which rose to intercept the Fortresses at Catania were destroyed by Fortress gunners whose group in its last six missions shot down a total of 45 out of 142 planes encountered.

Defense Was "Pitiful."

"The fighter defense was pitiful," said Sergt. Floyd Pratto of Waterloo, Iowa.

In continued raids Monday night by American and RAF bombers, the Allied airmen said flares seemed to be dropping all over Sicily.

One flyer reported that "the sky was so full of our aircraft that we almost needed a policeman to relieve the traffic jam."

In vertical dives on three Italian destroyers near Palermo, brilliant American Mustang pilots scored hits on two.

"We came out of the sun and several of our bombs had fallen before they made any attempt to separate or dodge—we caught them flat-footed," said Lt. A. J. Graetz, Waumatosa, Wis.

Describes Blow on Ship.

An A-36 pilot, Lt. George R. Forbes, of Albany, N. Y., who made two direct hits on a merchant vessel, said: "She was listing badly and was beginning to smoke when we left, and a few hours later when we came back she wasn't in sight. I guess we sank her."

Another pack of Mustangs saved all their bombs except one for the Taormina railroad yards. The odd one struck an anti-aircraft battery.

"I was watching the yards and all of a sudden they just weren't there any more," declared Robert W. Kirsch of Buffalo, N. Y.

Fifteen trucks loaded with troops were destroyed by a flight of A-36s led by Capt. J. C. Gunnison of San Rafael, Calif.

15 Planes Downed.

Besides the confirmed destruction of a "large number" of grounded Axis aircraft at Catania, the Flying Fortresses were believed also to have knocked out probably 15 planes on the Milo Airdrome.

"One minute I saw 15 planes down there, and then the next minute there was a lot of mushrooming dust and smoke," said Sergt. H. W. Huggins, a waist gunner from Greenville, S. C.

The Allied air force was exacting a terrific toll of equipment being moved toward the battle zone by the enemy. Last night moving motor transports, highway intersections, railway crossings and convoys sheltered in the woods were sought out and pounded mercilessly.

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FLYERS SINK 2 AXIS SHIPS NEAR SICILY

Two Enemy Destroyers Also Damaged In Blow At Reinforcements

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Allied Planes Criss-Cross Island, Pounding Bases And Transport

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 14—Allied airmen struck another blow at Sicily's defenses yesterday by shooting down forty-two planes, sinking two merchant ships, and damaging two destroyers..

Seven Allied planes were lost in the six-to-one aerial triumph; fifty-five aircraft were missing for the four days of brilliant assistance in the Sicilian campaign.

In two days, Allied airmen have sunk four enemy freighters, and damaged three destroyers and two troopships in sea victories which have seriously disrupted the enemy's efforts to rush reinforcements to Sicily.

Continues Sweep Over Island

During yesterday, it was announced that at least 160 trucks, 45 freight cars and six locomotives were damaged or "reduced to junk" in continuous fighter-bomber sweeps throughout Sicily and in the sea on the northern side of the island.

United States Liberators from the Middle Eastern command again invaded southern Italy to smash the Crotone and Vibo Valentia airdromes with 425,000 pounds of high explosives and incendiaries. "Great damage" was caused at those points without the loss of a single Liberator, the communique said.

Evidence of weakening Axis air power again was indicated in the bulletin which said that "although Crotone is supposedly a base for enemy fighter aircraft it was significant that no fighter opposition was met by any of our formations."

Motor Convoys Pounded

Sicily was criss-crossed from dawn to dusk and on into the night by airmen of the North African command. American, British, South African and other Allied airmen pounded Axis motor convoys, fuel and communications centers, airports and barracks.

One small pack of Boston bomber crewmen had the satisfaction of seeing one brief light showing in a grove where it was believed an Axis convoy was hiding. Bombs dropped on the woods beside the road resulted in a terrific explosion.

Flying Fortresses, aiding the British Eighth Army drive on Catania, jolted the airport there with a deluge of explosives which fell amid many parked aircraft, shattered runways and left hangars afire. Three of six intercepting planes were downed by the American gunners whose group in the last six missions have shot down 45 of 142 planes encountered.

Coastal City Blasted

Taormina, another coastal city above Catania, was blasted, as well as Enna, important communications center forty-five miles west of Catania.

American Mitchells caused a big explosion at Enna and the smoke from several fires was visible for fifty miles.

At the western end of the island, Mila airdrome was attacked and fifteen enemy fighters beaten off.

In widespread hunts over the island American Lightnings destroyed one convoy of three tanks and four trucks, burned down a barracks, and generally devastated enemy railway equipment.

Beaufighters Sink Two

RAF coastal Beaufighters carrying torpedoes sank the two enemy ships north of Sicily, but major credit for the heavy toll of Axis shipping and land transport in recent days went to the swift new American Mustang fighter-bombers.

On the preceding night RAF Wellingtons raided the towns of Enna and Caltanisetta, as well as the satellite airfield at Gerbini which now is almost within the grasp of the British Eighth Army.

Termini, a port near Palermo on the northwestern coast, was hit by South African Baltimores and American bombers.

DECISIVE VICTORY OVER AXIS TANKS WON IN SICILY

Half of German Column Annihilated, Eyewitnesses Report

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By JOSEPH MORTON

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14.—(AP) Both American and German soldiers wounded in action who returned here for hospitalization reported tonight that the Americans won a decisive victory in a tank battle in the valley just north of Gela on the southern coast of Sicily last Sunday.

One of the Germans shot in the leg, shoulder and eye was a machine-gunner and wireless operator in a German Mark IV tank which was destroyed by American cannon fire.

The German said his group was attacking from the north side of the valley when he saw American tanks moving in from the south. A cannon hit his tank before he hardly fired a shot, setting the vehicle on fire.

All the rest of the crew except him was unhurt and managed to escape. He got out but couldn't see so waved his shirt and cried out "somebody help me."

American soldiers picked him hours later.

An injured American soldier, member of a unit which bivouacked on the south side of the valley and witnessed the long battle after noon, told of seeing a tank in which the Germans had been riding.

Met On Parallel Lines

"The German tanks came into the north side of the valley in a single line and the American tanks came moving up from the south about ten yards from where we were bivouacked," he said. "It seemed like the first enemy tank was hit by the first shell we fired because the fellows started piling out as it caught afire. Then the shells started coming in our direction and we beat it.

"After a while we got up on the hill and saw several more German tanks out of action but no sign of any American casualties. I was busy setting up a machine gun when a piece of shrapnel caught me in the leg and knocked me out. Later when they brought the German wounded over to where I was waiting the Germans told us they lost between fifteen and twenty tanks. From where I was it looked like it couldn't have been more than thirty to start with."

Thompson Wrenched Knee In Jump

Jack Thompson, war correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who jumped with American parachutists in the night invasion of Sicily suffered a wrenched knee in landing but refused to return to Africa with the wounded evacuees.

One parachutist who broke his leg in the jump said Thompson leaped from the plane carrying his typewriter under one arm. Despite his injury, he managed to reach a coastal town where an American landing party was in control.

A wounded infantryman who likewise witnessed the battle told of seeing one Nazi tank hit point blank by American artillery. It blew up on the spot.

"There was a big cloud of smoke and pieces of metal started falling around," he said.

'Chutists' Fired On

Two American parachutists who broke their ankles landing in southeastern Sicily on the first night of the attack reported they encountered no resistance until the following morning when they approached a small town which apparently was garrisoned.

"Only a few shots were fired at us," one of the pair said. "But there were just nine in our party and two of us were being carried so we couldn't do much but retreat. At that time we were only seven or eight miles inland and managed to establish contact with our forces on the coast by noon. Later we were taken to the beach in trucks which had been unloaded.

"It was a wonderful night for a jump. The moon was about half full and the planes apparently were undetected. Several of us landed in an orchard in pretty rough ground and got together before daylight. Then we divided to perform our respective missions," he said.

Another wounded American infantryman, who was shot in the knee after going in the second wave to Gela, reported that his company was raked with heavy machine-gun fire from behind the beach, but he didn't believe that casualties were very heavy.

ALEXANDER IS SATISFIED

Gunther Gets Impression General Views Battle's Start As Great Feat

By JOHN GUNTHER

[American Press Correspondent]

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters, July 14—General Sir Harold Alexander, the serene-minded strategic genius who conceived the battle of El Alamein and who superintended the operations which chased the Germans out of Africa, received this correspondent today for a brief conversation.

The talk was off the record as far as quotation is concerned, but the general, who is No. 1 to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, appeared highly satisfied that the Sicilian campaign was proceeding according to schedule and up to the program.

Terrain Is Difficult

In the general's view this is all the more remarkable because the terrain in Sciliy is very difficult, even more so than Tunisia. Narrow, twisting roads, precipitous mountains and steep gullies make it much more favorable to the defense than to attack.

General Alexander, one of the most quietly impressive men I have ever met, took me into his wardroom and explained the course of the campaign on giant staff maps. He had just returned from Sicily and he seemed particularly delighted at the way the United States and Canadian troops conducted themselves.

The general is a shy man and didn't want to be quoted, but it was evident that his opinion is that the first days of the Sicilian battle represent a great feat of arms and that results so far have been quite satisfactory, in fact splendid.

Evades Limelight

Alexander, who evades the limelight, who almost never sees correspondents and about whom comparatively little is known, is a gracefully built, wiry man of middle height with blue Irish eyes, uptilted chin and a neat, dark brown mustache. He is very handsome in profile and looks astoundingly like the novelist, Somerset Maugham, especially in the arched nose. Like Maugham he has a subtle sense of humor.

Ever since I arrived in this theater I have asked people about Alexander and have been deeply struck by how the faces of his friends and his officers light up at the mention of his name.

Evereywhere this unspectacular,

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unruffled man is known simply as "General Alex." He is beyond doubt the most respected—one might almost say beloved—man in the British army.

NAZI PRISONERS STILL BOASTFUL

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By JOHN GUNTHER,

Representing the Combined American Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

An Allied Force Command Post, July 13 (Delayed).—This correspondent saw the first batch of seventy-three German and Italian prisoners captured in Sicily today. The experience was enlightening. The difference between the small cluster of alert, smartly uniformed, smooothly shaven Germans—two Air Force officers among them—and the mass of poorly dressed, dispirited Italians was the difference between the boulevards of Berlin and the most primitive villages in Sicily.

One deeply tanned blond German, perfectly good-humored and still full of confidence, carrying himself more like a superior tourist than a prisoner of war, told a guard: "Not by any means do we consider the war situation hopeless."

Another said: "Yes, we were captured—it was bad luck."

Another: "We are being well treated here."

The Germans were as neat as tenpins. They wore khaki shorts, sport shoes of excellent material, and looked like the boys I used to meet years ago at Austrian summer resorts. They kept closely to themselves, separated themselves from the Italians as if to avoid an infection, spoke of the Italians with the utmost contempt.

The Italians, dressed in totally unsuitable baggy pants, ragged shirts and nondescript headgear, tumbled off a truck, some surly, some humming. They were so weary that several fell flatfaced on the dusty road. All had to be helped up a steep gangplank by British sailors, who carried their dufflebags for them.

The Germans chose an isolated place on the boat. Two made as if to strum imaginary guitars. One said: "Well, I hope we have a good time in America."

Patton Leaped Ashore to Head Troops at Gela

Dashed Through Surf, Took Command After Germans Twice Repelled Attack

By Noel Monks

"London Daily Mail" War Correspondent

Distributed by The Associated Press

ABOARD A DESTROYER OFF GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S SICILIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 13 (delayed).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., commander of the American 7th Army invading Sicily, leaped into the surf from a landing barge and waded ashore to take personal command of bitter fighting against German tank units opposing the landing.

At General Patton's bridgehead at Gela I was told the story of his great personal courage and the magnificent fighting quality of his troops.

When the Americans landed at Gela they found the town in control of two German tank regiments. During the next twenty-four hours the fiercest fighting of the whole Allied invasion took place. Twice the Germans were driven from the town, and twice the Americans were forced back onto the beaches.

At this stage General Patton leaped into the surf from a landing barge and waded ashore to take personal command.

Step by step the Germans were driven back from the beaches as wave after wave of Americans landed from the troopships. . . . By sunset Sunday the bridgehead was well established and the Americans had pushed the Germans back to a few miles beyond the town.

When General Eisenhower visited Patton's headquarters yesterday (Monday) he warmly congratulated his old colleague on his splendid fighting achievement.

WITNESS TELLS

HOW AUGUSTA WAS CAPTURED

By PAUL KERN LEE

Aboard a British cruiser in Catania Bay, July 14 (AP).—Powerfullly aided by the big guns of the British fleet plus increasing aerial cover, the Allied invasion of Sicily is progressing steadily on this fifth day.

The main immediate objective is the Catania Plains, filled with landing grounds. Indicating the importance of this area to defenders and attackers alike, the Hermann Goering division of the Nazi army is reported now fighting to hold up the advance after leaving the earlier defense to Italian elements.

I saw many Goerings captured from the sea off Cape Bon, Tunisia, in the middle of May, but apparently a strong force of this outfit either flew from Tunisia or never got that far.

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The Allied push has been considerably aided by the capture of Augusta town and naval base, which is now freely usable for Allied shipping despite repeated Axis air attacks.

Stormed at Sundown.

Augusta was stormed at sundown on July 12 from the sea in one of the most spectacularly beautiful naval and land battles of the entire war.

The situation from the start to the present follows these lines:

The first Allied landings came Friday night, July 9, just before midnight, by more than 200 gliders and many parachutists, followed quickly by commandos at 2:45 A.M., July 10.

This northern and eastern spearhead of the entire assault was led by veteran Eighth Army troops.

The cruiser's shelling of Melilli, a town 10 miles inland, July 12, was quickly followed by shooting up Augusta's shore batteries, and then this ship pumped three rounds into field guns which were holding up British troops in Augusta Bay. This was the best shooting of the day, as after the three rounds the army signalled: "Cease fire-target destroyed."

The troops took up positions four miles south of Augusta and signalled: "First class shooting. Thank you."

Pour Onto Beach.

Augusta seemed so quiet during the afternoon of July 12 that a Greek destroyer went boldly inside the harbor boom just to see what would happen. It came out firing hotly and signalled it had taken one prisoner who claimed the town was deserted, but it was being shelled by guns on the hills just outside of town, which is on an island connected to the mainland by a causeway.

As the sun was dropping toward the western hills about 7:30 P. M., July 12 Greek and several other destroyers closed in to pointblank range and began the heavy shelling of Augusta. A hot battle quickly developed, previously silent guns in and around the town disclosing their presence for the first time and returning shot for shot.

Fresh British infantry brought by a transport leaped into small landing craft and stormed the beach under cover of the destroyers' guns.

The scene was one of weird beauty, probably never duplicated in warfare and certainly not surpassed. I never expect to see anything like it again. Off to the right a great cone, Mount Etna, loomed purple in the setting sun with a faint wish of pinkish white steam trailing off from the crater across 20 miles of sky. It looked like the hem of a lifted theatre curtain above a battle on a stage below.

The destroyers and assault craft were silhouetted black against the reddening sky with antlike figures—the assualt troops—racing up the rocky beach to town. Flashing guns sent black and white smoke rising from scores of points in and around the town while enemy guns threw up a series of white splashes in the sea, like rows of footlights.

Told to Quit Firing.

The constant crump and crackle of shells drifted and hung. Covering this attack, this cruiser fired in a few rounds for good measure, just a bloody red disk of sun settled below the western hills.

The Army then asked all to quit firing, as troops had gained the north part of the town. As the sounds of battle thinned, the big ships pulled away slightly. They received the following signal from shore: "Field commander congratulates and thanks you all for today's grand shooting."

"Our cruiser replied: "Your kind message very much appreciated. Hope to have more shoots tomorrow."

The ships beat off the customary German moonlight aerial assault on the night of July 12. So accustomed have we all become to this activity that I actually became so sleepy I went below and took a nap while the noisy air battle was still going on.

The Army ashore reported on the morning of July 13 that Augusta was captured.

Throughout July 10 and 11 the Germans and Italians, mostly the Germans, made persistent air attacks against the ships and beaches, with scant success. They set afire only one merchant vessel in this area, and their only other "success" was the deliberate and brutal sinking of a hospital ship. I witnessed that.

Axis air power is still sufficient, however, to cause our ships to maintain their terrific, ear-splitting barrage from all types of guns, particularly from dawn to dusk and before the moon sets.

Sicily Proves Soft Job For One Commando Unit

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'Precipitous Cliffs' Found to Be Gentle Slope; Virtually No Enemy Fire.

By RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14 — (AP) The Commandos vanished like wraiths in the pale light of the moon.

Within a few seconds after their little landing craft pulled away from the ships, they were out of sight. Scudding clouds raced across the sky after a storm that had blown all afternoon, so that moonlight flickered fitfully over waves that were still running high—perhaps too high for the landing craft.

Men left behind on the ships strained their eyes toward shore and waited. That was all they could do.

"Up to that point we honestly didn't know whether we had made a complete mess of our job or not," said Lieut. Commander J. B. Fernald, officer on one of the ships that brought British Commandos and Canadian landing parties to their hop-off point on the extreme southeast tip of Sicily.

Flare Signalled Success

It semed centuries before they saw a flare rise leisurely above the shore. Then they knew the invasion of Sicily had begun and had at least that small measure of success.

The story of this beginning was brought back by two British naval officers, Commander Fernald, who was born in Valley, Calif., and Capt. W. R. Sendall.

That particular convoy was hovering at an unidentified point in the Mediterranean last Friday afternoon, waiting for darkness before changing the course for Sicily, Commander Fernald said:

"In the late afternoon we began to be very uneasy. The wind began rising and it kept rising. At times, it was almost a gale. We knew it would be a hard job navigating to the rendezvous with the other ships at the right time and we wondered if the landing craft could operate in that swell.

"Then, just after dark the weather changed. The wind simply quit. It was a sheer miracle."

Seas Still Rough

The ships made contact at the designated point and the whole group turned toward Sicily. High waves, white-topped and rough, were still running. The clouds broke and a sickly moon seemed to be sailing in and out of them as the convoy moved soundlessly toward the point where the embarkation into small boats would begin.

Nobody talked. The men were not nervous but they just didn't feel like talking. They huddled together on the slippery spray-drenchedh decks watching for land and waiting for the moment when the throb of the ship's engines would cease. That would be the signal for getting into the small boats—they were still not sure their craft would live in those waves.

The moment came. They felt the speed fall off. Then they began getting into the landing craft.

They shook hands with officers and the men they left behind and these whispered "good luck" and then the Commandos were gone.

Precipitous Cliff

The raiders were composed of two groups of Royal Marines who had trained for months for a specific job. Their specific job was what had been described to them as a headland cliff estimated to be 40 feet high with sheer, rocky sides.

It was the most inaccesible point on the whole coast and that was where they were scheduled to go ashore.

What happened then was related by Captain Sendall, who went with them.

"It had all been worked out in detail during months of training at home," he said.

Four of the most agile commandos were supposed to scale the face of that cliff, drive spikes into the ground on top, attach ropes and drop them for the rest below. The whole party had been trained on a similar cliff to make the hazardous ascent in pitch blackness.

"We had aerial photos to study and all possible information had been given us, but nevertheless that cliff was an unknown quantity," Captain Sendall said.

The noses of their tiny craft turned toward shore and they immediately discovered it was no better than an even chance they would get there. Billowing seas were running and the boats began to ship water. It came up to their ankles and continued to rise.

Bailed Desperately

They manned the pumps and bailed frantically with tin helmets and the one bucket aboard. It rose to their knees and they bailed harder. "We just managed to keep the water at that level."

They felt the ships ground and they went over the sides as quietly as possible. "The surf felt warm and pleasant."

Not a shot had been fired. Once they thought they were discovered, but it was an ack-ack gun opening up on a flight of R.A.F. bombers who came over dropping flares.

"We had been told planes would light up the terrain beyond us and they certainly did. It seemed like the whole sky was on fire."

By that time those at the base of the cliff and the four came forward with ropes and spikes dangling from their waists. The clouds parted for a moment and they looked up at what was expected to be a precipitous cliff.

Ascent Simple

It wasn't precipitous at all. A man could walk up there carrying buckets of water in both hands, the rise was so gentle, and Captain Sendall said he did carry them up. It was a chalk cliff with rounded sides.

"For a moment we thought maybe we were in the wrong place. This wasn't anything like we expected. The only thing to do was to go ahead and investigate. If guns were there we knew we were in the right place."

They edged ahead and came into a sandy depression where they found barbed wire. That seemed encouraging.

"It was very convenient, too. The Italians had driven stakes wide apart, so when we cut the wire the strands just sprang apart like springs. By the grace of God there were no mines in there."

Split into Two Groups

At that point they began picking up landmarks and knew they were in the right place. The Commandos

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split into two groups, one turning sharply to the right, the other to the left. Their objectives were pillboxes, machine gun nests and one or two suspected strong points where they expected to meet a heavier type of fire.

The first was a farmhouse.

They crept close through the milky halflight and the leader of the party threw a hand grenade through a window. There was a terrific explosion "and some squeals." Then silence.

It was broken immediately somewhere on the left by a chattering machine gun. Magically that stopped, too, as Tommies emerged from the darkness and an Italian machine-gunner saw them. Wisely he lifted his arms in the air.

Strongpoint Empty

They found other machine gun nests and in most cases the Italian gunners surrendered immediately. The whole operation was practically silent. They they found what appeared to be a small farmhouse with a thatched roof. It actually was a concrete strongpoint.

It was empty.

Another strongpoint with a sniper in a tower was captured after the sniper fired two or three shots. "We saw a tracer go through a window and he came down in a hurry."

Only one group of Commandos met any resistance and that was weak and hurried.

Then the Commandos contacted Canadians and the flare went up—the signal for which the tense, silent men in the ships had been waiting.

"By 6 a. m. the sun was well up and I took a bicycle ride. It was just like being in England on Sunday morning.

People Unperturbed

"The people were all very cheerful, friendly and unperturbed. They seemed anxious to talk to all of us about everything they knew. Three of our men found one old fellow hiding in a cellar. They jammed pistols to his ribs to make him come out. He laughed and didn't put up his hands.

"Instead he reached inside his vest and whipped out three cigars."

That's how the invasion began at one point.

WITH THE WESTERN TASK FORCE (Delayed) — Americans, capitalizing on invasion lessons of North Africa following a sharp shore skirmish, took over the enemy's coastal positions at Licata and occupied their day's objectives long before noon today.

The battle for Sicily, if there is to be one, still remains to be fought.

Though it seems fantastic that several hundred ships of an invasion fleet could escape detection, it is a fact that the initial enemy reaction is one of definite surprise.

The rough sea route from the Allied base to Sicily's southeast coast constituted a bad hazard outside the first line enemy positions.

Enemy Fired Wildly

The pre-dawn debarkation in a high surf could have been disastrous but the enemy, apparently overwhelmed by the magnitude of the firing power hurled against them, fired wildly, hitting only two small vessels.

The batteries which scored hits turned out to be manned by Germans sharing the island's coastal defenses equally with Italians.

Mussolini's own men, for the most part, didn't fire a single shot, surrendering in droves. More than 300 were rounded up in the first three hours, while the Germans numbered some 60 men.

By midway not a single Italian soldier had been killed. All were gleeful when taken prisoner.

Italian aviation was entirely absent from the air opposition.

The mountainous terrain at present constitutes the principal obstacle.

Civilians Applaud Troops

The civilians, deplorably poor, applauded our advance, shouting "Long live America. At last we've become Americans. Now we'll be protected and fed."

American forces widened and consolidated their beachhead, slicing forward in the mountainous terrain virtually unopposed as the enemy, exhausted from his forced marches in a desperate effort to check the advance, continued to

Civilians Greet Allied Troops, Wildly Cheering 'Liberators'

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Sicilian Men Offer to Enlist, Hoping for 'Chance at Mussolini.'

By MICHAEL CHINIGO

(Representing The Combined American Press (Distributed By The Associated Press)

surrender virtually without firing a shot.

In the company of the task force commanding general and his British aide I helped capture the principality of Palmandi and Moncamdaro at 10 a. m. Sunday, the second day of the invasion.

(Chinigo's dispatch was not clear at this place and it seemed the place referred to was Palma di Montechiaro, about 15 miles northwest of Licata.)

The populace was tearful, wildly cheering their "liberators" and declaring "we have been prisoners for more than 20 years. We had no means of revolting."

Sought to Aid Allies

The men offered to join our forces "to help free Italy. We hoped we might get a chance to get hold of Mussolini. We could show him."

It is now definitely established that the enemy command was completely surprised by the magnitude of the invading forces, and likewise by the choice of the landing points which had been considered impracticable because of the cliffs. These points, therefore, were lightly defended.

The enemy is striving desperately to regroup his forces, but Allied aviation, which rapidly is getting control of the air, is making such action very difficult if not impossible.

Task force armor, unloaded under trying conditions, the roughest kind of sea and repeated enemy air attacks but with neligible losses, has entered the battle arena.

Taking the field in late afternoon of the second invasion day, strong tank units cut a deep swath through enemy positions, capturing two strategically important places within 24 hours.

Double Duty

The armored maneuver was welcomed by the infantry units which had been doing double duty in overrunning increasingly stiffening resistance and a succession of mountains dominating the beachhead that was taken at Saturday dawn.

Hundreds of newly erected cement pillboxes, half of them with gun emplacements and thousands of feet of barbed wire strung along the narrow valleys, demonstrate that the enemy was in the midst of feverish defense preparations when the Allied attack hit their coastline.

Italian soldiers continued to show marked disinclination to come out in open combat, limiting their resistance to rearguard action while falling back, presumably to organize inland positions.

Sought to Drive Wedge

German forces are striving desperately to drive a wedge between the American forces, but the veteran doughboys are holding the center section and more than holding their own ground while inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Italian air force appeared the first time Sunday night with single plane sneak raids against Allied beaches, but they had the scantiest success.

INVASION SPEED IS NEARLY DOUBLE ALLIED SCHEDULE

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Motorized Equipment Inadequate to Match Pace of Fleeing Foe.

By ALAN HUMPHREYS

(Representing the Combined British Press) (Distributed by the Associated Press)

NOTO, Sicily, July 12.—(Delayed) The invasion of the southeastern tip of Sicily has become a pursuit of an almost non-resisting enemy.

In three days the assault force has gone twice as far and twice as fast as it planned.

The armored spearhead by midday was at Palazzolo, 30 miles from the landing beach and was expected to be miles further northwest by the end of the afternoon.

When shock forces swarmed ashore early Saturday they brought with them scarcely enough transport for the progress expected.

Speed Record Set

That transport was still inadequate as the invaders assumed the role of pursuers of the world's fleetest retirers.

Today I saw men slogging along under the blaze of the noonday sun, slightly weary. Each step kicked up a little cloud of dust which, with whirling clouds created by passing trucks, slowly and steadily gave the men a grey crust from head to toe.

They were evidently beginning to feel the heat and their muscles were just starting to tire as they plodded on but their spirit and morale was as good as ever.

Italian non-resistance reached a new peak when they abandoned 24 field guns following the start of an infantry attack on their positions.

Although well-placed along a line commanding heights, they fired a few token rounds and then some gunners fled, some gave themselves up and the guns were captured by the attacking infantry without a single casualty.

Quickly at an End

The action was over remarkably swiftly.

An impression of the capture was given by Capt. James Pennie, who said that "one minute the men were fighting forward, five minutes later they were giving cigarettes to prisoners and five minutes after that they were pacifying nearby women and children as Axis aircraft swept over too late to save the batteries."

Nevertheless, the opposition was chiefly encountered by the artillery, and the Italian infantry was still as battle-shy as at the start of the invasion.

The captain of the commanding company whom I asked how the battle was going replied: "We fired one Bren gun magazine and captured 170 Italian prisoners. We fired a few shots and out came white flags. At one point it looked as if it might be difficult so we finished the magazine. The whole lot surrendered."

Axis Air Support Gains

Axis air activity is growing but it is still relatively slight in this sector, especially during the day.

A few small Axis bombing raids have been made during the night but our anti-aircraft fire is already thick enough to fill the sky with fireworks and gunners had at least one night of success.

The Axis airforces have missed their great chance. Great concentrations of shipping no longer cluster on the beaches as at the start of the invasion when vessels simply had to be on hand for quick unloading.

Shipping targets now have dwindled tremendously.

Here is an indication of the enemy's failure to seize their chances. One tank landing ship was stuck fast on one beach and was moved only after three days' efforts.

During the whole time not one attempt was made to attack the ship.

The Allied airforce also was becoming more in evidence. Pachino airfield was found ploughed, but it quickly is being brought back to a usable condition.

It now is becoming possible to form some estimate of Axis strength in Sicily and the total armor available to him. This includes some Tigers, the majority of the remainder are Italian tanks.

Trek Back to Farms

For the past two days there has been a steady trek back to farms and villages by civilians in numerous donkey carts who had moved out of the path of invasion.

It is interesting to note that men smile and salute British fashion — children laugh, cheer and give the "V" sign. But most women are serious-faced and undemonstrative. Some raise their hand in a Fascist salute.

Truckloads of prisoners—nearly all cheerful—keep coming in, many of the men singing. There is no doubt that we caught local troops with their trousers off but it is impossible to believe that the majority ran without even putting on that garment as would seem to be indicated by a large number of Italian uniforms scattered all over the place.

Quick Change

Judging by the number of men of apparently military age and fitness working on farms there has been a certain amount of unofficial demobilization by Sicilian soldiers who quickly seized the chance to return to their vineyards, vegetable gardens and homes as civilians rather than spend the rest of the war as prisoners.

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Glory Rides With U. S. Troop Carrier Planes on First Test

Invasion of Sicily Proves Mettle of Big Ships and Crews, Some of Whom Returned With Plane Parts Missing.

JUL 15 1943

By IVAN H. PETERMAN,
Representing the Combined American Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press).

An Advanced Air Base in Tunisia, July 13 (Delayed).—That poor relation in the family of the American military aviator, the troop carrier command's C-47, shouldered into the picture with Flying Fortresses, A-20s and P-38s today as Allied forces in North Africa acclaimed its part in the airborne invasion of Sicily.

Perforated by 50-caliber bullets and torn by ack-ack and tracer, the plodding transport that went to war—one year today from the date it entered the troop carrier service—fought its way home like its big brother B-17, but without any of the latter's armor.

The story unfolded on every field and in every group as the experiences of two night sorties were told by pilots and crews who until the eve of the recent assault had been no nearer than lugging loads of land mines into the battle zone.

Life had indeed been a bore for these kids until the other night. They called their job the milk run, disdaining its low altitude hazards, envying fighter and bomber pilots and occasionally relieved such feelings by buzzing over the field with a cargo of combat airmen going somewhere for a rest.

Sometimes they did a chandelle or loop with a load of howitzers and jeeps when no brass hats were near. They said they were trained to fight but trucking battle-wounded men from field to base hospitals was the nearest they had come.

But that was yesterday, before Cinderella went to the ball.

Today their planes stopped pugnaciously on the edge of runways while the crews counted scars and began patching. Today pilots excitedly compared notes on what the boys from Syracuse threw at them, or how they escaped Axis flak Sunday night. Today they packed away missing companion's effects and heard how they'd joined the ranks but left survivors eager for a chance to avenge.

According to a survey of photographs and reports from returned observers, the first night's operation was successful and the troop carrier command anticipates a brisk business in the future.

Those pilots who dropped American parachute troops around Gela, seizing an important port and air bases, proved the value of a surprise attack under cover of night. And their ponderous planes demonstrated that even a beast of burden kicks up its heels when given the incentive of high explosives.

Consider the case of the "Geronimo" piloted Sunday night over the southern coast by Captain James R. Farris, 27-year-old oil company clerk at Saratoga, Tex., an airman of 14 months' standing. A few minutes before reaching the dropping point with parachute troopers a shell

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30.24 - 6039

Spectacular Land-Sea Battle Marks Capture of Augusta

By PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER IN CATANIA BAY, July 14.—(AP) Powerfully aided by the big guns of the British fleet plus increasing aerial cover, the Allied invasion of Sicily is progressing steadily on this fifth day.

The main immediate objective is the Catania plains, filled with landing grounds. Indicating the importance of this area to defenders and attackers alike, the Hermann Goering division of the Nazi army is reported now fighting to hold up the advance after leaving the earlier defense to Italian elements.

I saw many Goerings captured from the sea off Cape Bon in the middle of May, but apparently a strong force of this outfit either flew from Tunisia or never got that far.

One stubborn core of resistance is around the villages of Lentini and Carlentini, both repeatedly shelled by this and other warships. New forces of parachute and glidermen landed north of those towns during the night of July 13 and clean-up of the entire area is expected shortly.

The villages are a little less than 30 miles south of Catania.

The Allied push has been considerably aided by the capture of Augusta town and naval base which is now freely usable for Allied shipping despite repeated Axis air attacks.

Augusta was stormed at sundown on July 12 from the sea in one of the most spectacularly beautiful naval and land battles of the entire war.

The first Allied landings came Friday night, July 9, just before midnight, by more than 200 gliders and many parachutists, followed quickly by Commandos at 2:45 a. m., July 10.

This northern and eastern spearhead of the entire assault was led by veteran Eighth army troops. Farther south Canadians and Americans performed similarly, the southwesternmost sector being all American in every respect—naval, air and army.

Throughout July 10 and 11 the Germans and Italians, mostly the Germans, made persistent air attacks against the ships and beaches, with scanty success. They set afire only one merchant vessel in this area and their only other "success" was the deliberate and brutal sinking of a hospital ship I witnessed that.

With the announced Allied capture of at least four Sicilian airfields plus German air losses, the Allied progress considerably improved July 12 and 13. Axis air interference was noticeably less bothersome in the two days past.

Axis air power is still sufficient, however, to cause our ships to maintain their terrific, ear-splitting barrage from all types of guns, particularly from dawn to dusk and before the moon sets. These are favored attack times.

With spotters ashore working, the British fleet is patrolling in great strength along the eastern coast and lobbing shells repeatedly and effectively into enemy strong points and batteries ashore. The boom of naval guns is deafening and constant.

On the early evening of July 11 this ship shot up a shore battery on the peninsula of north Augusta, drawing no reply, but starting a black, smoky fire.

Half-Hour Shelling

After beating off the expected and usual German fighter and dive-bomber assault during the dawn of July 12 this cruiser and sister ships bombarded the town of Melilli, 10 miles inland, for half an hour. Other participants included several cruisers and a monitor.

At the army's request, the cruisers bombarded Melilli again July 13 and the monitor continued its devastating heavy shelling most of yesterday morning. This hillside town is at a point where the coastal strip narrows somewhat and apparently was chosen by the enemy as a good spot to try to hold up the advance. However, the town was captured in the afternoon of July 13. A shore observer signalled us this morning:

"Melilli damage worse than London blitz."

Accurate Firing

The cruisers' first shelling of Melilli was quickly followed July 12 by shooting up Augusta's shore batteries and then this ship pumped three rounds into field guns which were holding up British troops in Augusta bay. This was the best shooting of the day, as after the three rounds the army signalled "cease fire—target destroyed."

The troops took up positions four miles south of Augusta and signalled "First class shooting. Thank you."

During the afternoon of July 12 our ship was asked by the army to bombard another enemy shore battery, but just as it prepared to shoot a new signal said:

"Hold fire. Target being attacked by our tanks."

A few minutes later came the signal, "tanks destroyed target."

The army soon suggested a new target and after 15 minutes of firing signalled "Cease fire. Good work."

Royal Navy Mosquito Fleet Helps Seal Messina Straits

High-Speed Torpedo Boats Also Cover Allied Shipping—Win In Clash With Germans

JUL 15 1943

By EDWARD GILLING

[British Press Correspondent]

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

An Allied Command Post, July 14—The Royal Navy and RAF are making the Axis task of sending reinforcements and supplies to Sicily from the Italian mainland one of extreme difficulty.

Torpedo bombers of the RAF are carrying out unceasing attacks on enemy shipping along the northern coast of the island while, during darkness, units of the "mosquito fleet" of the Royal Navy are operating in the narrow straits of Messina.

Since the assault on Sicily began, these light naval forces have been ranging the Messina Straits during the hours of night when, under the cover of darkness, the enemy might send ships across the narrows.

These high-speed motor torpedo boats and gunboats thus are denying the use of the straits to the enemy and at the same time covering Allied transports unloading troops and stores, farther down the coast, from any E-boat attacks which might be launched from the straits.

Early yesterday, they met a flotilla of German E-boats which were coming through the narrows and attacked them, setting fire to two and driving them ashore blazing. They also damaged another E-boat in a later encounter.

Officers of our mosquito craft, who have been taking part in these operations, said the enemy has a large number of searchlights on either side of the straits which they sometimes attack from close range.

French Tell of Role in Drive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14 (AP).—French forces are participating in the Sicily campaign, it was announced here tonight. [General Henri Honore Giraud, commander of the French forces in North Africa, had revealed this news in an address before the military academy at West Point on Tuesday.]

American Cigarettes in Sicily Good Currency, Troops Find

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14.—The American fighting man already is making himself right at home in Sicily—particularly along the rich vegetable belt.

And for a single cigarette, he can buy a big juicy watermelon plus a half dozen equally luscious cantaloupes.

On the first day of the occupation the Americans bought themselves a cow. They had hamburgers that night.

American troops have improvised huts of wheat shocks and are supplementing standing Army field rations with vegetables and fruits plentiful in the countryside.

"Every one has a personal pile of cantaloupes, watermelons and tomatoes and is able to obtain more than he can eat by bartering cigarettes," one observer reported. "The people of Licata had been rationed one meal a day by the Germans.

"Our boys are bronzed and bearded and look very tough, but you ought to see our nurses. They're a knockout in light blue uniforms. The first question they ask newcomers is, 'How is the war going.'"

Lt. Ed Raper of Knoxville, Tenn., said one Army camp was established on the property of one of many Sicilians who had immigrated to the United States and then returned.

"In Licata the crowds gather curiously around the Americans and seem extremely glad to see them." He added: "In fact, they give the impression they'd hoped we would come sooner than we did."

past on their mules. They are not hostile when questioned, but show a marked antipathy to the Fascist regime and especially to the Germans.

SICILIANS ERASING 'EVVIVA MUSSOLINI'

By JOHN GUNTHER.

Representing Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

An Allied Force Command Post, July 14.—Sicilians in some villages have blotted or scrawled out "Evviva Duce" and "Evviva Mussolini" signs on walls and buildings and substituted "Evviva George VI," British officers returning from Sicily told me today.

Other parts of the island's population seem entirely inert and apathetic to the invasion and uninterested in the Allied troops establishing themselves. Peasants and village folk sit on the pavements as troops come in to drink and smoke and hardly look up as they ride

Axis Prepares Public for Early Fall of Catania

Gloomy Broadcasters Say British Tank Forces Are Approaching Coastal City

Reports broadcast by the enemy are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Bitter fighting in Sicily was reported by the Axis today and Rome admitted that the Allies are "now thrusting toward the southeastern mountainous region" and "facing the Catania plain."

Offering "the stubbornest resistance," German and Italian troops "dispute the Anglo-Americans every inch of ground and inflict heavy losses on them," said the German military commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, in a Berlin broadcast.

The German communique broadcast by Berlin said: "German and Italian troops are still engaged in heavy fighting against landed enemy troops, which are trying to attack . . . our positions in the mountains and south of Catania."

The Italian high command acknowledged that Allied forces had passed across the southern coastal strip of the island into the mountains and said the British 8th Army was approaching Catania.

The Italian communique admitted that American, British and Canadian troops have been continuously einforced since their landings and are now in possession of the coast from Augusta on the east to Licata on the west.

Sertorius declared that "the impact of the Allied offensive obviously is in the sector north and northwest of Augusta, where British tank forces, supported by the battle fleet operating off shore, are pressing hard toward Catania."

Big tank battles soon in the Catania area were predicted by Berlin.

Another German broadcast said a regiment of British parachute troops which dropped on the Catania plain yesterday had been killed or captured. It asserted that the parachutists "dropped right into the middle of a German concentration."

Italian torpedo bombers in night attacks along the Sicilian coast sank two Allied ships and a torpedo boat and damaged six cruisers, the Italians asserted. An Axis submarine sank another Allied ship of 11,000 tons, and a British destroyer of the Jervis type was sunk, Rome declared.

Italian Airdromes Bombed

CAIRO, July 14 (AP).—Liberator bombers from the Middle East command dropped nearly 425,000 pounds of high explosives and incendiaries on Crotone and Vibo Valentia airdromes in Italy yesterday, causing huge fires and "great damage," an American communique announced today.

Hits were scored on three hangars in the daylight smash at Vibo Valentia, the communique said, and other direct hits were observed on the administration building and munitions sheds, which exploded. The airfield is situated near Reggio Calabria on the Italian toe.

At Crotone, which is on the southern coast near the Gulf of Taranto, numerous oil fires were started and huge columns of black smoke were seen to rise from the airdrome.

Alexander Visits Sicily

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, deputy commander in chief of Allied forces under Gen. Eisenhower, visited Allied troops in Sicily after crossing the sea on a cruiser, Edward Gilling, British newspaper correspondent, reported today in a dispatch from the Mediterranean theater.

Alexander Visits Sicily

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, July 14 (Distributed by The Associated Press).—General Sir Harold Alexander, deputy commander under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, crossed to Sicily on Tuesday in a light cruiser and passed several hours visiting Allied troops.

ALGIERS FESTIVE ON BASTILLE DAY

American Band Leads Huge

JUL 15 1943

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Military Parade; France Restrained.

ALGIERS, July 14. — (AP) France's tricolor waved in triumph over this wartime French capital as it celebrated Bastille day for the first time since the armistice of 1940.

Algiers is also the headquarters of the French Committee of National Liberation and this lent added significance to the occasion.

While the city blazed with the French national colors most of the important buildings were also decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. An 86-piece American band led a huge military parade through the main streets, and American and British color guards marched with their French comrades-in-arms.

American nurses presented eight Red Cross ambulances to the Corps Franc D'Afrique in the name of the American Red Cross.

(In France itself Bastille day was observed for the first time since 1939—but it was under the vigilant eyes of Axis troops of occupation and special brigades of Vichy police.

(Numerous arrests were made, especially in the Haute-Savoie, as a precaution against possible demonstrations. Many managed to escape the Vichy police and fled to the mountains. While Vichy declared Bastille day a holiday, all public and private festivities were forbidden and no official ceremonies were allowed.)

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, made the principal address at the forum in the center of Algiers. He declared that France would never return to its pre-war status but "has already taken a new road" to freedom.

ALGIERS MARKS BASTILLE DAY

JUL 15 1943

De Gaulle Hails New Rising of French People.

Algiers, July 14 (A. P.).—For the first time since the armistice of 1940, Algiers celebrated Bastile Day as France's most important national anniversary. The fact that the city is the capital of the restored French war effort lent special significance to the ceremonies.

The city blazed with the tricolor and most of the important buildings were decorated with American and British flags as well. A huge military parade through the main streets this morning was led by an eighty-six-piece American Army band. American and British color guards marched in the procession. American nurses drove eight Red Cross ambulances to the Parc de Galland, where Robert Murphy, American Minister to French North Africa, presented them to Gen. Pierre Magnan, commander of the Corps Franc d'Afrique, in the name of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Murphy and Harold McMillan, British resident minister for Allied headquarters in North Africa, were present when Gen. Charles de Gaulle spoke at the forum in the center of the city.

Hails French Rising.

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Keynoting Bastille Day observances on three continents, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, said today in an Algiers broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that "after three years of trials the French rise again.

"Never before has the national rising which will greet the Allies been so prepared as it is today," he added.

The name of Pierre Laval, Vichy French chief of government, was booed at the Algiers meeting, along with that of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

In London, French troops paraded and exercises were held at the Foch monument.

The Belgian Prime Minister, Hubert Pierlot, in a message to the French broadcast from New York, said: "The cause of liberation will soon have driven the invaders off the soil of your country."

For Orderly Settlement.

In his speech, Gen. de Gaulle said that France must settle its post-war problems in an orderly manner.

"After the liberation," he said, "France will wish to settle her problems in order. She does not want to emerge from the war only to plunge into revolution.

"Today the French people have assembled enthusiastically under their flag demonstrating their unity in Algiers in striking fashion. . .

"Tomorrow the same unity will be apparent in all towns and villages of liberated France."

American and British troops joined French soldiers in a parade in Algiers this morning, the Algiers radio said in a broadcast reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Greeting Broadcast.

French radio stations in North and West Africa broadcast Bastille Day greetings to the French people today, urged them to observe the occasion without disorder and declared that the hour of liberation is drawing near.

In a broadcast from Algiers Gen. Alphonse Juin, acting commander of the French troops in North Africa, paid tribute to those who fell in the Tunisian campaign and said the next task of his armies would be to free the homeland, the Office of War Information reported, according to the Associated Press.

Gen. Rene Bouscat, commander of the French Air Forces in Africa, told the people that planes with tricolor markings would shortly be seen over France, the OWI reported.

Both the Algiers and the Brazzaville radios repeated instructions to the people of occupied France to march into the streets individually at 7:45 P. M. today "without cries or provocation of any kind," to demonstrate their silent contempt of the Nazis.

Today's celebration will be "on the eve of imminent victory over the enemy," the Brazzaville broadcast said. The Algiers broadcast promised that today would be "the last July 14 to be spent under oppression."

EXPLAIN ABSENCE OF ITALIAN FLEET

London, July 14 (A. P.).—The mystery of why the Italian fleet does not come out to fight is not hard to solve, British naval observers said today, adding that they do not look for any challenge on the part of Mussolini's warships to the landing of additional Allied troops and supplies in Sicily.

Once described by the Rome radio as "the floating shield of Italy," the fleet made no attempt to evacuate trapped Axis armies from North Africa, and remained in its harbor hiding places even when the Allied invasion of Sicily began. Despite pressure from the Italian people —whose morale has been severely shaken by its refusal to fight —the fleet will stay in hiding, competent experts believe, for it would amount to suicide, they say, for the Italians to risk battle now with the immense sea forces the Allies have mustered in the Mediterranean.

Before the war the Italian fleet maintained a rough parity with that of France, but it is known to have suffered heavy losses in the past three years. Naval observers estimate its present effective fighting strength at three battleships, seven light cruisers and hardly enough torpedo boats to form an adequate anti-submarine screen. They say it is doubtful that the Italians could put to sea more than twenty-five destroyers. Some old battleships of the Cavour class have recently been reported reconstructed; they are regarded as of little real consequence.

Reliable reports reaching here say the Italian fleet is now under two commands—half in Spezia on the west coast at the top of the boot on the Ligurian Sea, and the other half at Taranto on the inner side of the heel on the Gulf of Taranto.

It is practically impossible for them to be joined into a unit powerful enough to threaten Allied supply lines, observers say, since they could be united only by passage through the Straits of Messina—the two-mile channel between Sicily and the mainland—or by steaming through the Sicilian narrows between the island and the North African coast and the Allied air umbrella over both areas alone would be sufficient to block passage.

Italian Troops Surrender With Luggage All Packed

By The Associated Press.

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, in North Africa, July 14—Thus far there are no signs of any enemy withdrawal from Sicily. But informed sources said that the Germans appeared very disconsolate because they were surrounded everywhere by Italian soldiers who showed little inclination to fight.

Irving Smith, a newsreel camera man who covered the American landings and returned to North Africa on a ship that brought some Axis wounded, said that a number of Italians had surrendered with their traveling bags packed.

"I can't speak Italian," he said, "and can't swear to this part—but the boys said the prisoners' first question was: 'Where are we going and when?'"

JUL 15 1943

51 NAZI AIRCRAFT DOWNED AS ALLIES HIT FRENCH BASES

JUL 15 1943

Le Bourget Airfield Near Paris Dealt Smashing Blow in Day Raid.

THREE OTHER TARGETS

12 Allied Planes Lost; Heavy Weight of Bombs Dropped.

LONDON, July 14.—(AP) Flying Fortresses and swarms of lesser American and British planes darkened the French skies today with bombing attacks on an aircraft factory and park at the great Le Bourget airport in the Paris suburbs and four other German installations.

They shot down 51 German planes, 45 of which fell to the deadly Fortress guns over Le Bourget and Villacoublay, where aircraft repair and assembly plants were pounded.

A joint communique by the U. S. Eighth Air Force and the British Air ministry set Allied losses at eight bombers and four fighters but did not further specify the casualties.

Other Airfields Blasted

Other targets in the widespread daylight attacks which followed a heavy R. A. F. raid on the strategic railway center of Aachen in southwest Germany last night, were airfields at Amiens-Glisy, Abbeville and Tricqueville.

(The Berlin radio suddenly ceased broadcasting near midnight, indicating perhaps another R. A. F. assault on the continent).

Boston and Typhoon bombers hit Abbeville and Tricqueville, and the Fortresses attacked the other three places.

"Bombing results were good at all three targets," the communique said of the Fortress raids on Le Bourget, Villacoublay and Amiens-Gliey. "Fighter opposition was encountered, particularly by formations attacking Le Bourget and Villacoublay. Early but incomplete reports claim that more than 45 enemy fighters were destroyed by the Forts."

American Thunderbolt fighters, heaviest in the world, escorted one Fortress formation and destroyed three Focke-Wulfs. R. A. F., Dominion and Allied fighters accompanying other bombers destroyed another three.

It was the first operation by the Eighth Air Force's big bombers in four days, and their third during July.

Ironic Bastille Day

For a vibrating hour, the Allied planes streamed across the southeast coast rousing Englishmen from the breakfast tables to watch the procession. They rose from bases scattered up and down Britain to shower explosive steel on the German occupants of France, providing the French with an ironic Bastille day.

The recent preoccupation of the British and American air forces with communications and defense installations suggested that the Allied aerial offensive had shifted from war industries to a "softening up" of German military installations.

R. A. F. Mosquito bombers, Beaufighters and Typhoons were striking last night at Axis airfields in the Lowlands while the bigger R. A. F. bombers were smashing Aachen and its railways. The night before, the R. A. F. had pulverized Turin, the great rail bottleneck in northern Italy through which the Germans might move troops to meet Allied invasion of Italy.

20 R. A. F. Bombers Lost

The British lost 20 bombers last night in their "heavy attack on the important railway center of Aachen," 39 miles southwest of Cologne. A reconnaissance pilot today said smoke from fires had risen to a height of four miles over the town.

The Germans called the raid a "heavy terror attack."

Cathedral Damaged

"Great destruction was caused in the residential quarters and an old part of the town," the German communique said, "many public buildings and cultural monuments were destroyed. Aachen Cathedral was hit. The population suffered heavy losses."

The city of 164,000 has a spider-web of rail lines and four terminals, 40 textile plants, big tire and tube factories, glass works and chemical plants. It is the center of a coal mining district. Last night's was the 17th raid, but the first since February, 1942.

Nazi raiders dive-bombed a northeast coastal town of England, killing at least a dozen persons, the Air ministry announced. A Heinkel-III was destroyed during the day over the North sea.

Cathedral Damaged

The German radio said the Aachen cathedral suffered great damage from fire, especially around the Charlemagne castle chapel. The body of the great French emperor lies in the cathedral.

Berlin said the Aachen town hall, in which 35 German emperors had been crowned, was heavily damaged. Fires caused the roof to collapse. The town hall was called "an architectural gem of the Middle Ages." The municipal theater was said to have been gutted by fire. The Couvensche-Westpien house, called "an ancient medieval building of great renown to architects," was demolished, the Nazis said.

Most Powerful Blow

The day's operations by both the R. A. F. and the Americans added up to probably the most powerful offensive yet delivered on the German air force in western Europe.

About 4,000 persons were believed employed in Villacoublay, the Paris military air base where German planes were repaired and assembled. Le Bourget is one of the main storage plants for German fighters allocated to the western front and is also used as a repair and operating base. Amiens is an important base for Nazi fighters.

Describing all three attacks as "successful," Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson of the 8th Air Fo bomber command said "Amer bomber crews have contributed other important step in a caref planned program to assure Al domination of the air over Euro

The Air Ministry news service said Spitfires escorted the main body of Flying Fortresses sixty miles on the way to Paris and met them when the mission was finished, escorting them back across the Channel.

Typhoon bombers, escorted by Typhoon fighters, dived 5,000 feet to drop bombs in dispersal areas at Tricqueville airfield and failed to meet a single German fighter, the report said.

The Flying Fortresses met stiff German fighter opposition at both Villacoublay and Le Bourget but only moderate attacks at Amiens.

U. S. FORTRESSES BATTER NAZIS IN RAID ON FRANCE

JUL 15 1943

30.24-6041

Shoot Down 45 Fighters in Daylight Assault on Three Air Centers.

R. A. F. UNITS JOIN ATTACK

Onslaught Follows British Night Blow at German Rhineland City of Aachen.

JUL 15 1943

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Strong formations of Flying Fortresses of the Eighth United States Air Force and light and fighter-bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked German installations at three points in France today and the Fortresses destroyed more than forty-five enemy fighters, it was announced tonight.

In addition, American Thunderbolt fighters shot down three German planes and other fighters accounted for three more.

Striking at German aircraft installations in France after R. A. F. night raiders had made a heavy attack on the German railway city of Aachen, the Flying Fortresses bombed aircraft repair and assembly plants at Villacoublay, an aircraft factory and park at Le Bourget and an airfield at Amiens-Glisy. "Bombing results were good at all three targets," the communique said.

Le Bourget is the civil airport of Paris about six miles north of the center of the city, while Villacoublay is the military airdrome, about seven miles southwest of the city.

Twelve Planes Missing.

Boston and Typhoon bombers meanwhile attacked an airfield at Abbeville and Tricqueville.

Thunderbolts escorting one Fortress formation over its target destroyed three Focke-Wulf 190s and Allied fighter squadrons destroyed three more of the same type.

Eight bombers and four fighters are missing from all daylight operations, it was announced.

Twenty British planes were reported lost in the night raid on Aachen, which was accompanied by simultaneous assaults on airfields deep in France by swift Mosquito bombers, Beaufighters and Typhoons. German ground defenses and communications also were the targets of harassing aerial attacks.

One German plane was reported shot down over its base in Holland, and two more were shot down during the night over Britain.

In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command said: "British bomber formations last night made a heavy terror attack against Aachen. Great destruction was caused in the residential quarters of the city and in the old part of the town. Many public buildings and cultural monuments were destroyed. Aachen Cathedral was hit. The population suffered heavy casualties. Twenty-one enemy bombers were shot down over the city."

What Aachen Is Like Tonight.

Tonight a German war reporter gave radio listeners this description of the shattered city:

"The streets are black with smoke. It is impossible to breathe. People put wet handkerchiefs before their mouths to protect themselves. Everywhere there are beams and broken wires from trams; rubble and heaps of broken glass.

"A church is burning. The steeple may fall at any moment. Fire engines are busy everywhere."

The city, which has a normal peace-time population of 164,000, is situated about thirty-nine miles southwest of Cologne. In addition to being a vital railway junction, it is the site of important war industries and coal-mining developments.

There are approximately forty textile plants in the city and vicinity, as well as large tire and tube factories, glassworks and chemical plants. Four railway terminals also are situated in Aachen.

Enemy Raids Over England.

German raiders struck back sharply early today, attacking in waves and dive-bombing a city on the northeast coast of England. At least twelve persons were reported killed and many injured in the city, which was identified by the German radio as Hull. Several houses were demolished, trapping occupants under debris, the Air Ministry announced.

Some slight enemy air activity also was reported over parts of East Anglia and southeast England, but no bombs were dropped.

British Bombers Hit Aachen, Rail Center, In Big Night Raid

Axis Air Force Strikes Back With Attack on English Coastal Town

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 14.—Hundreds of American warplanes, including Flying Fortresses, hammered at targets in Western Europe by daylight today after the RAF had made a heavy night attack on the German Rhineland city of Aachen, center of railway lines linking the Reich with France and the Lowlands.

It was stated authoritatively later that heavy bombers of the USAAF attacked three German aircraft installations in France, but no details were given out immediately.

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The German communique in its version of the raid on Aachen said that "British bomber formations last night made a heavy terror attack against Aachen. Great destruction was caused in the residential quarters of the city and in the old part of the town. Many public buildings and cultural monuments were destroyed. The Aachen Cathedral was hit. The population suffered heavy casualties. Twenty-one enemy bombers were downed over the city."

The city, which has a normal peacetime population of 164,000, is situated about 39 miles southwest of Cologne. In addition to being a vital railway junction it is the site of important war industries and coal mining developments.

Big Textile Producer.

There are approximately 40 textile plants in the city and vicinity, as well as large tire and tube factories, glassworks and chemical plants. Four railway terminals also are situated in Aachen.

Aachen has been comparatively free from aerial attack until now, having been hit only 16 times before while other German cities in the Rhineland and Ruhr have undergone more than 100 raids.

German air raiders struck back last night at coastal districts in Northeastern Britain, concentrating on one town where they caused some fatalities and damage.

Slight enemy activity also was reported over parts of East Anglia and Southeast England, but no bombs were dropped.

Antiaircraft guns in the London area opened up during the night when an unidentified plane was spotted high over the capital, but no alert was sounded and no bombs fell in the city.

The raid on Aachen was the RAF's first night raid on Germany since last Friday night, when Gelsenkirchen was the target. Monday night home-based British bombers made a round-trip flight of 2,000 miles to attack Turin, important arms center in Northern Italy.

German Army Using Youths of School Age, Americans Find

By the Associated Press.

A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, July 14.—American soldiers marched 100 Italians and 30 Germans from a prisoner ship just back from Sicily to a prison camp 3 miles away.

With a mile yet to go, several prisoners were in such bad condition they had to be loaded into trucks, where they sat with their flushed faces in their hands.

The Germans were startlingly young, so young that an American officer of youthful appearance remarked, "They look like a bunch of high school kids. Who in the world had enough nerve to send them to war?"

These young Nazis were mostly slender, blond, red-faced. Observers agreed they must have been easy pickings for the tough American outfit that captured them.

The German youngsters quickly faded under the same merciless sun under which the Americans have been working and training for weeks in heavy woolen clothing and full field packs. The German youths wore shorts and light cotton shirts open at the neck. Still they faded and faltered, although the pace set for them was absurdly slow, scarcely more than a leisurely stride.

The Italian prisoners, unkempt as usual, sauntered along carelessly. Some had cracks in their boots, most lacked socks and those who did possess them had obviously gotten them from civilian stores since they were of all colors and materials.

Air Raids on Britain Killed 201 in June

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Two hundred and one civilians were killed, or are missing and believed to have been killed, in air raids on Britain during June, the Ministry of Home Security announced today. During May the number killed totaled 584.

U.S. SAVED BRITAIN TWICE WITH SHIPS, COMMONS TOLD

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Charges That American Merchant Fleet Controls Seas Is Decried.

LONDON, July 14—(AP) Replying to an assertion by Laborite Emanuel Shinwell in Commons that the United States was wresting control of the seas from Great Britain, Sir Arthur Salter, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Transport, declared today that twice during the present war the United States had "saved Britain from imminent famine."

"Twice the situation was so serious as to threaten the whole issue of the war," he said during a debate on shipping and related post-war plans. "On both occasions the balance was restored by efforts of the United States."

Sir Arthur asserted that in the spring of 1941 Britain was losing "several times as much shipping as she was building," and that stocks were dangerously low and falling rapidly.

Famine Threatened

"It was quite clear we were not only in grave danger but in fairly imminent danger of famine, or of having to close our factories for want of raw material, or of being unable to adequately supply our armies in the Middle East and elsewhere," he said.

He said the second time occurred when Japan entered the war.

"Our losses increased immensely and extended to American ships so that in the spring of last year not only were we losing several times as much as we were building, but the United Nations as a whole were losing more than was being built."

He declared that what the United States had done through expansion of its shipbuilding program had proved of "crucial importance for the conduct of the war and our fortunes in the war."

'We now have reasonable hope," said the government shipping expert, "that month by month we should have more ships at the end of the month than at the beginning."

Mr. Shinwell, who set off the debate, had predicted that America would have a much greater merchant fleet than Britain after the war and that American "big business" would take advantage of such a situation.

Fears U. S. Sea Supremacy

Laborite, in Commons, Also Raises Question of Big Business Rule at Washington.

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Laborite Emanuel Shinwell asserted in the House of Commons today that Great Britain is faced with losing the supremacy of the seas to the United States after the war and that American "big business" would likely make an effort to control United States policy.

Citing the United States' vast shipbuilding program in opening a debate on post-war shipping, Mr. Shinwell said, "we began the war with roughly 20,000,000 tons of shipping. We could not expect to have more than 9,000,000 tons at the close of hostilities.

"On the other hand, the United States which has never been regarded as a great marine nation, entered the war with roughly 7,000,000 tons of shipping, much of which was not of high quality, and will have at the end of the war between 15 and 30 million tons of first class shipping."

The America He Means.

Declaring that "we can hold our own on the high seas if we get a fair chance, although unable to compete financially with America," Mr. Shinwell said: "We are not speaking of the America of President Roosevelt or of Vice-President Henry Wallace. If we had to contend with an America of that sort our problem would be comparatively easy to solve. We are dealing with the America of big business, the America of Wall Street, the America of those who believe they can use the huge reserves of the United States to adopt an investment policy all over the world and to enable their shipping facilities to respond to that policy."

Replying for the Government, Noel Baker, parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of War Transport, said that "shipping must be an international affair." The Government, he added, is ready to collaborate with like-minded governments "to establish conditions in which the shipping of the world can be efficiently and economically carried on."

London Poles Form Cabinet, Crisis Is Ended

Follow Sikorski Principles, With Romer, Ex-Envoy toRussia,ForeignMinister

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk ended a brief controversy in the Polish government-in-exile, which followed the death ten days ago of General Wladyslaw Sikorski in a plane crash, by announcing today the formation of a national unity government dedicated to the principles of Sikorski.

In the new Cabinet General Marian Kukiel, a devoted follower of Sikorski, becomes Minister of National Defense.

Tadeusz Romer, former Polish

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Ambassador to Moscow and the man believed by some best able to create a policy of co-operation with the Soviet Union, was named Foreign Minister.

General Kazimierz Soskowski will remain in command of Polish armed forces, but that position will be divorced from the political influences which invested it in the Sikorski government, an announcement said.

The new government is composed of three members of the Peasant party, three of the Socialist party, two of the National Labor party, three of the Nationalist party and three non-party men. The Cabinet follows:

Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry, Commerce and Shipping; Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Affairs; General Marian Kukiel, Defense; Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Home Affairs; Stanislaw Kot, Information; Ludwig Grosfeld, Finance; Jan Stanczyk, Labor and Social Welfare; Waclaw Komarnicki, Justice; Marian Seyda, Minister of State in charge of preparation for the peace conference; Karol Popiel, Minister of State in charge of planning future administration; Father Zygmunt Kaczynski, Minister of the State Board of Education.

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march," Mr. Churchill said.

Mr. Petherick referred particularly to the last two clauses of the charter which he said "do in fact bind the Allied powers in a way which may be highly perilous when a peace treaty falls to be discussed."

(The first two points of the Atlantic Charter provide:

(2. They (Great Britain and the United States) seek no territorial or other aggrandizement.

(2. No territorial changes that do not accord with the "freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.")

TRIBUTE TO SIKORSKI PAID BY CHURCHILL

LONDON, July 14—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill, broadcasting a tribute today to the late Polish premier, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, called on Poles to prepare themselves to die for Poland "as many of us must die and as he died for his country and the common cause."

ELIMINATED

Addressing Poles over all the world, Mr. Churchill urged them to remember that Gen. Sikorski strove for collaboration with Poland's Allies in the west and east because he was convinced that in such partnership rested assurance of Poland's speedy liberation.

Gen. Sikorski was killed in a plane crash recently.

Atlantic Charter Lacks Force Of Treaty, Churchill Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 14.—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the Atlantic Charter "was not a treaty requiring ratification or any formal indorsement of a constitutional character on either side of the Atlantic."

The Prime Minister's statement was made in reply to a question from the floor by Maurice Petherick, who asked whether the charter, unratified by the United States Congress, "has any binding force on the United States or on Great Britain in view of the dangers to peace treaties which might follow the war."

Mr. Churchill replied in the negative when Mr. Petherick asked if the Prime Minister would start negotiations for amendment of the charter in view of "the apprehension which exists in this and Allied countries that some of its clauses will gravely hamper freedom of action of the United Nations in settling the terms of peace."

"It was a statement of broad views and principles which are our common guide in our forward

SOLDIER IS SENTENCED FOR BARING SECRETS

American Gets Five Years for Talking About New Plane

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—A military court-martial has sentenced Private Arthur J. Ingebredsten of Minneapolis, Minn., to five years' imprisonment for disclosing details of a new type combat plane in conversation with two RAF non-commissioned officers in the presence of civilians, United States Eighth Air Force Headquarters announced today.

Despite evidence that Ingebredtsen had been drinking and that the disclosures were the result of carelessness, the reviewing authority declared that the information he disclosed might have impaired the effectiveness of the planes and resulted in serious loss of life among American troops.

"Careless disclosure of information useful to the enemy can destroy armies just as effectively as the deliberate sale of such information to an enemy spy," the judgment said.

Ingebredtsen was attaohed to a bombardment group.

Stalin Sends Greetings To Giraud and De Gaulle

Tells Them Victory Is Nearing, Lauds French Unity

LONDON, July 14 (AP). — In a message to Generals Henri Honore Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, coleaders of the French Committee on National Liberation, Josef V. Stalin said today that "the day of our common victory over Adolf Hitler and Germany is not far off." The message, sent for Bastille Day, was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor. Russia greets "the strengthening unity of the French people," the message said. The text of Stalin's message:

"To the French National Committee of Liberation and Generals Giraud and de Gaulle:

"On the day of the national holiday of France I send you and through you to the French people from the government and people of the Soviet Union and myself personally sincerest congratulations.

"The Soviet Union greets the strengthening unity of the French people who are courageously fighting against the German Fascist invaders. The Soviet people firmly believe that the day of our common victory over Hitlerite Germany is not far off and the day of liberation and resurrection of a free, democratic and independent France is near at hand."

LIBERATION IS NEAR, EDEN PROMISES FRENCH

LONDON, July 14 — (AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden assured Frenchmen tonight in a Bastille day broadcast that the Allies would spare no effort to win total victory over the Axis in the shortest possible time.

"We know your fate is at stake and that it depends upon rapid action," he told the French on their Fourth of July.

Mr. Eden praised underground groups which he said had become more powerful and methodical under the lash of the intimidating Germans.

"At this moment when we are preparing for a great decision in Europe, your attitude brings us assurance that you will play your part in the final struggle—a struggle which may well be desperate, but which we all hope will be brief," he said.

King Peter of Yugoslavia sent a telegram with "Congratulations and best wishes for the salvation of France" to Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today that Great Britain has not yet determined the precise degree of formal recognition to be accorded to the French National Committee of Liberation, but that in practice the Government already is treating with the committee on all matters of common interest relating to French territory which recognizes the committee's authority. Questioned in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden referred to Prime Minister Churchill's statements on June 8 and July 1, in which Mr. Churchill welcomed the committee's establishment as the sole authority for all Frenchmen seeking to free their country from the Axis. The Foreign Secretary emphasized that all dealings are conducted with the committee as a whole.

London, July 14 (A. P.).—British sources had no confirmation today of a roundabout report that German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was shot down by Allied fighter planes while en route to Sicily aboard an Axis transport plane.

The report was sent to London last night by a Reuters correspondent. Rommel was said to have been on his way to take command in Sicily. The report said he was accompanied by Gen. Siegfried Westfals, Lieut.-Col. Kiehl and three Italian staff officers.

Rommel Report Denied

Nazis Assert Marshal Was Not Shot Down on Way to Sicily

STOCKHOLM, July 14 (AP).—German authorities denied today a report broadcast yesterday that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been shot down by Allied fighter pilots while en route to Sicily in a transport plane, a Berlin dispatch to the newspaper "Aftonbladet" reported.

The report, said to have originated from a broadcast by a German underground radio station, was published by the Swedish newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet."

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BERNE, Switzerland, July 14 (AP)—A Swiss dispatch from the French resort of Aix-les-Bains said Marshal Rommel left there after the Allies launched their invasion of Sicily. It said he had been resting there, but left hurriedly for Lyon by automobile with his staff.

Mrs. Whitehurst in Britain

LONDON, July 14 (AP). — Mrs. John H. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has arrived in Great Britain to study the work of American and British women in the war, it was announced today.

Stimson Has Tea With King and Queen

London, July 14 (A. P.).—United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and members of his official party had tea with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth today at Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow Mr. Stimson will resume his series of conferences and visits to American air bases and other military installations.

Britain Sending Russia Clothes

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Great Britain is releasing $12,000,000 of clothing for shipment to Russia to meet the pressing needs of its civilian population, a government paper announced today. The government is contributing $10,000,000 toward the cost.

Reds Bomb Nazi Coastal Forces Off North Norway

London, July 14 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that German coastal forces off northern Norway were attacked late Monday by twelve Soviet planes. The broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, said that German fighters shot down eight of the raiders.

CURB ON WRITERS STUDIED

Eden Tells Commons of Issue of Correspondents in Africa

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced today that the British Government was looking into the possibility of getting Allied military authorities in North Africa to lift the month's limitation on the stay of political correspondents going there.

Replying to questioners in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden said the time limit was agreed upon by Allied headquarters at the end of May, when additional correspondents were permitted to enter to cover political and not military matters.

Frieda Miller in London

LONDON, July 14 (AP). — Frieda Miller, former Industrial Commissioner of New York, described the British today as "gay with confidence." She is here as special assistant to John G. Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Her impression of England is that "everything is subsidiary to the war effort."

Cripps Ordered to Rest

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, is taking a two-week rest from his duties on his physician's orders, the Ministry disclosed today.

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Chicagoans Form Club in England To Defend City

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 14.—Mention Chicago to the average Britisher and he at once starts asking questions about gangsters.

It's such a sore spot with American soldiers from Chicago that they have finally organized a club dedicated to setting Englishmen right about the Windy City.

The organization is called the Chieto Club—for Chicagoans in ETO (European Theater Operations).

More than 600 natives attended the first meeting presided over by Lt. Col. Harry J. Dooley, who declared the object of the club is to correct the false impression many people here have about Chicago."

Military Censorship To Begin In Portugal

Lisbon, July 14 (AP)—Military censorship, established by decree last May, will begin operation in Portugal tomorrow.

All letters, telegrams, cables and telephone communications to foreign countries will be inspected.

NAZIS DRIVEN BACK BY SOVIET THRUST

Red Counter-Attack Brings Recapture of Several Populated Places.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LONDON, Thursday, July 15. — (AP) The German attack in central Russia remained stalled for the second day in the Orel-Kursk area Wednesday and Nazi soldiers were driven from "several populated places" on another unnamed sector before a Soviet counter-attack that left the field strewn with the corpses of about 2,000 German officers and men, the Soviet midnight communique said today.

The Germans, meanwhile, pictured the Russian battle as a German defense of Russian counter-attacks near Orel where they said Soviet attackers broke through east and north of the city. They were pushed back to their original positions later, the Germans said.

One Nazi broadcast from the front said "torrents of rain are causing floods and the deep mud held up tank fighting" at Belgorod Tuesday.

Russian dispatches from the front reported more men and tanks pouring into the battle as the Soviet forces swung into the attack. Moscow radio reported that the Red airforce struck a heavy blow at Orel setting off fierce fires which "engulfged the entire central section of that railway junction."

Nazis Lost 100 Tanks

In the Belgorod area the Russians said the enemy lost more than 100 tanks and 47 airplanes. Additional data on Tuesday's fighting in the Orel, Kursk and Belgorod areas brought totals of German planes brought down by anti-aircraft fire, to 158, said the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Seven of the heavy German 60-ton Tiger tanks were knocked out in a battle for "Height X," the communique said, where the Germans lost a total of 35 tanks and five self-propelled guns.

Typical of the fight without quarter in the Belgorod area was an incident recorded by the Soviet communique. A detachment of anti-tank riflemen penetrated behind the German lines and as the Germans sent tanks and infantry into an attack, the Russians opened fire unexpectedly from the rear. Twelve tanks and ten trucks were destroyed and about 200 Germans killed before the German attack broke.

In the eleven days since the German attack began, Soviet communiques have listed more than 40,000 Germans killed, about 1,392 German planes brought down and 2,919 tanks destroyed, or damaged.

The Berlin radio said the Russians had attacked with "very strong forces" from north of Orel to Sukninchi, a rail junction 170 miles southwest of Moscow and 90 miles north of Orel.

Great Violence

This account and the German

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communique, both recorded from Radio Berlin by the Associated Press, suggested that the Red army had achieved successes in the extended sector for the Nazi generals said "German reserves have launched a counter-attack." The battle north of Orel was declared continuing "with great violence." Russian sources said nothing of an extension of the front.

Both sides agreed that the sector south of Orel was quiet. There the Germans had been frustrated in their attempt to thrust a column south against Kursk, to combine with another force driving up from the Belgorod region to pinch off the salient of 7,500 square miles.

Moscow dispatches said the Russian counter-attacks in the Belgorod region were local. The very fact that the Red army had shifted to the offensive, however, was an augury that they had absorbed the greatest shock of the 30 German divisions hurled against them.

The latest Soviet communique said the Germans in the Belgorod bulge has "retreated with big losses. The penetrations, admitted in successive communiques at the start of the offensive July 5, have been called advances up to 38 miles by Berlin.

The Red army's ability to take the full German shock, absorb its power and then pass to the counter-attack was reflected in confident dispatches from Moscow. Martial law was partly lifted in the capital.

Healthy Sign

"No one in Moscow is inclined to minimize the danger and ferocity of the German offensive at the southern end of the Kursk salient, even though the enemy has been compelled to abandon at least temporarily their attacks in the north around Orel," William McGaffin of the Associated Press cabled from the capital. "The fact that the Russians are able to counter-attack, even though locally, after absorbing the toughest blows the Germans are capable of delivering is a healthy sign of the caliber of the new Red army."

German forces were reported newly reinforced and reorganized. Berlin said both sides were "continually throwing new masses of troops, tanks and airplanes into the twin battles of Belgorod and Orel."

Berlin military experts "emphasized that the great number of Soviet reserves thrown into the big Kursk battle again and again can hardly be taken from the big reservoir alone which they had held in readiness for a great attack in this area," the Berlin radio said, "it is believed that the Soviets have had to draw troops out of other sections of the front."

RUSSIANS CUT GERMAN LINES IN OREL SECTOR

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Berlin Says More Than One Breakthrough Occurred; Adds Each Was Sealed.

NAZI TANK LOSS PUT AT 2722

Reds Also Declare Foe Has Lost 1187 Planes in Nine Days of Present Offensive.

London, July 14 (A. P.).—A German military spokesman declared in an overseas broadcast from Berlin today that Russian forces attacking east and north of Orel had made breaches in the German defenses, but that the Russians were later repulsed and the breaches sealed.

The broadcast was recorded here by Reuters.

Reds Tell of Attacks.

Moscow, July 14 (A. P.).—Russian forces at the southern end of the Kursk salient launched a series of fresh local counter-attacks today to follow up their successful repulse of yesterday's German attempts to enlarge the Belgorod bulge. That the Russians are able to take the initiative after absorbing the toughest blows the Germans have been capable of delivering is taken as a healthy sign by military observers here.

Field Marshal von Kluge's armies, freshly reinforced and reorganized, meanwhile continued to batter violently against other sectors, but their efforts to crack through are still proving very costly, the Russians declared.

The Germans were reported to have suffered heavily in one action when they ran into a tank ambush which the Russians had prepared under cover of night at a point where the Nazis were expected to attack. After slapping back the enemy the Russians struck in front and on the flanks and the Germans retreated in confusion, the Russians said.

[In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio and picked up by the Associated Press, the German High Command declared today that strong Russian counterattacks in the Belgorod sector yesterday were repulsed with "the heaviest losses," that in a single sector two Russian regiments were wiped out, and that more than 200 Russian tanks were destroyed. The communique also said that north and east of Orel reinforced Russian formations were unable to dent the German lines, and that the fighting in this sector was continuing, with German reserves launching a counter-drive of their own. The German air squadrons, it was added, have shot down 212 Russian planes within the last few days.]

Nazi Tank Losses Put at 2,722.

Elsewhere on the Belgorod-Orel-Kursk front the action lagged. German effort at the northern end of the front which flared into action July 5 had all but died out.

The Germans, attempting to improve their positions, were regrouping for new attacks, the Russians said. Russian pilots were keeping a close watch on Nazi air fields and as soon as any concentration of planes is noted the Russians swoop down and destroy them on the ground, army leaders said. Eight planes were destroyed in one such action.

The day's losses in German tanks and planes in all sectors of the central front brought the official Russian totals to 2,722 tanks and 1,187 planes for the nine-day period.

Meanwhile today front-line dispatches said that the Germans have thrown hundreds of a new type of giant caterpillar gun into the fighting. These guns, which the Russian troops have nicknamed Ferdinands, are protected in front by an armor plate 200 millimeters (seven and a half inches) thick and by side plates 80 millimeters (three inches) thick, the dispatches said.

The Russians described the type as a powerful new weapon that will stand enormous punishment, but said that they have already destroyed hundreds of them.

German Forces

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Thrown Back in New Red Attack

Berlin Admits Drive Has Slowed Down Due to 'Weather'

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By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 14.—German infantry and tank divisions have been pressed back on some sectors of the Belgorod front by Russian forces turning from defense to counterattack, a Soviet communique declared today.

The Red Army launched its attack as the Germans reeled back after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to enlarge the wedge they had driven into the Russian lines at terrific cost in nine days of continuous fighting, the bulletin said.

(Even Berlin said the German drive had slowed, attributing its difficulties to "the weather.")

The Russians declared the Nazis had "retreated with big losses," but it seemed apparent from front-line dispatches that the Germans still are holding stubbornly to much of the territory which they gained in the fighting a week ago.

Ran Into Ambush.

The Germans were reported to have suffered heavily in one action when they ran into a tank ambush which the Russians had prepared under cover of night at a point where the Nazis were expected to attack. After checking the enemy the Russians struck in front and on the flanks and the Germans retreated in confusion, the Russians said.

Elsewhere on the Belgorod-Orel-Kursk front the action lagged. German effort at the northern end of the front which flared into action July 5 had all but died out.

The Russian midnight communique said activity there was confined to an artillery and mortar duel with an occasional reconnaissance in force. The Russians placed the German loss in tanks at 50 with about 400 killed. At another sector artillery fire disabled self-propelling guns, they said.

Prepare for Attack.

The Germans, attempting to improve their positions, were regrouping for new attacks, the Russians said.

Soviet pilots were keeping a close watch on Nazi flying fields, and as soon as a concentration of enemy planes is noted Russian pilots swoop down and destroy them on the ground, the Soviet Army leaders said. Eight planes were destroyed in one such action.

(Pravda, official organ of the Communist party, warned Russian workers in a broadcast recorded by United States monitors that the Germans still have a "considerable number of planes, which are being thrown into the battle and urged redoubled efforts in plane production.)

On other portions of the long front the situation was unchanged. In the Leningrad area Russian scouts killed 194 Germans and shell fire destroyed 43 blockhouses and 18 dugouts, the communique said.

Near Gomel guerrillas were said to have mined railroad tracks, destroying a locomotive and 11 cars.

Badoglio Reported Held Prisoner In North Italy

Moscow, July 14 (AP)—A Tass dispatch datelined from "the Italian frontier" reported today that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former chief of the general staff of the Italian army, was being held in prison in northern Italy and the fact concealed from the Italian people.

Two days ago, the dispatch said, supporters of the marshal organized his escape and succeeded in getting him outside the prison and into an automobile, but that they were captured by a highway patrol.

Nazis Use New Gun in Russia

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—The Germans have thrown hundreds of new-type giant caterpillar guns into fighting on the Russian front, Soviet front-line dispatches said today. The guns, which Russian troops have nicknamed "Ferdinands," are protected in front by an armor plate 200 mm. (about eight inches) thick and by side plates 80 mm. (about three inches) thick, the dispatches said. The Russians described the type as a powerful new weapon that would stand enormous punishment, but said they had destroyed hundreds of them in recent fighting.

U.S. FLIERS HURL FULL MIGHT AT JAPS ON YANGTZE

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Seven-Day Assault, Without Loss of Plane, Takes Heavy Toll.

CHUNGKING, July 14 — (AP)

The full force of American air strength in China has been hurled against Japanese river and port installations in a seven-day assault, and shipping facilities in the Honkay-Campha port area, used for fueling ships plying between Japan and the southwest Pacific, have been blasted in one of the heaviest blows of the war against enemy shipping in this theater, it was announced tonight.

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters, describing the non-stop aerial operations which ranged from the Yangtze river front to French Indo-China, said that B-24s, B-25s and P-40s of the U. S. 14th Air Force shared in the devastating missions, which left 15 Japanese ships destroyed or damaged in the Canton area alone.

Three Ships Sunk

Two waves of Liberator bombers staged the raid on the Hongay-Campha port area two days ago, when they sank three enemy vessels aggregating 14,000 tons. In addition they destroyed the main power plant at Hongay, 30 miles northeast of Haiphong and strafed the docks, railways, shops and coal dumps at Campha port.

Col. Eugene H. Beebe, of Moscow, Idaho, the group commander, described this operation as a "huge success."

The Hongay-Campha port raid on July 12 climaxed four days of bombing on the Indo-China area along the gulf of Tonking, during which 132,000 pounds of explosives were dropped. Two freighters were sunk on the first day out.

On July 6 P-40s and B-25s made a sweep down the Yangtze river from Hengyang to Yochow, destroying several river barges. The B-25s salvoed their bombs on the Pailochi airfield, scoring many direct hits.

The next day the B-25s went out again, and with a P-40 escort attacked shipping in the Whampoa dock area at Canton. Here 15 craft were sunk or damaged, including one large motor vessel of 6,000 to 10,000 tons. Two enemy fighters which attempted to intercept the operations were shot down by the P-40 escorts.

Installations Damaged

On July 10, B-24s took over following up three days of concentrated raids on the Haiphong area. War installations were damaged and dock installations and canal shipping bombed and strafed. Hongay, where railroad yards, shipping and the coastal road were the main objectives, also was visited.

On Sunday, July 11, shipping in Haiphong harbor was again visited by B-24s which sank an oil tanker and damaged a minelayer and one freighter. Near misses were scored on other large vessels.

P-40s made sporadic strafing raids in the Laokay area on July 11, destroying road transport and minche-gunning troop barracks and storage dumps. Many large fires were started.

No American planes were lost during the entire seven-day round of operations.

14TH U. S. AIR FORCE IS HARASSING JAPS

Chungking, July 14 (A. P.).—Flyers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force have struck at the Japanese in the last seven days in bombing and strafing missions which have ranged from the Yangtze River front to French Indo-China, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today. A motor vessel of between 6,000 and 10,000 tons was among fifteen river craft destroyed or damaged near Canton, it said.

Five raids were made on the Haiphong, Hongay and the Campha port area of French Indo-China. Hits were scored on a plant which, it was estimated, supplied 80 per cent of the cement used for Japanese military installations south of Formosa (Taiwan.) Extensive damage was caused in the Hongay-Campha area, the biggest coal-producing region of Indo-China, used for fueling ships between Japan and the South seas.

No American planes were lost.

Japanese troops that struck out from Kunlung on the Yunnan-Burma border are retreating to their base and the original Chinese position has been restored, the Chinese High Command said today. The war bulletin also said that Chinese had turned back an enemy thrust based on the Burma Road town of Lungling.

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U. S. RAID ON BURMA

New Delhi, July 14 (A. P.).—Heavy Liberator bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force dropped nine tons of bombs on Japanese railroad installations at Myingyan in Burma yesterday, a communique announced today.

"Hits were reported along the eastern side of the railroad yards and probable hits on warehouses and the main station," the bulletin said. "An explosion was seen near the station, from which smoke rose to a height of 3,000 feet." All of the Liberators returned safely.

Myingyan is an important transportation center on the Irrawaddy River, about fifty miles southwest of Mandalay.

MUNDA AIR BASE HIT BY BOMBERS

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Methodical Blasting to Reduce Japanese Base Underway.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, July 15 — (AP) The battle of Munda appeared to observers today to have settled down to a methodical blasting of the Japanese out of their foxholes, bunkers and strong points defending the air base on New Georgia.

The United States airforce continued to pound at both shipping and airdromes which the enemy might use in Munda's behalf but for the past 24 hours there have been no fresh reports of ground activity. This indicated that the jungle fighting against Munda was resolving itself into the same slow but ultimately effective procedure which won the campaigns against Guadalcanal in the Solomons and the Papuan peninsula, of New Guinea.

Two Jap Barges Sunk

Scouting over waters between New Georgia and Kolombangara, two flights of Mitchell medium bombers, which had an escort of Warhawk fighters, on Wednesday attacked and destroyed two large Japanese barges, which the enemy favors as a stealthy means of coastal supply.

They were located in Hunda cove bordering on Blackett strait. That strait leads into the Kula gulf where twice the Japanese tried to rush aid to Munda with swift cruisers and destroyers only to lose between 13 and 17 warships to the accurate guns of the United States Navy.

Above Kolombangara, off Vella Lavella, a Japanese cargo ship also was destroyed by Mitchells in the Beagle channel.

Northwest of the Munda ground eight, Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers formation struck at the enemy airdromes of Buka and Buin in the northern Solomons in a night raid. Pilots leaving Buin, which is on the southern tip of Bougainville, reported they still could see flames when they were 50 miles at sea. The Buin raiders attacked and the Kahaili and Ballale airdromes, aiming at the areas where planes are dispersed.

Over Salamaua, the northeastern New Guinea air base upon which our jungle fighters are moving, some Kittyhwaks broke up plans by Japanese diverbombers to raid our positions. They dived from 19,000 feet to less than 1,000 to shoot down three of the divebombers. One Kittyhawk was shot down but the pilot was saved.

On the approaches to Salamaua, New Guinea, Allied attack planes flew low to strafe and bomb Japanese positions.

In the engagement which cost the enemy their three divebombers, one of our intercepting fighters was lost. Above Salamaua, a single four-engined bomber attacked Lae which had been pounded only the day previously by 21 tons of bombs.

Four hundred miles northwest of Darwin, Australia, on the island of Tremor, Allied two-engined bombers started fires and explosions on enemy airdromes at Cape Chater and Lautem. Koepang, on Timor, was raided by four-engined bombers. Some of the fires they started were visible for 50 miles.

HARD-FIGHTING U.S. TROOPS GET NEARER MUNDA

Jap Garrison Faces Doom as Aid by Sea and Air Is Cut Off.

TWO LAND FORCES WIPED OUT

Foe's Losses in Second Battle of Kula Gulf Put at One Cruiser and Three Destroyers.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 14 (A. P.). — Green - clad American troops, frequently exchanging gunfire with the enemy, moved stealthily forward through New Georgia's jungles today upon Munda. It was an advance that may well mark the beginning of the end of that Japanese air base, the garrison of which appeared doomed to fight it out with what men and weapons were on hand.

Reinforcement by sea had failed. Remnants of a Japanese task force fled the disastrous scene of the Kula Gulf above Munda, leaving behind the sunken hulks of a cruiser and from three to five destroyers to add to nine others lost there a week ago.

Air Attack Shattered.

Support by the Japanese air force also failed. Yesterday enemy divebombers, protected by 10 Zeros, came over bent on pounding American positions. The raiders never reached their objective. Corsairs and Lightnings slashed into them at Langsdale Point on New Georgia. Four Zeros and a Corsair, whose pilot parachuted to safety, were shot down. The bombers jettisoned their loads and fled.

Death rained daily on the garrison from swarms of American Avenger torpedo and Dauntless divebombers. Yesterday 32 tons of bombs burst among encamped troops and on antiaircraft batteries.

Reinforcement or supply of the imperiled garrison by land was rendered practically impossible by the American fighters.

Today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur told of the annihilation of 150 Japanese trapped 10 miles northeast of Munda at Enogai Inlet. The heavy artillery and machine-guns this force manned in Munda's defense were seized. Near the inlet is Bairoko, Munda's supply port on the Kula Gulf. But astride the jungle path leading down from there to Munda is a barricade, heavily-gunned, thrown up by American invasion forces.

Another 150 Japanese lost their lives off the coast of Vangunu Island to the southeast of Munda, but they no longer were defending the air base. They had been ousted from that island by American troops and were trying to escape in barges.

Vila, Munda's supply depot across the Kula Gulf on Kolombangara Island, took a new pounding from the skies.

Big American Liberators ripped into the enemy's Ballale Airdrome, which is in the Shortland group above Kolombangara and within supporting range of Munda. Their 24 tons of bombs set it aflame.

Salamaua Is Bombed.

In the jungle perimeter of defenses before Munda itself, two strong points were knocked out by advancing jungle fighters despite stiffening resistance of the enemy.

On Northeastern New Guinea, at the other end of the Pacific offensive, Liberators, Flying Fortresses and Mitchells dropped more than 50 tons of bombs on Salamaua, the enemy air base toward which the jungle troops are fighting, and 21 tons on nearby Lae.

More detailed accounts of the second battle of Kula Gulf confirmed that the enemy broke off the naval engagement after losing a cruiser and from three to five destroyers.

South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said some damage was inflicted on a group of four other destroyers before the battle ended yesterday and that American damage was slight. In the first Kula Gulf battle July 5-6 from 9 to 11 enemy ships were sunk and the 9,700-ton cruiser U. S. S. Helena was lost.

Pfc. Earl Nelson Gets Medal For Blasting Jap Gun Nest

(The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Diggory Venn, of San Francisco, Cal., a Marine corps combat correspondent and distributed by the Associated Press).

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—(Delayed) — "For conspicuous gallantry," Private First Class Earl W. Nelson, U.S.M.C., 21, of 1485 Iranistan avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, was presented a Silver Star Medal at a parade here recently.

The citation, signed in the name of the President by Admiral William F. Halsey, U.S.N., south Pacific naval chief, commended the marine for silencing an enemy machine gun with hand grenades during heavy fighting on Guadalcanal last October.

Private First Class Nelson is the son of Mrs. Edgar A. Nelson, of Bridgeport, and attended the Bassick High school, of Bridgeport, Conn. In civilian life he was employed by the DuPont company, in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Private First Class Nelson enlisted January 12, 1942, in Bridgeport.

The citation follows: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy in the Solomon Islands. On October 9, 1942, Private First Class Nelson was serving with a platoon of marines. The marines were heavily engaged in battle with the enemy forces south of Point Cruz and west of the Matanikau river on Guadalcanal Island.

"While the company was under heavy enemy mortar and machine gun fire from a wooded draw, he voluntarily and without orders crawled to the vicinity of the enemy position and threw two hand grenades into an enemy machine gun position. As a result the enemy fire was greatly reduced from that sector."

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Navy Gives Repeat Performance.

South Pacific Headquarters, July 14 (A. P.).—The United States Navy sustained only slight damage in sinking at least four and probably six Japanese cruisers and destroyers during Tuesday's second battle of the Kula Gulf, an informed spokesman said today. In addition, damage was inflicted on other enemy destroyers.

The battle was "almost a repeat performance," he continued. Our cruisers and destroyers first intercepted six enemy ships that were leaving the gulf. A light cruiser and three destroyers are known to have fallen prey to the roaring guns of our warships and two other destroyers were believed sunk. That would account for all of the six ships.

Later a second group of four destroyers was encountered and some damage was inflicted on them, the spokesman said.

The Japanese force had been spotted the previous afternoon by Army and Navy reconnaissance planes. Our surface ships were thus able for the second time to surprise a section of the "Tokio Express" in an attempt to bring either aid or reinforcement to its imperiled garrison at Munda. The battle was over in a short time and with the coming of daylight our planes were unable to find any crippled Japanese warships as they had done after the first battle.

The two Kula Gulf battles represent a classic renewal of the "Tokio Express" known so well to the earlier defenders of Guadalcanal. The Japanese try to run a light and fast force of ships down by night to do a job and then hope to get out of range of our planes before daylight. This time they had a shorter run for their Pullman cruisers and day-coach destroyers. Their resort to these tactics with the consequent heavy losses represents a certain amount of desperation, but there was no indication that they were withdrawing their forces as they did with their destroyers in the last stages of the battle for Guadalcanal.

U.S. TO RETAIN INITIATIVE

Admiral Nimitz Says New Ships, Planes And Troops Guarantee It

Pacific Fleet Chief Awards Decorations To Submarine Men And Flyers

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, T. H., July 14—New ships, planes and troops are now coming into the Pacific in sufficient force to insure the retention of Allied initiative in that area, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, said today.

"The army and the navy have driven the Japanese out of Attu and neutralized isolated Kiska (in the Aleutians)," the admiral said in ceremonies aboard a submarine as he awarded decorations to submarine men and navy flyers.

"New ships and planes and troops trained and fully equipped for battle now are coming into the Pacific in satisfying numbers to insure our retaining the initiative," he declared.

Lauds Cooperation

In the South Pacific fighting our "forces of all services are coordinating their operations most successfully in the New Georgia occupation," the admiral said.

"Meanwhile, our submarines continue their destruction of enemy shipping—shipping Japan can ill afford to lose—much of it within gun range of important Japanese bases."

The work of one submarine commander was particularly noteworthy, the admiral said.

Lieut. Com. Burrows Cited

"Lieut. Com. Albert C. Burrows, despite strong enemy countermeasures, dealt death to two transports. His aggressive spirit is an inspiration to all Pacific fleet submarines. (Burrows, of Washington, was awarded the Navy Cross.)

"His submarine, in which we have the honor of holding this ceremony, sank 33,500 tons of enemy shipping on the same patrol. In every respect she is a whale of a ship. . . ."

Lieut. Com. Thomas L. Wogan, Coronado, Cal., received the Navy Cross for the submarine sinking of one enemy freighter and one transport despite determined opposition.

Hoppenot Taking Over Martinique Authority

Successor to Robert Arrives at Fort de France

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 14 (AP).—Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, appointed by the French Committee of National Liberation to succeed Admiral Georges Robert as governor of Martinique and Guadeloupe, arrived at 11 a. m. today, and negotiations for the transfer of authority are in progress.

Members of the new commission are Colonel de Chevigny, Naval Captain Lambert, and Commandant Jean Sarrat.

HAWAII EPIDEMIC ABATES

Special Hospital Was Set Up for Infantile Paralysis Cases

HONOLULU, T. H., July 14 (AP)—Hawaii is fighting infantile paralysis, which the Territorial Board of Health calls an epidemic.

Forty-seven cases have been treated in three months, with five discharged as cured, according to Dr. H. L. Arnold, medical director of the Territorial Office of Civilian Defense. Never before had Hawaii more than a few scattered cases. He said there was no apparent reason for the sudden outbreak.

The epidemic is dying down slowly, Dr. Arnold said, although forty patients still are under treatment in the special hospital set up for the emergency.

New German Mine Detector.

German sappers used a new land mine detector with great success during recent Nazi assaults on the Kursk sector of the Soviet front, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast re-

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30.24-6045

corded by the Associated Press. The broadcast said that one detachment using the new device made 6,000 Russian mines ineffective in four days when a path was cleared for a tank push.

Bolstering the Russian claim that it was the Germans who launched the new offensive in Russia, the Moscow radio today quoted three German prisoners to that effect. In a broadcast picked up at New York by NBC, Moscow said that the prisoners stated definitely that orders were issued on July 4 for the German Army to open a decisive offensive on July 5.

HIROHITO HAILS BASTILLE DAY

The Tokio radio said that Emperor Hirohito had sent a congratulatory telegram to French Chief of State Marshal Petain on the occasion of Bastille Day—which symbolizes the birth of French democracy. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

NELSON URGES 'WAR MESSAGE IN EVERY AD'

WPB Chairman Begins Drive of Advertising Council to Bestir Industry.

OUTPUT IS NOT RISING FAST

May and June Production Is Said to Have Been Less Than the Goals Set.

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Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson urged American business today to throw its weight, through war-message advertising, into the effort to shake off a production slump—caused in part, he said, by "a false and dangerously premature feeling that the war is in the bag." The War Production Board chairman, participating with other high officials in a broadcast launching the War Advertising Council's drive for "a war message in every ad," disclosed that June war production missed its $6,500,000,000 goal by half a billion dollars.

"In order to meet the urgent demands of the armed services, huge production goals were set for 1943," Mr. Nelson said. "We are not currently meeting those goals from month to month. We are gaining in total output, but that output is not rising fast enough to meet the steady rise in our production goals.

"Production in May was unsatisfactory. Production in June, although better than in May, still did not show much improvement. I want to state bluntly, here and now, that if we are to meet our overall schedules for 1943, the American industrial front faces a staggering job in the months ahead."

Elmer Davis Also Speaks.

Joining in the symposium, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, declared that the task of mobolizing the home front to hasten victory "needs the technic that is the voice of American business—advertising."

Mr. Nelson, pointing to a 40 per cent increase in aircraft production in the first half of the year and a 25 per cent increase in munitions output, said that the nation is doing a good job, but "not good enough" to meet the military needs of the United Nations. Several factors are responsible, he said. "One of the factors is a shortage of industrial man power. Another is absenteeism. Another is strikes. Another is a false and dangerously premature feeling that the war is in the bag."

The Government is dealing with these problems, Mr. Nelson said, but needs help in making the civilian population understand the need of intensifying the war effort. Advertising has helped to generate enthusiasm for special phases of war activity, Mr. Nelson observed, "but that is not enough."

"More than inspiration is required. The American home front needs detailed and continuing information and instruction on every phase of its responsibilities."

Mr. Nelson said that "a war message in every ad" can do much to bring about "another great upward surge of energy in this country—a surge that will enable us to turn out more of the stuff that our fighting men need to batter the Axis into surrender."

Mr. Davis declared that the military offensive can be expected to "grow swifter and heavier, which means that we shall have to expend larger and larger amounts of materials and suffer heavier casualties."

Task for Home Front.

"That means we need a better organized, more efficient home front," the OWI chief said. "Our Army and Navy have the tough part of the job and they are doing all right, but it is up to the rest of us to help them just as much as we can. Shorten the war by one day, and you save $300,000,000; also, almost certainly, you will save hundreds of thousands of American lives."

Mr. Davis said that the Government knows from experience that the people will "respond magnificently" if they know what is expected of them, and why, and believe that it makes sense." Mr. Davis said that the teamwork of the War Advertising Council and Federal agencies had resulted in industry contributions of advertising space and time "estimated at more than a quarter of a billion dollars during the past year—yet all this, like our military offensive operations, is just a start."

Chester J. LaRoche, chairman of the council and an OWI consultant, said that the non-profit, voluntary council headed by him "has no selfish ax to grind," represents no political party or pressure groups and is made up of twenty-five advertising and publishing organizations.

Waste of Food Cited.

Marvin Jones, Food Administrator, said that Americans must be taught that the waste of food in war time is a national sin and that the assistance of business is essential in teaching such conservation.

"It is estimated that in peace time the average American wastes some 300 pounds of food each year," Mr. Jones said. "Multiply this by 130 [illegible] represents almo[illegible] pounds of food [illegible] bage pails in pea[illegible] alone would be enough to supply a large army."

Another speaker, Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, called inflation "our deadliest and most insidious enemy" on the home front—"the mortal foe of every bank deposit, every insurance policy and every War Bond." He said that his staff would "exercise all the powers which we possess to hold this line" because "if we allow prices and wages to rise, the cost of the war will be materially increased."

SHIP ONCE 'LOST' REACHES U. S. PORT UNDER OWN POWER

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Alchiba, Torpedoed on 4th Trip to Guadalcanal, Undergoes Repairs.

WASHINGTON, July 14 — (AP) The Navy proudly struck the U. S.S. Alchiba, battered and torn cargo vessel, from the list of lost American ships today.

The Alchiba, officially reported as lost through enemy action Dec. 11, has returned to a United States port and is undergoing final repairs.

For their part in saving their fire-blackened, twice torpedoed ship, Captain James S. Freeman of Jasper, Ala., and commander Howard R. Shaw, of Sandown, N. H., have been decorated. Captain Freeman, the commanding officer, received the Navy Cross and Commander Shaw was awarded the Silver Star medal.

The Alchiba, which was the Mormacdone before the Navy acquired it in June, 1941, participated in the initial landing operations in the Solomon islands from Aug. 7 to Aug. 9 last year. Despite attacks by Japanese high altitude bombers and torpedo planes it successfully landed supplies and equipment for the Marines and escaped without damage.

Hit on Fourth Trip

On Nov. 28 the vessel made its fourth trip into the Solomons area and just after dropping anchor off Guadalcanal it was torpedoed. Thorugh the "superior seamanship" of Captain Freeman and Commander Shaw, the Navy said, the vessel was beached although gasoline tanks and ammunition were blowing up as a result of the damage caused by the torpero.

The crew set to work removing the cargo and getting numerous fires under control. On Dec. 7 when they had succeeded in most of their activities, the Alchiba was hit by another torpedo. That blow apparently sealed the vessel's doom and her loss was announced by the Navy four days later. The communique at that time said casualties were only three missing out of the crew of about 46.

It turns out, however, that the ship was not as dead a duck as officers then believed. Within a month it was moved from Guadalcanal to a more sheltered harbor and later was returned to an American port under its own power.

LOSES HIS LEGS, WOULD FLY AGAIN

Lieut. Col. G. W. West Hurt When Downed Nazi Plane Exploded In Tunisia

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 14—Lieut. Col. Graham W. West, commander of a fighter group in Tunisia, lost both legs in the explosion of an abandoned and burning German transport plane on a Tunisian beach, the War Department disclosed today.

The transport, one of a number wrecked on the beach, was in the path of a fire that threatened the base of West's Spitfire fighter group, and he approached the plane with a few of his men to attempt to check the spread of the flames.

Explosion "In Their Faces"

It was burning by the time they reached it, and an explosion—apparently of a bomb or shell—occurred almost in their faces.

One officer and an enlisted man were killed and West's legs blown off. He was given emergency injections of blood plasma at a medical tent and then taken to a hospital where he now is convalescing.

When he regained consciousness, said the army, almost his first words were, "If that Englishman could do it without legs, so can I"—the reference to RAF Squadron Leader Douglas Bader, who lost both legs in a plane crash in 1932, but learned to use artificial legs and became one of Britain's most successful military pilots before he was captured.

Plans To Fly Again

West was said to have told his executive officer, Major James S. Coward, of Erwin, Tenn., that he would fly again as soon as he recovered, and even asked for transfer from the hospital to his air base to direct his group from his bed—a request that was refused.

West, whose home is in Portland, Ore., was a merchant seaman and commercial flyer before entering the army as a flying cadet. He joined his group early last year and took command last February. He holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

U. S. COLONEL SAYS STUKAS ARE DODOS

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—An American anti-aircraft officer back from Tunisia expressed the opinion today that the Stuka, vaunted German dive-bomber, "is all done." Lieut.-Col. John C. Smith of Billings, Mont., commander of an anti-aircraft battalion which destroyed at least seventy-eight enemy planes and claims probables which would run the score well over 100, reported that the Stukas are "slow, easy to watch and easy to hit."

"Our anti-aircraft stuff scared the Stukas, who found it too costly to come too close to us," said Col. Smith.

Arab Thanks America For Gift of Clothing

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WASHINGTON, July 14—(AP) Zouced Aia Raha, an Arab whose four children received a package of clothing as a gift from America, has sent a letter of thanks to the President.

To Raha, the United States was just the name of a remote land whence came the soldiers he saw in Algeria. But he was touched by the gift, the War department reported today, and—unable to write English—appealed to a staff sergeant of Royal Engineers at a nearby British hospital.

The Arab dictated this letter:

"I wish to thank you for the gifts which have been so kindly distributed to myself and family. It is good for our people to be so friendly and we all hope that when the war is over we shall know one another better."

Raha then signed the letter, and the sergeant sent it to American Army headquarters, which dispatched it.

SENATE [illegible] ACTION EXPECTED

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—The Senate will be asked this fall to act on a general resolution notifying the world that this country will not shirk any international obligations it may have toward preserving the peace when war ends, Senator Barkley (Ky.); the Democratic leader, predicted today.

Although Senator Barkley declined to forecast what the Foreign Relations Committee would do with a dozen "lasting peace" proposals now before it, he left no doubt that he believes it impossible to draw a blueprint of post-war policies at this time.

"I think we ought to be able to agree on a general statement that this country proposes to perform its obligations when the war is over and the peace is made," he told an interviewer.

The same viewpoint is said to be held by Secretary of State Hull and Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who recently said he expected a subcommittee now studying the question to bring forth a general resolution shortly after the recess ends.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES FRENCH FREEDOM

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—Frenchmen, observing today the 154th anniversary of Bastille Day, received fresh assurance from President Roosevelt that one of the United Nation's war aims is the return of freedom to "the peoples now under the invaders' yoke."

"There must be no doubt, anywhere, of the unalterable determination of the United Nations to restore to the oppressed peoples their full and sacred rights," the President said last night in a statement commemorating the fall of the Bastille, notorious prison, during the French Revolution. Appealing indirectly for French unity now, he asserted that France "transcends all parties, personalities and groups" and that there can be but one symbol for Frenchmen, "France itself."

Soldiers Are Listed As Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The War Department made public today the names of 277 United States soldiers missing in action

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in various theaters of operations.

Among them were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, listed with their next of kin:

NEW YORK

Europe

ADAMS, ALONZO P. 3d, first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Margaret P. Adams, Cherry Tree Road, Loudonville.
BELLMYER, ARTHUR C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Estelle W. Bellmyer, 2324 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.
COHEN, STANLEY, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Esther Cohen, 1006 Gerard Avenue, the Bronx.
FINK, LEONARD J, second lieutenant; father, Davis Fink, 115 West 197th Street, the Bronx.
GALASSO, ALFRED P., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Millie Galasso, 1914 Hering Avenue, the Bronx.
GOLDSTEIN, DANIEL, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sophie Goldstein, 3000 West Third Street, Brooklyn.
GULLACE, ANTHONY, J., staff sergeant; father, Angelo Gullace, 12 Wait Street, Rochester.
GULLACE, EDMUND, technical sergeant; friend, Miss Loretta T. Ingoldsby, 303 West Forty-second Street, New York.
HUGHES, WILLIAM G., second lieutenant; father, Alonzo W. Hughes, 10 Quay Street, Dansville.
KURNAFIL, STEPHEN, sergeant; wife, Mrs. Cecilia Kurnafil, 610 Otisco Street, Syracuse.
MacARTHUR, STANLEY W., staff sergeant; father, George MacArthur, Route 1, Greenwich.
OWESNY, JOSEPH F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Pauline Owesny, 1340 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx.
PETTINATI, HUGO, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Pettinati, 2307 Beaumont Avenue, the Bronx.
POLCOVER, FRED, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lottie Polcover, 2318 East Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn.
PURCELL, JAMES D., technical sergeant; father, James Purcell, 16 West 109th Street, New York.
RUSSO, ANTHONY J., sergeant; father, John S. Russo, 25-73 122d Street, College Point, Queens.
SAMARA, EDWARD G., second lieutenant; father, Joseph A. Samara, Retsof.
VEIO, ERNEST A., second lieutenant; brother, Frank E. Veio, Route 4, Canton.
WEAVER, RALPH L., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Jeanette F. Weaver, 4421 Edson Avenue, the Bronx.
WETHERBEE, ROBERT H., captain; wife, Mrs. Shirley C. Wetherbee, 421 Second Avenue, Pelham.
WILMOT, DAVID B., second lieutenant; father, Sydney Wilmot, 10 Outlook Avenue, Tuckahoe.

North Africa

PARROTT, CLIFFORD S., private; father, Peter Parrott, Saranac.

Southwest Pacific

KNOTT, HERMAN H., second lieutenant; father, Herman Knott, 27-34 Fourteenth Street, Astoria, Queens.
MURPHY, KENNETH J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. John Murphy, 1401 Second Street, Rensselaer.
PEATTIE, FRANCIS G., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Charles Peattie, 20 South Cedar Street, Beacon.
SMITH, MORTIME K., Jr., first lieutenant; father, M. K. Smith sr., 4319 Canal Road, Adams Basin.

NEW JERSEY

Europe

ASBORNSEN, NORMAN, staff sergeant; brother, Fred Asbornsen, 351 Ege Avenue, Jersey City.
BROWN, ROBERT J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Betty N. Brown, 377 Meadowbrook Lane, South Orange.
COSTELLO, EDWARD C., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Anna Costello, 642 Eighth Street, Absecon.
DOLLARHIDE, ERSKINE S., captain; wife, Mrs. Alice M. Dollarhide, 46 Jackson Street, Long Branch.
JANSON, ROBERT M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Janson, 22 East Johnson Avenue, Bergenfield.
PORCELLI, FRANK N., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Angela Porcelli, 93 Thorne Street, Jersey City.
WAY, JOHN R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary T. Way, 371 Highland Street, Englewood.

North Africa

CURRAN, CHARLES R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anne Rogers Curran, 963 Arlington Avenue Plainfield.

CONNECTICUT

Europe

BIEU, JOSEPS D., staff sergeant; father, Clement A. Bieu, 29 Hallock Street, New Haven.
KATUZNEY, JOHN J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose Katuzney, 58 Arch Street, Meriden.
WILCOX, LAWRENCE R., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy A. Wilcox, 25 Garden Street, Ansonia.

Pacific

MATUS, JOSEPH V., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Nellie Matus, 462 Stanley Street, New Britain.
TROSTEL, HAROLD C., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Trostel, 44 South 1st Street, Meriden.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Son

Sees John in San Francisco; He Had Been Reported in Sicily

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her son, John, naval lieutenant (j. g.), stationed here, chatted together briefly today and then the President's wife visited the wounded in several military hospitals in the San Francisco Bay area.

Mrs. Roosevelt departed tonight for Seattle to visit her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger.

(A story today, datelined Allied Headquarters, North Africa, mistakenly reported that Lieutenant John Roosevelt participated in the Sicily fighting.)

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Castaway in Torpedo Attack in Atlantic Gets Unexpected Ride on Deck of Submarine

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14 (AP)—Seventy-five survivors of the crew of a medium-sized merchant vessel torpedoed in the Atlantic related on landing here how one of their shipmates got an unwanted ride on the deck of the attacking submarine.

Attacked at midnight, the vessel, commanded by Captain A. H. Barnes of East Durham, N. Y., was seen to go down against lightning flashes of a distant storm. Second Mate Alfred M. Evjenth, 58 years old, of 94 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, who was asleep when the first torpedo hit, piled out in the dark, and got his life boat away with nine men aboard. As the boat wallowed in the heavy seas, he could not see the vessel as she settled but heard the explosion of a second torpedo. Then came a sight that bugged his eyes. Bearing straight down upon him was the submarine.

"I shouted 'look at that submarine coming right at us,'" Evjenth related. "We couldn't get away. I was at the tiller but there was nothing to be done. The sub, going fast, crashed into our lifeboat and because it hit at an angle veered the boat away without breaking it up. But I was capapulted through the air and landed smack on the foredeck of the sub.

"It was oily and slick and there was nothing to hold on to, even if I had wanted to hold on. I slipped off and the swish of the propellors passed right by me. You can't imagine how surprised and glad I was to see that life boat right close beside me when I came up after the sub went by." He swam over and was pulled in by willing hands.

His only injury was a strained shoulder and a "charley horse." He has been forty-three years at sea, and a naturalized American, is a native of Norway.

Captain Barnes and Lieut. Arthur J. Weber of Lubbock, Tex., were praised by the crew for their coolness. All except three of the crew were saved.

New Rainbow Division Hailed By MacArthur

Former Commander of 42d Praises Rebirth After Champagn

Misc

CAMP GRUBER, Okla., July 14 (AP).—With the blessing of its former commander, General Douglas MacArthur, and the heritage of its veterans of the World War, the historic Rainbow Division was reborn today to take its place in the fight against the Axis.

"It seems to me a happy augury that the date of July 14, which marked the shattering of the last great offensive of the German army in the World War, has been selected to bring again into being a division so prominent on that occasion and so unique in its concept and proud of its accomplishments," said General MacArthur in a message from his headquarters in the southwest Pacific.

MacArthur Sends Greeting

General MacArthur, who was one of six commanders of the World War division, named the "Rainbow" because it drew its troops from twenty-six states and the District of Columbia, declared:

"We of the old 42d place our pride in your hands. May God bless and aid you."

Several hundred veterans of the first Rainbow Division witnessed the reactivation ceremony of the outfit that will carry its time-faded but honor-brightened colors and standards.

Brigadier General Harry J. Collins, commanding officer of the new division, received the colors of the old 42d Division from Albert Hoyt, of Cleveland, retiring president of the veterans' association, as his troops stood at attention on the parade ground.

Commander Addresses Troops

"Have faith in us," General Collins told the veterans. "We are young and fresh and eager, as you were when you made the Rainbow the glorious symbol it is. We are fledglings, while you are wise in the bloody ways of battle. We are unblooded, but we have our honored dead, all the dead of the Rainbow, who look down upon us now, who will labor by our side and march with us and give us courage and comfort."

The general spoke before the flags of the forty-eight states. Soldiers for the new division will be drawn from every state in the union.

"To you men whom the Rainbow today has taken into brotherhood," the general told his troops, "I have this to say—remember it, treasure it and let it guide you from this day onward.

"The priceless heritage is yours personally and individually. All the honors of the Rainbow, all its fine tradition, all it has meant for a quarter century to the men who fought under it—these things have been turned over to each one of you."

Members of the old outfit fired blank ammunition in some of the new guns, used walkie-talkie portable radios and rode in some of the mechanized equipment.

At 11:45 p. m. on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the old Rainbow's smashing of the German drive at Champagne, the soldiers of the new Rainbow solemnly watched the "Champagne Hour" ceremony of the veterans who fought in France. The veterans, standing inside a hollow square formed by the troops who will carry their banner in this war, toasted the dead and the living in the division.

NEW TYPE OF GREASE RUSHED TO AFRICA

Eisenhower's's Order Filled in Record-Breaking Time

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—General Eisenhower and his African forces needed grease of a special type never made in this country. He received the grease, 245,554 pounds of it, and an American industry broke every one of its production records in supplying it in ninety-six hours.

The story of the filling of the emergency order and the problems encountered were revealed today by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

A sample of the grease was supplied, but the ingredients had to be determined by laboratory analysis. The Baltimore grease plant of Standard Oil was handed the order, earmarked for delivery at 6 P. M., Saturday, if the ingredients were received by 8:30 A. M. the preceding Wednesday. The ingredients arrived three hours late.

On Friday night 1,800 pails of grease were ready. By Saturday evening another 15,000 pounds were produced, but the belts and paddles of many of the huge kettles had broken under the strain. From the remaining kettles the workmen were able to produce another 9,000 pounds by Sunday night.

Then the Ordnance Department asked for 260,000 pounds more, with delivery ninety-six hours after the completion of the first orders.

With the Baltimore plant a casualty, Standard Oil made the deadline by enlisting its Pittsburgh grease plant.

General Eisenhower sent the following message a few days later:

"The grease has been received and is doing a satisfactory job."

NO 'ANNEXATION,' SAYS LA GUARDIA

Mayor Declares in Winnipeg That Talk of Union of U. S. and Canada Is Silly

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WINNIPEG, July 14 (Canadian Press)—Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and chairman of the United States section of the joint Canada-United States defense board, said in an interview today that talk of annexation between the two countries was silly.

"I know our people don't want it and your people don't want it," Mr. La Guardia said. "It is so easy for the two countries to work together side by side and little misunderstandings and irritations can be avoided if we get rid of diplomats and let the people work it out for themselves."

On his way back to New York after a tour through Alaska with other members of the defense board, Mayor La Guardia praised the cooperation and harmony between the Canadian and United States forces serving in the northern territory.

"If we can work together so well in war, why can't we do it in peace?" he asked.

He said the morale of troops in Alaska was good and in spite of many difficulties confronting them they were reconciled to the job.

Referring to the possibility of a Japanese attack on the North American continent, Mayor La Guardia said it was the responsibility of those trusted with defense to be prepared for any eventuality.

"You can't take anything for granted in war," he added.

Mayor La Guardia declared that if the Italians were wise they would fold up quickly and fold Mussolini with them.

He was elated, he said, over the success of the Allies in Sicily and predicted opening of the European second front would accelerate the military effort and war production of the United States.

Questioned about United States reaction regarding a possible fourth term for President Roosevelt, Mr. La Guardia replied:

"I don't think he should be thinking about anything else now except prosecution of the war."

He said he was going to tell the people of the United States that Canadians growled less over rationing than people south of the border.

OTTAWA, July 14 (AP)—Members of the Canada-United States Defense Board, headed by Mayor La Guardia of New York and Col. C. M. Biggar of Ottawa, joint chairmen, arrived here today.

Willkie, Stalin Collaborate In International Romance

U. S. Newspaperman Thus Will Wed Moscow Girl Who, Apparently, Was Slated For Siberia

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 14—Premier Joseph Stalin and Wendell Willkie have collaborated in a different type of international relations—the romance of an American newspaper correspondent and a Russian girl, it was revealed today.

Willkie confirmed the story—and kept the names of the principals a secret—as follows:

The correspondent and the girl were seen together in Moscow. Some thought it was romance, but to Russian officials it looked as if the correspondent might be trying to obtain information from her.

Removed From Moscow

Within a short time she was removed from Moscow, apparently slated for Siberia.

The newspaperman returned to the United States and appealed to Willkie, who cabled Stalin on June 14:

"Anything you can do to facilitate this union I will personally appreciate, for I have absolute confidence and I am willing to vouch for . . . completely."

Replies In 5 Days

Stalin's reply, five days later, read:

"I am glad to inform you that your request regarding . . . will be fulfilled. The decision was made as a special exception on your recommendation and vouching."

The correspondent is returning to Russia, Willkie said, to marry the girl.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The fifth day of the tremendous Anglo-American surge into Sicily saw a vast Allied pincer movement in the making with its British eastern and American western jaws nearly 100 air line miles apart and crunching forward for decisive action on the Catania plain.

Between these two fast moving forces, American, Canadian and British troops appeared pressing forward in the center toward the next main objective, the low ridge of hills flanking the Catania plain to the south. On the west, General Patton's men had already turned the end of the ridge in the capture of Naro junction. To the east Gen-

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eral Montgomery's British spearhead driving toward the port of Catania seemed at or dangerously close to vital road and rail intersections giving access to the flank and rear of Axis forces endeavoring to hold the hill bastion in the center.

Axis versions told of heaviest fighting in those hills in the center. They rise no more than 2,000 feet and the southern slopes up which the Allies must move are gentle. As in the movement which swept clear the whole southeast corner of Sicily in three days, however, present Allied operations appear grooved to the road and rail system paralleling to the north the already won Gela-Comiso-Ragusa-Palazzolo line.

The American extreme left, now 15 miles west and a dozen inshore from its Licata beach-head, was poised at Naro junction to turn either northward against Canicatti, then northeastward in the Catania plain itself, or push on westward toward Agrigento. An Axis concentration in force for a counter-attack on the American left flank was reported in Agrigento. Agrigento was under flank attack itself by sea and air, however, in the bombardment of Porto Empedocle, its sea outlet, by American naval craft and planes.

French Take Heart

Whatever the Allied plans for capitalizing on initial and startling Mediterranean successes, yesterday's development came on the brightest Bastille day conquered France has known since her fall. The sound of the battle in Sicily is all but audible in southeastern France. The word of it is being dinned into eager French ears by Allied radio broadcasts.

And with it goes word of the passing of Martinique from Vichy to Fighting French control. With it went another addition to the Fighting French fleet-in-the-making to take its own share in dominating the Mediterranean and freeing of the Axis invaders.

That Allied successes in Sicily means ultimate destruction of what is left of Mussolini's now divided navy goes without saying. Wherever it turns it faces destruction at sea or in the air. And the day is not distant when a restored French fleet can take over custody of the whole Mediterranean, releasing British and American seapower from those waters to concentrate for the final supreme challenge to the Japanese.

German Offensive On Central Front

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Finds Russia Calm

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

MOSCOW, July 14.—This city is only about 180 miles from the nearest point to the Russian-held Kursk Salient where Hitler is unleashing his ferocious summer offensive.

But it might as well be as far away as New York for all the excitement that is shown here.

Crowds still flock to see Alice Faye and Tyrone Power in "V Starom Schikagom" (in Old Chicago" to you). The Soviet government bought the movie and skilfully dubbed in the whole dialogue in Russian voices matching those of the American performers. Only Miss Faye's songs are in English.

Lepeshanskaya still dances the unspeakably beautiful interpretation of "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Filial Theater. And the American correspondent is still heroized in the play, "Bezsmerty," at the Red Army Theater. In English, that means "Immortal." It is about a correspondent who goes to cover guerrilla fighting behind the German lines and stays on to kill a few Huns himself.

Has Dramatic Ending.

The curtain line, as the correspondent picks up a tommygun:

"Now America goes to war."

Any correspondent here would be glad to give a year's expense account to emulate the example of that guy. But, in the opinion of our Russian hosts, the correspondents' lives are too precious to be risked anywhere outside of fiction.

Obviously, they never heard what the gang at the police station back home say about us when we are breaking in as police reporters so we can cover the war from Moscow.

And Moscow is quiet these days. We know. We see it at all hours. But don't misunderstand—this quiet does not mean a lack of interest.

Watch the crowds gathering around the bulletin boards. Listen to the chattering on the subway. Then you'll see how vitally interested they are.

Reflection of Confidence.

The Moscow quiet, rather, is a reflection of calm confidence in the great Red Army. Those strapping young kids now out there in Kursk saved Moscow when the enemy was rapping at its very gates back in '41.

This summer, it's not clear yet whether Hitler intends to take another crack at the Soviet capital. But if he does, the Red Army will be there. The Moscovites know that. So they placidly go on working and reading and in spare hours keep the kitchen and the garden in trim.

The strawberries are coming in now—and the cucumbers and radishes. It is good to eat strawberries and read stirring news of hundreds of enemy tanks and planes knocked out with only astonishingly minute gains to reward Hitler for his pains.

There was a time when the correspondents had little to do except play hearts and moan about the dearth of news. There was a time when we could go swimming as we did July 5.

Have Busy Days.

That night I went to bed early to catch up after celebrating the 4th of July. About 11:30 p.m. Thcijova, the A. P. secretary, called me.

"They just announced the Germans have opened the offensive," said she.

Since then, we've all been a little busy.

The main problem is no longer how to wangle a bottle of champagne from Jack at the Metropole. The main problem is how to keep your mug shaved and get a little sleep.

The AP cook, maid and mother confessor patiently waits meals till all hours and takes all telephone calls vigorously, protecting the sleeping body from everything but the most urgent. Reluctantly Pasha awakes me when it's a call at midnight or 3 or 5 in the morning from the Foreign Office (where they don't seem to come awake until after midnight).

No Curfew Passes.

Then I get up with a groan, dress and trudge through silent streets for another special communique from the foreign office. It's a 50-minute walk from home to the Narkomindel, as we call it. It is impossible to use a car after midnight, for neither Pavel, your chauffeur, nor the Ford that came from Finland five years ago have curfew passes. So you trudge along, halting at intervals to show your curfew pass to alert militiamen who flash a torch in your eyes and say, "Greetings, Tovarich."

After you've written your story you plod up to the telegraph office and file it. Another 20 minutes. Then, if your legs are still steady, you do the 50-minute stretch homeward. Otherwise, you walk back to the Metropole Hotel and spend the night in the office.

Morning brings fresh problems unless you remembered to bring your Army rations with you. For you're signed up with the authorities to eat meals at your apartment—and hence you're not allowed to breakfast at the hotel.

It's good, though, to be in Moscow with the offensive on. It's exciting even to walk through the streets at night—to listen to the muffled tread of soldiers as they march through the blackout to change guard on the government buildings.

It's thrilling to see the Kremlin outlined against the sky—against a sky so light they don't blackout the windows until after 10. It's fantastic to look into the west after 11 and still see a few wisps of sun that seem reluctant to stop shining in encouragement on these people.

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IT WAS A "WELL DONE JOB," HE SAID, "THE BOMBS WERE TERRIFIC. I COULD SEE HUGE FOUNTAINS OF SMOKE RISING FROM THE TARGET AREA. X X X BECAUSE OF THE PRECISE METHOD OF BOMBING I BELIEVE LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE CITY. I DON'T KNOW HOW THE JOB COULD BE DONE ANY BETTER WITHOUT KILLING THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS."

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THE FLYING FORTRESS MET STIFF GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION AT BOTH VILLACOUBLAY AND LE BOURGET BUT ONLY MODERATE ATTACKS AT AMIENS. MASEFIELD ESTIMATED HIS SHIP MET THREE NOSE ATTACKS PER MINUTE FOR 25 MINUTES FROM FIGHTERS OUT OF A FORMATION OF MORE THAN 50.

"OUR FORMATION WAS EXCEEDINGLY GOOD," HE SAID, "AND THE MORE ATTACKS DIRECTED AGAINST US THE BETTER THE FORMATION BECAME."

THE MEN IN THE PLANES THAT STRUCK AT VILLACOUBLAY WERE WELL SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS.

"VISIBILITY WAS EXCELLENT," REPORTED 1ST. LIEUT. FRANK M. KLACKSETTER OF DENVER, COL. "WE COULD SEE 20 OR 40 MILES AND HAD NO TROUBLE FINDING THE TARGET. AFTER PULLING OUT OF THE BOMBING RUN I SAW DENSE CLOUDS OF SMOKE RISING FROM THE AIRFIELD."

ANOTHER PILOT, 1ST. LIEUT. ROY D. KELLEY OF HOUSTON, TEX., SAID GERMAN FIGHTERS PICKED UP HIS FORMATION NEAR THE TARGET AND "STUCK FOR ALMOST HALF AN HOUR AND PUMPED A LOT OF 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS AT US FROM THE REAR."

FIRST LIEUT. ROY B. HOSBAND, A PILOT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TOLD HOW ONE FLYING FORTRESS IN HIS FORMATION DROPPED BEHIND WITH HALF ITS TAIL BLOWN OFF IN A FIERCE SKY BATTLE. "IT IMMEDIATELY WAS PICKED UP BY TWO SPITFIRES WHICH CONVOYED IT SAFELY HOME," HE SAID.

CAPT. DALE SHAFFER, PILOT, OF DECATUR, ILL., SAID "ENEMY FIGHTERS

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KEPT POURING IN BUT THE BOYS IN OUR FORMATION DID A MAGNIFICENT JOB OF KEEPING THEM AT BAY."

LONDON AND EX AMIENS

PETER MASEFIELD, AVIATION EDITOR OF THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES WHO FLEW IN THE "DAISY JUNE III" AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID THE ATTACK WAS "MAGNIFICENT WORK."

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LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE) X X X AT BAY."

"ANYBODY COULD SEE THE TARGET," SAID STAFF SGT.JACK F.HOOK, 22, OF FINDLAY, OHIO, TAILGUNNER. "I THINK EVEN THE GUYS IN THE UPPER TURRET SAW IT. BOMB PUFFS COVERED A LOT OF TERRITORY."

HOOK WAS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF THE "MERRY HELL" PILOTED BY 2ND LIEUT. CLAYTON WILSON, 21, OF PHILADELPHIA.

"WE HAD A GOOD BOMB RUN BUT THE FLAK WAS PARTICULARLY HEAVY ON THE WAY IN," SAID 2ND LIEUT.JOHNNY BUTLER, 25, OF ALAMO, TEX., CO-PILOT OF THE "NATURAL," A LEAD SHIP PILOTED BY CAPT.MAURICE GILLINGHAM OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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SECOND LIEUT.DAVID H.DAVIS OF SCRANTON, PA. SAID THE TARGET "STOOD OUT LIKE A SORE THUMB" WHEN CLOUDS CLEARED AS THE FORMATION NEARED. "I COULD SEE OUR BOMBS DROPPING PERFECT CENTER, POCKMARKING LANDING STRIPE WITH CRATERS AND EXTENDING INTO THE BUILDING AREA.

DESTRUCTION OF A FOCKE-WULF 190 WAS CLAIMED BY STAFF SGT.BURTON C.MCDUFFIE, 25, OF SHREVEPORT, LA., TAILGUNNER IN THE LEAD SHIP. "HE WAS ABOUT 700 YARDS AWAY, FLYING IN FROM THE REAR WHEN I BEGAN THROWING TRACERS INTO HIM," HE SAID. "HE LOOKED AS THOUGH HE RAN INTO A BRICK WALL, STOPPED ABRUPTLY, LINGERED A MOMENT AND FELL OFF."

STAFF SGT.GEORGE URSTA OF SALEM, PA., BALL TURRET GUNNER IN THE SAME AIRCRAFT, SAW THE BATTLE. "THAT'S ONE FW THAT WILL NEVER FLY AGAIN," HE SAID. "I FOLLOWED HIM TO ABOUT 5,000 FEET. HE WAS SPINNING AND TRAILING PLUMES OF WHITE SMOKE."

CREW MEMBERS OF THE FORMATION LED BY MAJ. WILLIAM R.CALHOUN OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., FLYING IN THE "EIGHT BALL" WAS PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE RAID AND REPORTED SEEING FEWER THAN 20 AXIS FIGHTERS.

"SOON AFTER LEAVING THE TARGET A GLORIOUS FORMATION OF SPITFIRES GAVE US COVER AND WE WERE ESCORTED BACK TO THE PEACEFUL SHORES OF ENGLAND. IT WAS AS PRETTY A SIGHT AS I EVER SAW AND A GOOD SHOW," CALHOUN SAID.

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ONE CO-PILOT, 1ST LIEUT. WALTER SWANSON, AND HIS PILOT, CAPT. LLOYD GRIFFIN OF CYRIL, OKLA., ON THE FLYING FORTRESS "LADY LUCK" COMPLETED THEIR 25TH MISSION. OTHERS WHO REACHED THE HALF-WAY MARK TO A TRIP HOME WERE TECH. SGT.VERNON SCHWARTZ OF BETHANY, ILL., STAFF SGT. LYNWOOD WIEGAND OF SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA, TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT. SAMUEL EDWARDS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WAISTGUNNER, TECH. SGT. WILLIAM EASON, TOP TURRET GUNNER.

A PLANE PILOTED BY 1ST LIEUT. CALVIN SWAFFER OF MEMPHIS, TENN., A FORMER RAF PILOT COMPLETING HIS 25TH AMERICAN MISSION, WAS FORCED DOWN INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ON THE RETURN JOURNEY. TAKING TO THE RUBBER DINGHIES, THE CREW STAYED AFLOAT UNTIL THEY WERE PICKED UP BY THE BRITISH AIR SEA RESCUE SERVICE.

THE FORMATION THAT BLASTED LE BOURGET, ALTHOUGH IT MET WITH STIFF FIGHTER OPPOSITION, PLACED ITS BOMBS ON THE TARGETS.

TECH. SGT.PHILLIP J.GRISE, 23, OF 159 WESTFORD CIRCLE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE PLANE "RIKKI TIKKI TAVI" SAID "IT WAS BEAUTIFUL BOMBING. AFTER THE BOMBS DROPPED THE FIELD WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY COVERED WITH BROWN AND GRAY SMOKE,

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INDICATING THE BUILDINGS WERE BURNING. THERE WERE BETWEEN 50 AND 75 FIGHTERS BUT OUR SHIP DIDN'T CATCH MUCH OF THE ATTACK."

COL.FREDERICK W.CASTLE F NEW YORK CITY, OBSERVER IN THE LEAD SHIP, SAID "WE MADE THE TARGET IN SPITE OF THE FIGHTERS AND HAD A PRETTY GOOD BOMB RUN. ONE FLAK HIT WAS MADE ON OUR SHIP. FLAK SEEMED TO BE COMING STRAIGHT UP FROM PARIS, MOST OF IT FROM THE PARKS. NAZI FIGHTERS CAME IN WAVES OF TEN, STRAIGHT ON THROUGH THE FORMATION. I SAW ONE BLOW UP RIGHT IN FRONT OF US. WE HAD TO DIVE TO MISS IT."

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STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES FLYNT OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., BALL TURRET GUNNER OF THE "WEE BONNIE," SAID "THE BOMBS HIT THE BUILDINGS ON THE APPROACH SIDE OF THE FIELD AND DROPPED A TRAIL ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE LANDING FIELD AND SOME EXPLODED ON THE WORKSHOP."

FIRST LIEUTENANT CECIL WALTERS, 22, OF 404 WEST PATTERSON STREET, EASTLAND, TEX., PILOT OF "LITTLE CAESAR," COMMENTED THAT "THE TARGET JUST LAID THERE WIDE OPEN AND WE SURE KNOCKED HELL OUT OF THE THINGS DOWN THERE. WE COULD SEE PLENTY OF CREAM-COLORED SMOKE."

"BOY! THERE'S A WAR ON!" REMARKED TECHNICAL SERGEANT GEORGE A. JANOS OF CHARLESTON, W.VA., RADIO OPERATOR. WE MET THE FIRST TEAM TODAY. I THINK I GOT ONE OF THOSE MESSERSCHMITTS. IT WAS EITHER THE TAIL GUNNER OR ME."

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FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK L.SPINO, 23, OF 408 WOOD STREET, GREENSBURG, PA., SAID "THE FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS HOT. ONE FW-190 CAME SO CLOSE THAT I SAW HIM GO UNDER MY WING. WE WERE ATTACKED BY 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS. FIVE OR SIX OF THESE GUYS GOT CLIPPED ON THE FIRST PASS. THE GUNNERS IN OUR FORMATION WERE REALLY MOWING THEM DOWN."

TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "KIPLING'S ERROR 111," SERGEANT CLARENCE E.WHITE, 23, OF 3522 AVENUE "E", ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., SAID "I WAS TOO BUSY TO EVEN SEE THE TARGET. I'M SURE I GOT TWO THOUGH, AS THOSE FIGHTERS CAME POURING IN IN DROVES, ATTACKING FROM ALL POSITIONS. IT WASN'T LIKE IT USUALLY IS THOUGH, AS THESE TWO BURST INTO BIG WHITE FLARES AND JUST FELL APART IN MIDAIR. THEY WERE FW-190'S."

A SMALLER FORCE OF FORTRESSES STRUCK AT MAIENS AND RETURNING FLIERS SAID THE MISSION WAS "AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS" WITH THE WEATHER GOOD AND THE VISIBILITY PERFECT.

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"IT WAS A SWELL THROUGHOUT," SAID MAJOR CLINTON K.BALL OF WACO, TEX., LEADER OF ONE FORMATION. THE TAILGUNNER ON HIS SHIP, FIRST LIEUTENANT ORVILLE OLDHAM OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SAID ALL BOMBS FROM HIS FORMATION FELL INTO THE NORTH DISPERSAL AREA AND BOMBS FROM THE LOWER GROUP HIT GASOLINE TANKS WEST OF THE FIELD.

CAPTAIN RALPH H.MENEES OF ST. LOUIS, MO., NAVIGATOR ON THE "AIN'T IT GRUESOME?" SAID "THE CITY OF AMIENS STOOD OUT PROMINENTLY AND WITH THAT GUIDING US WE COULD EASILY LOCATE THE AIRDROME."

STAFF SERGEANT WILLIE L.COLE OF ONTARIO, CALIF., WAISTGUNNER ON "PICCADILY COMMANDO," PRAISING THE FIGHTER ESCORTS, SAID "THE P-47'S DID SUCH A GOOD JOB THAT I PUT DOWN MY GUN AND TOOK SOME PICTURES."

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-THE FRENCH LORRAINE BOMBER SQUADRON OF THE RAF WENT OUT ON ITS FIRST MISSION FROM ENGLAND TODAY ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON OF BOSTONS WITH A BRITISH BOSTON SQUADRON BLASTED THE ABBEVILLE AIDROME.

THE LORRAINE SQUADRON RECENTLY WAS RE-FORMED IN BRITAIN AFTER

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SERVING IN THE WESTERN DESERT IN 1941-42. MOST OF THE CREWS HAVE BEEN ON OPERATIONS BEFORE.

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS LOOKING INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN NORTH AFRICA TO LIFT THE MONTH'S LIMITATION ON THE STAY OF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENTS GOING THERE.

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REPLYING TO QUESTIONERS IN COMMONS, EDEN SAID THE TIME LIMIT WAS AGREED UPON BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AT THE END OF MAY, WHEN ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS WERE PERMITTED TO ENTER FOR THE PURPOSE OF COVERING POLITICAL AND NOT MILITARY MATTERS.

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE REPORTED TODAY THAT GUERRILLAS OPERATING IN EASTERN BOSNIA HAD CAPTURED THE DRINA RIVER TOWN OF ZVORNIK FROM GERMAN FORCES AND SEIZED LARGE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION.

LONDON, JULY 14--(AP)--LADY WAVELL, WIFE OF [redacted] FIELD MARSHALL VISCOUNT ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL, VICEREGAL DESIGNATE TO INDIA, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY BY TRAIN AFTER A FLIGHT FROM INDIA. SHE WAS MET AT THE STATION BY HER HUSBAND.

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THIRD LEAD SICILIAN

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-BOLSTERED BY A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF RESERVES, ALLIED TROOPS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PUSHING INTO THE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHEASTERN SICILY AND ARE ENGAGED IN "FIERCE FIGHTING" ALL ALONG THE SEMICIRCULAR LICATA-AUGUSTA FRONT, OFFICIAL AXIS SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT "GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS ARE STILL ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING AGAINST LANDED ENEMY TROOPS, WHICH ARE TRYING TO ATTACK X X X OUR POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS AND SOUTH OF CATANIA."

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID FIERCE FIGHTING HAD DEVELOPED IN THE MOUNTAINS AGAINST ALLIED PARACHUTISTS AND AIRBORNE TROOPS NEWLY LANDED THERE. PARACHUTE TROOPS LANDED NEAR CATANIA, MIDWAY UP THE EAST COAST, HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT, THE NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED.

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THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD PASSE ACROSS THE SOUTHERN COASTAL STRIP OF THE ISLAND INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND SAID THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS APPROACHING CATANIA IN ITS DRIVE UP THE EAST COAST.

THE DISCLOSURE THAT ALLIED FORCES ARE STANDING ON THE EDGE OF THE CATANIA PLAIN WAS VIEWED HERE AS AN INDICATION THAT THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN, OR MAY ALREADY HAVE STARTED.

MANY AXIS AIRFIELDS ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE AREA AND THE OPPOSING ARMIES WILL MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME ON TERRAIN SUITABLE FOR MANEUVERING HEAVY TANKS AND ARMORED UNITS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED THAT AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY REENFORCED SINCE THEIR LANDINGS AND ARE NOW IN FIRM POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE COAST STRETCHING FROM THE AUGUSTA NAVAL BASE ON THE EAST TO LICATA ON THE WESTERN END OF THE SALIENT.

GERMAN BROADCASTS, MEANWHILE, TOOK ON A LESS CONFIDENT TONE.

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THE BERLIN RADIO DENIED ITS OWN EARLIER REPORTS THAT ALL ALLIED PARACHUTE AND AIR-BORNE TROOPS LANDED IN THE INTERIOR HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP BY ACKNOWLEDGING THAT HARD FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

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ALLIED SHOCK TROOPS DRIVING UP FROM THE COAST ARE APPROACHING THESE HARD-FIGHTING PARACHUTE TROOPS, THE BROADCAST SAID. ONE COMMENTATOR SAID THAT THE HEAVIEST GERMAN TANKS AVAILABLE WERE BEING ROLLED INTO THE BREACHES IN THEIR LINES IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE SPREADING ALLIED FOOTHOLD.

THE ALGIERS RADIO IN A PREVIOUS BROADCAST SAID THAT ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS PARTICIPATED IN YESTERDAY'S CAPTURE OF THE RAGUSA AIRDROME.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON REGGIO CALABRIA HAD RESULTED IN 100 ITALIAN DEAD AND 55 WOUNDED, AND THAT 76 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND TWO WERE WOUNDED AT MESSINA.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN HARD FIGHTING ALONG A LINE BETWEEN LICATA AND SYRACUSE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ITALIAN TORPEDO BOMBERS IN NIGHT ATTACKS ALONG THE SICILIAN COAST SANK TWO ALLIED SHIPS AND A TORPEDO BOAT AND DAMAGED SIX CRUISERS, THE ITALIANS CLAIMED WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION. AN AXIS SUBMARINE SANK ANOTHER ALLIED SHIP OF 11,000 TONS, AND A BRITISH DESTROYER OF THE JERVIS TYPE WAS SUNK, IT WAS DECLARED.

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"THE ENEMY WHO IS STEADILY AND INCREASINGLY THROWING IN MORE MEN AND MATERIAL INTO HIS OFFENSIVE HAS SUCCEEDED IN PASSING THE COASTAL STRIP BETWEEN LICATA AND AUGUSTA," THE ROME WAR BULLETIN SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"THE ENEMY IS NOW THRUSTING TOWARDS THE SOUTHEASTERN MOUNTAINOUS REGION OF SICILY AND IS FACING THE CATANIA PLAIN.

"ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT ITALIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS ARE ENGAGED IN HARD FIGHTING."

MEANWHILE IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED IN LONDON THAT THERE WAS NO KNOWLEDGE HERE OF NEW BRITISH LANDINGS NEAR CATANIA AS REPORTED IN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISPATCHES YESTERDAY.

AN OBSERVER ADDED THAT GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS PROBABLY DEBOUCHING ONTO THE CATANIA PLAIN FROM THE SOUTH NOW, AND "THERE SEEMS NO REASON TO ASSUME THE RUSKS OF LANDINGS IN THAT AREA WHEN ONE CAN WALK ALONG THE SHORE."

LONDON MILITARY SOURCES SAID THE ALLIES' CONFIDENCE IN MAKING A SICILIAN CONQUEST WAS FULLY JUSTIFIED BY THE ADVANCES OF THE FIRST FOUR DAYS, AND THERE IS NO CHANCE NOW THAT THE ALLIES CAN BE PUSHED OFF THE ISLAND.

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THERE WAS MUCH EVIDENCE, THESE QUARTERS SAID, THAT A HIGH DEGREE OF TACTICAL SURPRISE HAD BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE ALLIES AND THAT THE AXIS DEFENSE FORCES HAD BEEN DISPOSED IN THE WEST AND NORTHEAST OF THE ISLAND IN SUCH FASHION THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO PREVENT THE INVADERS FROM ESTABLISHING A DEEP BRIDGEHEAD IN THE SOUTHEAST.

THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT BY AIR ATTACKS ON HEADQUARTERS, RAIL LINES AND MOTOR CONVOYS ALSO WAS BELIEVED A MAJOR FACTOR IN KEEPING THE AXIS FROM MOUNTING STRONG COUNTERBLOWS DURING THE EARLY STAGES.

A BRITISH OBSERVER MINIMIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENEMY'S FIRST COUNTERATTACK WHICH SCORED A TEMPORARY SUCCESS AGAINST THE AMERICANS IN THE GELA AREA, SAYING THAT IT RESULTED IN "NO APPRECIABLE DELAY" AND THAT LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES WERE NOW "WELL IN AND MOVING AHEAD ON SCHEDULE."

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LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-CIVILIANS IN BRITAIN ARE FACING STILL ANOTHER CUT IN THEIR CHOCOLATE RATION IN ORDER THAT A RESERVE CAN BE BUILT UP TO HELP FEED THE STARVING CHILDREN OF EUROPE AFTER THE WAR.

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THE DECISION WAS REACHED BY THE FOOD MINISTRY, WHICH SAID THAT EXPERIMENTS HAD PROVED CHOCOLATE TO BE THE BEST MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH TO GIVE UNDERNOURISHED PERSONS ADDED VITAMINS. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT AN OUNCE BAR OF CHOCOLATE CAN BE DOCTORED TO PROVIDE THE GREATER PART OF A DAY'S SUPPLY OF VITAMINS B-1 C AND D.

THE SCEHEM PROVED SO SUCCESSFUL IN RELVYVKKLSS ON TVGH

PART OF A DAY'S SUPPLY OF VITAMINS B-1 C AND D.

THE SCEHEM PROVED SO SUCCESSFUL IN RELIEVING DISTRESS ON THE ISLAND OF MALTA THAT THE INTERALLIED POSTWAR RELIEF BUREAU REQUESTED THAT LARGE STORES OF VITAMIZED CHOCOLATE BE PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 7 AND 14 IN NOW-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

THE AMOUNT OF THE CUT TO BE MADE IN ENGLAND HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED, BUT IT WILL NOT BE FELT FOR ANOTHER TWO MONTHS, WHEN EXISTING CHOCOLATE STOCKS SHOULD RUN OUT.

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-A GERMAN WAR REPORTER GAVE RADIO LISTENERS THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE SHATTERED CITY OF AACHEN TODAY AFTER LAST NIGHT'S BOMBING BY THE RAF:

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"THE STREETS ARE BLACK WITH SMOKE. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BREATHE. PEOPLE PUT WET HANDKERCHIEFS BEFORE THEIR MOUTHS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. EVERYWHERE THERE ARE BEAMS AND BROKEN WIRES FROM TRAMS; RUBBLE AND HEAPS OF BROKEN GLASS.

"A CHURCH IS BURNING, THE STEEPLE MIGHT FALL AT ANY MOMENT. FIRE ENGINES ARE BUSY EVERYWHERE."

THE BERLIN BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT AT LEAST A REGIMENT OF BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPED ON THE CATANIA PLAIN IN SICILY LAST NIGHT BUT WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED.

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A BERLIN BROADCAST OF THE DISPATCH WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IT ASSERTED THAT THE PARACHUTE TROOPS "DROPPED RIGHT INTO THE MIDDLE OF A GERMAN CONCENTRATION" AND THAT MOST WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED WITHIN AN HOUR.

AT DAWN TODAY, IT SAID, THE AREA WAS "CAREFULLY COMBED AND THE LAST OF THE BRITISH MADE HARMLESS."

THE REPORT WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION.

LONDON - INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD AERIAL AFTER THIRD PGH XXX CASUALTIES.

THE PARIS RADIO, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID 150 BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES TOOK PART IN THE RAID ON PARIS AND THAT 53 DEAD HAD SO FAR BEEN RECOVERED. THE INJURED TOTALLED 202 AND 100 DWELLING HOUSES WERE DEMOLISHED, THE GERMAN CONTROLLED RADIO SAID.

IT CLAIMED THAT FOUR PLANES, INCLUDING ONE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER, WERE SHOT DOWN.

OTHER TARGETS ETC FOURTH PGH

BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AP)-THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "MANA CHUNG" FIGURE IT'S SOME KIND OF UPSIDE-DOWN ORIENTAL LUCK THAT, ALTHOUGH TWO OF THEIR

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SHIPS WITH THAT NAME HAVE BEEN LOST. THEY'VE ALWAYS MISSED BY A HAIR BEING ABOARD.

"MAMA CHUNG" STANDS FOR MARGARET CHUNG, SAN FRANCISCO DOCTOR WHO GAINED FAME RECRUITING AMERICAN FLIERS TO FIGHT IN CHINA.

LIEUTENANT BARRY URDANG OF (2190 GRAND CONCOURSE, BRONX) NEW YORK CITY, FORMER SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPER PROMOTION MAN (NEWS), WAS AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE CLUB, AND WHEN HE BECAME NAVIGATOR ON THE FORTRESS PILOTED BY LIEUT.HAL T.WALKER OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., THEY DECIDED TO CHRISTEN THE SHIP IN HONOR OF "MAMA CHUNG."

THEY PAINTED THE NAME ON IT IN BOTH ENGLISH AND CHINESE CHARACTERS, WITH AN IMPROVISED COAT OF ARMS. IT INCLUDED A FLASH OF LIGHTNING, A JUG OF WHISKEY, POOL CUES (SYMBOLIZING PLAYBOYS) AND TWO SWALLOWS, SYMBOLIZING PEACE.

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THEY FLEW THE SHIP SUCCESSFULLY OVER HERE, OVER A TORTUOUS FERRY ROUTE WITHOUT MISHAP. BUT ON A RAID SOON AFTER THEY ARRIVED, THE "MAMA CHUNG" WAS SHOT DOWN.

HOWEVER, HER REGULAR CREW--CO-PILOT LIEUT.DWIGHT E.ANDERSON, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; BOMBARDIER LIEUT.ARTHUR SPATZ, LAS VEGAS, NEV.; SERGEANTS JOSEPH DELANEY, FITCHBURG, MASS., TOPTURRET GUNNER; AL RAYMON, STAMFORD, CONN., RADIO GUNNER; JULIUS STEWART, SHAWNEE, OKLA., BALL TURRET GUNNER; TRAVIS HERREN, HUGO, OKLA., WAISTGUNNER; AND JOE ROCHE, MADISON, S.D., TAIL-GUNNER--WERE NOT ABOARD. THEY HAD BEEN SENT TO TRAINING SCHOOL A FEW DAYS BEFORE. (EDS: SECOND WAISTGUNNER VARIABLE).

THEY NAMED THEIR NEW SHIP "MAMA CHUNG II." IN IT THEY COMPLETED 12 RAIDS, SHOOTING DOWN FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS, WITHOUT SERIOUS MISHAP. THE ONLY LOSS FROM THEIR CREW WAS TAILGUNNER ROCHE, WHO FILLED IN FOR ONE RAID ON ANOTHER PLANE. IT DID NOT RETURN.

THEN "MAMA CHUNG II" WAS SHOT DOWN. BUT A FEW DAYS BEFORE IT HAPPENED WALKER AND HIS CREW HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER SQUADRON, AND ASSIGNED ANOTHER PLANE. THREE DAYS AFTER THE LOSS, THEY WERE TRANSFERRED BACK AGAIN.

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NOW THEY'RE WAITING FOR THEIR FIRST TRIP ON "MAMA CHUNG III." THEY STILL THINK IT'S A LIKELY NAME. "IT'S ALWAYS DONE WELL BY US," THEY SAY.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 14-(AP)-THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE REPORTED TODAY THAT THE FIAT AND CAPRONI FACTORITES WERE ATTACKED WITH "EXTREME VIOLENCE" IN THE RAF'S RAID ON TURIN, ITALY, MONDAY NIGHT.

AT THE SAME TIME, IT SAID, LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED CALLING ON THE PEOPLE TO OVERTHROW MUSSOLINI. SOME OF THESE LEAFLETS, IT ADDED, FELL ON SWITZERLAND. THEY BRIEFLY SKETCHED ALLIED PLANS FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

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A MILAN DISPATCH TO THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG SAID TURIN SUFFERED SEVERE DAMAGE, PARTICULARLY IN THE CENTER, AND IT WAS N O T UNTIL LATE AFTER NOON YESTERDAY THAT THE PALL OF DUST AND SMOKE

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SETTLED ENOUGH FOR THE PEOPLE TO RESUME THEIR REGULAR ACTIVITIES.

BRUTTO

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 14-(AP)-IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA TONIGHT ADMITTED THE BATTLE OF SICILY HAD ENTERED A "VERY SHARP" PHASE AND WAS EXTENDING CONSTANTLY TO OTHER REGIONS OF THE ISLAND.

THE FASCIST NEWSPAPER TOLD THE ITALIANS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE BEEN WONDERING WHERE THEIR NAVY AND THE NAZI AIR FORCE ARE, THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMAND WAS PROFITING FROM AXIS "AIR AND NAVAL INFERIORITY" BUT THAT THE AXIS WAS CEASELESSLY LANDING REINFORCEMENTS OF MEN, ARTILLERY AND TANKS.

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THE BATTLE IS ESPECIALLY BITTER, SAID THE PAPER, AND DEMANDS GREAT EFFORT AND THE FAITH OF THE ITALIANS WHO "ARE AGAIN CALLED UPON TO SUSTAIN THE PRESSURE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WAR. IT DECLARED THE ALLIES HAD PARTLY TURNED FROM THE PACIFIC AND RENOUNCED OTHER PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE, TO CONCENTRATE ON ITALY.

A ROME DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE REPORTED THAT OTHER ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS ADMITTED AND EMPHASIZED THAT THE PRINCIPLE REASON FOR THE ALLIED SUCCESS IN SICILY WAS "UNDENIABLE (ALLIED) SUPERIORITY OF MATERIAL," ESPECIALLY THE FLEET AND AIRCRAFT.

IT WAS ENOUGH TO COMPARE THE FACT THAT SOME 2,000 ALLIED SHIPS HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASION WITH THE FACT THAT ONLY ABOUT A DOZEN WERE SUNK, SAID ONE NEWSPAPER.

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IT WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED IN ROME, SAID THE TRIBUNE, CORRESPONDENT, THAT NEW ALLIED LANDINGS WOULD OCCUR ON WESTERN SICILY TO PRESS AGAINST THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, FROM WHICH THE ALLIES WOULD BE ABLE TO DRIVE IN ANY DIRECTION.

THE MORE OPTIMISTIC BUT UNCONVINCING REPORTS, WHICH ARE NOT LIKE THOSE OF THE FIRST FEW DAYS, NO LONGER ARE REPRINTED IN THE FASCIST PRESS ALTHOUGH THEY CONTINUE TO COME FROM BERLIN, IT WAS ASSERTED.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE TRIBUNE SAID MILITARY CIRCLES THERE OPINED THAT THE QUANTITY OF MEN AND MATERIALS LANDED IN SICILY WERE NOT IMPORTANT AND THAT THE MAIN FORCE OF THE AXIS HAD NO INTENTION OF ATTACKING AS LONG AS THE ALLIES WERE OPERATING UNDER COVER OF LONG-RANGE NAVAL GUNS. THEY DECLARED IT WOULD BE "MORE ADVANTAGEOUS" TO WAIT UNTIL THE ALLIES REACH THE MORE RUGGED INTERIOR WHERE THE NAVAL GUNS WILL BE OF NO HELP.

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A GERMAN REPORT FROM BERLIN DECLARED THAT A "VAST" BRITISH PARACHUTE ATTACK WEDNESDAY NIGHT AGAINST GERMAN-PREPARED POSITIONS IN THE PLAINS OF CATANIA HAD FAILED, WITH MOST OF AN ENTIRE REGIMENT OF PARACHUTISTS EITHER KILLED OR CAPTURED.

MADRID, JULY 14-(A)-A FAL E PARTY BULLETIN PUBLISHED TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT SIX LEADING MEMBER OF THE FASCIST PARTY'S NATIONAL COUNCIL NO LONGER BELONGED TO THAT BODY.

THEY WERE LISTED AS ALFONSO GARCIA VALDECASAS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE JUNTA, ONE OF THE FALANGE'S FOUNDERS; MANUEL HALCON, CHANCELLOR OF THE HISPANIDAD COUNCIL; PEDRO GAMERO DEL CASTILLO, FORMER MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE CABINET AND FORMER FALANGE VICE-SECRETARY; JOSE YANGUAS MESSIA, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN; AMARELIO JOANIQUET

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EXTREMO, ASSISTANT MAYOR OF BARCELONA; AND JUAN MANUEL FANJUL, SON OF A GENERAL KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR, WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS ACTIVE IN THE PARTY.

30.24 6055

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, JULY 14-(AP)-PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE SWEDISH PRESS TO SUSPEND NAZI TRANSIT AND MILITARY TRAFFIC TO NORWAY "TODAY RATHER THAN TOMORROW" CONTINUED TONIGHT WITH A GENERAL STOCK-TAKING OF SWEDEN'S PREPAREDNESS AND CHANCES FOR A POSSIBLE INVASION OF NORWAY.

"IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT NORWAY WILL BE THE NEXT OBJECTIVE FOR THE ALLIED THRUST," THE GOETEBORGS POSTEN DECLARED. "THE GERMANS ARE MAKING FEVERISH PREPARATIONS TO MEET SUCH AN ATTACK. THE FACT THAT ALSO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS RECKONING WITH EARLY HOSTILE EVENTS IN NORWAY OR DENMARK IS EVIDENT FROM FOREIGN MINISTER GUENTHER'S RECENT SPEECH. TODAY THE FARMER IS BEING TAKEN AT HIS BUSIEST TIME AWAY FROM IMPORTANT TASKS FOR SWEDEN'S MILITARY PREPAREDNESS NECESSITATES IT.

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"IT, HOWEVER, IS AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT MEASURE OF PREPAREDNESS NOW WHEN EVENTS ARE REACHING A CLIMAX IN THE NORTH TO WIND UP TRANSIT AND TRAFFIC AND GET RID OF THE GREAT RISKS WHICH GERMAN TRANSPORTS INVOLVE TO OUR RAILWAYS AND DISTRICTS THROUGH WHICH THESE TRANSPORTS PASS. IT IS BETTER TO END UP THE TRANSIT AND TRAFFIC TODAY THAN TOMORROW AND THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY FINDING REASONS."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALLIED AIR BOMBING HAD IMPROVED THE SHIPPING SITUATION AND DECREASED THE IMPORTANCE OF NAZI U-BOATS AND NOW MAKE THE INVASION OF NORWAY PLAUSIBLE WHERE IT WOULD HAVE BEEN RULED OUT SOME TIME AGO.

THE SVENSKA MORGONBLADET EMPHASIZED THAT SWEDEN'S MILITARY PREPAREDNESS WAS AT ITS HEIGHT AND ADDED THAT EVERYONE KNOWS THE REASON FOR THE "INCREASED WATCHFULNESS." IT WENT ON:

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"THE ERA OF INVASIONS HAS COME AND WE KNOW AND UNDERSTAND THAT THE ALLIES ARE GOING TO DEAL WITH OTHER PLACES BESIDES SICILY, ONE OF WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE THE NORWEGIAN COAST."

MEANTIME, THE NAZI-SPONSORED DAGSPOSTEN ASSAILED THE REST OF THE SWEDISH PRESS FOR ATTACKING GERMAN TRANSIT AND TRAFFIC AND DEMANDING THE STOPPAGE. IT POOH-POOHED ALLIED CHANCES OF SUCCESSFULLY INVADING NORWAY AND IF UNDERTAKEN, IT SAID, IT WOULD BE A "PURE DIVERSION OF TACTICS PRIMARILY AIMED AT DISTURBING SWEDISH RELATIONS WITH GERMANY."

BY JOHN GUNTHER

REPRESENTING THE C[illegible]NED UNITED STATES PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE [illegible]SOCIATED PRESS)

AN ALLIED COMMAN[illegible] POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 14--THE CAPTURE OF AUGUSTA IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE. IT IS CALLED THE MOST PERFECT NATURAL HARBOR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE FASCISTS HAVE SPENT VAST SUMS BUILDING IT INTO A GREAT NAVAL BASE. INSTALLATIONS INCLUDE MOLES BETWEEN TWO TO FIVE MILES IN LENGTH. EVERYTHING WAS FOUND IN PERFECT CONDITION AND CAN BE USED AT ONCE.

THIS WAS THE CENTRAL NEST OF AXIS SUBMARINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AUGUSTA FIRST WAS ENTERED BY A BRITISH NAVAL PARTY AT 10 A.M. MONDAY.

AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE WAS SIGHTED IN THE HARBOR. THE SUBMARINE

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GOT PANICKY AND ROSE TO THE SURFACE INSTEAD OF SUBMERGING.

ONE SHOT FROM A BRITISH MINESWEEPER SMASHED ITS CONNING TOWER AND THE CREW POURED OUT AND SURRENDERED.

THE GERMANS THEN MADE A STRONG ATTEMPT TO REENTER AUGUSTA. BRITISH ARMY UNITS MOVED IN AND FRUSTRATED THE COUNTER-ATTACK AND TOOK OVER AT 10 P.M.

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THE CAPTURE OF AUGUSTA CLIMAXED A RAPID, SMOOTH MARCH BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY OF GEN.MONTGOMERY WHO IS NOW ASHORE ACTIVELY DIRECTING OPERATIONS.

BY JAMES COOPER

LONDON DAILY EXPRESS CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ABOARD AN ALLIED CRUISER OFF AUGUSTA, SICILY, JULY 12 (DELAYED) --AUGUSTA, NAVAL BASE IN EAST SICILY, WAS TAKEN BY A GREEK DESTROYER.

IT HAD BEEN EVACUATED AFTER A HEAVY NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

IN A TOWN OF 17,000 PEOPLE NORMALLY, ONLY ONE MAN COULD BE FOUND.

THIS IS HOW IT HAPPENED. IT WAS JUST ONE AFTERNOON'S WORK BY A CRUISER SQUADRON PATROLLING BETWEEN CAPTURED SYRACUSE AND AUGUSTA.

THE NAVY PLASTERED THE HILLSIDE TOWN OF MELILLI, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF AUGUSTA, WHEN THE TOWN THREATENED THE WEST FLANK OF OUR FORCES GOING NORTH. THE ROADS WERE BOMBARDED IN SUPPORT OF OUR TANKS ENROUTE TO THE TOWN.

ATTACKS BY STUKA DIVEBOMBERS WERE BEATEN OFF, AND THEN CAME THE BOMBARDMENT OF AUGUSTA AND ITS CAPTURE.

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JUST AS A MAKE-WEIGHT, WE HAD SOME 30 AIRRAID ALARMS, MOST OF WHICH FAILED TO MATERIALIZE, THANKS TO THE PROTECTION OF OUR SPITFIRES.

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WITH OTHER CRUISERS WE HAD FINISHED BOMBARDING MELILLI, LEAVING IT COVERED WITH WHITE SMOKE, WITH A HUGE, BLACK SHEAF OF SMOKE IN THE CENTER SUGGESTING A BIG FIRE.

WE WERE PATROLLING OUTSIDE AUGUSTA, WHICH HAD NOT YET SURRENDERED, WITH THREE MINESWEEPERS WAITING TO GO IN AND PREPARE THE CHANNEL FOR BIGGER SHIPS.

AT 1 P.M. OUR FOUR-INCH GUNS, POMPOMS AND OERLIKONS BLAZED AWAY AT FOUR STUKAS WHICH SHOT DOWN TO DIVEBOMB A CRUISER.

LET US GIVE THE GERMANS CREDIT. IT WAS A BRAVE EFFORT IN DAYLIGHT AND IN THE MIDST OF OUR COVERING SPITFIRES. BUT IT FAILED.

THE SPITFIRES TAILED THEM AS THEY DIVED AND THEIR BOMBS FELL ASTERN OF THE NEAREST SHIP 100 YARDS AWAY. SPITFIRE PILOTS LATER REPORTED THAT ONE STUKA WAS LAST SEEN ON ITS BACK IN FLAMES.

THE NEXT HOUR OR SO IT WAS COMPARATIVELY QUIET. THERE WERE MORE BOMBS, BUT THANKS TO OUR FIGHTER UMBRELLA THEY FELL SO DISTANT THEY COULD BE SEEN BUT NOT HEARD.

SO WE HAD TIME TO BOMBARD ENEMY POSITIONS AND WATCH OUR TANKS RAISE CLOUDS OF GOLDEN DUST AS THEY TRUNDLED THROUGH THE VINEYARDS NORTH OF SYRACUSE ON THEIR WAY TO AUGUSTA, WHILE, AS IF RACING THEM, MOTOR LAUNCHES CHUGGED ALONG THE COAST, READY TO ENTER THE NAVAL BASE AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

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30.24-6057

THEN CAME A REPORT THAT A WHITE FLAG WAS FLYING AT CAP ST.CROCE, NORTH OF AUGUSTA. A GREEK DESTROYER STEAMED INSHORE AND PUT OUT A BOAT. BUT, IN THE WORDS OF HER GREEK CAPTAIN, IT MUST HAVE BEEN A "MISUNDERSTANDING," FOR THE BOAT WAS FIRED ON.

THE GREEKS WITHDREW AND EVERY UNIT OF OUR SQUADRON POUNDED BATTERY POSITIONS IN THE TOWN. IT WAS THE MOST ACCURATE SHOOTING I HAVE SEEN IN 19 MONTHS WITH THE NAVY.

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OUR GUNNERY OFFICER WOULD CHOOSE A TARGET. THERE WAS A FLASH, THEN A ROAR LIKE A TRAIN GOING THROUGH A TUNNEL, AND THEN THE TARGET WOULD CRUMBLE. THE BATTERY WAS SILENCED IMMEDIATELY, AND THERE CAME A "WELL DONE" FROM AN ACCOMPANYING CRUISER.

ACCOMPANIED NOW BY TWO OTHER DESTROYERS, THE GREEK RETURNED TO THE HARBOR. IT WAS THEN THAT HE FOUND ONLY ONE MAN LEFT.

SO ONCE AGAIN A DESTROYER CAPTURED A SICILIAN PORT, EMULATING THE CAPTURE OF POZZALLO YESTERDAY. TROOPS AND TANKS WERE REPORTED LATER TO BE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.

THERE WERE MORE THRILLS TO COME. WITHOUT WARNING OUR CRUISER SHOOK ITS WHOLE LENGTH. I HAVE BEEN ON SHIPS TORPEDOED AND HIT BY SHELLS, BUT IT WAS NEITHER OF THOSE. WE COULD NOT FIND THE SLIGHTEST DAMAGE AND ASSUMED WE HAD EXPLODED A SMALL MINE WHICH HAD DRIFTED FROM THE HARBOR INTO WATER TOO DEEP TO DO THE SLIGHTEST DAMAGE.

AS A FINALE WE WATCHED OUR TROOP CARRIERS FLYING NORTH TO AUGUSTA AND LATER OUR TRANSPORTS STEAM INTO THE HARBOR TO LAND TROOPS.

THE NIGHT WAS EQUALLY EXCITING. IN THE MOONLIGHT UNTIL DAWN WE HAD A SUCCESSION OF FIGHTER-BOMBER ATTACKS, BUT NO SHIP WAS HIT. TWICE A RAIDER WAS SHOT DOWN.

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I HEARD ONE OF OUR NIGHT FIGHTERS SHOUT "I'VE GOT HIM," AND HAD TIME TO RUN TO THE BRIDGE AND SEE A "BANDIT" DROPPING IN THREE FLARING PIECES THAT LIT UP THE SEA.

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ON OTHER OCCASIONS WE PUT UP A BARRAGE UNTIL THE SHIP WAS ENCIRCLED IN A GLOWING NECKLACE OF RED TRACERS. AND FINALLY WE SHOT IT OUT WITH SOME SHORE BATTERIES NEAR CAMPOLALO WELL NORTH OF AUGUSTA.

ADVANCE AIR BASE IN TUNISIA--THIRD ADD AIR TRANSPORTS (TOT [illegible]) XXX BEFORE RETIRING.

IN THE SAME GROUP, LT. GEORGE B.GUISENBERRY OF ATLANTA, ILL., LANDED A PLANE BY LOOKING THROUGH A SHELL HOLE IN ITS NOSE, PROJECTILES HAVING DISMANTLED ITS INSTRUMENT BOARD AND BLACKED OUT ITS WINDSHIELD WITH OIL. ITS HATCH BUCKLED, OIL GAUGES GONE AND THE CREW OIL-SOAKED, IT BROUGHT BACK TWO WOUNDED PARATROOPERS, LANDING AMID LOADED BOMBERS ABOUT TO TAKE OFF FROM AN EMERGENCY FIELD.

ADMIRATION WAS EXPRESSED OVER THE FIRST AID WORK OF LT. ERSEL LINN, 1231 RADEMACHER AVE., DETROIT, NAVIGATOR, WHO SAVED A PILOT'S ARM AFTER THE BONES WERE SEVERED BY A SHELL FRAGMENT.

LT.DAVID ROSENGRANTZ OF SPRINGFIELD, COLO., BROUGHT A PLANE HOME AFTER PUTTING TROOPERS ON THEIR TARGET.

MAJOR QUINN M.CORLEY, DALLAS, BROUGHT A TRANSPORT SAFELY HOME WITH THREE EXPLOSIVES THROUGH THE WINGS, UNABLE TO EXPLAIN HOW HE MADE IT.

STUNTS ON SUCH MISSIONS REVEAL THE VERSATILITY OF THE C-47 ON LAND

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OR WATER.

FLIGHT OFFICER EDWARD L.TANNER, MENTONA, MINN., AND CO-PILOT JACK WOOD OF DALLAS TOLD OF BEING STRUCK BY A SHELL THAT STOPPED ONE MOTOR. STRUGGLING HOMEWARD, THE CREW PREVAILED ON THE PILOT TO TRY A BELLY LANDING IN THE SEA, SINCE A TIRE WAS ALSO SHOT AWAY.

FROM ANOTHER GROUP, LT.BILL COLM, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., DROPPED PARATROOPERS ALTHOUGH FORCED TO MAKE VERTICAL BANKS IN TRYING TO EVADE TRACERS. HE GOT ALL UNLOADED WITHOUT A SCRATCH BUT IN GOING OUT A SHELL RIPPED A HOLE BEHIND THE CABIN JUST AS THE NAVIGATOR STEPPED FROM THE SPOT TO GET A MAP.

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"I WAS A MEMBER OF THE PRUPLE HEART FLIGHT," SAID LT.BILLY COURSEN, 26-YEAR-OLD DAYTONA BEACH NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER. "WE WERE LAST IN LINE AND GOT EVERYTHING BUT MUSSOLINI'S MEDALS THROWN AT US. I TIMED OUT THE RUN AT 25 MINUTES THROUGH FLAK AND TRACERS, GOT LOST BOTH NIGHTS BUT MUST HAVE FOUNDER A SAFER ALLEY FOR WE DROPPED OUR MEN CORRECTLY AND ESCAPED.

"AFTER THE FIRST TRIP WE DISCOVERED WE CAN PLAY CAME UP THERE, DODGING BURSTS. I'VE WATCHED PLENTY OF SPEED TRIALS HOME AT THE BEACH BUT NOTHING RAISED THE SWEAT SO QUICKLY AS THIS ACK-ACK."

THE CONDUCT OF PARACHUTE TROOPERS, ACCORDING TO THE CARRIER CREWS, WAS MAGNIFICENT. THE WOUNDED GENERALLY INSISTED ON JUMPING, AND ONE LAD UNABLE TO ATTACH THE RIPCORD TO THE STATIC LINE AS HIS MATES LEAPED INTO THE DARKNESS, CALLED TOM PACE OF SMITHVILLE, OKLA., CREW CHIEF OF THE PLANE.

"HEY, HOW ABOUT HOLDING THIS?" HE SHOUTED, PUTTING THE RING IN THE SERGEANT'S HAND. THEN HE JUMPED AND THE CHUTE OPENED.

LIKE BOMBER CREWS, THE TROOP CARRIER BOYS HAVE MASCOTS, AND ONE SQUADRON DOG, EARS ATTUNED TO HIS MASTER'S MOTORS, KEPT VIGIL UNTIL DAYLIGHT AFTER THE OTHERS HAD ALL ARRIVED. SCANNING THE SKIES, THE LITTLE POOCH WAITED ANXIOUSLY WITH THE GROUND CREW, THEN SUDDENLY DASHED DOWN THE FIELD.

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TAKING THE CUE, ALTHOUGH UNABLE TO HEAR ANYTHING THEMSELVES, THE CREW RACED IN A JEEP TO THE SPOT. SURE ENOUGH, THE PLANE APPEARED. ONE ENGINE SPUTTERING, AILERONS RIDDLED, AND TAIL ASKEW, IT WASN'T THE SAME THAT LEFT--BUT THE FAITHFUL DOG WASN'T FOOLED.

"GIVE THEM HALF A CHANCE AND THEY'LL ALWAYS BRING YOU BACK," SAID COL. JEROME MC CAULEY OF DENTON, TEXAS, WHO LED HIS GROUP FROM THE OPENING TO THE FINISH.

AND THAT, THE PILOTS PROUDLY POINT OUT, IS THE SAME AS THEY'VE BEEN SAYING ABOUT THE FLYING FORTS.

CAPT. FARRIS, DISCUSSING THE SITUATION AFTER SHELLS CRASHED THROUGH THE PLANE, SAID:

"THE AIRPLANE SPUN AT RIGHT ANGLES AND NEARLY PULLED THE CONTROLS FROM MY GRASP. FOR A SECOND I DIDN'T REALIZE WHAT HAD HAPPENED. THEN, FINDING MYSELF OUT OF THE FORMATION, I BEGAN VIOLENT ACTION. I SAW THREE PLANES BURNING ON THE GROUND AND RED TRACERS EVERYWHERE AS THE MACHINE-GUNNERS SPRAYED AS IF POTTING A FLIGHT OF DUCKS.

"THE CONDUCT OF THE CREW WAS ORDERLY AND COURAGEOUS, ESPECIALLY SGT. WALTER A.KAVONI, 2511 W. 69TH ST., CHICAGO, IND., THE

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30.24-6059

NAVIGATOR, WHO BANDAGED A TROOPER'S BROKEN LEG."

MEANWHILE FARRIS HAD CUT INTO A LESS DANGEROUS SPOT TO GIVE THE PARACHUTE TROOPS A FIGHTING CHANCE TO REACH THE GROUND.

"BUT I'VE GOT TO HAND IT TO THOSE BOYS, ONE PRETTY BADLY HIT BY SHRAPNEL INSISTED ON LEAPING WITH THE OTHERS ALTHOUGH ORDERED TO REMAIN IN THE PLANE," HE SAID. "THEN WE TRIED SNEAKING OUT TO SEA AGAIN BUT WERE SHOT AT 15 MINUTES LONGER."

IT WAS THEN THAT HE RETRIMMED THE PLANE AND REACHED HIS HOME BASE SAFELY.

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AS FLIGHT OFFICER TANNER'S PLANE WAS FULL OF HOLES, HIS CREW RELIEVED ITS FEELINGS BY THROWING HAND GRENADES OUT THE WINDOWS BEFORE DIPPING TOWARD THE WATER, WHERE TO TANNER'S ASTONISHMENT THE SHIP BOUNCED 20 FEET INTO THE AIR.

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FELLOW OFFICERS SAID IT WAS ONE OF THE NICEST WHEEL LANDINGS AT NIGHT THAT THE OLD DOUGLAS EVER MADE.

ADVANCE AIR BASE IN TUNISIA--THIRD ADD AIR TRANSPORTS (TOP ON AYE) XXX BEFORE RETIRING.

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N. AFRICA (ADD MORTON'S)

"ITS THE SECOND WAVE THAT ALWAYS GETS IT, YOU KNOW," HE SAID. "THE FIRST WAVE SURPRISES THEM BUT THEY ARE ALERTED BY THE TIME THE SECOND COMES ALONG. I TORE MY PANTS OFF GETTING THROUGH THE BARBED

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30.24-6061

WIRE WHICH WAS ABOUT 50 YARDS DEEP. AFTER I WAS ALL THE WAY THROUGH AND HEADING FOR COVER A SHOT CAUGHT ME. I COULD HEAR A FEW OTHER SHOTS AS THE FIRE CONTINUED PERHAPS AN HOUR. AFTER THAT TIME THE BEACH WAS OURS.

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"AFTER DAYLIGHT I SPOTTED TWO MESSENGERS COMING ALONG SO I TORE OFF MY UNDER SHIRT AND WAVED IT AT THEM THEN TIED PIECES AROUND MY HEAD AND ARM. THAT'S A TRICK I LEARNED IN TUNISIA. THE MEN CARRIED ME TO A LANDING CRAFT WITHOUT A SNIPER TAKING A SINGLE SHOT AT US."

A FIELD ARTILLERYMAN WHOSE HAND WAS LACERATED DURING THE GELA OPERATIONS WHEN A TANK LANDING CRAFT WAS DIVE-BOMBED SAID THE BEACH WAS STRAFED BY PLANES DURING ALL OF THE FIRST DAY AND THE ENEMY TRIED ITS HARDEST TO KNOCK OUT ENGINEERS UNLOADING TANKS. THE CRAFT ON WHICH HE WAS RIDING WAS STRUCK SQUARELY BY A BOMB, HE SAID, SETTING FIRE TO A NUMBER OF TRUCKS ON BOARD ANJ CAUSING THE LOAD OF AMMUNITION TO EXPLODE.

"I WAS SITTING IN A TRUCK WHEN THE SHELL HIT," HE SAID, "AND THE FIRST THING I KNEW THE ROOF FLEW OFF AND PIECES OF STEEL WERE BANGING AGAINST EVERYTHING. SOME OF THE BOYS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED BUT I WAS JUST SCRATCHED. I WENT OVER TO ANOTHER LANDING BARGE FOR FIRST AID AND WHILE I WAS PUTTING ON A BANDAGE THEY HOISTED ANCHOR AND STARTED BACK TO AFRICA. THAT'S HOW I GOT BACK. I'M NOT MUCH GOOD TO MY UNIT HERE."

BY RELMAN MORIN

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 14-(AP)-LIEUT. JOSEPH FOX LOOKED AGAIN AT THE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND THEN HE LOOKED AT THE BOMBARDIER.

"YOU MUST HAVE MARKED THIS PICTURE WITH AN AXE," HE SAID.

"WELL," SAID THE BOMBARDIER, WHO WAS LIEUT. VICTOR GOODMAN OF 134 EAST 32ND ST., NEW YORKKKVNT, "YOU SAID YOU WANTED IT MARKED PLAIN. IT'S PLAIN, ISN'T IT?"

THE PICTURE, WHICH SHOWED THE TERRAIN OF A PARTICULAR TARGET ON SICILY, HAD BEEN A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN FOX, WHO COMES FROM MILWAUKEE, AND BOMBARDIER GOODMAN FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND MANY SORTIES.

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FOX, AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER WITH ONE OF THE AMERICAN MARAUDER UNITS

FOX, AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER WITH ONE OF THE AMERICAN MARAUDER UNITS, HAD BEEN ASKING GOODMAN TO MARK THE LOCATION OF SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES THAT SURROUND THAT PARTICULAR TARGET. GOODMAN HAD COME BACK FROM SEVERAL MISSIONS WITHOUT HAVING DONE IT. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN "PLENTY BUSY" EACH TIME THE BOMBER WAS OVER THAT SPOT.

FINALLY, JUST BEFORE A RECENT TAKEOFF, FOX HAD SPECIFICALLY ASKED GOODMAN TO TRY AND GET THE LOCATION.

THE PHOTOGRAPH CAME BACK WITH THREE HOLES IN IT. THEY WERE ALMOST IN THE EXACT SPOT WHERE THE ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES HAD BEEN SEEN BEFORE, BUT GOODMAN HADN'T MADE THE MARKINGS.

THEY WERE MADE BY THREE FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL WHICH HAD PIERCED THE BOMBARDIER'S COMPARTMENT AND HAD HIT THE PICTURE EXACTLY WHERE GOODMAN WAS GOING TO TAKE A SCENE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 14-(AP)-SHABBILY UNIFORMED ITALIAN TROOPS CAPTURED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH INVASION ARMIES HAD A CHANCE TO READ IN THE SOLDIER NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES" TODAY THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAD RADIOED THEM IN SICILY "I AM WITH YOU IN SPIRIT."

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE MESSAGE WAS QUOTED BY THE ROME RADIO STATION.

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BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 14-(AP)-AT ONE OF THE MARAUDER BASES TONIGHT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT THREE AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO WOULDN'T QUIT.

ONE WAS A TAILGUNNER. HE TOOK AN ITALIAN FIGHTER PILOT WITH HIM WHEN HE DIED.

THE ACTION WAS SEEN BY SERGEANT JOSEPH H.JAMES, JR., OF GREENVILLE, S.C.. JAMES SAID:

"FIRES WERE BLAZING IN THAT SHIP'S RIGHT ENGINE AND BOMB BAY AND SHE WAS FALLING FAST. A MACCHI-202 WAS ON HER TAIL AS SHE DROPPED. THE TAIL GUNNER KEPT FIRING AT HIM ALL THE WAY DOWN.

"THE BOMBER CRASHED WITH A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. I EXPECTED TO SEE THE MACCHI PULL OUT OF THE DIVE BUT HE DIDN'T. HE CRASHED ON ALMOST THE SAME SPOT.

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"THAT GUNNER GOT HIM."

THE OTHER TWO THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT ARE PILOT RAYMOND C.HELLMAN OF MECCA, CALIF., AND CO-PILOT LIEUT. GEORGE P.MACKAY OF DUNN, N.C.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT ONE ENGINE OF THEIR MARAUDER BEFORE THEY REACHED THEIR TARGET -- MILO TRAPANI AIRDROME.

THEY REFUSED TO TURN BACK UNTIL THEY REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE AND DROPPED BOMBS.

THEN THEY DID -- AND GOT HOME SAFELY.

ALGIERS, JULY 14-(AP)-"UNBELIEVABLE" AMERICAN WAR EFFORT PLUS COMPLETE AIR SUPERIORITY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ALREADY HAS ASSURED DEFEAT OF JAPAN, VICE ADMIRAL GEORGE THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE PACIFIC, SAID TODAY.

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ALLIED POWER IN THE PACIFIC HAS REACHED THE POINT WHERE VICTORY IS NO LONGER IN ANY DOUBT, ADMIRAL D'ARGENLIEU ASSERTED.

THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER, WHO WAS SUMMONED HERE FOR CONFERENCES OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SAID THAT JAPAN'S STRATEGIC POSITION PRECLUDES ANY POSSIBILITY OF A SHORT WAR, BUT PREDICTED THE STEADY DETERIORATION OF THAT POSITION UNTIL SHE MEETS FINAL DEFEAT.

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PRESENT OPERATIONS IN NEW GEORGIA HAVE STARTED A PROCESS OF "LOCKING" THE JAPANESE WITHIN CERTAIN AREAS, INSURING THE SAFETY OF AUSTRALIA AND THE AMERICAN SUPPLY LINES THERETO, HE SAID, ADDING:

"AFTER RECAPTURING RABAUL IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE AMERICANS WILL STRIKE DIRECTLY AT THE HEART OF JAPAN ITSELF.

"IT IS UNBELIEVABLE WHAT THE AMERICANS HAVE DONE IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS. THEIR TROOPS AND SAILORS ARE OPERATING BRILLIANTLY. THE SITUATION IS NW EXCEL

ENT IN THAT THE

ALGIERS ADD

DE GAULLE DECLARED:

"THOSE GOOD PEOPLE WHO IMAGINE THAT AFTER ALL THE SPILLED BLOOD, THE FALLEN TEARS AND HUMILIATION OUR COUNTRY WILL ACCEPT IN THE MOMENT OF VICTORY EITHER A REGIME THAT ABDICATED AT THE SAME TIME ITS ARMIES CAPITULATED, OR RETURN TO A SYSTEM OF OPPRESSION BUILT OUT OF DISASTER, MUST RID THEMSELVES OF THEIR DELUSIONS.

"FRANCE IS NO SLEEPING BEAUTY TO BE AWAKENED BY THE SOFT GENIUS OF LIBERATION. FRANCE IS A TORTURED CAPTIVE. FRANCE WONT RETURN TO THE ROAD OF SLAVERY. SHE HAS ALREADY TAKEN A NEW ROAD."

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30.24-6063

FIRST LEAD PRISONERS

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 14-(AP)-A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 12,000 GERMAN AND ITALIAN PRISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN SICILY, OF WHICH MORE THAN 8,000 WERE TAKEN BY THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, WHICH INCLUDES CANADIAN UNITS, TOOK THE REMAINDER IN THEIR PUSH UP THE EASTERN SICILIAN COAST.

MOST OF THESE PRISONERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE ISLAND BY THE ALLIED SHIPS, MILITARY SOURCES SAID.

THUS FAR THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF ANY ENEMY WITHDRAWAL FROM SICILY. BUT THIS SOURCE SAID THE GERMANS APPEARED VERY DISCONSOLATE BECAUSE THEY WERE SURROUNDED EVERYWHERE BY ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO SHOWED LITTLE INCLINATION TO FIGHT.

THE SICILIAN POPULATION CONTINUES TO BE VERY FRIENDLY. THE PEOPLE WAVE AND CHEER THE ADVANCING ALLIES, AND THE "V" SIGN IS SEEN ALONG HIGHWAYS. MANY CIVILIANS ULREADY ARE WORKING ON THE DOCKS, HELPING TO UNLOAD THE VAST STORES NEEDED TO SUPPLY THE ALLIED TROOPS.

TO DATE OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS HAVE MENTIONED ONLY FOUR ITALIAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED IN ACTUAL COMBAT AGAINST THE INVADERS, IN ADDITION TO SOME GERMAN ELEMENTS, NOTABLY TANK FORCES AND UNITS OF THE CRACK HERMANN GOERING DIVISION.

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THE CAPTURE OF 12,000 FROM SUCH FORCES INDICATES THAT ENEMY RESISTANCE CRUMBLED AMONG THE FIRST ITALIANS ENCOUNTERED, AND LITTLE OPPOSITION IS LIKELY FROM WHAT REMAINS OF TWO LOW GRADE COASTAL DIVISIONS WHICH OFFERED PERFUNCTORY RESISTANCE TO THE LANDINGS.

INFORMED QUARTERS STILL AVOIDED OVER-OPTIMISM, SAYING THAT AXIS TROOPS OF HIGHER CALIBER LIKELY WOULD BE ENCOUNTERED AS THE ALLIES PRESS ON NORTHWARD.

IRVING SMITH, A NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN WHO COVERED THE AMERICAN LANDINGS AND REUTNRED TO NORTH AFRICA ON A SHIP THAT BROUGHT SOME AXIS WOUNDED SAID A NUMBER OF ITALIANS SURRENDERED WITH THEIR TRAVELING BAGS PACKED.

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"I CAN'T SPEAK ITALIAN AND CAN'T SWEAR TO THIS PART--BUT THE BOYS SAID THE PRISONERS' FIRST QUESTION WAS: 'WHERE ARE WE GOING AND WHEN.'"

(NO PICKUP)

AFRICA ADD

SERGT. MANUAL REYES OF KINGSVILLE, TEX., TAILGUNNER ON A MARAUDER BOMBER, SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER. "HE KIND OF CAUGHT ME BY SURPRISE, COMING UP FROM UNDERNEATH, BUT HE WAS SO CLOSE I COULDN'T MISS AND HE FOLDED UP."

AMERICAN MITCHELLS CAUSED A BIG EXPLOSION IN THE CENTRALLY LOCATED TOWN OF ENNA, WHERE THE SMOKE FROM SEVERAL FIRES WAS VISIBLE FOR 50 MILES.

MILO AIRFIELD X X X 6TH GRAF.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD INVASION ROUNDUP X X PLANES ENCOUNTERED.

THE ALLIED AIRMEN AGAIN TURNED IN ANOTHER BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE YESTERDAY, SINKING TWO ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS AND DAMAGING TWO DESTROYERS OFF NORTHERN SICILY, KNOCKING OUT 160 TRUCKS, 45 FREIGHT CARS, AND SIX LOCOMOTIVES IN PARALYZING BLOWS TO ENEMY COUNTERATTACK PLANS.

FORTY-TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AT A COST OF SEVEN ALLIED CRAFT, BRINGING THE FOUR-DAY INVASION TOTAL TO 137 ENEMY PLANES

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COMPARED TO ALLIED LOSSES OF 55.

MILO AIRPORT IN THE WEST, THE PORT OF TERMINI IN THE NORTHWEST, THE ROAD JUNCTION OF ENNA WEST OF CATANIA, AND TAORMINA NORTH OF CATANIA ALL WERE HIT HARD.

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FOUR-ENGINED AMERICAN LIBERATORS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND AGAIN JOINED THE OFFENSIVE WITH SEVERE JOLTS TO THE VIBO VALENTIA AND CROTONE AIRFIELDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY. A DELUGE OF 425,000 EXPLOSIVES AND FIRE BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THOSE POINTS, AND ALL THE LIBERATORS RETURNED SAFELY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE MENTIONED ENEMY SUBMARINE EFFORTS TO CHECK THE THOUSANDS OF SHIPS SUPPLYING THE SICILIAN ARMIES.

"COUNTERMEASURES HAVE BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AND DISHEARTENING TO THE ENEMY," THE BULLETIN ADDED.

"WE MET TERRIFIC ACK-ACK AND MANY SEARCHLIGHTS THERE," REPORTED LIEUT.ANTHONY J.KING (47 ALLEN AVE.) OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., "BUT WE GOT THE JOB DONE OKAY."

BESIDES THE CONFIRMED DESTRUCTION OF A "LARGE NUMBER" OF GROUNDED AIRCRAFT AT CATANIA BY THE FORTRESSES, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT 15 PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED AT MILO.

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"ONE MINUTE I SAW 15 PLANES DOWN THERE, AND THEN THE NEXT MINUTE THERE WAS JUST A LOT OF MUSHROOMING DUST AND SMOKE," SAID SERGT. H.W.HUGGINS, A WAIST GUNNER FROM GREENVILLE,S.C.

FORTRESS GUNNERS WHO DESTROYED ENEMY PLANES YESTERDAY INCLUDED SERGEANTS ROBERT E.JOYCE, (1134 RUTLEDGE AVE.) OF CINCINNATI, O., GEORGE H.TOOMEY, (705 1/2 EAST COOK ST.) OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AND WALTER A.KLUKAS, (ROUTE ONE) OF COLEMAN, WIS.

AMERICAN MARAUDER BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY WARHAWKS WHICH SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT OUT OF A SMALL ENEMY FORCE, ATTACKED A LANDING GROUND AT CARCITRELLA.

SERGT.MANUEL REYES, OF KINGSVILLE, TEX., GOT ONE MESSERSCHMITT WITH THE TAIL GUN OF HIS MARAUDER.

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"THE GERMAN KIND OF CAUGHT ME BY SURPRISE COMING UP FROM UNDERNEATH, BUT HE WAS SO CLOSE I COULDN'T MISS AND HE FOLDED," SAID REYES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 14-(AP)-LIEUT. JOHN ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE PRESIDENT, WAS ONE OF THE OFFICERS ON AN AMERICAN DESTROYER WHICH PROTECTED AMERICAN LANDINGS IN THE GELA BAY AREA ON SICILY LAST WEEK END, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

B1103AEW

EDITORS;

PAUL KERN LEE'S STORY DATELINED "ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER IN CATANIA BAY," MAY BE PRECEDED BY THE FOLLOWING;

(EDITOR'S NOTE; PAUL KERN LEE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE BRITISH NAVY AROUND SICILY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE ALLIED INVASION, GIVES IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH THE FIRST DETAILED EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ACTION ALONG THE SICILIAN EAST COAST. LEE DESCRIBES IN PARTICULAR THE FALL OF AUGUSTA AND TELLS OF SUBSEQUENT ACTION NOW IMPERILLING CATANIA, FROM WHOSE HARBOR HE WRITES.)

ABOARD A CRUISER IN CATANIA BAY-2ND ADD INVASION XXX JULY 10. LEE

THIS NORTHERN AND EASTERN SPEARHEAD OF THE ENTIRE ASSAULT WAS LED BY VETERAN EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS. FARTHER SOUTH CANADIANS AND AMERICANS PERFORMED SIMILARLY, THE SOUTHWESTERNMOST SECTOR BEING ALL AMERICAN IN EVERY RESPECT--NAVAL, AIR AND ARMY.

THROUGHOUT JULY 10 AND 11 THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS, MOSTLY THE

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GERMANS, MADE PERSISTENT AIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE SHIPS AND BEACHES, WITH SCANTY SUCCESS. THEY SET AFIRE ONLY ONE MERCHANT VESSEL IN THIS AREA AND THEIR ONLY OTHER "SUCCESS" WAS THE DELIBERATE AND BRUTAL SINKING OF A HOSPITAL SHIP. I WITNESSED THAT.

WITH THE ANNOUNCED ALLIED CAPTURE OF AT LEAST FOUR SICILIAN AIR-FIELDS PLUS GERMAN AIR LOSSES, THE ALLIED PROGRESS CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED JULY 12 AND 13. AXIS AIR INTERFERENCE WAS NOTICEABLY LESS BOTHERSOME IN THE TWO DAYS PAST.

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AXIS AIR POWER IS STILL SUFFICIENT, HOWEVER, TO CAUSE OUR SHIPS TO MAINTAIN THEIR TERRIFIC, EAR-SPLITTING BARRAGE FROM ALL TYPES OF GUNS, PARTICULARLY FROM DAWN TO DUSK AND BEFORE THE MOON SETS. THESE ARE FAVORED ATTACK TIMES.

WITH SPOTTERS ASHORE WORKING, THE BRITISH FLEET IS PATROLLING IN GREAT STRENGTH ALONG THE EASTERN COAST AND LOBBING SHELLS REPEATEDLY AND EFFECTIVELY INTO ENEMY STRONG POINTS AND BATTERIES ASHORE. THE BOOM OF NAVAL GUNS IS DEAFENING AND CONSTANT.

ON THE EARLY EVENING OF JULY 11 THIS SHIP SHOT UP A SHORE BATTERY ON THE PENINSULA OF NORTH AUGUSTA, DRAWING NO REPLY, BUT STARTING A BLACK, SMOKY FIRE.

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AFTER BEATING OFF THE EXPECTED AND USUAL GERMAN FIGHTER AND DIVE-BOMBER ASSAULT DURING THE DAWN OF JULY 12 THIS CRUISER AND SISTER SHIPS BOMBARDED THE TOWN OF MELILLI, 10 MILES INLAND, FOR HALF AN HOUR. OTHER PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED SEVERAL CRUISERS AND A MONITOR.

AT THE ARMY'S REQUEST, THE CRUISERS BOMBARDED MELILLI AGAIN JULY 13 AND THE MONITOR CONTINUED ITS DEVASTATING HEAVY SHELLING MOST OF YESTERDAY MORNING. THIS HILLSIDE TOWN IS AT A POINT WHERE THE COASTAL STRIP NARROWS SOMEWHAT AND APPARENTLY WAS CHOSEN BY THE ENEMY AS A GOOD SPOT TO TRY TO HOLD UP THE ADVANCE. HOWEVER, THE TOWN WAS CAPTURED IN THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 13. A SHORE OBSERVER SIGNALLED US THIS MORNING:

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"MELILLI DAMAGE WORSE THAN LONDON BLITZ."

THE CRUISERS' FIRST SHELLING OF MELILLI WAS QUICKLY FOLLOWED JULY 12 BY SHOOTING UP AUGUSTA'S SHORE BATTERIES AND THEN THIS SHIP PUMPED THREE ROUNDS INTO FIELD GUNS WHICH WERE HOLDING UP BRITISH TROOPS IN AUGUSTA BAY. THIS WAS THE BEST SHOOTING OF THE DAY, AS AFTER THE THREE ROUNDS THE ARMY SIGNALLED "CEASE FIRE--TARGET DESTROYED."

THE TROOPS TOOK UP POSITIONS FOUR MILES SOUTH OF AUGUSTA AND SIGNALLED "FIRST CLASS SHOOTING. THANK YOU."

DURING THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 12 OUR SHIP WAS ASKED BY THE ARMY TO BOMBARD ANOTHER ENEMY SHORE BATTERY, BUT JUST AS IT PREPARED TO SHOOT A NEW SIGNAL SAID:

"HOLD FIRE. TARGET BEING ATTACKED BY OUR TANKS."

A FEW MINUTES LATER CAME THE SIGNAL, "TANKS DESTROYED TARGET."

"ROBBED OF OUR PREY!" EXCLAIMED GUNNER CHIEF COMMANDER RICHARD IVAN ALEXANDER SARELL OF EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX, WHO DESERVES THE TITLE OF "DEAD-EYE DICK" IF ANY GUNNERY OFFICER EVER DID.

THE ARMY SOON SUGGESTED A NEW TARGET AND AFTER 15 MINUTES OF FIRING SIGNALLED "CEASE FIRE. GOOD WORK."

THE CITY OF AUGUSTA SEEMED SO QUIET DURING THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 12 THAT A GREEK DESTROYER WENT BOLDLY INSIDE THE HARBOR BOOM JUST TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN. IT CAME OUT FIRING HOTLY AND SIGNALLED IT HAD

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TAKEN ONE PRISONER WHO CLAIMED THE TOWN WAS DESERTED, BUT IT WAS BEING SHELLED BY GUNS ON THE HILLS JUST OUTSIDE OF TOWN, WHICH IS ON AN ISLAND CONNECTED TO THE MAINLAND BY A CAUSEWAY.

AS THE SUN WAS DROPPING TOWARD THE WESTERN HILLS ABOUT 7:30 P.M., JULY 12 GREEK AND SEVERAL OTHER DESTROYERS CLOSED IN TO POINT BLANK RANGE AND BEGAN THE HEAVY SHELLING OF AUGUSTA. A HOT BATTLE QUICKLY DEVELOPED, PREVIOUSLY SILENT GUNS IN AND AROUND THE TOWN DISCLOSING THEIR PRESENCE FOR THE FIRST TIME AND RETURNING SHOT FOR SHOT.

FRESH BRITISH INFANTRY BROUGHT BY A TRANSPORT LEAPED INTO SMALL LANDING CRAFT AND STORMED THE BEACH UNDER COVER OF THE DESTROYERS' GUNS.

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THE SCENE WAS ONE OF WEIRD BEAUTY, PROBABLY NEVER DUPLICATED IN WARFARE AND CERTAINLY NOT SURPASSED. I NEVER EXPECT TO SEE ANYTHING LIKE IT AGAIN. OFF TO THE RIGHT A GREAT CONE, MOUNT ETNA, LOOMED PURPLE IN THE SETTING SUN WITH A FAINT WISVVVV/

LOOMED PURPLE IN THE SETTING SUN WITH A FAINT WISP OF PINKISH WHITE STEAM TRAILING OFF FROM THE CRATER ACROSS 20 MILES OF SKY. IT LOOKED LIKE THE HEM OF A LIFTED THEATER CURTAIN ABOVE A BATTLE ON A STAGE BELOW.

THE DESTROYERS AND ASSAULT CRAFT WERE SILHOUETTED BLACK AGAINST THE REDDENING SKY WITH ANTLIKE FIGURES--THE ASSAULT TROOPS--RACING UP THE ROCKY BM

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THE REDDENING SKY WITH ANTLIKE FIGURES--THE ASSAULT TROOPS--RACING UP THE ROCKY BEACH TO TOWN. FLASHING GUNS SENT BLACK AND WHITE SMOKE RISING FROM SCORES OF POINTS IN AND AROUND THE TOWN WHILE ENEMY GUNS THREW UP A SERIES OF WHITE SPLASHES IN THE SEA, LIKE ROWS OF FOOT-LIGHTS.

THE CONSTANT CRUMP AND CRACKLE OF SHELLS DRIFTED AND HUNG. COVERING THIS ATTACK THIS CRUISER FIRED IN A FEW ROUNDS FOR GOOD MEASURE, JUST AS A BLOODY RED DISK OF SUN SETTLED BELOW THE WESTERN HILLS.

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THE ARMY THEN ASKED ALL TO QUIT FIRING AS TROOPS HAD GAINED THE NORTH PART OF THE TOWN. AS THE SOUNDS OF BATTLE THINNED THE BIG SHIPS PULLED AWAY SLIGHTLY. THEY RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING SIGNAL FROM SHORE: "FIELD COMMANDER CONGRATULATES AND THANKS YOU ALL FOR TODAY'S GRAND SHOOTING."

OUR CRUISER REPLIED "YOUR KIND MESSAGE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED. HOPE TO HAVE MORE SHOOTS TOMORROW."

THE SHIPS BEAT OFF THE CUSTOMARY GERMAN MOONLIGHT AERIAL ASSAULT ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 12. SO ACCUSTOMED HAVE WE ALL BECOME TO THIS ACTIVITY THAT I ACTUALLY BECAME SO SLEEPY I WENT BELOW AND TOOK A NAP WHILE THE NOISY AIR BATTLE WAS STILL GOING ON. A FEW DAYS AGO I WOULD HAVE DECLARED THIS IMPOSSIBLE BUT FAMILIARITY AND WAKEFULNESS TEND TO DULL FEELINGS AND PERCEPTIONS.

BEFORE GOING TO SLEEP I DID SEE ONE BRILLIANT SIGHT AS AN ALLIED NIGHT FIGHTER SET A GERMAN DIVE-BOMBER AFLAME AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1,000 FEET. FLARING LIKE A GIGANTIC TORCH, THE ENEMY FELL VERTICALLY AND SMASHED ASHORE WHERE IT BURNED LIKE A BONFIRE FOR TWO MINUTES. THEN ALL WAS DARK.

THIS NIGHT FIGHTER ACTIVITY IS TYPICAL OF THE INCREASING ALLIED AIR COVER. THE ENEMY DUSK ATTACKS ARE BECOMING WEAKER WITH FEWER PLANES

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DASHING IN, DROPPING A FEW BOMBS AND RACING OFF AGAIN. ONE FELL WITHIN 50 FEET OF THIS SHIP JULY 12 BUT APPARENTLY IT WAS ONLY A 25 OR 50 POUNDER FOR IT MADE A "SPUTT" NOISE ALMOST INAUDIBLE ABOVE OUR GUN-FIRE.

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THE ARMY ASHORE REPORTED ON THE MORNING OF JULY 13 THAT AUGUSTA WAS CAPTURED. ITS USE TODAY WAS PRESUMABLY A BIG HELP IN FURTHERING THE ADVANCE INTO THE "AIRPORT COUNTRY" OF THE CATANIA PLAIN.

THIS SHIP CONTINUED DURING THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 13 TO SHELL VARIOUS STRONG POINTS ASHORE. AS WE WERE PREPARING ONE SUCH SHOOT ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED A HEAVY BARRAGE.

"WHAT ARE WE DOING?" ASKED AN OFFICER IN THE TURRET.

"JUST FIRING UP A SUN BARRAGE TO TEASE A FOCKE-WULF OCCUPANT OF THE SUN," REPLIED GUNNER SARRELL.

WITH THE NEWS THAT STUBBORN MELILLI WAS TAKEN WE MOVED NORTHWARD AND SHELLED AN INLAND DEFENDED POINT. WE WERE UNABLE TO SEE THE SHOTS BUT THE FORCES ASHORE REPORTED TWO OF FOUR BROADSIDES HIT THE TARGET AND THE THIRD WAS ONLY 100 YARDS DISTANT. THE CRUISER FIRED ONCE AT ANOTHER DEFENDED POINT OUT OF SIGHT AND AFTER A SHORT DELAY GOT THE SIGNAL BACK, "OK."

GUNNER SARELL REMARKED "APPARENTLY WHAT WE THOUGHT WAS A LOST BALL PROVED TO BE A HOLE IN ONE."

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SHORTLY AFTER NOON JULY 13 FOCKE-WULFS SWOOPED AND STRADDLED THE SHIP WITH BOMBS. WHILE THIS 20 MINUTE ATTACK WAS PROGRESSING THE CAPTAIN SAID, "GUNS, AS SOON AS WE'VE GOT RID OF THIS NONSENSE PLEASE BE PREPARED TO PROCEED WITH OUR BOMBARDMENT."

BUT WHEN HE SIGNALLED THE SHORE HE WAS READY THE ARMY REPLIED:

"ENEMY EVACUATING--GOOD SHOOTING."

THIS SHIP AND OTHERS SUBSEQUENTLY MOVED ARINGLY INTO CATANIA BAY TO SHELL A VARIETY OF TARGETS AND DRAW RETURN FIRE FROM ITALIAN GUNS OF AT LEAST EIGHT INCHES USING AIRCRAFT AS SPOTTERS.

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WE SHELLED THE TOWNS OF LENTINI AND CARLENTINI WHILE BIG AND LITTLE SHELLS FROM CATANIA'S DIRECTION SPLASHED WATER 50 YARDS SHORT OF US. THE SHIP PULLED BACK AND SHELLED THE BATTERY ON PUNTO CASTELLUZZO, SEVERAL BROADSIDES SILENCING IT--AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, A TERRIFIC DOG FIGHT WAS GOING ON FIVE MILES ABOVE OUR HEADS AS SPITFIRES CHASED AXIS PLANES SPOTTING FOR SHORE GUNS AND COMING IN FOR ANOTHER GO AT LENTINI, AND THIS SHIP WAS STRADDLED BY TWO EIGHT-INCH SHELLS OR BIGGER 30 YARDS ON EACH SIDE--SO CLOSE THAT COMMANDER PATRICK BROCK OF VANCOUVER SAID IT LOOKED AS IF HE COULD TOUCH ONE FROM HIS AFTER CONNING POSITION. THE ENTIRE SHIP SHOOK. CAPTAIN DAVIS TOOK US OUT AT TOP SPEED, THEN CIRCLED AND DASHED IN AT AN OBLIQUE ANGLE.

WITH A DESTROYER PACING US AS "RIGHT GUARD" TO SEE THAT NOTHING WAS DISTURBED FROM SEAWARD, WE WENT CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO SHORE AND LET LENTINI HAVE IT WITH ALL OUR MAIN ARMAMENT. THE CRUISER WAS WELL WITHIN THE RANGE OF THE CATANIA BATTERIES, WHICH WERE OUT OF HER OWN RANGE, BUT THE ENEMY APPEARED THUNDERSTRUCK BY THE MANEUVER AND WAS SILENT. THE ADMIRAL OF THE CRUISER SQUADRON, WHO HAD A GRANDSTAND SEAT OUTSIDE, SIGNALLED:

"THAT WAS VERY CUNNING BOMBARDMENT."

ONE VETERAN BRITISH OBSERVER ABOARD REMARKED: "VERY FEW PEOPLE HAVE BEEN STRADDLED THAT CLOSE BY EIGHT-INCH SHELLS AND LIVED TO TELL

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ABOUT IT, TO SAY NOTHING OF GOING IN AGAIN AS WE DID, FOR THE NEXT SHOT USUALLY GETS YOU."

A GOOD OMEN WAS THE LACK OF ENEMY AIR ATTACK LAST NIGHT, ALTHOUGH A FEW BOMBS FELL DANGEROUSLY CLOSE EARLY THIS MORNING, JULY 14.

AT DAWN WE WERE ABLE TO SEE THE SOUTH SHORES OF ITALY ITSELF. THEN WE TURNED AND SHELLED LENTINI AGAIN THIS MORNING, AND DREW A SHORT BURST OF CATANIA BATTERY FIRE AGAIN, POSSIBLY FROM A RAILWAY GUN.

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THE SHIP'S COMPANY WAS HEARTENED BY SIGNALS THAT MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS HAD INVADED THE STRAITS OF MESSINA AND DRIVEN TWO ENEMY E-BOATS ASHORE IN FLAMES. IT WAS ALSO LEARNED THAT OVERNIGHT PARACHUTISTS LANDED AT NORTH LENTINI WHERE A HOT BATTLE WAS PROGRESSING.

A RUSSIAN NAVAL OBSERVER ABOARD, STARING LONG AT THE MAP OF ENEMY STRONG POINTS, MADE A FACE AND EXCLAIMED IN HIS RUDIMENTARY BUT EFFECTIVE ENGLISH, "LIKE LOUSES IN A MATTRESS."

THE DELOUSING PROCESS IS GOING STEADILY AHEAD.

BY THOBURN WIANT

UNITED STATES HEAVY BOMBER HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, JULY 12-(DELAYED)--(AP)-TWO WAVES OF AMERICAN LIBERATORS LED BY MAJORS HENRY G.BRADY, JR.25, OF COLUMBIA, S

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JR., 25, OF COLUMBIA, S.C., AND WALTER S.BEAT, 24, OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., STRUCK THE HEAVIEST BLOW OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING TODAY WHEN THEY SANK THREE ENEMY VESSELS, AGGREGATING 14,000 TONS, AT HONGAY AND CAMPHA PORTS.

IN ADDITION, THE LIBERATORS IN BRADY'S WAVE DESTROYED THE MAIN POWER PLANT AT HONGAY, 30 MILES NORTH EAST OF HAIPHONG, THEN DIVED TO AN ALTITUDE OF ONLY 25 FEET AND STRAFED TO PIECES A JAPANESE SEAPLANE TIED UP TO THE HONGAY DOCK.

BEAT'S LIBERATORS DESCENDED AFTER THEIR BOMBING AND STRAFED THE DOCKS, RAILROADS, RAIL SHOPS AND COAL DUMPS AT CAMPHA PORT, RIDDLING TWO LOCOMOTIVES, HITTING THE LIGHTHOUSE AND KNOCKING A HEAVY CRANE OUT OF COMMISSION.

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ALL THE LIBERATORS AND THEIR CREWS RETURNED SAFELY. NO ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOWED UP. THE LIBERATORS RAN INTO LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ENROUTE TO THEIR TARGETS.

COL. EUGENE H.BEEBE, 36, OF MOSCOW, IDAHO, THE GROUP COMMANDER, DESCRIBED THE RAIDS AS "A HUGE SUCCESS".

THE RAIDS ON HONGAY AND CAMPHA CLIMAXED FOUR DAYS OF BOMBING ON AN INDO-CHINA AREA ALONG THE GULF OF TONKING, DURING WHICH 132,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED. ON THE FIRST DAY AN 8,000 TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK, AND A SMALLER VESSEL PROBABLY DESTROYED. THUS FIVE SHIPS ALL TOLD WERE SUNK--A ROUNDHOUSE BLOW TO THE JAPANESE WHO ARE RUSHING SUPPLIES, MUNITIONS AND MEN TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. IN ADDITION TO THESE RAIDS LIBERATORS WERE ALSO AT KUNLONG, JUST INSIDE BURMA AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SALWEEN AND NAMTING RIVERS, SUPPORTING CHINESE GROUND OPERATIONS.

A PLANE IN BRADY'S WAVE, PILOTED BY CAPT.ROBERT F.BURNETT, 27, OF BUTTON WILLOW, CALIF., BOMBARDIERED BY LIEUT.BUSBY W.SWENEY, 22, OF MARION, OHIO, GOT TWO SHIPS OFF HONGAY TODAY--A 4,000-TON NAVAL AUXILIARY VESSEL AND A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER.

"THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AFTER THE BOMBS HIT THE AUXILIARY SHIP", SWENEY SAID. "SOME OF THE CREW GOT AWAY IN A LIFEBOAT.

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I SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE STERN OF THE FREIGHTER. THE DEBRIS FLEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS, COVERING A WIDE AREA OF THE SEA."

THE PLANE PILOTED BY BRADY AND BOMBARDIERED BY LIEUT. ALFREDO MONITIO, 24, OF 1330 76TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SCORED FIVE DIRECT HITS ON THE MONGAY POWER PLANT. OFFICIAL PICTURES SHOWED IT GUTTED FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER.

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A THIRD VESSEL--A 6,000-TON FREIGHTER--WAS SUNK AT CAMPHA BY A PLANE OF BEAT'S WAVE PILOTED BY LIEUT.FRANK E.FERRELL, 21, OF HURTSBORO, ALA., AND BOMBARDIERED BY LIEUT.BERT E.WEBB, 25, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., AND IT STARTED SINKING AT THE BOW IMMEDIATELY. CAPT.PHIL ADLER, 28, OF LEBANON, IND., PILOTING A PLANE IN THE SAME WAVE SAID," THE FREIGHTER WAS ENTIRELY SUBMERGED WHEN I FLEW OVER THE SPOT TEN MINUTES LATER."

MAJ.EDWARD S.SCHOLTZ, 45, OF MARYVILLE, MO., ASSISTANT GROUP EXECUTIVE OFFICER, WENT ON THE RAID IN BEAT'S PLANE AND MANDLED A WAIST GUN. SCHOLTZ, WHO HAS BY ACTUAL COUNT 625 DAYS FLYING TIME, GOT SOME BURSTS INTO A LOCOMOTIVE.

"I NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN IN AGW MY LIFE," HE DECLARED.

NIGHT LEAD (AM'S BUDGET)

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SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,JULY 15 (THURSDAY)-(AP) AMERICA'S OFFENSIVE IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMON ISLANDS, WHICH WAS STARTED TO CLEAR THE ENEMY FROM THE SEA AND AIR LANES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, HAS RESULTED IN WHITTLING DOWN THE JAPANESE NAVY.

THE OFFENSIVE HAS BROUGHT ONE SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENT. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVEN MONTHS THE JAPANESE HAVE RISKED WARSHIPS AGAINST TASK FORCES OF THE AMERICAN FLEET. NOT ONLY ONCE, BUT

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TWICE. AND ONLY A WEEK APART.

AFTER BEING SOUNDLY WHIPPED LAST OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER IN BATTLES OFF GUADALCANAL IN THE SOUTHERN SOLOMONS THE JAPANESE NAVY WENT INTO HIDING. REPEATED FORAYS INTO ENEMY WATERS BY UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES BROUGHT NO CHALLENGE.

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IT TOOK THE AMERICAN LANDINGS IN THE NEW GEORGIA ISLAND GROUP TO BRING JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS INTO A SEA BATTLE. TWICE THE ENEMY SOUGHT TO AID ITS FORCES AT MUNDA, A STRATEGIC AIR BASE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND WHICH AMERICAN LAND FORCES ARE MENACING WITH A PINCERS MOVEMENT.

THE TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT LATE DISPATCHES CONFIRMED THE DEFEAT OF JAPANESE NAVY UNITS ON MONDAY NIGHT IN THEIR SECOND EFFORT TO GET SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO MUNDA.

IN THIS SECOND BATTLE OF KULA GULF, AT THE NORTHWESTERN END OF NEW GEORGIA ABOVE MUNDA, THE JAPANESE LOST ONE CRUISER AND FROM THREE TO FIVE DESTROYERS. THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO NINE, AND POSSIBLY ELEVEN, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SUNK A WEEK AGO. AMERICAN WARSHIP LOSSES SINCE THE START OF THE OFFENSIVE HAVE BEEN ONE CRUISER AND ONE DESTROYER.

NOW IT IS A QUESTION WHETHER THE JAPANESE WILL RISK MORE NAVAL UNITS IN AN EFFORT TO AID MUNDA AND IF SO WHAT TYPE AND HOW MANY. SO FAR THEY HAVE KEPT THEIR BATTLESHIPS AT HOME BASES.

OUTSIDE OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OTHER ACTION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAS CONFINED MAINLY TO AIR RAIDS. MUNDA WAS HIT BY 31 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES. IN AN AIR BATTLE OVER THAT BASE FOUR ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN FOR THE LOSS OF ONE ALLIED PLANE.

ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, AT THE SOUTHWEST END OF THE PACIFIC BATTLE ZONE, ALLIED BOMBERS DROPPED 21 TONS OF BOMBS ON LAE AND 50 TONS ON NEARBY SALAMAUA.

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VALLETTA, MALTA, JULY 14-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED AND SIX AXIS AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED BY SPITFIRES AND OTHER MALTA-BASED PLANES DURING THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF THE SICILIAN INVASION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

YESTERDAY'S BAG OF 34 INCLUDED 11 SHOT DOWN BY BEAUFIGHTERS AND MOSQUITOES DURING NIGHT INTRUDER OPERATIONS.

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JULY 14-(AP)-ACTING VOERNOR DR. ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN TODAY CHARACTERIZED AS "JUST RUMORS" SPECULATION THAT GOVERNOR REXFORD G. TUGWELL WOULD NOT RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES, LEAVING FERNOS AS GOVERNOR.

IT HAS BEEN SPECULATED THAT TUGWELL MIGHT RESIGN, THUS OPENING THE WAY FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO APPOINT THE ISLAND'S FIRST NATIVE GOVERNOR. THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT SHIFTS IN PERSONNEL IN THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

FERNOS, REGULARLY THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER, LEADS THE MAJORITY PARTY AND HAS A STRONG POLITICAL FOLLOWING.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14-(AP)-THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO TODAY AUTHORIZED PAYMENT THROUGH THE BANK OF BRAZIL OF $135,283.75 IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY TO COVER INTEREST AND COMMISSIONS DUE SHORTLY ON THE OUTSTANDING BALANCE OF THE $30,000,000 BORROWED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1928.

(IN NEW YORK, WHITE WELD & CO., FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE BRAZIL 6 1/2S DUE FEB.1, 1953, SAID THE PAYMENT OF COUPON 26 WOULD AMOUNT TO $3.25 PER $1,000 BOND AND WOULD BE MADE AUG.1.)

MONTREAL, JULY 14-(CANADIAN PRESS)-NEWSPRINT ISSUES HELD THE CENTRE OF THE STAGE AGAIN TODAY IN TRADING ON THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE AND CURB MARKET IN THEIR ACTIVITY WHICH BEGAN JULY 5. MOST OF THE LEADERS IN THE GROUP WERE HIGHER.

AT NEW TOPS IN PAPERS WERE PRICE BROTHERS AND ST.LAWRENCE PAPER PREFERRED WHILE BATHURST, ABITIBI COMMON AND 6 PER CENT PREFERRED, CONSOLIDATED PAPER AND DONNACONA WERE ALSO FIRMER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

TWO HUNDRED HOURS IN THE AIR IS A LONG TIME, BUT 200 HOURS OF FLYING IN BOMBING JAPANESE AIRDROMES, HARBORS AND SHIPPING IS WORTH THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY'S AIRFORCE.

KENNEY CITED 11 OFFICERS AND MEN FOR 200 HOURS OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST AIRDROMES, HARBORS, SHIPPING AND NAVAL FORCES.

THOSE CITED INCLUDED:

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CAPT.CHARLES C.ANDREWS, (205 COLLEGE BLVD.) GRENADA, MISS., DATES OF MISSIONS NOT GIVEN; 1ST LIEUT.CHARLES E.BELLOWS, MONTROSE, IA., JUNE 4 TO JAN.23, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.CHARLES E. COLLIER, JACKSON, KY., AUG.26 TO MARCH 12, 1943; 1ST LIEUT. AUGUSTINE J.RAPISARDI, (34 WILMET ST.) LAWRENCE, MASS., AUG.20 TO APRIL 1, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.DAVIS M.ANDERSON, RAYMOND, MISS., AUG.26 TO MARCH 15, 1943; MASTER SGT.WILLARD S.COBB, WINTHROP, ME., AUG.28 TO APRIL 21, 1943; STAFF SGT.GALEN A. BROWN, HAPPY, KY., AUG.24 TO APRIL 18, 1943; STAFF SGT. CHARLES N.HUNTER, NEW IBERIA, LA., AUG.26 TO MARCH 2, 1943; STAFF SGT.LESLIE C.MCCORMIC, (278 BROAD ST.) SUMTER, S.C., AUG.20 TO MARCH 4, 1943, AND SGT.WALTER E.ANDREWS, (RT.1) KOKOMO, MISS., MAY 24 TO NOV.6, 1943.

ANDREWS ALSO WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL FOR 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS FROM NOV.6, 1942 TO MARCH 25, 1943.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--(AP)-THE ARMY'S RECOGNITION FOR "OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY," THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, HAS BEEN AWARDED OFFICERS AND MEN WHO ROSE BOMBERS ON NUMEROUS AND DANGEROUS ATTACKS ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES, HARBORS, SHIPPING AND NAVAL FORCES.

THOSE CITED INCLUDED:

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CAPT.WILLIAM H.HOOVER (826 S.W.1ST ST.) MIAMI, FLA., FOR 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS FROM AUG.24 TO MARCH 4, 1943; STAFF SGT.JAMES J.HARRIS, (19 PLACE) CLINTON, OHIO, AUG.26 TO MARCH 12,1943; SGT.WILLIAM M.NELSON, (1239 N. 17TH ST.) MILWAUKEE, WIS., AUG.26 TO APRIL 1, 1943; CORP. RICHARD L.KELLY (1013 N.MASON ST.) SAGINAW, MICH., NOV.1 TO MARCH 31,1943.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 12-(AP)-(DELAYED)-U.S.FIGHTER PLANES SHOT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE ZEROS TODAY IN A DOGFIGHT OVER RENDOVA ISLAND, WHILE A SWARM OF DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES SMASHED AT CRATER-POCKED MUNDA POINT AND ITS BIVOUAC AREAS AND GUN POSITIONS.

(THE ACTION WAS ANNOUNCED IN GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S JULY 13 COMMUNIQUE).

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THE BOMBING STRIKE BY DAUNTLESS SBD' S AND AVENGERS WAS THE THIRD HEAVY RAID AGAINST THE ENEMY FORCE IN THREE DAYS.

IT FOLLOWED HOURS OF SHELLING BY A NAVY CRUISER TASK FORCE BEFORE DAWN.

BOMBER PILOTS SAID THEY SAW ONLY FOUR BURSTS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS IN TODAY'S RAIDING.

OUR BOMBERS WERE COVERED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF FIGHTERS.

THREE OF SIX U.S. FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING WERE RESCUED TONIGHT.

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ONE OF THESE WAS CAPTAIN JAMES E.SWETT OF SAN MATEO, CALIF., WHO DESTROYED SEVEN ENEMY PLANES IN A SINGLE ACTION LAST APRIL 7.

HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE ARMY'S 13TH AIR FORCE RAIDED THE KAHILI AIRBASE ON BOUGAINVILLE SUNDAY NIGHT AND HIT BALLALE IN THE SHORTLAND GROUP TONIGHT.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS UNLOADED EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AND INCENDIARY CLUSTERS AT VILA. SEVERAL FIRES WERE OBSERVED.

(THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT.DIGGORY VENN, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(ADVANCE)(AB) SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, (DELAYED)-- CAPT.MARSHALL U.MOORE, U.S.M.C., OF (57 HIGH STREET) GENEVA, N.Y., RECEIVED A SILVER STAR MEDAL TODAY FOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEFEAT AND VIRTUAL ANNIHILATION OF A JAPANESE COMPANY ON GUADALCANAL.

MOORE WAS CITED BY ADMIRAL W.F.HALSEY, U.S.N., SOUTH PACIFIC NAVAL CHIEF, FOR "GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY IN ACTION" WHEN HE COMMANDED A MARINE COMPANY ATTACKED BY JAPANESE.

[illegible]

TION" WHEN HE COMMANDED A MARINE COMPANY ATTACKED BY JAPANESE.

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"WITHOUT REGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY," THE CITATION READ, "HE COMMANDED THE COMPANY WITH SUCH EFFICIENCY THAT THEY NOT ONLY HELD THE PART OF THE LINE, BUT MADE SEVERAL COUNTER-ATTACKS."

PEARL HARBOR--SECOND ADD NIMITZ (TRUNKED) (BY MCMURTRY) XXX TONS.

JUL 15 1943

ADMIRAL NIMITZ PRESENTED THE SILVER STAR DECORATION TO THE FOLLOWING:

LIEUT.COMDR.RICHARD W.PETERSON, LOS ANGELES, WHO "DESPITE DETERMINED ENEMY OPPOSITION COURAGEOUSLY AND SKILLFULLY PRESSED HOME ATTACKS WHICH RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT OF JAPANESE SHIPPING."

LIEUT.JOHN B.WILLIAMS, JR., RENO, NEV., WHOSE "COOL JUDGMENT AND QUICK DECISIONS UNDER HEAVY ANTISUBMARINE MEASURES RESULTED IN EXCELLENT DEPTH CONTROL AND MATERIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE SAFE RETURN OF HIS SUBMARINE."

CHIEF TORPEDOMAN'S MATE DAVID W.REMLEY OF BATAVIA, O., WHOSE "EXCELLENT JUDGMENT AND CALM, RESOLUTE EXAMPLE AND DARING IN ALL TORPEDO ATTACKS ON THREE PATROLS ASSISTED IN THE SINKING OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT OF ENEMY SHIPPING."

AIR MEDALS WENT TO LIEUT.DELBERT H.MINNER, WYOMING, DEL., AND LIEUT. (J.G.) FREDERICK D.SWOPE, 1357 LOCUST ST., READING PA.

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MINNER LANDED A PATROL PLANE ON THE SEA DESPITE DANGEROUS SWELLS TO RESCUE THE ENTIRE CREW OF A UNITED STATES ARMY PLANE WHICH HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN, AND SWOPE PUT HIS PLANE DOWN ON HEAVY GROUND SWELLS TO RESCUE AN ARMY PILOT.

RECEIPIENTS OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDALS WERE:

LIEUT.ROBERT L.DENTON, 229 WEST WILFORD ST., GRAFTON, PA., SUBMARINE DIVING OFFICER.

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CHIEF SIGNALMAN'S MATE FRANK MRTINI, 210A NORTH SECOND ST., BELLEVILLE, ILL., FOR "GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THE SUBMARINE COMMANDING OFFICER IN LOCATING AND TRACKING ENEMY VESSELS."

CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATES REX L.MURPHY, 128 RIDGE AVE., PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., AND FRANCIS Z.OZGA, 42 MASONIC ST., NORTHHAMPTON, MASS., FOR "DIRECTLY ASSISTING IN THE ESCAPE AND SAFE RETURN OF THEIR SUBMARINE."

MACHINIST'S MATE 2ND CL.SAINT DELEFIELD BOYD, CORNING, ARK., AND ST.LOUIS, MO., FOR "HEROISM AT THE RISK OF HIS OWN LIFE IN RESCUING A CIVILIAN EMPLOYE FROM CONTACT WITH HIGH POWER ELECTRIC WIRES AT A NAVAL AIR STATION."

COMMANDER BURROWS' SUBMARINE ONCE WAITED FOR MORE THAN A WEEK NEAR A HARBOR ENTRANCE ON A JAPANESE MANDATED ISLAND. FINALLY TWO LARGE FREIGHTERS CAME OUT AND THE SUBMARINE SANK BOTH.

TWO OTHER FREIGHTERS WERE PICKED OFF IN THE SAME AREA.

"THE DEBRIS OF ONE WENT SO HIGH SOME OF THE CREW HAD A CHANCE TO COM UP FROM BELOW BEFORE THE DEBRIS RETURNED TO THE WATER," BURROWS SAID.

THE SHIPS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE CARRIED EXPLOSIVES.

BOMBER CREWS
COACHED LIKE
GRID ELEVENS

BUT IT'S SERIOUS

PROPOSITION IN
NORTH AFRICA

JUL 15 1943

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BY GEORGE TUCKER

JUL 15 1943

(ADVANCED) A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA-(AP)- THE MOONFACED MAN WITH THE MUSTACHE WHO LOOKED LIKE ERNEST HEMINGWAY WAS SKETCHING IN OTLINES OF AN AIRDROME ON A BIG BLACKBOARD AT THE END OF THE HALL. AT HIS RIGHT WAS A MAP SHOWING ITALY AND SICILY SPRAWLED ACROSS 20 FEET OF WALL SPACE.

HE WAS CHALKING INRREVETMENTS AND INDICATING POINTS WHERE HANGARS WERE TO BE FOUND.

"THIS IS YOUR TARGET GENTLEMEN," HE SAID,TOUCHING HIS FINGER TO A POINT ON SICILY.

THE WAY HE SAID IT WAS LIKE LOU LITTLE OR MAYBE BERNIE BIERMAN POITNING TO A DIAGRAM ON A BOARD AND SAYING "HERE'S WHERE THEY'RE WEAK,GENTLEMEN. EHER'S WHERE I WANT YOU TO HIT THEM."

IN HIS WAY THIS BIG MAN WITH THE MUSTACHE WAS A COACH,TOO. HE WAS COL. JOHN R. KANE,SON OF A SHREVEPORT,LA. BAPTIST MINISTER AND COMMANDING OFFICER OF ONE OF THE BIG BOMBER GROUPS WHICH DAY AFTER DAY RELENTLESSLY SANDBAG KEY RAIL POINTS, PORTS AND AIR CENTERS IN ITALY AND HER ISLANDS.

"THIS IS YOUR TARGET,GENTLEMEN,AND I WANT YOU TO GO IN AT IT."

THE MEN MADE NOTES ON SLIPS OF PAPER AND BEGAN NODDING THEIR HEADS IN UNDERSTANDING. THERE WERE MAYBE 200 OR SO OF THESE MEN,PILOTS,GUNNER,BOMBADIERS AND CREW MEMBERS AND THEY REPRESENTED AMERICA FROM NORTH,SOUTH,EAST AND WEST. THEY LOOKED AT THE BIG MAN WITH THE MUSTACHE ON THE STAND.

"THIS IS A FIGHTER BASE," HE SAID. "WHEN YOU ARRIVE OVER IT THE TARGET VISIBILITY WILL BE GOOD. THE TEMPERATURE WILL BE MINUS ZERO. GOT THAT?"

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THE MEN HAD IT.

"ALL RIGHT. START YOUR ENGINES AND TAKE OFF IN FIFTEEN MINUTES. BE ON COURSE IN 40. LATER YOU'LL BE CLOSE TO THE TARGET AND YOU'LL PICK UP YOUR ESCORT. THEY'LL BE SPITFIRES. THEY'LL BE ABOVE YOU AND ON YOUR FLANKS AND SOME MAY EVEN BE BENEATH YOU. SO BE CAREFUL. INDENTIFY EVERY PLANE YOU SEE. DON'T SHOOT ANY OF THEM. OF COURSE IF ANYTHING POINTS ITS NOSE AT YOU AND STARTS COMING INTO YOU START SHOOTING. DON'T LET ANYBODY POINT HIS NOSE AT YOU AND START COMING INTO YOU WITHOUT SHOOTING. I DON'T CARE WHO IT IS. IT MIGHT BE JERRY."

THE MEN NODDED AND AGAIN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DICK HARLOW OR FRANK THOMAS SAYING "WHEN THEY LET YOU DRIFT THROUGH THE LINE WITHOUT STOPPING YOU THERE'S A ZOKER IN IT. THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG. DON'T LET THEM MOUSETRAP YOU."

THE KID NEXT TO ME WINKED. HE WAS LT. HUBERT SKEMBARE OF 2455 CULLON AVENUE, CHICAGO, A NAVIGATOR.

"THE OLD MAN'S TELLING THEM," HE WHISPERED.

THE OLD MAN WENT ON. " I WANT YOU GUNNERS TO STAY IN YO[illegible]. I WANT YOU PILOTS TO KEEP IN FORMATION. WHEN YOU GET SCATTERED OVER THE SKY NOBODY CAN CONTROL YOU. THAT'S WHAT THE GERMAN WANT. THEY'RE AFRAID TO COME IN AFTER YOU IN CLOSE FORMATION. YOU RADIO MEN BE SURE YOU KNOW WHOM YOUR TALKING TO. IF ANYBODY GETS ON YOUR FREQUENCY AND SAYS ' HAY BILL,DROP BAXK HERE WITH ME,I'VE GOT TWO ENGINES SHOT OUT' DON'T DO IT. DON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO IT. THAT'S AN OLD GERMAN TRICK. THEY WANT YOU TO DROP BACK. THEY'RE HELL ON CRIPPLES AND STRAGGLERS. GET ME?"

MAN ON FIRST DOWNS. HE'S HELL ON QUICK [illegible]

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THE COLONEL STEPPED BACK AND POINTED AGAIN TO THE MAP.

"YOU'LL FIND ACK-ACK HERE. THERE ARE FOUR,MAYBE SIX HEAVY BATTERIES OF ACK-ACK RIGHT HERE. OVER HERE THERE'S LOTS OF LIGHT ACK-ACK. SO GO THROUGH THERE." HE TRACKED A LINE ON THE MAP WITH HIS FINGER.

"WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR RUN OVER THE TARGET", HE WENT ON, "REMEMBER THIS ; THE GREATEST MOMENT OF DANGER IS THE LAST TEN SECONDS BEFORE YOU DROP YOUR BOMBS AND THE FIRST TEN SECONDS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN DROPPED. YOU'VE BEEN ON THE STRAIGHT RUN FOR 30,MAYBE 60 SECONDS AND BY THAT TIME THEY'VE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET YOUR ALTITUDE AND COURSE. SO AS SOON AS THE BOMBS ARE AWAY START TO EVADE. TAKE EVASIVE ACTION."

Lt. MARTIN A SPEISER OF 7901 FOURTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN,N.Y.,THE PILOT WHO SAT JUST IN FRONT OF ME,LEANED BACK AND SAID " YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE OLD MAN EVADE. WHEN HE TAKES EVASIVE ACTION ; IT'S EVADED."

KANE BALANCED HIMSELF ON THE BALLS OF HIS FEET AND LOOKED AT HIS MEN. IT WERE AS IF HE WERE TRYING TO CATCH EACH MAN'S EYE AND READ HIS THOUGHTS. I THOUGHT OF THAT TOO. THESE KIDS ALL HAD GREAT HOPES AND DREAMS. THEY HAD BROUGHT THESE DREAMS RIGHT UP TO THIS MOMENT AND NOW FOR SOME OF THEM THESE HOPES AND DREAMS MIGHT END RIGHT AWAY,FOREVER.

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THE COLONEL SAID "I'VE SAID THIS BEFORE AND I'LL KEEP SAYING IT AGAIN AND AGAIN AS LONG AS ITS NECESSARY. TAKE EVERYTHING OUT OF YOUR POCKETS BEFORE YOU GO UP. YOU MIGHT GET INTO TROUBLE, YOU MIGHT GET SHOT DOWN. IF YOU GET CAPTURED OR HAVE TO LAND I DON'T WANT THE GERMANS OR ITALIANS FINDING OUT TOO MUCH ABOUT US. GIVE THEM YOUR NAME,RANK AND SERIAL NUMBER. THAT'S ENOUGH. NOW GENTLEMEN THAT'S ALL. GOOD LUCK."

THERE WAS A GENERAL SCRAPING OF CHAIRS AND A BEDLAM OF COMMENT AS THE MEN BROKE FOR THE DOOR. THEY PILED INTO JEEPS AND TRUCKS AND WERE DRIVEN OUT TO THEIR PLANES. SOMETIME LATER THEIR PROPS BEGAN TO TRUN AND THEN THE WHOLE VAST SECTION OF DESERT BEGAN TO BOIL UP IN RED DUST AS ONE AFTER THE OTHER OF THE BIG,FAT-BELLIED LIBERATORS TOOK TO THE AIR.

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"WHEN THOSE BIG BABIES START AFTER SOMETHING," SOFTLY COMMENTED.KANE,WHO WAS STANDING WITH ME WATCHING THEM GO, "SOMEBODY USUALLY CATCHES HELL. AND TODAY IT'S GOING TO BE BISCARI."

UNDATED SUZUKI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 15 1943

LIEUT.GEN.TEIICHO SUZUKI, PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE CABINET PLANNING BOARD, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JAPANESE WR PRODUCTION HAD ATTAINED "UNPARALLELED LEVELS" IN THE LAST NINE MONTHS, THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SUZUKI WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE NATION MUST THROW ITS ENTIRE WEIGHT INTO THE WAR EFFORT AND DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM CALLED FOR FURTHER SHARP INCREASES IN ALL ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES--PARTICULARLY THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS AND PLANES--THE BROADCAST SAID.

IT GAVE NO FIGURES CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION INCREASES MENTIONED BY SUZUKI, WHO MADE HIS STATEMENT AT A MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

SUZUKI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY HAD DECIDED TO DISCARD THE POLICY OF CONCENTRATING WAR PRODUCTION IN LARGE PLANTS AND WILL ENCOURAGE THE OPERATION OF SMALL SCALE FACTORIES, PROVIDED THEY ARE READILY CONVERTIBLE TO TURNING OUT WAR MATERIALS.

HIS EMPHASIS ON THE PRESSING NEED FOR CONCENTRATING ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS AND PLANES WAS SEEN AS A REFLECTION OF HEAVY LOSSES WHICH JAPAN HAS SUSTAINED RECENTLY IN BOTH CATEGORIES.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUL 15 1943

THE SICILIAN INVASION ENTERED ITS FIFTH DAY WITH GOOD FORTUNE STILL PACING THE HARD DRIVING ALLIES, BUT IT SEEMED CERTAIN THAT CONCERTED OPPOSITION WAS IMPENDING UNLESS THE AXIS DID THE UNBELIEVABLE THING OF QUITTING COLD.

THE FIRST COUNTERATTACK OF ANY WEIGHT WAS THAT HURLED BY THE GERMANS AT OUR AMERICAN FORCES UNDER GENERAL PATTON ON THE WEST WING YESTERDAY. THERE IS SOME PASSING SPECULATION WHETHER THIS ASSAULT WAS DIRECTED AT THE YANKEES PURELY BECAUSE OF TACTICAL NECESSITY, OR WHETHER THE EMBITTERED HITLERITES HAD IN MIND DISCREDITING UNITED STATES EFFORTS FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES. BE THAT AS MAY, WE TOOK THE ATTACK IN STRIDE AND SMASHED IT.

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EVENTS ARE MILLING ABOUT SO SWIFTLY THAT HE WHO MAKES FORECASTS IS BULLYING HIS LUCK, BUT IT LOOKS NOW AS THOUGH THE BROAD PLAIN OF CATANIA--ONE OF THE BATTLE-GROUNDS OF THE AGES--MAY CONTINUE ITS OLD ROLE AND BECOME THE SCENE OF THE DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT IN THE FIGHT FOR SICILY.

THIS FERTILE GRANARY, WHICH CROWDS WITH DARING INSOLENCE AGAINST THE VOLCANIC FOOTHILLS OF GRUMBLING ETNA, ABOUT HALFWAY ALONG THE EASTERN COAST OF THE ISLAND, LIES ATHWART THE ROUTE WHICH THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE EAST WING ARE PURSUING NORTHWARDS TOWARDS THE STRATEGIC PORT OF MESSINA. THE AXIS WELL MAY MAKE ITS FIRST BIG SHOW OF RESIST

NCE HERE. THE CATANIAN PLAIN AFFORDS THE BEST FIELD FOR THE OPERATION

SHOW OF RESISTANCE HERE. THE CATANIAN PLAIN AFFORDS THE BEST FIELD FOR THE OPERATION OF MECHANIZED FORCES IN THIS GENERALLY MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND, AND TANK DIVISIONS PRESUMABLY WILL BE USED IN STRENGTH BY BOTH ALLIES AND AXIS.

THE PORT OF CATANIA ON THE EDGE OF THE PLAIN IS SICILY'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, WITH A POPULATION OF A QUARTER MILLION. IN ITS SOME

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2,700 YEARS OF ADVENTURE IT HAS BEEN THE CENTER OF MANY WARS. IT HAS BEEN DESTROYED, AND HAS RISEN AGAIN FROM ITS OWN RUINS, SO OFTEN THAT IT'S HARD TO KEEP THE COUNT--NOT TO MENTION THE ASSAULTS FROM ERUPTING ETNA AND EARTHQUAKES.

DESPITE ITS VARIES EXPERIENCE OF HARD KNOCKS, HOWEVER, CATANIA PROBABLY NEVER WAS HIT HARDER THAN IT WILL BE IF IT TRIES TO RESIST THE MARCH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY, WITH HIS FAMOUS BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND HARD-BOILED CANADIANS. PERHAPS THE ALREADY BOMB-BATTERED CITY WILL REMAIN PASSIVE WHILE THE DECISION IS SOUGHT ON THE NEIGHBORING PLAIN.

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CATANIA IS 59 MILES BY RAIL SOUTH OF MESSINA, THE ALL-IMPORTANT PORT WHICH IS THE ISLAND'S RAILHEAD FOR THE MAINLAND'S RAILROADS. TRAINS ARE FERRIED ACROSS THE NARROW STRAIT OF MESSINA, THUS MAINTAINING A VITAL COMMUNICATION.

ISOLATION OF SICILY FROM THE ITALIAN PENINSULA DEMANDS THAT MESSINA BE CAPTURED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. THIS WILL LEAVE THE AXIS FORCES ON THE ISLAND CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS, SAVE FOR THE FEW WHICH MIGHT BE MOVED BY AIR.

ALLIED PROGRESS NORTHWARD SHOULD BE HELPED VASTLY BY YESTERDAY'S CAPTURE OF THE GREAT SEAPORT OF AUGUSTA WHICH LIES BETWEEN SYRACUSE AND CATANIA. AUGUSTA'S HARBOR IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND IS A GODSEND TO THE ALLIES, WHO HAVE NEEDED MORE DEEP-WATER HARBORAGE FOR THE UNLOADING OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND EQUIPMENT FROM THE VAST ARMADA OF EXPEDITIONARY SHIPS.

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ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IS THE CAPTURE OF FLORIDIA, PALAZZOLO AND RAGUSA. THESE PLACES LIE ACROSS THE TIP OF THE

SOUTHEASTERN PENINSULA ASTRIDE WHICH THE ALLIED FORCES ARE FORGING FORWARD. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE CAPTURES IS THAT THEY ARE COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS. RAGUSA IS A STRATEGIC POINT FOR BOTH RAILWAY AND HIGHWAYS. IF YOU WILL LOOK AT YOUR MAPS YOU WILL SEE WHAT THIS INVOLVES.

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IT MEANS THAT THE AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED TROOPS ON THE WEST ARM OF THE PENINSULA, AND MONTGOMERY'S FORCES ON THE EASTERN COAST, ARE IN PROCESS OF ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS THE TIP OF THE PENINSULA FOR FAST MOVEMENT OF MEN, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. THIS BRILLIANT STROKE ALSO DIVIDES ENEMY CONTINGENTS IN THAT AREA.

AIR POWER CONTINUES TO PLAY ITS MAJOR PART MAGNIFICENTLY. AXIS COMMUNICATIONS ARE BEING NEUTRALIZED AND THE DEFENDING AIRFLEET IS BEING SMOTHERED.

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS

SICILY PROVES
SOFT FOR ONE
COMMANDO UNIT

PEOPLE WELCOME
FIRST BRITISH
INVADERS (1,100)

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA JULY 14-(AP)-THE COMMANDOS

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VANISHED LIKE WRAITHS IN THE PALE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

WITHIN A FEW SECONDS AFTER THEIR LITTLE LANDING CRAFT PULLED AWAY FROM THE SHIPS, THEY WERE OUT OF SIGHT. SCUDDING CLOUDS RACED ACROSS THE SKY AFTER A STORM THAT HAD BLOWN ALL AFTERNOON, SO THAT MOONLIGHT FLICKERED FITFULLY OVER WAVES THAT WERE STILL RUNNING HIGH--PERHAPS TOO HIGH FOR THE LANDING CRAFT.

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MEN LEFT BEHIND ON THE SHIPS STRAINED THEIR EYES TOWARD SHORE AND WAITED. THAT WAS ALL THEY COULD DO.

"UP TO THAT POINT WE HONESTLY DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER WE HAD MADE A COMPLETE MESS OF OUR JOB OR NOT," SAID LIEUT.COMMANDER J.B.FERNALD, OFFICER ON ONE OF THE SHIPS THAT BROUGHT BRITISH COMMANDOS AND CANADIAN LANDING PARTIES TO THEIR HOP-OFF POINT ON THE EXTREME SOUTHEAST TIP OF SICILY.

IT SEEMED CENTURIES BEFORE THEY SAW A FLARE RISE LEISURELY ABOVE THE SHORE. THEN THEY KNEW THE INVASION OF SICILY HAD BEGUN AND HAD AT LEAST THAT SMALL MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

THE STORY OF THIS BEGINNING WAS BROUGHT BACK BY TWO BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS, FERNALD, WHO WAS BORN IN VALLEY, CALIF., AND CAPT.W.R. SENDALL.

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THAT PARTICULAR CONVOY WAS HOVERING AT AN UNIDENTIFIED POINT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST FRIDAY AFTERNOON, WAITING FOR DARKNESS BEFORE CHANGING THE COURSE FOR SICILY. FERNALD SAID:

"IN THE LATE AFTERNOON WE BEGAN TO BE VERY UNEASY. THE WIND BEGAN RISING AND IT KEPT RISING. AT TIMES, IT WAS ALMOST A GALE. WE KNEW IT WOULD BE A HARD JOB NAVIGATING TO THE RENDEZVOUS WITH THE OTHER SHIPS AT THE OTHER SHIPS AT THE RIGHT TIME AND WE WONDERED IF THE LANDING CRAFT COULD OPERATE IN THAT SWELL.

"THEN, JUST AFTER DARK THE WEATHER CHANGED. THE WIND SIMPLY QUIT. IT WAS A SHEER MIRACLE."

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THE SHIPS MADE CONTACT AT THE DESIGNATED POINT AND THE WHOLE GROUP TURNED TOWARD SICILY. HIGH WAVES, WHITE-TOPPED AND ROUGH, WERE STILL RUNNING. THE CLOUDS BROKE AND A SICKLY MOON SEEMED TO BE SAILING IN AND OUT OF THEM AS THE CONVOY MOVED SOUNDLESSLY TOWARD THE POINT WHERE THE EMBARKATION INTO SMALL BOATS WOULD BEGIN.

NOBODY TALKED. THE MEN WERE NOT NERVOUS BUT THEY JUST DIDN'T FEEL LIKE TALKING. THEY HUDDLED TOGETHER ON THE SLIPPERY SPRAY-DRENCHED DECKS WATCHING FOR LAND AND WAITING FOR THE MOMENT WHEN THE THROB OF THE SHIP'S ENGINES WOULD CEASE. THAT WOULD BE THE SIGNAL FOR GETTING INTO THE SMALL BOATS--THEY WERE STILL NOT SURE THEIR CRAFT WOULD LIVE IN THOSE WAVES.

THE MOMENT CAME. THEY FELT THE SPEED FALL OFF. THEN THEY BEGAN GETTING INTO THE LANDING CRAFT.

THEY SHOOK HANDS WITH OFFICERS AND THE MEN THEY LEFT BEHIND AND THESE WHISPERED "GOOD LUCK!" AND THEN THE COMMANDOS WERE GONE.

THE RAIDERS WERE COMPOSED OF TWO GROUPS OF ROYAL MARINES WHO HAD TRAINED FOR MONTHS FOR A SPECIFIC JOB. THEIR SPECIFIC JOB WAS WHAT HAD BEEN DESCRIBED TO THEM AS A HEADLAND CLIFF ESTIMATED TO BE 40 FEET HIGH WITH SHEER, ROCKY SIDES.

IT WAS THE MOST INACCESIBLE POINT ON THE WHOLE COAST AND THAT WAS WHERE THEY WERE SCHEDULED TO GO ASHORE.

WHAT HAPPENED THEN WAS RELATED BY SENDALL, WHO WENT WITH THEM.

"IT HAD ALL BEEN WORKED OUT IN DETAIL DURING MONTHS OF TRAINING AT

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HOME," HE SAID.

FOUR OF THE MOST AGILE COMMANDOS WERE SUPPOSED TO SCALE THE FACE OF THAT CLIFF, DRIVE SPIKES INTO THE GROUND ON TOP, ATTACH ROPES AND DROP THEM FOR THE REST BELOW. THE WHOLE PARTY HAD BEEN TRAINED ON A SIMILAR CLIFF TO MAKE THE HAZARDOUS ASCENT IN PITCH BLACKNESS.

"WE HAD AERIAL PHOTOS TO STUDY AND ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION HAD BEEN GIVEN US, BUT NEVERTHELESS THAT CLIFF WAS AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY," SENDALL SAID.

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"THE NOSES OF THEIR TINY CRAFT TURNED TOWARD SHORE AND THEY IMMEDIATELY DISCOVERED IT WAS NO BETTER THAN AN EVEN CHANCE THEY WOULD GET THERE. BILLOWING SEAS WERE RUNNING AND THE BOATS BEGAN TO SHIP WATER. IT CAME UP TO THEIR ANKLES AND CONTINUED TO RISE. THEY MANNED THE PUMPS AND BAILED FRANTICALLY WITH TIN HELMETS AND THE ONE BUCKET ABOARD. IT ROSE TO THEIR KNEES AND THEY BAILED HARDER. THEY JUST MANAGED TO KEEP THE WATER AT THAT LEVEL."

THEY FELT THE SHIPS GROUND AND THEY WENT OVER THE SIDES AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE. "THE SURF FELT WARM AND PLEASANT."

NOT A SHOT HAD BEEN FIRED. ONCE THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE DISCOVERED, BUT IT WAS AN ACK-ACK GUN OPENING UP ON A FLIGHT OF RAF BOMBERS WHO CAME OVER DROPPING FLARES.

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"WE HAD BEEN TOLD PLANES WOULD LIGHT UP THE TERRAIN BEYOND US AND THEY CERTAINLY DID. IT SEEMED LIKE THE WHOLE SKY WAS ON FIRE."

BY THAT TIME THOSE AT THE BASE OF THE CLIFF AND THE FOUR CAME FORWARD WITH ROPES AND SPIKES DANGLING FROM THEIR WAISTS. THE CLOUDS PARTED FOR A MOMENT AND THEY LOOKED UP AT WHAT WAS EXPECTED TO BE A PRECIPITOUS CLIFF.

IT WASN'T PRECIPITOUS AT ALL. A MAN COULD WALK UP THERE CARRYING BUCKETS OF WATER IN BOTH HANDS, THE RISE WAS SO GENTLE, AND SENDALL SAID HE DID CARRY THEM UP. IT WAS A CHALK CLIFF WITH ROUNDED SIDES.

"FOR A MOMENT WE THOUGHT MAYBE WE WERE IN THE WRONG PLACE. THIS WASN'T ANYTHING LIKE WE EXPECTED. THE ONLY THING TO DO WAS TO GO AHEAD AND INVESTIGATE. IF GUNS WERE THERE WE KNEW WE WERE IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

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THEY EDGED AHEAD AND CAME INTO A SANDY DEPRESSION WHERE THEY FOUND BARBED WIRE. THAT SEEMED ENCOURAGING.

"IT WAS VERY CONVENIENT, TOO. THE ITALIANS HAD DRIVEN STAKES WIDE APART, SO WHEN WE CUT THE WIRE THE STRANDS JUST SPRANG APART LIKE SPRINGS. BY THE GRACE OF GOD THERE WERE NO MINES IN THERE."

AT THAT POINT THEY BEGAN PICKING UP LANDMARKS AND KNEW THEY WERE IN THE RIGHT PLACE. THE COMMANDOS SPLIT INTO TWO GROUPS, ONE TURNING SHARPLY TO THE RIGHT, THE OTHER TO THE LEFT. THEIR OBJECTIVES WERE PILLBOXES, MACHINE GUN NESTS AND ONE OR TWO SUSPECTED STRONG POINTS WHERE THEY EXPECTED TO MEET EVEN A HEAVIER TYPE OF FIRE.

THE FIRST WAS A FARMHOUSE.

THEY CREPT CLOSE THROUGH THE MILKY HALFLIGHT AND THE LEADER OF THE PARTY THREW A HAND GRENADE THROUGH A WINDOW. THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION "AND SOME SQUEALS." THEN SILENCE.

IT WAS BROKEN IMMEDIATELY SOMEWHERE ON THE LEFT BY A CHATTERING MACHINE GUN. MAGICALLY THAT STOPPED, TOO, AS TOMMIES EMERGED FROM THE

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DARKNESS AND AN ITALIAN MACHINE-GUNNER SAW THEM. WISELY HE LIFTED HIS ARMS IN THE AIR.

THEY FOUND OTHER MACHINE GUN NESTS AND IN MOST CASES THE ITALIAN GUNNERS SURRENDERED IMMEDIATELY. THE WHOLE OPERATION WAS PRACTICALLY SILENT. THEN THEY FOUND WHAT APPEARED TO BE A SMALL FARMHOUSE WITH A THATCHED ROOF. IT ACTUALLY WAS A CONCRETE STRONGPOINT.

IT WAS EMPTY.

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ANOTHER STRONGPOINT WITH A SNIPER IN A TOWER WAS CAPTURED AFTER THE SNIPER FIRED TWO OR THREE SHOTS. "WE SAW A TRACER GO THROUGH A WINDOW AND HE CAME DOWN IN A HURRY."

ONLY ONE GROUP OF COMMANDOS MET ANY RESISTANCE AND THAT WAS WEAK AND HURRIED.

THEN THE COMMANDOS CONTACTED CANADIANS AND THE FLARE WENT UP--THE SIGNAL FOR WHICH THE TENSE, SILENT MEN IN THE SHIPS HAD BEEN WAITING.

"BY 6 A.M. THE SUN WAS WELL UP AND I TOOK A BICYCLE RIDE. IT WAS JUST LIKE BEING IN ENGLAND ON SUNDAY MORNING.

"THE PEOPLE WERE ALL VERY CHEERFUL, FRIENDLY AND UNPERTURBED. THEY SEEMED ANXIOUS TO TALK TO ALL OF US ABOUT EVERYTHING THEY KNEW. THREE OF OUR MEN FOUND ONE OLD FELLOW HIDING IN A CELLAR. THEY JAMMED PISTOLS TO HIS RIBS TO MAKE HIM COME OUT. HE LAUGHED AND DIDN'T PUT UP HIS HANDS.

"INSTEAD HE REACHED INSIDE HIS VEST AND WHIPPED OUT THREE CIGARS."

THAT'S HOW THE INVASION BEGAN AT ONE POINT.

ADD MORTONS (MOVED IN MTR REPORT JULY 13)

AMERICAN TROOPS IMPROVISED HUTS OF WHEAT SHOCKS AND SUPPLEMENT STANDARD ARMY FIELD RATIONS WITH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS PLENTIFUL IN THE COUNTRYSIDE.

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"EVERY GI HAS A PERSONAL PILE OF CANTALOUPES, WATERMELONS, AND TOMATOES AND IS ABLE TO OBTAIN MORE THAN HE CAN EAT BY BARTERING CIGARETTES," REPORTED ONE OBSERVER. "THE PEOPLE OF LICATA HAD BEEN RATIONED ONE MEAL A DAY BY THE GERMANS.

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"OUR BOYS ARE BRONZED AND BEARDED AND LOOK VERY TOUGH BUT YOU OUGHT TO SEE OUR NURSES. THEY'RE A KNOCKOUT IN LIGHT BLUE UNIFORMS. THE FIRST QUESTION THEY ASK NEWCOMERS IS 'HOW IS THE WAR GOING'."

LIEUT. ED RAPER OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., SAID THAT ONE ARMY CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE PROPERTY OF ONE OF MANY SICILIANS WHO HAD IMMIGRATED TO THE UNITED STATES AND THEN RETURNED.

"IN LICATA THE CROWDS GATHER CURIOUSLY AROUND THE AMERICANS AND SEEM EXTREMELY GLAD TO SEE THE AMERICANS. IN FACT THEY GIVE THE IMPRESSION THEY'D HOPED WE WOULD COME SOONER THAN WE DID," HE ADDED.

DESPITE THE FRIENDLINESS OF THE PEOPLE EVERY SOLDIER IS CARRYING A RIFLE OR SIDEARMS AND WEARING A HELMET. BUT A NUMBER WHOSE ASSIGNMENTS KEEP THEM OUT IN THE SUN ARE WORKING STRIPPED TO THE WAIST.

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VISITING OFFICERS SAID THAT THE BIG AMPHIBIOUS 2½-TON TRUCKS OF THE TYPE IN WHICH GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ONCE MADE A TWO-MILE COASTAL VOYAGE AS A TEST BEFORE INVASION ARE NOW HAULING SUPPLIES AND OCCASIONAL WOUNDED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND.

DESPITE AMERICAN AIR NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT LICATA [illegible] NO GREAT DAMAGE WAS NOTICEABLE, IT WAS SAID.

ONE MEMBER OF THE RETURNING GROUP WAS LIEUT. WILLIAM FEUSTAL OF LINDENHURST, N.Y., WHOSE WARHAWK FIGHTER PLANE WAS DAMAGED AND MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE LICATA AREA ONLY YESTERDAY.

MacArthur.

The seizure of Mubo, made possible by a highly secretive operation involving infiltration behind the Japanese hill positions in the jungles of northeast New Guinea, opened the way for an advance upon the enemy air base of Salamaua less than 12 miles to the north.

Air Victory over Rendova

The air victory, scored over Rendova island not far from the scene of the land fighting for possession of the enemy air base on Munda, was described as one of the greatest ever fought in that area. Only three of our fighters were lost as they piled into a formation of 27 medium bombers and between 50 and 60 Zeros. The enemy losses brought to more than 300 the number of planes we have shot down since the present offensive opened June 30.

There was victory news from Munda itself, with our jungle fighters reported stealthily advancing on that key base in the central Solomons. Once the Japanese tried a counter-attack. It was thrown back.

The Americans were outnumbered in the Rendova air battle but decidedly not out-gunned. We shot down more enemy planes than we put in the air to give them battle.

Over New Georgia and Rendova more than 260 Japanese planes have been shot down as against 50 of our planes. Many of our pilots were saved.

More Fighting at Munda

Communique reports lacked detail on the drive for the Munda air base but it contained suggestions that considerable fighting still lies ahead. One indication was a heavy plane attack on enemy positions at Bairoko above Munda on the Kula gulf. This makes clear the enemy garrison still is holding out there.

The communique told of heavy enemy resistance at Munda. Apparently we either are attempting to break through or are near the perimeter of the defense which the Japanese set up to hold that base. These include foxholes and log bunkers.

"The Mubo bastion has been captured," the communique reported.

"United States forces after landing and consolidating a beach-head at Nassau bay on June 30 moved inland up the valley of the Bitoi river, effecting a junction with Australia units in Buigap creek at dusk on July 10.

"This move effected in complete secrecy operated to cut the enemy's line of communication between Mubo and Salamaua and isolate his garrisons on Observation and Green hills.

"Following this enveloping move and in coordination with attacks on elements in the rear areas, Australian forces attacked from Lababia ridge and Garrison hill and destroyed the enemy defenses on observation [illegible] Green hill.

Ground Is

"Our ground [illegible] cleared the Mubo [illegible] ized enemy resista[illegible] [illegible]d are pressing on to Kolatu[illegible]n. Approximately 950 enemy troops were destroyed. Our losses were light."

The capture of Mubo eliminated a strong point only 12 miles from Salamaua. Since the fall of the Papuan peninsula of southeast New Guinea, Allied jungle fighters had been infiltrating from the south until they held ridge tops overlooking Mubo in the spring.

But the Japanese, entrenched on hills overlooking the jungle track between Mubo and Salamaua, turned the war there into a stalemate until a landing was made by our forces east of Mubo at Nassau bay on the coast below Salamaua. These invaders then cut over and behind the enemy's Mubo positions while Australians continued to pose a menace from the front.

Japs Raid Nassau Bay

Today's communique said that Japanese planes had made a new attack on the Nassau bay area but that it was without effect.

In the central Solomons, where Munda is the objective, for the second straight day United States planes dealt a blow at Japanese shipping above New Georgia near Vella Lavella island. An enemy merchantman was sunk and another set afire. Yesterday's communique also reported the sinking of a cargo ship in those waters.

Today's communique also disclosed that after the second battle of the Kula gulf, July 13, in which a Japanese cruiser and from three to five destroyers were sunk by units of the United States Navy, the U. S. destroyer Gwin was sunk. The Gwin was damaged in that engagement and later sank while under tow.

It was the third American warship disclosed to have gone down during the present Solomon warfare. The light cruiser Helena was lost in the first battle of the Kula gulf, in which between nine and 13 enemy cruisers and destroyers were sunk, and the night before the battle the United States destroyer Strong was sunk while shelling enemy positions on New Georgia.

The point the destroyer was shelling was Bairoko anchorage on the Kula gulf of New Georgia 12 miles above Munda. Today's communique reported that our dive-bombers had attacked enemy positions there Thursday with 1,000 and 2,000 pound explosives after which the Japanese were strafed.

"Our forces are continuing to advance toward the Munda airdrome against heavy enemy resistance," the communique said.

Four Guns Destroyed

"On the night of the 14th an en-

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YANKS TAKE MUBO IN NEW GUINEA BATTLE; REDS OPEN POWERFUL DRIVE ON OREL SECTOR; AMERICANS ADVANCE TOWARD CATANIA PLAIN

45 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN OVER RENDOVA ISLAND

Seizure of Jap Strongpoint Opens Way for Drive on Salamau.

950 OF FOE SLAIN

80 Japanese Aircraft Scattered in Central Solomons Battle.

YANKS MOVE ON MUNDA

American Force Gains in Pincers Attack on New Georgia.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, July 16.—(AP) A big land victory—capture of Mubo, New Guinea, with the destruction of 950 Japanese—and a sensational air triumph—the shooting down in the Solomons of 45 enemy planes out of a formation of nearly 80—were announced today by Gen. Douglas

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emy counterattack was repulsed. Four enemy guns were destroyed by our artillery."

These were the only details supplied on the Munda fighting but it hitherto has been disclosed that on the eastern side our advanced patrols are within two miles of the landing strip and that a pincers is being formed by forces there and others moving down from the northeast.

The cargo ships hit off Vella Lavella were attacked near Baga island. The two-engined bombers which hit them also strafed and sank two barges near Ganonnga island. Later, fighter planes sighted and set afire a barge near Pakio bay.

(The barge often is used by the enemy to sneak supplies down the coast to imperiled points, such as Munda.)

The United States airforce pressed the job of neutralizing with bombs the enemy airdromes just north of Munda. Torpedo and dive-bombers yesterday attacked the Vila airdrome on Kolombangara island and areas of encamped enemy troops, dropping 50 tons of bombs. An hour and a half after the attack, some of the fires still were burning.

The Rendova air fighting was thus described:

"Our fighters intercepted and dispersed an enemy formation of 27 bombers and 50 to 60 Zeros shortly after noon, shooting down 15 bombers and 30 fighters. Three of our planes failed to return."

NEW HAVEN MAJOR RECEIVES CITATION

Richard T. Washburn Gets Silver Star for Leadership on Guadalcanal.

(The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Jim G. Lucas, Tulsa, Okla., a Marine corps combat correspondent and distributed by the Associated Press).

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC — (delayed) — A quiet-spoken Marine corps major who headed a deadly fighting machine in the jungles of Guadalcanal was recently awarded the Silver Star medal for "extraordinary heroism and distinguished battle leadership."

He was Major Richard T. Washburn, son of Mrs. Grace Washburn, of 626 Savin avenue, New Haven. It was as a captain that he led his Marine raiders from seeming defeat to devastating victory against a much larger Japanese force last Armistice day.

Major Washburn is now executive officer of a Marine raider unit. His men, all tested jungle fighters, regard him as one of the best field leaders in the Marine corps.

The citation which accompanied the Silver Star medal award follows:

"On November 11, 1942, while leading his company to the assistance of another company, which was already heavily engaged, he encountered a superior force of the enemy crossing the Metapona river from east to west. Without hesitation, he engaged the enemy, causing him heavy losses. Forced to withdraw his company by heavy machine gun, mortar and 20 mm. fire, he reorganized in the jungle, and led his command in a second attack on the enemy, which had resumed crossing the river.

"Captain Washburn's judgment and leadership in this battle were of the highest order. During the subsequent operations, he continued to lead his company with quiet daring, great fortitude and superb devotion to duty, inspiring both officers and men throughout the battalion with his example. His conduct was in keeping with the highest tradition of the naval service."

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Russians Rout Ten Divisions On Orel Front

2 Armies Take Initiative From Stalled Germans North and East of City

Advance 28 Miles In Break-Through

Vast Wheeling Movement Threatens to Pinch Off Nazi Defense Bastion

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 15.—Two Russian armies have begun a powerful counter-offensive in the Orel sector against a stalled German military machine, smashing or routing ten German divisions in three days, recapturing 110 towns and advancing as much as twenty-eight miles, a special bulletin announced tonight.

A vast wheeling movement north and east of Orel threatened to pinch off that German bastion which the Nazis used as a base in the futile offensive they started July 5.

More than 12,000 Germans have been killed and 2,000 captured as "our troops north and east of Orel, after fierce counter-attacks, passed onto the offensive," the communique said.

Nazis Lose 54,000 in 11 Days

One Red army drove toward the Orel-Bryansk railway at a point northwest of Orel. The other, attacking from the east, was within twenty-eight miles of the key city.

In this co-ordinated push the Soviet forces were said to have destroyed 109 enemy tanks, 294 planes and 47 guns and captured 40 tanks, 210 guns, 187 mortars, 99 machine guns, 26 supply dumps and other materiel.

This boosted the immense toll of Nazi casualties to more than 54,000 killed or captured in eleven days of fighting. German materiel losses in the same period amounted to 3,068 tanks destroyed or captured and 1,636 planes shot down.

[The Russian drive coincided with Allied successes in Sicily, and for the first time the Russians semi-officially acknowledged that a two-front war had arrived in Europe. M. Viktorov, a Moscow radio commentator, in a broadcast recorded in London declared: "Hitler's latest gamble has been foiled. His failure is all the more conspicuous as his main forces are on the Soviet-German front. Hitler has now been forced to fight on two fronts."]

Break Through on 25-Mile Line

With the Germans' own offensive bogged down on the front from Orel south to Belgorod, the Red Army broke through strong German defenses on a twenty-five mile front north of Orel.

The communique said this Soviet column had advanced twenty-eight miles to capture Klen and Yelensk, points which lie only eighteen miles north of the Orel-Bryansk railway. Another captured town, Staritsa, is sixty miles northwest of Orel.

East of Orel, the communique said, an advance of twelve to fifteen miles was made on an eighteen-mile front in another breakthrough.

Setukna was one of many towns captured. It is twenty-eight miles east of Orel and three miles above the Orel-Voronezh railway. Another captured village, Berezovets, is thirty miles from Orel.

The Russians sprang their drive three days ago, exactly one week after the Germans began their drive, which has cost them staggering losses. While launching their own offensive the Russians at the same time continued to repulse German attacks in the Belgorod area to the south.

[The regular midnight Moscow bulletin, issued after the special communique, said the Germans hurled more men and tanks into the Belgorod fight but failed to

15-Mile Advance

East of Orel the communique said an advance of 12 to 15 miles was made on an 18-mile front in another breakthrough.

Setukna was one of many towns captured. It is 28 miles east of Orel and three miles above the Orel-Vorenezh railway. Another captured village, Berezovets, is 30 miles from Orel.

The Russians sprang their drive three days ago, exactly one week after the Germans began their drive which has cost them staggering losses.

While launching their own offensive the Russians at the same time continued to repulse German attacks in the Belgorod area to the south.

(The regular midnight Moscow bulletin, issued after the special communique, said the Germans hurled more men and tanks into the Belgorod fight but failed to make a breakthrough. One Soviet formation in that zone destroyed 51 tanks and wiped out 2,000 troops in Thursday's fighting.

("The enemy, bled white, was forced to pass to the defensive" in the sector between Kursk and Orel, added the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

(Another special Moscow announcement said that Russian bombers raided Orel Wednesday night, exploding and setting afire enemy munition trains and supply dumps.)

Last year the Germans waited while the Russians attacked against Kharkov in an offensive begun May 12. Five days later, after stopping the Russians, the Germans began their own push which smashed through to Voronezh and on to Stalingrad.

This summer the Russians have reversed the procedure.

(Berlin acknowledged a Soviet push north of Orel but was vague on details. The Transocean agency in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press termed the drive an attempt to releave Red army troops in the Belgorod sector, and said it was "a squandering" of men and materiel.)

Some well-informed foreign military observers in Moscow said today that the all-out German offensive which the Russians halted before beginning their own would be Hitler's last.

There was no question, they said, that the Germans had hurled the most powerful weight of armor and men they could spare at this time against the Rusians.

Powerful Nazi Drive Halted

One Russian reporter, giving eye-witness account of the Belgorod battle at the southern end of the line, said he had never seen anything to equal the immensity of German fire power in the opening phase of the campaign.

Initial successes were scored in that sector by the Germans. They hold a wedge whose exact size never has been disclosed. But it was achieved at huge sacrifice in men and materiel, and the Germans apparently were too enfeebled to exploit it.

The main factor in German failure this summer is a reorganized Red army newly equipped with the finest weapons from Russian and United States factories. Another is the constant threat of invasion in the west — now more acute with the landings in Sicily.

Perhaps the most serious defect in the German military machine, as viewed here, is the decline of the Nazi air force. It has become more and more evident that Germany has been forced to rely on unskilled pilots and in many cases obsolescent planes.

For the first time in history the Russian air force now has the upper hand over the Germans in this respect.

One foreign military source speculated that Hitler would withdraw from the Orel salient and that the war would end in the fall of 1944.

The Soviet press quoted a captured German officer as saying that Hitler had issued an order at the outset of the Nazi offensive in Russia declaring that "this blow must be of decisive importance—it must be the turning point of the war—the last great battle before Germany victory." The press accounts said the German, a lieutenant, had slipped across no-man's-land recently at night to surrender because he was convinced the German offensive against Russia would fail and that Germany would be defeated in two to six months.

[The German high command's Thursday communique, broadcast by Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press, said that "heavy fighting is being continued on the Eastern front despite increasingly worse weather conditions." The weather, used frequently by the Germans as an excuse for military failures, has been blamed several times this week in Berlin radio accounts.

["The Soviet attempts to pierce the German positions collapsed with heavy casualties," said the Nazi communique of the fighting east and north of Orel, issued before the Russian special communique. "Immediately German counter-attacks are making successful progress." The Germans declared their planes destroyed 336 tanks and seventy aircraft yesterday.]

RED ARMY DRIVE ON

Counter-Blows Smash Nazis' Orel Salient on Two Sides

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FOE'S TANKS ROUTED

28-Mile Gain Reported —Axis Losses Mount —Bryansk in Peril

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15—In a surprise offensive coinciding with the Allied thrust through Sicily, the resurgent Russian Army has wrested the initiative from the stalled Nazi war machine, a special Soviet communiqué proclaimed triumphantly tonight, and has recaptured more than 110 towns and villages and gained up to twenty-eight miles on the Orel front.

The announcement, repeated over and over in Moscow broadcasts recorded here by the Soviet monitor, declared that more than 12,000 Germans were killed and 2,000 captured as "our troops north and east of Orel, after fierce counter-attacks, passed to the offensive."

These gains were announced: An advance of roughly twenty-eight miles in the salient north of Orel, where the Russians battered through a strongly fortified line in a break-through on a twenty-five mile front, and an advance of twelve to fifteen miles on an eighteen-mile front in a break-through against stubborn German resistance east of Orel.

Orel Bulge Imperiled

The Russians said the drive from east of Orel was aimed westward, apparently designed to flatten out the Nazi-held bulge between Smolensk and Kharkov. The biggest initial gains, however, were in the push launched north of Orel, which, in cutting south, imperiled the flank of the German position.

"Numerous centers of resistance and enemy strongholds have been smashed," the special communiqué said of the drive north of Orel, which resulted in the occupation of more than fifty populated places, including Staritsa, about sixty miles northwest of Orel and the same distance northeast of Bryansk.

East of Orel the Russians occupied more than sixty populated places, at least eight of which were described in the communiqué as "large."

[Berlin reported that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko hero of the first great Russian counter-offensive in 1941, was leading the Red Army attack, according to The United Press. German comment was said to recognize a threat to the important Nazi base cities of Orel and Bryansk.]

The midnight Moscow bulletin, issued after the special communiqué, said the Germans had hurled more men and tanks into the Belgorod fight, but had failed to make a break-through. One Soviet formation in that zone destroyed fifty-one tanks and wiped out 2,000 troops in Thursday's fighting.

"The enemy, bled white, was forced to pass to the defensive" in the sector between Kursk and Orel, the bulletin added.

Another special Moscow announcement said Russian bombers raided Orel Wednesday night, exploding and setting afire enemy munition trains and supply dumps.

In the course of the new offensive, the Russians said, Soviet troops routed the German Fifty-sixth, 262d and 293d Infantry Divisions and the Fifth and Eighteenth Tank Divisions. Heavy losses also were reported inflicted

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on the German 112th, 208th and 211th Infantry Divisions and the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Motorized Divisions.

Material Losses Mount

The Russians were said to have destroyed 109 enemy tanks, 294 planes and forty-seven guns of various calibers and captured at least forty tanks, 210 guns, 187 mortars, ninety-nine machine guns and twenty-six supply dumps.

"The offensive of our troops continues," said the special bulletin, broadcast amid the playing of Red Army marching songs.

German tank and infantry attacks in the Belgorod sector were repulsed, Moscow announced, while Russian troops attacked the enemy in the area between Orel and Kursk.

The special Russian announcement was keyed in closely with the recent reversal in the trend of German comment on the situation on the Eastern Front, where Adolf Hitler was reported by some sources to have first taken over and then quickly given up the direction of the apparently ill-starred German summer offensive.

The staggering casualties inflicted on the Germans in the eleven sweltering days of battle in the center amounted, on the basis of Russian statements, to more than 54,000 men killed or captured, 3,068 tanks destroyed or captured and 1,636 planes shot down.

For the last two days the Germans have reported tremendous battles, with the Russians throwing huge reserves into the fight in a determined bid to take over the initiative.

The Red Army's new blow underscored the swiftly clarifying Allied strategy of simultaneous pressure to crack the Axis. The offensive apparently was touched off Tuesday and thus it came only seventy-two hours after American, British and Canadian troops landed in Sicily in the invasion of the underbelly of Europe.

With its attack the Red Army gave the clearest evidence of its power to carry its share of the offensive load against the Axis defense ring, necessarily thinned by the developing of new fronts and threats of imminent blows almost anywhere around Herr Hitler's hard-beset fortress.

The Germans' Thursday communiqué, broadcast from Berlin, said "heavy fighting is being continued on the Eastern Front despite increasingly worse weather conditions." The weather, used frequently by the Germans as an excuse for costly failures, has been blamed several times this week in Berlin.

"The Russian attempts to pierce the German positions collapsed with heavy casualties," the Nazi communique said of the fighting east and north of Orel, issued before the Russian special communiqué. "Immediate German counter-attacks are making successful progress."

The Germans declared their planes destroyed 336 tanks and seventy aircraft yesterday.

Quoting the Transocean military correspondent, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, a Berlin broadcast said "east of Orel the enemy in recent days continued his brief attacks without any success."

"Concerning the situation in the main fighting sector around Kursk," the broadcast went on, "there have been only slight local changes during the last two days, but nevertheless everything is developing here quite in accordance with German pains."

YANKS ADVANCE 7 MILES IN RACE WITH BRITISH ARMIES TOWARD CATANIA

JUL 16 1943

Parachutists And Glider Troops Dropped Behind Enemy's Lines—Axis Forces Strive To Check Sweep On Island's Second Largest City

MURINE

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 15—American troops plunged seven miles deeper into Sicily's mountains in a race tonight with British coastal armies striking toward the Catania plain, where Allied parachutists and glider troops dropped behind the enemy's lines for what is expected to be a major battle.

The Americans under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., captured another airdrome and also took some important ——ghts in a thrust which reached Vizzini area, twenty-five miles inland from Augusta, the British base for the drive on Catania, to the north.

Italian General Surrenders

Another Italian general, commanding the 54th Napoli division, surrendered with his staff south of Vizzini.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British-Canadian Eighth army was fighting along the coast after repulsing a stiff Axis counterattack which temporarily broke British lines early yesterday to reach Augusta.

By noon yesterday the British had ejected the Germans and went on to take Brucoli, four miles above Augusta. Their next objective was Lentini, on the edge of the plain 13 miles below Catania port, which is half-way along the road to the important prize of Messina opposite the toe of Italy.

Lentini and nearby Carlentini already were smouldering from heavy British naval bombardments, and a dispatch from an Associated press naval correspondent said Allied air-borne troops had landed on the plain above Lentini.

(An NBC correspondent, in a report from a British cruiser off the coast there, said the British had captured both Lentini and Carlentini, and that Catania again had been shelled heavily. An Italian armored train which had pushed south of Catania was forced to withdraw by naval artillery, he said.)

Hard Fight Looms

A hard fight was expected to begin at Lentini, if it had not already begun, as Axis troops, including units of the Nazi Hermann Goering division, strove to check the British sweep on Catania, a communications hub for roads leading into the interior, and Sicily's second city.

A headquarters communique and "considerable gains" had been made by the land armies in the last 24 hours, and presumably referring to the fight for Catania plain it added that British and American air-borne and parachute troops had carried out "successful operations."

Ahead of the troops more than 200 bombers struck their heaviest blow in this theater, dropping hundreds of tons of explosives on Messina at the island's northeastern tip. "Very great damage" was done, the communique said of the attack on this rail-ferry city which is the key to the Axis supply situation on the island.

Seventy-five American Liberators from the Middle East participated in the blows delivered Tuesday night and yesterday. They alone dropped more than 400,000 pounds of bombs, and also battered military objectives at San Giovanni, opposite Messina on the Italian mainland.

Axis Resistance Feeble

Other airmen pummeled enemy communications, stabbing into the heart of Sicily at Enna, an Axis troop concentration point. Enemy fighter resistance was feeble, the Allies knocking down nine planes yesterday and the night before for a loss of three. One Liberator was lost in the Messina-San Giovanni attacks.

Off northern Sicily torpedo-carrying planes blew up one enemy tanker, set fire to another, and left a merchant ship in a sinking condition.

Part of the Hermann Goering division already had been badly mauled by the Americans in their inland strikes from Gela toward Caltagirone and Vizzini when the British Eighth army suddenly found itself attacked by units of the same outfit.

The British hurled the Germans back onto the Catania plain, terrain ideally suited for tank battles, and one of the most decisive battles of the whole campaign may be fought there.

Capture of Catania would set the trigger for a gigantic trap of all Axis forces in Sicily. The town controls roads running into the interior, and would leave the Axis troops only one major escape exit, the coastal run running along northern Sicily toward Messina, 55 miles above Catania.

Enemy Beginning to Fight

One salient fact emerging now is that the Axis has really begun to fight, and is mobilizing for a stand after several earlier futile attempts to push the Allies back into the sea and a series of delaying actions. The Allies now expect a concerted Axis counter-drive.

In the fighting around Augusta, one British column took Melilli, six miles southwest of the port. The capture of that town, Brucoli to the north, and two more points taken by the Americans in the southwest gave the Allies a bag of at least 24 towns in southeastern Sicily.

Axis Tanks Move Up

Dispatches said that powerful formations of Axis tanks had been brought into line to try to stem the Allies. Artillery batteries also were becoming more numerous. Ship-to-shore communications tipped Allied warships on the location of these batteries and in some cases they were picked off with the first few naval salvoes.

But farther inland the Americans did not always have this advantage as they fought their way north through the mountains toward Catania plain. Vizzini, about 30 miles inland, is 20 miles southwest of Lentini. The mountain town also is an important road junction for a winding east-west artery.

The Americans in this area form the American right flank, and are in contact with Canadians who earlier took Palazzolo below Vizzini. Altogether the Americans now hold a line running almost due east from Naro, on their left flank, to Vizzini.

In the middle the Americans were threatening Caltigirone; in the west a Sicilian dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Harold Boyle disclosed that the towns of Riesi and Campobello had been taken, about 15 miles northeast and 12 miles north, respectively, from the beach held at Licata.

It was announced today that American amphibious jeeps and amphibious two-ton trucks mounting two machineguns are among new weapons being used in the campaign.

The name of the new airdrome captured by the Americans was not learned immediately. The air and seaplane bases now in Allied hands include Pachino, Biscari, Gela-Farello, Ponte Olivo, Licata, Syracuse, Comiso and Pozzallo. Some of these fields already are being used by Allied airmen.

SICILY LANDING IS DESCRIBED

JUL 16 1943

Surf More Deadly Than Enemy, Italians Kissed Hands Of Yanks, Says Moroso

By JOHN A. MOROSO III

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Near Scoglitti, Sicily, July 10 (delayed)—Our force, a small part of the Allied troops who invaded Sicily in the darkness, smashed its way into this medieval land from the seas aided by Italians who kissed our hands and feet in preference to firing machine guns that could have wiped us out.

The surf on the rocky shore where I landed claimed more American lives than the enemy in our initial assault wave which went in bravely despite a lack of combat experience, but later the enemy got tougher and fine wind-blown sand and slowness in delivering supplies hampered our boys.

There was a welter of blood, but it was mostly Italian.

Transport All Way From U. S.

I was aboard an assault transport that came all the way from the United States and our story is one of tribute to American boys who knew how to fight and die bravely.

Their orders were to go in with bayonets and grenades. Rifle fire was taboo until daylight, and unless an enemy target was definitely sighted there was to be no turning back.

As darkness clouded the Mediterranean, a sudden forty-five-knot gale (called a sirocco here) which had come on earlier, grew in intensity, and the ship rolled and pitched heavily. As our lads began loading heavy packs and weapons onto their backs, a quarter-moon paled, causing the stars to brighten. Many seasick soldiers had to be helped with their packs.

Waiting For Zero Hour

As the zero hour approached, waiting to be loaded into the boats became almost unbearable. Unidentified planes were detected in the darkness, causing us to expect bombs any minute. My boat carried a quarter-ton truck, twenty-five men and radio sets.

The truck became a demon when we tried to load it into a small boat dancing on the rough seas below. It slithered and banged through the air making us think nature and luck had suddenly turned against us.

I crouched at the rail with a battalion commander for hours, chatting about anything and everything to relieve the tension. Finally we clambered down the chain landing nets, swinging and swaying against the steel side of the ship.

After what seemed an eternity we squeezed into the boat and shoved off to our station to await the rest. Sprays stung our cheeks and lips as we bobbed in the darkness. Visibility was almost nil and our coxswain, Robert Pearson, of Union City, Mich., had a hard time keeping his place as we circled in the darkness.

Men Hang Over Sides

Men hung over the sides of the boat, vomiting continuously, and I thanked God for a good sea stomach. Boys from New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico and other States fought nausea and wetness with cusses.

We were five miles off shore at 3.05 A. M. when a light signal told us the assault was on. Visibility was still nil, but Pearson managed to follow the boat in front of us until we reached a point 1,000 yards off shore.

Back of the flagship the gunnery officer, a native of East Boston and a resident of Annapolis, stood waiting to direct naval gunfire against the enemy positions and beaches. He gave the open fire order on the exact minute and cruisers, destroyers and a British monitor began spouting flames and death and destruction shoreward.

Night Becomes Hideous

It was a fantastic barrage that sent chills up and down our backs as red, green and white tracer shells poured continuously from the guns and headed shoreward. Explosions and fires sprang up and the night became hideous with the thunder of guns and the whistle of shells.

Timing our fire we crept slowly shoreward, cranning our necks as shells passed over our heads.

As the fire died down a huge wave threw us violently against some rocks and our boat turned its beam end to the sea and the water splashed aboard, causing our cargo to shift and pin men against the sides. The following breakers banged us violently against sharp rocks and the craft began flooding.

The Men "Jump For It"

After someone let the ramp down we still couldn't see land but someone yelled "jump for it" and the men with heavy packs slid down the ramp to become engulfed in spumes of water.

Before my turn came I heard

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men screaming in this merciless turmoil. I dropped my gas mask overside and jumped down the ramp. A breaker threw me on the jagged rocks, cutting my hands and legs and side and the current sucked me back into the sea under the boat. But I struggled free and twice more was thrown against the craft and again drawn seaward.

Battle With The Breakers

The fourth time I held a rock and gained three feet before the next breaker. I repeated this until I was out of range of the breakers and crawled ashore slowly vomiting salt water and bleeding from cuts.

The burst of our shells ahead suddenly reminded me that this was an enemy coast and I wished for a gun. I crawled until I reached the sand and unloaded my pack and crawled back to the boat where I found a naval lieutenant floundering in the water moaning. With the help of another lad I pulled him onto a rock.

A wave knocked me flat and I thought the end had come. I vaguely remembered I was the only correspondent in this assault sector and must carry on. I stretched up against the boat and the colonel handed me his binoculars. Clutching them in my right hand I staggered back to the casualty and stood by him until first-aid men came and applied splints to his broken leg while the waves broke over us.

Screams In The Darkness

I heard continuous screams in the darkness of "Help, I'm drowning" and tried to find the victims. No luck. Another wave threw me and the rifles on the rocks, and I climbed forward toward shore. I crawled until I found other boys crawling and vomiting. Most of them had lost their rifles. All were chilled but they were crawling toward the enemy. There was no turning back now.

Shots rang out and we lay still. We were too tired now to dig fox holes. At this point most of us cared little for life. We heard American voices ahead and a few minutes later the rush of feet.

Italians With Hand- High

We rushed blindly forward and found three Italians standing near a machine-gun nest with their hands high. We herded them into a trench after searching them and taking their rifles and pistols. Near by we found another machine-gun nest.

With guns loaded we also found trenches with barbed wire and learned that the rest of the garrison had fled to the sand dunes.

The colonel arrived and made us spread out to await dawn.

Land Mines And Booby Traps

Land mines and booby traps made our advance in the dark hazardous and we knew now that we had missed our beach. I hid behind a stone wall clutching an entrenching tool as a weapon. We expected counter-attacks. Shots rang out. Bullets whistled overhead till dawn. Prisoners, praying, came in with grimy Yanks who had seized Italian rifles as weapons.

A checkup showed the only equipment saved from the landing boat was a radio set without a generator. Meanwhile, our men scattered about with everything confused.

Colonel Sends Out Scouts

To my civilian eye we were lost. But the colonel, sizing up the situation, calmly sent out scouts to check our position. They returned with the information that we were east of our beach.

Our first objective was a piece of high land some miles inland. A trail to the west led to a pre-arranged assembly point. The colonel eyed our bedraggled little band and gave the orders to advance.

U. S. TROOPS BROKE NEAR-FATAL ATTACK

Sicilian Beachhead, Supplies Almost Lost Until Yankees Routed 30 Tanks

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WE HAD NO CASUALTIES

Captured Italian Officer Says Axis Knew Invasion Date —Describes Defeat

By HAROLD V. BOYLE
For the Combined American Press.

GELA, Sicily, July 12 (Delayed)—A tank officer described today how three American tanks and an artillery battery knocked out fourteen of thirty attacking German tanks and kept them from overrunning vital landing beaches.

The battle was the first major engagement for the victorious tank men, who fought like veterans to defeat the prized tanks of the Hermann Goering Division.

"They almost got away with it," said Lieut. Col. Briard Johnson of North Amherst, Mass., executive officer of the American command post that was directly in the path of the charging tanks east of Gela.

"A few already had cut across the main coastal road when we went into action," continued Colonel Johnson. "If they had ever got to the shore, they would have been in position to capture our supply dumps, shoot up unloading crews and even lay fire on our main transport force in the harbor."

Two-Purpose Howitzers

But before they could reach their objective, they were intercepted by a platoon of Sherman tanks, whose daredevil stand was helped by thunderous blasts from a battery of 105-mm. howitzers that were designed for other purposes than pot-shotting at tanks.

"They just turned down their muzzles and began laying shells directly in among the tanks advancing over the plain," said Colonel Johnson. "They were only three-quarters of a mile from the landing beach, so we couldn't waste time or miss many shots.

"One howitzer used as an anti-tank gun did phenomenal work in knocking out five or six Mark III and Mark IV tanks alone. All the time the artillery was drumming in its big shells our tanks were boring in at them at closer range.

"It was meant to be an attack in force—the Germans don't throw that many tanks around casually—but they couldn't stand up under our combined fire. They broke and made for the shelter of buildings and trees, firing back all the time with their 75-mm. guns.

"The battle lasted about an hour, and then the Germans began to retreat. They tried to get away under cover of smoke from their own burning tanks, but our Shermans kept picking them off one after another. When the firing finally stopped, there were fourteen Nazi tanks smoldering in the fields. It was a clean-cut victory."

Yankees Widen Conquest

American infantry and armored forces, with three bridgeheads established in southern Sicily and two airports seized, widened the area of conquest steadily, sending back Italian prisoners from the front lines by the hundreds in a continuous shuttle.

Approximately 2,000 Italians and a few Germans were taken in the first two days' fighting, and officers predicted the rate would be speeded up as additional men and supplies being ferried ashore were thrown against the crumbling Axis forces.

YANKS BEAT OFF 30 AXIS MARK TANKS

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Germans Make Stubborn Stab For Gela, But Leave 14 Armor In Ruins

Americans Use Medium Tanks And 105 Howitzer Battery; Suffer No Loss

By HAROLD V. BOYLE
[American War Correspondent]
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

With the American Seventh Army at Gela, Sicily, July 12 (Delayed) — American infantry and armored forces with three bridgeheads established in southern Sicily and two airports seized widened the area of conquest steadily, sending back weary Italian prisoners from the front lines by the hundreds in a continuous shuttle.

Approximately 2,000 Italians and a few Germans were taken in the first two days of fighting, and officers predicted the rate would be speeded up as additional men and supplies being ferried ashore were thrown against the crumbling and retreating Axis forces.

30 German Tanks Attack

The greatest threat to the landing operations came yesterday morning when a force of thirty German Mark III and Mark IV tanks made a stubborn stab toward the beaches east of Gela.

A platoon of three medium American tanks bolstered by superb firing of a 105 howitzer artillery battery pressed into service as anti-tank guns broke up the German attack in a bitter battle lasting an hour.

When the smoke died away fourteen destroyed German tanks stood in the blackened ruin of a hayfield swept by flame.

Infantrymen, rugged rangers and parachute troops have fought continuously since they forced their way ashore through the coastal defenses at Gela Saturday morning. Other American units smashing ashore simulttaneously at two other points along the forty-five mile long beach stretch met only meager resistance and pushed inland quickly.

An American division won distinction in its first combat effort of the war by pushing through from the coast east of here and capturing Comiso, a town of more than 20,000 population, and Comiso airport.

Ponte Olivo airport, seven miles northeast of Gela, was captured shortly after daybreak, giving the Yankees a second base.

From this hillside almond grove this morning I watched as the reinforced American tanks and artillery beat back a second thrust by the Hermann Goering Division of tanks, north of the main coastal road east of here. At least three Nazi tanks were destroyed.

Axis Allegedly Knew Date

At a prison camp one Italian officer said that, although the civilian population was kept in ignorance, the military garrison was informed on July 7 that the Allies would attempt landings on July 10—as they did. Asked why no greater effort was made to stop the landings, if that were true, he replied indignantly:

"We fought bravely and well. But we could not stand up against your naval guns. They blew our guns and fortifications into the air and cut our friends in half. It was frightful."

When asked why they were not reinforced if they knew the points at which the Allies planned landings, he replied:

"We saw no need for reinforcements. We had been fortifying these positions for two years."

The town of Gela, which has a population of 32,000, was taken in the first few hours after the assault waves began coming ashore. The resistance at the town itself was feeble and no attempt was made to defend it. Situated on a plateau overlooking a small, blue harbor, it is a typical Sicilian small town—dirty, old and poverty-stricken.

'Chutists Fight As Guerrillas, Then as a Team

U. S. Air-Borne Troops Made Forced Marches, Won Sicily Objectives

By John Thompson
"Chicago Tribune" correspondent representing the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS IN SICILY (Delayed).—It's quiet today, oddly quiet, in the cool shade of our Sicilian orchard. The noise of battle has passed and overhead is a Spitfire patrol which appeared for the first time yesterday, replacing what seemed to be the ever-present enemy fighters and bombers.

In this strange and unaccustomed quiet you glance through the grove at tired men improving the sand slit-trenches or cleaning their guns, and you marvel again at the ability and stamina of the American soldier, particularly these airborne soldiers. In fancy, they might be a band of Robin Hood's men bivouacking in Sherwood Forest, their olive green jump suits, often camouflaged with darker dapples of green, completing the picture. But these men are an even tougher breed.

You have just seen them in their first combat. They parachuted through the night into Axis strongpoints. They battled their way along the coast and inland, fighting as guerrillas, and then, drawn together into a small combat team and reinforced with tanks and artillery, they fought as well as any Yanks have ever fought.

Victorious in First Fight

It was their first fight, but you would have thought they were old hands at it. Some mistakes, naturally, were made, but these shock troops distinguished themselves brilliantly.

Dropped as they were in this operation, they made forced marches, lugging all their heavy equipment and sometimes managing to scrouge some extra transport.

The task force which they aided was able to provide only a few jeeps and trucks for a limited time. The industrious parachute troops have been coming up to this area in everything from captured Italian tankettes, trucks, hearses and bicycles to peasant carts, sedans, motorcycles, horses and jackasses. They had to appoint a stable officer and establish a picket line when thirty jackasses appeared.

Rations and water are an ever-present problem, as well as evacuation of the wounded from the busy front-line aid stations, where medical officers and first-aid men worked long hours to save the lives of both American and Axis soldiers.

There was the case of Private Robert Games, of Norfolk, Va., a clerk in a Headquarters Company. He should be dead. Attacking a pillbox, Games crept in close, when the enemy fired seventy rounds and then pitched three hand grenades at him, knocking him unconscious. He awoke inside the pillbox, stripped naked. Half an hour later the Americans attacked again and destroyed the pillbox, killing all the Italians, but he was not scratched.

There was Lieutenant H. H. Swingler, twenty-five years old, of St. Louis, of the Headquarters Company, who led the final assault on an enemy hill, in a battle two days ago, with a force that included riggers, company clerks, cooks and orderlies, as well as infantry and engineers. Two of his best men were killed on either side of him, but Swingler kept on, creeping under machine-gun cross-fire. In a defile, he came upon a Mark IV tank beside which stood two of its crew. One hand grenade killed both and the tank retreated, while Swingler hollered for an anti-tank gun.

Only Obstacle Canadians Meet In Sicily Is Dust

Italians Surrender Readily as Invaders Gain, but Trouble May Be Ahead

By Ross Munro
Canadian Press Correspondent
Distributed by The Associated Press

ON THE CANADIAN FRONT IN SOUTHEASTERN SICILY, July 13 (Delayed).—With Italians surrendering in droves and towns capitulating with scarcely any fight, these first three days of the amazing Sicilian campaign have been a sweep for Canadians in this sector. I finally caught up with the fast-moving front-line troops yesterday afternoon in a jeep, after pursuing them afoot for two days, and they were sitting atop the world.

Even the commanders were surprised by the meager defense the Italians were making of their homeland. The Canadians have taken every advantage of the weak stand of the enemy, and the American and British troops are having equal successes.

It has been a victory march so far through the vineyards, olive groves and plantations and over

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chalk-dust roads of this part of Sicily, but there may be trouble ahead.

Take a Breather

With a few battalion actions and numerous skirmishes, the Canadians have pushed inland more than thirty miles now and they are getting a breather before the next phase of this Allied operation. Yesterday they joined up with the Americans on the left and they have been keeping pace with a famous British division—which is no small achievement, considering the battle experience of these Tommies.

But for the presence of a few snipers in vineyards and on hills, the countryside was peaceful today. Canadians were everywhere, columns marching forward and convoys of trucks and guns rolling through the fog of chalk dust. We are all covered with this white dust. The Canadians look like real desert rats of the 8th Army to which they now belong.

We do not know which is worst, the heat, the flies, the dust or the mosquitoes—the latter being the best dive bombers we've seen round these parts.

The reaction of the Italian civilians has been rather surprising. We expected they might be sullen and completely uncooperative, but it has not been like that. Perhaps they are faking, but when the Canadians pass through the towns dozens of citizens stand on the sidewalks and give the "V for victory" sign, clap their hands and grin as if it were an Italian celebration.

Honor Dead Canadian

In Modica, a dead Canadian was lying by the roadside and the Italians had draped the body with a white sheet and placed flowers on it.

Just before we got to Modica late yesterday we passeed a batch of more than a thousand prisoners—the largest I had seen. They were wearing khaki or green uniforms and, completely unbelligerent, were guarded by a dozen Canucks. They crowded around and posed, pleased as punch when an army film unit of photographers took their pictures. This huge bag of Italians was captured by fifty Canadians after a short-lived skirmish.

POOR ITALIAN ARMS REFLECT GRAFTING

Tanks Are Outmoded, Planes and Aircraft 'Miserable'

While Food Is Bad

PRODUCTS OF FASCISM

Inefficiency and Inadequacy Spring From Bureaucratic Rule and Corruption

JUL 16 1943

By JOHN GUNTHER

For the Combined American Press

A COMMAND POST OF THE FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP, Sicily, July 15—Italian aircraft is mostly out of date, Italian tanks are a miserable joke and Italian artillery is ludicrous—this is the price the Italian people are now paying for their "efficient" leadership.

Expert American and British observers advancing into Sicily continue to be amazed at what they called the pitiful inadequacy of Italian material and equipment. Even the food supplies for the troops are grossly bad.

Ration boxes were found with a thin layer of provisions on top and a pile of gravel underneath. Tins of meat were opened and found to be rotted and cans of soup are dishwater.

In former days many right wing folk in America and Britain were inclined to be sympathetic to Premier Benito Mussolini and fascism, largely because they thought the Italian regime was "efficient," but it is now manifest that corruption and inefficiency so ate their way into Il Duce's Italy that the Italian Army is not even capable of feeding and equipping its own soldiers.

As seen here the reasons for this are two. First, Italy was governed not merely by one bureaucracy but by two, the Fascist party on top of regular civil service. This made for a fantastic duplication of effort, maladministration and corruption. Second, in the Fascist set-up every man was complete boss to those below him and complete slave to those above.

Therefore, everybody played his own game and there was no cooperation or integration of the national effort.

Our officers haven't seen a decent Italian gun yet. The Italians are good mechanics and brave soldiers, but go into battle in tanks that are literal death traps. One hit and they burst into flames.

The Italians started the war with tanks known as Fiat 3000B, first designed in 1918. They also have French R35s, a tolerable enough light tank. But they weren't good enough against the Germans in 1940 and they are virtually useless now.

One reason for this lack of adequate production was the unwillingness of the Fascist industrialists to retool their plants. Corruption was rife in all aspects of civil and economic life. Nobody would do anything except with an eye to political favor. Front-line reports continue to emphasize the bad feeling between the Germans and the Italians. The Italians hate and despire the Germans who helped bring them this tragedy and the Nazis have nothing but contempt for their delapidated "allies."

Quantities of anti-German leaflets issued by the Italians have been picked up by our troops in various areas.

Invasion Guidebook Issued by Eisenhower

General Bids Troops to Drive Enemy 'Closer to Disaster'

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 15 (AP).—Shortly before American forces invaded Sicily they received a succinct little guidebook containing a brief description of the island, its history, currency information, disease warnings, maps, pictures and a dictionary.

A foreword, written by Allied Commander in Chief General Dwight D. Eisenhower, said:

"We are about to engage in the second phase of the operation which began with the invasion of North Africa.

"We have defeated the enemy's forces on the south shore of the Mediterranean and captured his army intact.

"The French in North Africa, for whom the yoke of Axis domination has been lifted, are now our loyal allies.

"However, this is not enough. Our untiring pressure on the enemy must be maintained, and as this book falls into your hands we are about to pursue an invasion and occupation of enemy territory.

"The successful conclusion of these operations will not only strike closer to the heart of the Axis but also will remove the last threat to the free sea lanes of the Mediterranean.

"Remember, this time it is indeed enemy territory we are attacking, and as such we must expect extremely difficult fighting.

"But we have learned to work smoothly alongside one another as a team, and many of you who will be in the first ranks of this force know full well the power of our Allied air and naval forces and the real meaning of air and naval superiority

"The task will be difficult, but your skill, courage and devotion to duty will be successful in driving our enemies closer to disaster and leading us toward victory and the liberation of Europe and and Asia."

PARATROOPS WON TOWN OF VITTORIA

Americans Landed Miles From Objective in Sicily and Met Savage Opposition

JUL 16 1943

By JOHN THOMPSON

For the Combined American Press.

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS IN SICILY, (Delayed)—Spearheading the invasion of Sicily, an American parachute troop combat team has just completed a brilliant and tough mission, fulfilling expectations held for the largest airborne combat operation ever attempted by the United States Army.

Since late Friday night, when they landed by the light of a waning moon, they have been fighting crack German and Italian troops, killing and capturing hundreds. They have fought as small guerrilla bands, attacking pillboxes and strong points with grenades, antitank weapons and knives. They have fought as a small but rugged team against the Hermann Goering grenadiers and tanks.

Canadians Capture Airfield, Fly Off It

BY ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian War Correspondent]

Somewhere in Sicily, July 13—Delayed—Canadian pilots now are flying off a Sicilian airdrome which was captured by Canadian infantry and brought into operation by a British airfield construction group soon after landing.

The Italians had plowed up this airfield before the invasion and the airfield construction group, including British pioneers and sappers who came in with the Canucks, went to work filling in the furrows which sometimes were two feet deep.

It was not long before fighters landed on the repaired drome, throwing up great clouds of chalky dust as they taxied to a standstill.

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

MESSINA HIT BY MORE THAN 200 BOMBERS

"Very Great Damage" Is Rained On Key City, 2 Miles From Mainland

Allies Rule Sicilian Skies, Planes Ranging All Over Island

JUL 16 1943

By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 15—Hundreds of Allied bombers, striking from bases in both North Africa and at the Middle East, heaped "very great damage" upon Messina yesterday in one of the heaviest assaults ever delivered against the enemy's most important Sicilian port.

Other Allied planes, many of them operating from newly captured airfields in Sicily, continued their furious attacks against Axis positions throughout the island and enemy shipping in surrounding waters.

Barely 2 Miles From Mainland

More than 200 Flying Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders, escorted by fighters, blasted harbor installations and railway communications at Messina, barely two miles from the Italian mainland and virtually the only port through which the enemy can reinforce his shrinking Sicilian defenses from the continent.

Seventy-five American Liberator bombers from the Middle East dumped more than 400,000 pounds of high explosives on Messina for their part in the devastating daylight assault. Attacking in three waves, the Liberators also concentrated on the ferry terminal and railroad yards, then continued on across the Messina Strait to bomb the opposite terminal at San Giovanni on the Italian mainland.

The heavy daylight blow followed a night attack on Messina by the Royal Canadian Air force, disclosed for the first time to be participating in the Sicilian campaign. R.C.A.F. Wellingtons also dumped their bombs on the port and railroad yards.

With Axis defenses in Sicily apparently stiffening and the Allies firmly in control of the sea and air, the importance of Messina was increasing steadily by the hour.

City Covered With Smoke

Bomber crews reported that the city was so clouded by smoke that they could not observe accurately the results of their attack but an Allied headquarters communique declared that "very great damage was caused and fires were started."

Although enemy fighter opposition was extremely light, the bombers were forced to smash their way through intense barrages of anti-aircraft fire to reach their targets.

The four-engined B-17s led the way, followed by the Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers which laid several strings of explosives squarely across buildings and barracks, causing new fires to break out.

Meanwhile, torpedo-carrying Beaufighters operating over the Tyrrhenian sea knocked another hole in the enemy's naval supply lines by blowing up one large tanker, setting fire to another and leaving a 7,000-ton merchant ship in a sinking condition. These R.A.F. Coastal command planes also shot up an enemy destroyer and a cargo vessel and blasted a Junkers-52 transport plane out of the air.

Tanker Destroyed

Sighting three tankers off Maddelena, Italian naval base on Sardinia, the Beaufighters picked out the largest and planted three torpedoes in her side which caused her to explode. Then they shelled a smaller tanker which was burning fiercely when they left.

The latest successes in the campaign to keep the Axis from sending supplies and reinforcements to Sicily by water brought the total to four freighters sunk, one left in a sinking condition, one tanker sunk, another left burning, and at least three destroyers heavily damaged.

At the same time, Allied planes from bases in North Africa, Malta, Pantelleria and Sicily ruled the sk over the entire island, tec g the ground forces dr forward against tougher enemy resistance and ripping up communications and transport lines in that portion of Sicily still held by the Axis.

In widespread operations throughout the day and preceding night, the Allied airmen shot down nine enemy planes, including the JU-52, while losing three craft of their own.

Medium and light bombers struck double-barreled blows at Palermo on the northwest coast and at Enna in central Sicily, while other Allied raiders attacked Gerbini, Termini, Lercara-Friddi, Leonforte, Vallelunga and Stefano.

Still other formations ranged the length and breadth of the island, hammering everything they could find along roads and rail lines.

Both stabs at Palermo were made by R.A.F. Wellingtons. The first wave delivered heavy loads of explosives on railway yards, sidings and the main station, while the second group, arriving almost before the debris had settled, scored hits on the rail yards, an anti-aircraft gun position and a big rail junction outside the city.

Lightnings Seek Targets

Hunting in packs, Lightnings roamed at will over the Sicilian countryside and shoreline, searching for targets. This is what they reported:

Half of the trucks in a convoy of 25 or 30 destroyed, two of them exploding when hit; five half-tracks set afire; two trucks hit directly and two others left ablaze from strafing; direct hits on docks and seaplanes at an eastern coastal base; a gasoline-carrying truck blown up; a bridge bombed and set afire; a tug towing two large barges hit and forced to run aground.

The former enemy air bases in Sicily now held by the Allies include those at Pachino, Biscari, Gela-Farello, Gela-Porte, Olivo, Licato and Syracuse, the last of which also is a seaplane base.

All of them show the marks of the hammering dealt by Allied airmen before they were captured. A number of enemy planes were found, some of them wrecked but others virtually undamaged.

Berlin Asserts Counter-Attack Checks Allies

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Says Invasion of Sicily Has Been Slowed by Use of Reserves Near Catania

Reports broadcast by the enemy are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—Fresh German reserves were declared by the Berlin radio tonight to have counter-attacked the Allies invading Sicily in the region south of Catania, and Italian and Nazi communiques said violent British and American drives had been checked.

"Fighting in southern Sicily is continuing with undiminished violence," today's German high command communique said. "At several points enemy attacks launched with the support of tanks were repulsed."

Hours after the communique, a Berlin military commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, told of the counter-attack south of Catania, which the British 8th Army is approaching.

In marked contrast to the more confident Axis tone was a Vichy radio statement that the Axis position in Sicily is "extremely serious," and that "further infiltration attempts must be checked in order to avoid endangering Axis defenses in the Catania plain." The Germans control the Vichy radio.

Most of the unofficial radio comment from the enemy camp was subdued, but broadcast quotations from Italian newspapers showed that Premier Benito Mussolini was striving desperately to bolster Italian morale. "Il Regime Fascista," of Milan, under the heading "Let Us Face Realities," hammered home the line that the landings in Sicily were possible only because of immense Allied material superiority.

"The hellish fire of heavy-caliber naval guns and a hail of bombs" made possible the landings, the German official news agency, D. N. B., contended.

The Rome radio declared the landing was "a breach in 'Fortress Europe' and the sooner it is sealed the sooner the freedom and independence of European peoples will be saved."

German and Italian communiques asserted there had been a resurgence of Axis air power, in contrast to Allied reports that enemy planes virtually had been driven from the air. The Axis reported considerable losses were inflicted on Allied shipping. The Italians said four ships of 27,000 tons and a destroyer had been sunk and two other cargo ships and a heavy cruiser damaged.

The Rome communique told of bombings which caused "considerable damage to civilian buildings" at Messina, in Sicily, on the strait between the island and the mainland, Palermo at the western end of Sicily and Naples on the mainland. Mussolini was reported to have extended the "active war zone" to include Naples, which meant that martial law had been extended over most of the foot of the Italian boot.

Nazis Force Green Men Into Battle for Sicily

Poles, Yugoslavs and Frenchmen Compelled to Fight Allies

LICATA, Sicily, July 13 (delayed) (AP).—Young Poles, Yugoslavs and Frenchmen with no battle experience are being thrown into the front lines in Sicily by the Nazis, who are so desperately short of man power they are using any kind of military scrap material to try to delay the Allied advance.

One group of eight German Army prisoners resting under the trees of a small Sicilian park serving as a prison bull pen included a Pole who once had fought against Germany in the Polish Army and another Pole who had a brother in a German concentration camp. There were four other Poles and two Yugoslavs eighteen and nineteen years old.

The Yugoslavs and some of the Poles had come to Sicily only a month ago and had never fought before. They were pushed into action two days ago.

Yanks Rescue Two Captive American Flyers At Ragusa

By CLIFTON GREEN

[American War Correspondent]

With the American Forces in Sicily, July 15—Two American flyers, the first Italian-held prisoners released by Yank invasion forces, were found lying wounded in a hospital in the small town of Ragusa.

They were First Sergt. Allen B. Huckabee, of Temple, Texas, 43, who holds the title of the oldest combat man in the United States Air Force; and Technical Sergt. David Fleming, of Jackson, Mich., formerly of Detroit.

The former had eleven bullet wounds, the latter five, but now they are all smiles, looking forward to their return to North Africa, after harrowing experiences which began when their formation of Flying Fortresses in a raid on Comiso airfield July 5 were attacked by more than 100 German and Italian planes.

Distributed by the Associated Press

Seized Italian General Says He Fought Well

Then 'This Very Fine Gentleman Montgomery' Arrived

By Noel Monks

"The London Daily Mail" Correspondent

Distributed by The Associated Press

ABOARD AN ALLIED DESTROYER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, July 14 (Delayed).—Seated beside me in the ward room of this destroyer is the bulky fifty-five-year-old Italian general by the name of Achille D'Avet, captured in the Allied advance in Sicily.

He is trying to read what I am typing, but his watery blue eyes are drooping with sleep and his massive close-cropped head is nodding with fatigue.

He rouses himself with an effort and says in a husky voice: "Tella—tella da English peoples we thinks kindly of them, and tella my wife in Roma that I fight lika da gentleman until up comes this very fine gentleman Montgomery."

It is stifling hot in the ward room, but Achille D'Avet is clad in full kit—the kit of an Italian general in the field.

In the middle of three rows of decorations nestles the ribbon of a British military medal, but I suppose it's just another color patch to Achille D'Avet.

AXIS MILITARY SHAKEUP IN SICILY URGED

Farinacci Demands Italy Send Her Best Forces To Defend Island

Editor Attacks Useless Elements In the Fascist Heirarchy

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 1[illegible] Roberto R. Farinacci in his *Il [illegible] gime Fascista* tonight demanded a change of military leaders in Sicily and assignment of Italy's best forces to defend the island.

In a violently phrased front-page editorial, the former secretary of the Fascist party in Italy attacked useless elements in the Fascist hierarchy and demanded a "hierarchy of values, a hierarchy that knows how to give the people a little sunshine after so many fiascos and so much bitterness."

Demands "Men Of Valor"

Most outspoken of the Fascist editors, Farinacci declared that Italy was living in exceptional moments and it "is absurd and extremely dangerous to measure the choices of men and decisions with the military annual as a yardstick."

"It is impossible that the Italian army has only one Messe," he declared. "We know of men of valor and these should be entrusted with the tremendous responsibility to save our Sicily."

He referred to Italian Gen. Giovanni Messe.

Raps Fascist Squadristi

Taking a slanting whack at the much-touted Fascist *squadristi*, Farinacci asserted "enough of hysterical hyper-sensitiveness, enough birthdays, old age, exceptional merits won in peacetimes."

The editorial said it was necessary that the best forces be assigned to Sicily along with the most able, prepared and resolute leaders who are fighting with the Germans to be able to defeat the Allies. It said also that Sicilian partisans were now at the back of the invaders and were determined to make any sacrifice necessary.

Jails Full Of Anti-Fascists

Michael Chinigo, American war correspondent in Sicily, in a dispatch received yesterday, said the Americans had found in occupied towns jails stuffed with anti-Fascists who said they had been rounded up two weeks before the Allied landings.

He added that the Germans apparently are bombing Italian civilians deliberately. German artillery has been shelling groups of Italian prisoners when they surrendered.

AIRMAN BAGS 150 ITALIANS

Naval Pilot Spots Pillboxes, Drops Bomb, Heads Defenders To U. S. Patrol

[By the Associated Press]

With the Allied Forces in Sicily, July 10 — (Delayed) — The war's latest Sergt. York of the airforce is Lieut. (j.g.) Paul E. Coughlin, an American naval aviator.

Coughlin captured 150 Italian soldiers in a unique and brainy maneuver at 1 P. M. today near Scoglitti.

Flying his slow scout plane over the sand hills, Coughlin spotted Italians manning pillboxes in the path of the advancing American troops. By radio he asked the captain of his ship for permission to drop some bombs.

Italians Come Out, Hands Up

The permission was granted, he let go and to his amazement the Italians, instead of taking cover, ran into the open with their hands held high.

In a quandary over what to do, Coughlin continued circling until he saw an advanced patrol from a combat team. With the machine guns he fired to the rear of the Italians, forcing them to run in the direction of the Americans—like a shepherd herding sheep. Finally he flew over the Americans signalling them the direction of the Italians.

Then he returned to the Italians, keeping them together with his guns until the Americans arrived and took them prisoner.

His job done, Coughlin returned to his ship.

I landed in Sicily today on a rolling, stony plain on the southeast coast near the village of Pachino, with its white stone, tile-roofed houses bunched together in a mass overlooked by the gaudy Fascist municipal building.

Our landing in broad daylight, with hundreds of troops and vehicles swelling the massed power that the Allies are pouring into this island, was without incident.

(The town of Palazzolo is 33 miles south-southwest of Catania, and about 22 miles west of Syracuse on the east coast of Sicily.)

At this moment the front on this inland sector is in mountains over 2,000 feet high in the area of a village about 10 miles northwest of here.

Palazzolo was the front yesterday—more than 30 miles from the beaches. The town capitulated yesterday after a thunderous aerial bombardment had convinced the Italians they faced overwhelming power.

Inhabitants Shocked.

Palazzolo was hit hard in that brief attack. The buildings, shops and homes are now piles of rubble, spilling into the narrow streets. The people are stunned and mumbling incoherently about casualties as they watch the flood of war pass on. They say many people were killed and wounded in the attack.

The British sympathize with them and care for their wounded, but they remind them that this is their war and unless they quit, they will get hurt.

This is the only one of the dozen or more Sicilian villages I saw today which showed any sign of war. The countryside, with its beautiful fields and green trees bearing olives and almonds, its expanses of yellow barley all marked off by low, gray stone walls, shows almost no sign of struggle.

As we drove through the Allied-held section of Sicily we saw the relief with which the people received British troops. They were not cheering or waving hysterically. Usually they smile from doorways and street corners, and occasionally wave their hands in the air, giving the "V" sign.

Refugees Returning.

The road inland from Pachino was jammed with scores of wobbly high-wheeled carts pulled by horses and donkeys, one to a cart, piled high with men, women and children and all their belongings. They were headed back to homes in Pachino from which they were evacuated when it became a military zone before the invasion.

Most of the women here, particularly the older ones, wear black dresses and black shawls which hang over their heads and keep off the hot sun. The men dress shabbily in black or gray suits and shirts.

The youngsters, including pretty, fair-haired, blue-eyed, buxom girls, seem to favor the gayer colors. Some of the carts in which the packed families were riding were painted blue and decorated with red flowers and birds, while many horses were bedecked with flashy tassels and shining harnesses.

Signs of the Times.

British pranksters had fun with Fascist slogans hailing Mussolini. Where one sign, painted in black on a white wall, had proclaimed "Viva Il Duce," a British soldier had painted out the words "Il Duce" and placed, "George VI," after the Viva.

A fat, elderly man wearing a slouch cap grinned broadly and bowed and tipped his hat as we drove through Pachino, saying, "Good Morning," in good English.

Once two children ran alongside the car, shouting for food, but there was surprisingly little begging here compared with North Africa where the constant cry everywhere was for cigarets and chocolate.

People here, largely supported by the farms thickly clustered around little villages, appear dirty and illiterate but cautiously friendly. The tension of waiting for invasion, enduring round the clock bombing of strategic objectives, is ended for those in this part of the island.

Sicilians Greet British With Grateful V-Signs

By NED RUSSELL

(Representing the combined U. S. Press.)

(Distributed by the United Press)

Palazzolo, Sicily, July 13 (Delayed).—British troops of the Allied invasion force pushed steadily deeper into Sicily and northward along the eastern coast toward Catania today as Axis defenses showed signs of stiffening.

RAF PLANES SWARM TOWARD CONTINENT

Raids Directed At Anti-Invasion Bases Rather Than Industrial Targets

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, July 16 — Th

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RAF roared toward the continent last tonight in strength that led one coastal observer to report "the sky seemed to be alive with planes" as the bombing offensive moved into a new stage directed chiefly at Axis anti-invasion bases rather than industrial targets.

The big Britain-based bombers started out after day-long sweeps by Typhoons and Bostons striking at Axis airfields.

Attacks On Italy Indicated

Air-raid alarms sounded in Basel and western Switzerland early in the day, indicating that Allied planes again might be attacking Italy from the north.

Axis radios at Calais and Paris also switched off suddenly twice, late last night and early this morning, a sign that Allied planes were over Europe.

In Britain anti-aircraft guns opened fire in the greater London district early today. County districts in the Thames estuary were bombed and one casualty was reported.

9 Nazi Fighters Destroyed

Nine German fighters were destroyed by RAF Spitfires in rooftop battles as they escorted Boston and Typhoon bombers in attacks on the Poix and Abbeville airfields yesterday, the Air Ministry news service announced.

Seven RAF aircraft were reported lost in the operations.

Great formations of Allied warplanes had been observed heading across the Channel earlier and the German radio reported violent air battles over northern France.

Havoc At Le Bourget

Meantime, famous Le Bourget Airport at the edge of Paris, where Charles A. Lindbergh landed after his transatlantic flight in 1927, was described as looking like a cemetery ready for a mass burial as a result of Wednesday's Flying Fortress attack.

Reconnaissance pictures showed the American bombs had left more than 200 gaping craters in the landing area alone, severely damaged four storage hangars and destroyed parts of three additional buildings.

Le Bourget had been converted by the Germans into an important air base and plane repair station for their air force and in defense of it they put up what the American crews described as the most terrific combat defense since the sanguinary battle June 13, over Kiel, Germany.

Many Nazi Fighters Downed

The Eighth Air Force announced that many German fighters were shot down there while all but four Flying Fortresses over this target returned.

Heavy damage also was inflicted on two other important German bases, Villacoublay military airport, southwest of Paris, and Amiens, in the daylight sweep which cost a total of eight bombers against the destruction of at least forty-five enemy fighters by the Flying Fortresses alone.

At Villacoublay, large aircraft works and the airfield were given a concentrated smashing with more than 400 bursts.

"I don't think it will be necessary to go back there for some time," said Lieut. Donald J. McGowan, of Jersey City, N. J., navigator of the bomber Lady Luck.

Attlee Calls New Annexations By Allies Possible

London, July 15 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, indicated to Commons today that the Atlantic Charter would not prevent the United Nations from taking permanent possession of the strategic strongholds of the Axis powers.

"Nothing in the Atlantic Charter would, in the opinion of the British Government, preclude the United Nations from taking any steps that might seem good to them, to afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries," he said.

Replying to William Nunn, conservative, who had asked whether the Charter would "preclude the United States and Great Britain from continuing to hold certain strategic points formerly in Axis hands, retention of which would seem to be vitally necessary for maintaining the future peace of the world," Attlee added:

"The point referred to would naturally be borne in mind, in company with many others in any discussions as to how best to give effect to Article Seven of the Atlantic Charter."

FAKE INVASION WARNING MADE

JUL 16 1943

Dutch Radio In London Tells People To Guard Against German Trick

Dropping Of 'Chute Troops Garbed As British Might Expose Patriots

JUL 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 15—The refugee Netherlands station Radio Orange warned the Dutch people tonight that the Germans were planning to stage a fake invasion of the Netherlands coast in order to trick patriots into exposing themselves.

"The intention seems to be," said the broadcast as reported by the Netherlands news agency Aneta, "that the Germans will undertake faked landings on the Netherlands coast. Apart from that they would drop German parachutists dressed in British uniforms.

Would Go In Streets

"The grand idea is that Dutchmen would go into the streets thinking that the day of liberation had come. The Germans believe they would probably take their arms with them. Therefore, together with the faked landings and dropping of parachute troops, raids and searches in the streets will take place."

The Allies have frequently warned the peoples of the Nazi-occupied countries to be alert for such false alarms, most recently in the case of the invasion of Sicily, when the people of France were so warned by General Eisenhower.

Gen. Anderson Heads 8th Air Force Bombers

New Commander, Known as 'Wild Indian,' Studied British Bombing Methods

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—Brigadier General Frederick L. Anderson has been appointed commanding general of the United States 8th Air Force bomber command, headquarters announced today. General Anderson, thirty-seven years old, is from Washington.

General Anderson, who won the nickname "Wild Indian" as a lacrosse and football player at West Point, first arrived in England in 1941 to study British bombing tactics. He has been associated with the bombardment end of aviation since 1931 and for a time was operations officer for the famous 7th Group serving under Major General Clarence Tinker.

Anderson returned to the United States in 1941 but came back in 1942 to represent General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, to study British bombing practices. Later he was commander of a Fortress wing in England. He was promoted to Brigadier General on Feb. 8.

Hitler Reported in Berlin After Yielding Command

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15—A foreign diplomatic source reported today that Adolf Hitler, after having commanded the early phases of the latest German offensive in the Belgorod-Orel sector, had relinquished control of the stalled attack and had returned to Berlin for conferences with his military staff.

The source, who could not be further identified, said his information came from inside Germany. He said Herr Hitler had been directing the Russian offensive from the Castle Bninzka, near Bydgoszcz in the old Polish Corridor, where he maintained "front-line" headquarters.

He added that some observers believed Herr Hitler's return to Berlin might mean the end of the German offensive, for the time being at least.

Churchill at Sikorski Mass

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill and Mrs. Churchill joined 3,000 others in paying tribute to the late Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, of the Polish government-in-exile, at a solemn requiem mass in Westminster Cathedral today. Detachments of Polish regiments with flags stood at each side of the coffin, which was guarded by Polish soldiers, sailors and airmen.

HIGHEST U. S. MEDAL GIVEN

Congressional Honor Award Presented Fortress Gunner, Sergt. M. H. Smith

Secretary Of War Makes Presentation At Airport In Great Britain

BRANHAM

[By the Associated Press]

A United States Bomber Station in England, July 15—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and high officials of the American Army assembled on a wind-swept airdrome somewhere in England today to honor a little Flying Fortress sergeant-gunner with his country's highest award for valor, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Secretary Stimson presented the medal to Sergt. Maynard H. Smith, 32, of Caro, Mich., who was officially credited with having saved the lives of six crew mates on his first raid.

Three Bailed Out

After three of his comrades had bailed out of the Fortress, Smith singlehandedly beat out the raging flames which enveloped the battered bomber as she struggled back from an attack on St. Nazaire in France on May 1.

Smith, son of the late circuit Judge Henry Harrison Smith, of the Michigan Fourteenth judicial district, is the second man serving in the European theater of operations to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in the present war. But he is the first to live to wear it. The other was awarded posthumously.

Saluted By All

The little sergeant—he is only 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 140 pounds—now is entitled to receive salutes from every officer and enlisted man in the United States Army, from four-star generals on down.

Pinning the blue ribbon bearing the medal around Smith's neck at a ceremony staged in the shadow of a Flying Fortress, Stimson told the hundreds of officers and men present:

"This soldier's bravery is an inspiration to all the armed forces of the United States."

Reviewing the little sergeant's heroic exploit, the Secretary of War pointed out that the medal was awarded for "courageous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty," and told Smith, who was standing rigidly at attention, that "it is an honor for President Roosevelt and Congress to bestow upon you this medal."

Dual Congratulations

Then, shaking hands with Smith, Stimson concluded: "I extend my warmest congratulations as Secretary of War and as an American."

Introducing Smith, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the American Forces in the European theater, said: "This is the first time this medal has ever been awarded in the European theater of operations in the present war, except posthumously. We are proud of Sergeant Smith because he typifies the young Americans in our armed forces."

In obvious reference to Nazi and Fascist youth movements, the general added: "Sergeant Smith is not a product of State-controlled youth groups, but of the American sandlots."

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of American Air Forces in Britain, said he regarded Smith, "and every man in the Eighth Air Force" as heroes. "We all congratulate Smith and know he is worthy of the medal."

Troops Reviewed

During the ceremony several units of infantrymen and air crews stood in parade array on the airfield. After the ceremony Secretary Stimson reviewed the troops, with Sergeant Smith and Lieut. Col. G. L. Robinson, of Hanover, Ill., commander at this station, standing beside him.

Besides beating out the flames in his Fortress on his memorable first mission, Smith manned two machine-gun positions, helping to repeal the Focke-Wulfs that swarmed around the crippled bomber, and gave first aid to a wounded crew member, Sergt. Roy Gibson, of San Diego, Cal.

The pilot of the nameless bomber—designated simply as No. 649—was First Lieutenant P. Lewis Johnson, of Crummies, Ky. He said in an affidavit that Smith's acts, performed "in complete self-sacrifice and utmost efficiency, were solely responsible for the safe return of the aircraft and the lives of everyone aboard."

Now Instructor

Johnson now is serving as an instructor in the United States.

Other crewmen who returned safely that day included Second Lieutenant Robert McCallum, Omaha, Neb., copilot; First Lieutenant Stanley N. Kissoberth, Phoenix, Ariz., bombardier, and Sergt. William W. Fahrenheld, Mc-Keesrocks, Pa., top-turret gunner. Gibson, the tail gunner, since has recovered from his wounds.

Since his first raid, Smith has been on three additional missions and shot down one Focke-Wulf enemy fighter.

In civilian life, Smith said he was employed as an income-tax field agent for the Treasury Department at Detroit; later as assistant receiver for the Michigan State Banking Commission.

He enlisted in the army in September, 1942, and trained as an aerial gunner at Harlingen, Texas, before coming to England last March.

Sergeant Drops KP Tasks To Receive Hero Award

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, July 15—(AP) When Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and American Army officials came here to award the Congressional Medal of Honor, the country's highest award for valor, to a sergeant gunner today they found him—in the kitchen, peeling potatoes on KP.

Sgt.-Gunner Maynard H. Smith of Caro, Mich., had saved the lives of six crew mates on his first raid by beating out flames that enveloped their Flying Fortress. But he had also come back late from leave, twice.

So, he walked out of the kitchen to parade before the assembled dignitaries and hundreds of soldiers to receive the medal only twice awarded in this theater of war.

London-Moscow Air Link Opened by Way of Cairo

Journey Requires 3½ Days, Including Egypt Stop

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—Air service on a regular schedule has been opened between Britain and Moscow by British Overseas Airways, it was disclosed today. The journey requires three and a half days, with a twenty-four layover at Cairo, Egypt.

The route of the flight, it was disclosed, is over North Africa to Cairo, with stops at Habbaniyeh, Irak; Pahlevi, Iran; Astrakan, Kuybyshev and Moscow.

A spokesman for Overseas Airways said the service already has resulted in capacity bookings.

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Turin Hard Hit by Raid

Power Off and Water Short After Monday's R. A. F. Visit

BERN, Switzerland, July 15 (AP).—As a result of the Royal Air Force raid on Turin Monday night, that northern Italian city is without electric power and is suffering a severe shortage of drinking water, private advices from Italy declared today.

The advices also reported that typhus had broken out in the city and that the few remaining public conveyances had been placed at the disposal of residents to enable as many as possible to leave for rural districts.

[The Rome radio, in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, quoted Thursday's Italian communique as saying 402 persons were killed and 601 injured in Monday night's raid on Turin, in northwestern Italy, by R. A. F. home-based bombers.]

Soviets Detail Atrocities By Nazis at Krasnodar

Report Captives Burned Alive, Tell of Hospital Massacres

MOSCOW, July 15 (AP).—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said today that hearings have started in the military trial of eleven persons charged with high treason for complicity in alleged atrocities committed during the German occupation of Krasnodar, in the Caucasus.

The news agency declared investigations had established that Russian prisoners had been burned alive, hospital patients massacred and "many thousands" of citizens suffocated with carbon monoxide "in specially equipped motor cars" in Krasnodar and the adjacent territory.

Tass said the atrocities were committed by units of the 17th German Army under command of Colonel General Ruof, the Gestapo "and their accomplices" late in 1942 before the territory was retaken by the Russians.

The hospital massacres were said to have taken place at the Krasnodar Municipal Hospital, the Berezan Hospital Colony and a territorial children's hospital in the Labinsnaya district.

Tass reported the motor cars used in the suffocations, which it said the population nicknamed "murderesses," were closed five and six ton trucks equipped with grates in the floors connected with the exhaust pipes. Sixty to eighty victims, Tass said, were herded into the trucks at a time, the doors closed and the motors turned on for a few minutes.

Then the trucks were driven to anti-tank ditches, where the bodies were dumped, Tass said the investigation revealed.

ROBERT ON WARSHIP

ALGIERS, July 15—(AP) The French Committee of National Liberation announced tonight that Admiral Georges Robert has left Martinique and is living on a warship offshore.

Land forces of the island have been placed at the committee's disposition.

(The island was recently turned over to the French committee at Admiral Robert's request. Henri-Etienne Hoppenot has been designated as plenipotentiary to take over the government from the pro-Vichy Admiral Robert, bringing the island over to the United Nations side.)

JUL 16 1943

Evatt in Canada for Talks

OTTAWA, July 15 (CP).—Dr. H. E. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Ottawa today for two days of conference with officials of the Canadian government and representatives in Canada of the Australian government.

Canada Won Its Point

Mackenzie King Asked for Early Mention of Troops' Invasion Role

OTTAWA, July 15 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today that he had appealed to President Roosevelt last week to see that Canadians were mentioned in early communiques on the Sicilian invasion. He said Mr. Roosevelt replied that he agreed with his Mackenzie King's, point of view and would see that General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief, made mention of the Canadians.

Mackenzie King said that before the attack was announced early Saturday morning he had been informed of planned announcements of the action which spoke of "an Anglo-American force," without mention of the Canadians.

BEW Abolished, New Unit Set Up

JUL 16 1943

Wallace, Jones Reprimanded for Public Feud on Economic War Program.

WASHINGTON, July 15 —(AP) President Roosevelt, in a sweeping home front reorganization, tonight ordered Vice President Wallace and Commerce Secretary Jones relieved of all responsibility for foreign economic warfare and created a new office under Leo T. Crowley to take over this work.

The President severely reprimanded the vice president, head of the Board of Economic Warfare, and Secretary Jones, as supervisor of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, for publicly airing their dispute over purchases of foreign strategic materials.

In an executive order issued simultaneously he abolished the BEW and transferred its functions, along with all RFC subsidiaries engaged in foreign economic matters, to the new "Office of Economic Warfare," headed by Mr. Crowley.

The latter has accepted. He is now alien property custodian.

The White House also made public a Presidential letter to the heads of all government departments and agencies flatly telling them that if they disobey his previous instructions to bring interdepartmental disputes to him before airing them in the press, he will expect them to send in their resignations immediately.

Mr. Wallace recently brought the feud with Secretary Jones into the open by charging the latter with obstructing the war effort by acting too slowly in providing BEW with funds to purchase strategic materials from abroad. Secretary Jones replied hotly that the charges were malicious and untrue.

Mr. Roosevelt, in identical letters to his 1940 running mate and to Secretary Jones, said he had come to the conclusion that the "unfortunate and acrimonious public debate" between them made it necessary in the public interest to transfer their administration of foreign economic matters to other hands.

No Time for Investigation

"In the midst of waging a war so critical to our national security and to the future of all civilization," the President wrote, "there is not sufficient time to investigate and determine where the truth lies on your conflicting versions as to transactions which took place over a year and a half ago."

"The chief executive said his action tonight is not intended to decide who was right, but the important thing "is to clear the decks and to get on with the war at once."

"To do this," he added, "requires a fresh start with new men, unencumbered by inter-agency dissension and bitterness."

Future Cooperation Impossible

He said he was convinced that the present controversy indicated that future cooperative action between BEW and the RFC subsidiaries is impossible and that "without full cooperation between you the program of economic warfare cannot be carried out."

Besides transferring the entire BEW setup with its approximate 4,000 employes to the new Office of Economic Warfare, the President's order also gave Mr. Crowley's new organization the following RFC subsidiaries: The United States Commercial corporation, the Rubber Development corporation, the Petroleum Reserve corporation, Export-Import bank, and all other RFC and Commerce department agencies engaged in financing foreign purchases and imports.

The order directed the RFC to turn over to the new OEW all funds necessary to carry on its operations pending the appropriation of funds by Congress.

Byrnes to Coordinate Work

The order gave James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, the responsibility of "unifying and coordinating the policies and programs of the agencies engaged in foreign economic matters in conformity with foreign policy of the United States as determined by the State department."

Mr. Crowley, 53-year-old bachelor, has been connected with the Administration since 1934 when he came from the chairmanship of the Wisconsin Banking Review board to become head of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation.

In addition to being alien property custodian he still holds the FDIC and also is chairman and president of the Standard Gas and Electric company. He accepts no salary from the government.

A white-haired man of medium height, he is one of the most engaging figures in Washington but even before the war found little time for social life.

In his letters to department and agency heads, President Roosevelt called attention to his warning to them of August 21, 1942, not to air inter-agency disputes in the press, and added:

"By this letter I do not place any restriction upon your furnishing statements in response to congressional inquiries. But if when you have a disagreement with another agency as to fact or policy, instead of submitting it to me or submitting it to the director of War Mobilization for settlement under the terms of the order creating that office, you feel you should submit it to the press, I ask that when you release the statement for publication, you send to me a letter of resignation."

"If any subordinate of yours violates my instructions in this regard," the President continued, "I shall expect you to ask for his immediate resignation."

Mr. Wallace's removal as chairman of the BEW was unprecedented. Never before in the memory of veteran government authorities has a Vice President served in such an important capacity outside his Senate duties and hence an occasion to terminate such extra activity on the part of the second administrative officer of the land has never arisen hitherto.

Some legislators have contended recently that it was unconstitutional for Mr. Wallace to serve in an administrative capacity while Vice President. The capital immediately saw possible political results from tonight's sweeping Presidential moves in the light of recent speculation as to whether the President would seek a fourth term and whether Mr. Wallace would be asked to make way for a new second man on the ticket in case Mr. Roosevelt decided to run.

The President's letter to Mr. Wallace and Secretary Jones said he was sure the American people understood that both of them "have attempted to do your duty as you have seen it; but we must go forward without any further public debate as to matters which are now academic so far as winning the war is presently concerned."

In his letter the President enclosed a copy of his executive order for the information and guidance of each.

The new Office of Economic Warfare was established in the Office for Emergency Management, an overall Presidential outfit which serves as a liaison agency for a dozen or more war administrative organizations.

Officials Accept Roosevelt Order

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) Here are the comments of Vice President Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jones on the order of President Roosevelt relieving them of all responsibility for the nation's economic warfare and reprimanding them:

Mr. Wallace: "In wartime no one should question the overall wisdom of the Commander-in-Chief."

Secretary Jones: "I concur most heartily in the President's determination to have harmony and cooperation between government officials and agencies in the war effort. The Department of Commerce and the Reconstruction Finance corporation and its subsidiary corporations engaged in foreign purchases will render every possible assistance to the new director of economic warfare."

JUL 16 1943

Kiska Shelled For 4th Time In Eight Days

Naval Action Is Seen as U. S. Step to Conquest of Foe's Last Aleutian Post

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—The fourth naval bombardment of Japanese positions on Kiska Island in an eight-day period was reported by the Navy today. The attack aroused speculation that preliminary preparations for American conquest of the enemy's last position in the Aleutian Islands might be under way.

A Navy communique said that a light surface unit, probably either a destroyer or light cruiser, bombarded Gertrude Cove on Kiska Island early Wednesday morning. Enemy guns made no attempt to fight off the warship, presumably because the Japanese did not want to disclose the positions of their shore batteries.

Gertrude Cove is an inlet southwest of Kiska Harbor, center of the enemy's main operational area on the island. The cove itself is protected by gun positions and has been used by the Japanese for unloading supplies.

The weather is one of the determining factors in all operations in the Aleutians and enters strongly into current speculation about the possibility of retaking Kiska from the Japanese this year.

From now until October, fog, rain and winds will be prevalent over the western Aleutians area, making aerial activity difficult but not too greatly interfering with naval operations of a kind which would be necessary for an amphibious assault on Kiska. Beginning with October, the weather will grow much worse, the normal routine of fog and wind being complicated then by blizzards and sleet storms which would hamper operations by troops ashore.

Primarily for that reason the time to begin an assault on Kiska if it is to be recaptured this year, is growing short.

U. S. Flyers Get Credit For Attu Attack Plan

Washington, July 15 (AP)—Some of the army flyers who bombed Japanese-held Kiska Island were credited with suggesting the plan of attack which routed the enemy off Attu Island farther west in the Aleutian Islands.

Senator Wallgren (D., Wash.), a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said in an interview that he brought back from Alaska last September the plan recommended by the flyers, presented it to high War Department officials and that the attack on Attu had followed the outline. He had gone to Alaska as a member of a subcommittee investigating defenses of the territories.

Asked To See Flyers

"When we saw pictures of how well the Japanese were entrenched on Kiska," Wallgren said, "I told the commanding officer I wished to talk with the flyers—alone. Several days later a group of flyers came to see me but were hesitant in discussing their own views. However, they later did give me an outline of what they considered to be the best way to capture Kiska. I brought the plan back with me and gave it to high army officers here.

"The flyers recommended that Attu or another island west of Kiska be occupied and the attack carried to the enemy from two directions. They said shutting off supplies to Kiska by air and sea would be possible if Attu was occupied and make it harder for the enemy to hold the island. That is just what was done and I feel a great deal of the credit for the capture of Attu should go to those flyers."

HEAVIER FIGHTING COMING IN SICILY, SAYS PATTERSON

JUL 16 1943

30-24- 6087

Allied Advance Is More Rapid Than Expected, War Official Reveals.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) Allied forces in Sicily have moved far more rapidly than expected but "heavy fighting" is in prospect before conquest of the island is completed, Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson predicted today.

Saying that "In the center of the island and along the northern coast Italian and German forces occupy naturally strong positions" and are favored by good lines of communication, Mr. Patterson told a press conference:

"Our good fortune in escaping heavy losses at the beaches may not be repeated in subsequent operations.

300,000 Axis Troops

"It has been estimated that upwards of 300,000 Axis troops, including 60,000 Germans, are defending Sicily. They are capable of strong resistance, and they may be readily reinforced from the Italian mainland."

Since swarming onto the island at the toe of the Italian boot, Allied forces have swung far inland capturing the entire southeastern corner of the island, including several good ports and airfields from which fighter planes already are harrassing Axis troop concentrations, the acting secretary reported.

Now, he continued, the current phase of operations on Sicily has become "consolidating and enlarging our beachheads, reinforcing and supplying our troops, advancing inland and preparing to meet the inevitable counter-attacks of the mobile forces of the Axis."

Those counter-attacks, which may assume the proportions of a major battle, are likely to become a large-scale version of an unsuccessful assault by tank units of the Hermann Goering division. That attack, Mr. Patterson recalled, "was repulsed by American troops which destroyed several German tanks and captured a number of prisoners.

Counterattack Coming

"A counter-attack in force by German and Italian mobile divisions is expected at any time, but thus far it has failed to materialize."

He warned against considering the invasion of Sicily as "the opening of the second front," saying:

"I would rather think of it as the first important step in the liberation of Europe."

Noting advances by ground forces in the south Pacific during the last week, successes at sea in the Solomons area and continued surface and air attacks on the Japanese at Kiska in the Aleutians, Mr. Patterson commented:

"Generally the war news has been very good, but I think it should be regarded with cautious optimism.

We have not yet won the Sicilian campaign, and the war is far from over. The good news of the week should not bring complacency."

CONGRESS STUDIES PLANS FOR JOBS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

JUL 16 1943

100 Bills Already Introduced for Bonuses, Rehabilitation After War.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) The job of blueprinting a post-war legislative plan for absorbing America's fighting millions back into the nation's civilian economy will furnish Congress in coming months with one of its toughest assignments, with a dispute already developing over who will take charge of the job.

A survey disclosed today that more than 100 measures, ranging from bonus bills to vocational rehabilitation legislation, have been introduced in preparation for the day when Johnny comes marching home.

Behind the most of this legislation is one chief objective: To avoid the chaos and confusion, the unemployment and heartaches that followed demobilization of World War No. 1 and to assure the new veterans jobs—not just relief.

Lawmakers conscious not only of the need for protecting the veterans' place at home but also of their potential future force in political affairs already are squabbling over which committee should gain jurisdiction, and the dispute may be settled only through creation of a special committee.

Meanwhile, several proposals have been advanced for the eventual return of those in the armed services to peacetime pursuits. Many are based on the thesis that there must be gradual demobilization to match reconversion of industry.

Along that line, there are bills to keep the men in uniform until they, are assured of a civilian job, others to continue their Army pay for a specific period after their discharge from service, still others to award them a bonus to tide them over until they find employment.

In coming months, congressional observers anticipate lengthy debate on the advisability of setting up a vast public works program on paper as insurance against a depression. One such proposal already drafted would call for construction of a transcontinental highway.

8 Navy Flyers Die Trying to Save R.A.F.Men

Survivor Describes Their Loss After Ship Crashed LandinginNorthAtlantic

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Eight of the nine-man crew of a Navy patrol bomber died in the far North Atlantic, the Navy reported today, in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue survivors of a Royal Air Force plane crash. The R. A. F. men, afloat in a dinghy, were rescued later by a British seaplane patrolling from the British Isles.

The story of the deaths and the rescue of the lone survivor, afloat on a raft for seven days, was told in a detailed account of the hardship and suffering that often dog the men who keep the Atlantic sealanes safe for movements of supplies to the war zones.

The story started on June 11 when an American naval air station in the North Atlantic received a message reporting: "Sighted R. A. F. dinghy an hour ago. Plane crew looks okay." Then: "We are going down for the landing now."

In a short time the men at the air station realized that something had gone wrong. To the search for the R. A. F. dinghy was added an anxious hunt for the patrol plane's crew.

On the seventh day of hunting an American minesweeper picked up a life raft carrying L. F. Pellitier, aviation radioman, first class, of Fall River, Mass., only survivor of the patrol plane.

Pellitier related that the dinghy was sighted in a heavy sea with the weather closing in fast. Lieutenant (j. g.) Douglas S. Vieira, of Myrtle Beach, S. C., decided to take a chance in putting his plane down lest the rescue never be made. But midway in the alighting a cross wave hooked a wingtip and swung the big boat into an adjoining wave, splitting her bow.

The crew of nine manned two rubber liferafts. The R. A. F. men paddled over to offer what assistance they could but heavy seas soon separated them from the rubber boats. The misery of freezing wetness joined hunger and thirst. The first evening two men died. Three more died next day. The third day the survivors saw flares and thought they heard a plane—possibly the craft which rescued the R. A. F men.

The fourth day two more men died and on the sixth Chaney succumbed, leaving only Pellitier. Those aboard the plane included Fred A. Cernek, aviation chief machinist's mate, of 226 Eighth Street, Palisades Park, N. J.

AIRLINES PROPOSE FREEDOM OF SKIES IN POST-WAR YEARS

JUL 16 1943

All But Three Endorse Exchange of Passage Rights.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) Most of the nation's airlines joined today in asking that the world skyways be opened to all after the war, with private ownership and operation fostered and encouraged by the government.

The declaration of principle, signed by 16 companies at the conclusion of a five-day conference made it clear that the American carriers were willing to exchange freely the rights they sought in other countries.

The statement was in the form of a supplement to a reply made jointly on post-war air problems posed by the Civil Aeronautics board. This statement served also as a formal notice to the CAB that the signing companies would file applications for certificates to operate on world-wide routes.

The government was asked to preserve for United States air lines the use of facilities which this country has been installing all over the world for military purposes, to plan for exchange of the right of innocent passage over foreign countries, and help the carriers prepare for the future developments in aircraft manufacture.

Missing from the list of signers were United Air Lines, a nationwide carrier; Pan American Airways, largest operator in the international field, and American Export Airlines, which had begun to enter the Atlantic field when the war began.

United said in a statement that it had declined to sign because the other lines would not accept its proposal that the statement not preclude it "from giving serious consideration to jointly financed and operated routes if it should be found that the best interests of the country can be served by such cooperative effort."

Pan American had no comment. It was the only American air carrier which did not join in the original reply to the questionnaire.

The joint statement of 16 airlines summarized their basic policies as follows:

"Free and open competition — world-wide — subject to reasonable regulation by the appropriate governmental agencies.

"Private ownership and management.

"Fostering and encouragement by the government of the United States of a sound world-wide air-transportation system.

"Freedom of transit in peaceful flight—world-wide.

"Acquisition of civil and commercial outlets required in the public interest."

PROBERS ACCUSED OF UNFAIR TACTICS BY FCC CHAIRMAN

Seizure of Headlines, Control of Proceedings to Influence News Is Alleged.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) A charge that the House committee investigating the Federal Communications commission is trying to seize the headlines and prevent FCC's side of the controversy from reaching the public was made today by FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly.

He made public a memorandum which he alleged was prepared as a guide for the committee by Robert Humphreys, a reporter for International News Service.

Fly Reports on Memo

Mr. Fly, who has had repeated sharp exchanges with Chairman Cox (D-Ga) of the House committee, asserted that the principles outlined in the memo were "carefully designed to accomplish two results:

1. The seizure of the headlines.

"2. By adroit use of the gavel, the effectuation of the principle that the committee must keep the commission's side of the case from reaching the public."

The memorandum which Mr. Fly distributed included a covering note to the committee signed by "E.L.G.," the initials of Eugene L. Garey, committee counsel. The note was dated July 7. It said:

"Annexed hereto for your information is a copy of suggestions that were written out by a press representative with reference to principles that should come within our presentation. The man who wrote these suggestions is Bob Humphreys of International News Service. It is the same memorandum that I read to the committee at its meeting yesterday."

Suggestions to Committee

Among the suggestio made in the alleged memorandum were these:

"Decide what you want the newspapers to hit hardest and then shape each hearing so that the main point becomes the vortex of the testimony. Once that vortex is reached, adjourn.

"Don't ever be afraid to recess a hearing even for five minutes, so that you keep the proceedings completely in control so far as creating news is concerned.

"Do not space hearings more than 24 or 48 hours apart when on a controversial subject. This gives the opposition too much opportunity to make all kind of counter-charges and replies by issuing statements to the newspapers.

Mr. Humphreys was out of the city today on vacation and in his absence the Washington office of International News Service said it had no comment.

Mr. Fly said he could not believe that the House ever intended to authorize the committee to act in the manner recommended, or to authorize an investigation which would "treat the commission as 'the opposition,' from 'the opportunity to make x x x replies'."

The investigation was authorized in the spring. At the start of public hearings two weeks ago Mr. Garey made public a list of some 50 charges, including an allegation that FCC activities had impeded the war effort.

Mr. Fly has charged that Rep. Cox has joined hands with the "radio monopoly," Wall Street interests and the military to wreck FCC.

Congress Faces 100 Post-War Vet Plans

Washington, July 15 (AP) — The job of blueprinting a post-war legislative plan for absorbing America's fighting millions back into the nation's civilian economy will furnish Congress in coming months with one of its toughest assignments, with a dispute already developing over who will take charge of the job.

A survey disclosed today that more than one hundred measures, ranging from bonus bills to vocational rehabilitation legislation, have been introduced in preparation for the day when Johnny comes marching home.

In coming months, Congressional observers anticipate lengthy debate on the advisability of setting up a vast public works program on paper as insurance against a depression. One such proposal already drafted would call for construction of a transcontinental highway.

U. S. Relief Officials Ready To Feed Sicilians

Washington, July 15 (AP)—American relief officials are standing by to apply their Tunisian experience in supplying food to Sicilians, if called in by the army, Fred K. Hoehler, chief of the operations in North Africa, said today.

Hoehler, who headed the field staff of Director Herbert Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, told a press conference it was understood that the military already were taking some supplies to the island for the civilian population.

Herbert W. Parisius, chief agricultural officer, reported that French North Africa, as a result of rehabilitation work, would produce surpluses of grain, dry beans and peas this summer, which would be offered to the Allied armies.

...MEN GET M...

...New Yorkers Honored f...
Operational Flig...

WASHINGTON, July

JUL 16 1943

Six New York members of the Army Air Forces have received Air Medals, the War Department said today.

Cited for anti-submarine patrol flights over the Atlantic Ocean were the following:

Capt. Frederick A. Hartbrodt, Woodside, more than 200 hours as pilot.

Capt. Hugh O. McTague, Brooklyn, more than fifty operational flight missions as bombardier.

1st Lt. Austin W. Stitt, Frewsburg, more than fifty operational flight missions as bombardier.

Capt. Harold E. Thiele, Ozone Park, L. I., more than 200 hours as bombardier.

1st Lt. William F. Meenagh, New York City, more than fifty flight missions.

1st Lt. Albert T. Nice, New York City, more than fifty operational flight missions as navigator.

Gen. Freyberg Arrives in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Lieutenant General Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand division attached to the British 8th Army, has arrived on the west coast en route to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and high-ranking Army officials, the New Zealand Legation reported tonight. The legation said that General Freyberg, who has passed the last four weeks conferring with the New Zealand government, would be met here tomorrow by General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff. Presumably, he will rejoin his division after his conferences here.

Navy Lists More Casualties

One New Yorker Included Among Those Reported as Dead

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—The Navy announced today fourteen casualties, including eight dead and six missing.

This brings to 27,134 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,287 dead, 4,734 wounded, 10,244 missing and 3,869 prisoners of war.

The casualties included one man from New York, listed as dead. He was Lieutenant (j. g.) William Stephen O'Connell, whose mother, Mrs. William S. O'Connell, lives at 745 Fifth Avenue.

DISLOYAL JAPANESE TO BE SEGREGATED

Others to Be Released to Work, War Relocation Camps May Close.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) Disloyal Japanese in War Relocation authority camps will be segregated in a single center "within the next few weeks," Director Dillion S. Myer revealed tonight.

The WRA camps probably will be abandoned, he indicated in an address prepared for broadcast over the NBC network. The loyal Japanese will be allowed to leave the camps for work in factories, farms and "other places where their abilities can be used to best advantage," he said.

"We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which will insure the national security," he declared.

Asserting that there are "some people" in the relocation centers who have indicated 'hey prefer to be Japanese rather than American, Mr. Myer said it had taken time to gather enough information for the segregation program.

"We expect to carry out the program as soon as transportation can be obtained to make the move," he said.

Mr. Myer did not give the proposed location of the pro-Japanese center.

Mr. Myer termed "untrue and misleading" much information which he said had been circulated about the centers.

A sub-committee of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities has been investigating the camps.

Enemy aliens suspected of being subversive were arrested immediately after Pearl Harbor and were interned, Mr. Myer said, adding that they have never been in the relocation centers. He said the centers were established primarily to provide living quarters for the evacuees while long-range settlement plans were being worked out.

LEWIS PROBED BY TREASURY

JUL 16 1943

Report On Relationship To Dispute Six Years Ago Goes To Biddle

Question Raised On Whether There Was Conspiracy, Paper Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 15—The Justice Department has under "active study," an official said today, a Treasury report on relations of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers to an Illinois labor dispute of six years ago which the Chicago *Daily News* said had raised the question whether there was a conspiracy to violate the National Labor Relations Act.

Secretary Morgenthau had disclosed earlier, in response to a press conference question, that his department had turned certain information over to Francis Biddle, Attorney General, for "such action as he sees fit."

Question Involved

He also said it concerned relationships between Lewis and the Mine B Company, near Springfield, Ill.

The Mine B Company was involved in a dispute six years ago with two locals of the Progressive Mine Workers' Union, AFL rival of the United Mine Workers which Lewis heads.

The *Daily News* said the question involved was whether Lewis' group had given financial aid to the company in its struggle with the rival union and whether this involved a violation of the Labor Relations Act. The act guarantees to workers the right to free choice of their own collective bargaining agency.

Report Goes To Biddle

Ordinarily, agents of the Treasury's Internal Revenue Bureau concern themselves only with questions of tax violations. The *Daily News* said they began a checkup months ago on UMW records in connection with tax investigations, but found nothing out of order.

The paper said the agents did turn up some information concerning the Mine B matter, however, and prepared the report which Morgenthau said had been sent on to Biddle.

DRAFT OF FATHERS IS DELAYED AGAIN

JUL 16 1943

Men in 1-A Available for Quotas Until Oct. 1, Says Selective Service.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) Fathers living with and supporting children born before last Sept. 15 got today their first official and positive assurance that there will be no need to issue a general draft call for them before October at the very earliest.

Classes 1-A and 1-A-O (men who can be used for non-combatant military service) already contain enough men who will actually get into uniform to fill draft calls for July, August and September, Major Emett Solomon of the Selective Service manpower division told reporters.

Some to Be Reclassified

That will be true, he said, although some of the 1,566,000 men in these classes will be reclassified on appeal and many more will be rejected by physicians and psychiatrists, who are currently turning back 40 per cent of those examined.

Maj. Solomon declined to comment directly on the induction of fathers of children conceived before Pearl Harbor or predict when it would begin, but data he presented indicated that, generally speaking the drafting of their class might be delayed well past Oct. 1.

Approximately 50,000 of the 90,000 youths newly turned 18 each month can be counted upon for induction, he said, adding 150,000 to the pool of men who can be taken through September.

Furthermore, this number will be swelled by "recoveries" from the 2,976,000 men who were in class 4-F on July 1 because of disqualification for physical, mental, educational or moral reasons.

On the darker side of the picture, Maj. Solomon pointed out that of the total of 22,184,000 men aged 18 through 37, more than half already have either been taken into military service or rejected and placed in 4-F.

9,300,000 in Uniform

War Manpower commission officials said there are now 9,300,000 men and women in uniform and this number will grow to 10,800,000 by Jan. 1 and 11,300,000 by next July 1 as the Navy expands by some 500,000 in the first half of 1944 while the Army holds to a strength of 8,200,000.

Maj. Solomon's discussion of the draft situation was highlighted by statements that:

This month's draft call was larger than any of the four preceding months. The August and September quotas will be somewhat smaller, with September "slightly larger than August and just under July."

Local boards are rejecting and reclassifying to 4-F 6.5 per cent of the men they examine, while induction stations are rejecting about 33.5 per cent.

"Psychiatric rejections," covering cases of men believed unable to stand the mental strain of the shift from civilian to military life, are "at the highest point ever and a tremendous proportion" of all rejections. This situation is being studied carefully in an attempt to work out "more uniform standards" for psychiatric examinations.

Average Age Is 24

The average age of inductees at present is 24. The average age of the 6,559,000 men in class 3-A, composed almost exclusively of fathers, is 30.5. (Rejections rise steeply as age advances.) The Navy is taking for special service men with some ordinary disqualifications, but it is not following the Army practice of taking around five per cent for limited service. Much of the Army's limited service quota may be filled by general service soldiers who are disabled slightly in battle or otherwise.

"In isolated cases" men over 38 actually have been drafted after they refused to leave a non-deferable job for essential work. Waivers on their age were obtained from the Army.

Word earlier in the year that a general draft of fathers probably would have to start during 1943 apparently had a strong effect on local draft boards, causing them to speed the induction of single men deferred previously because of their work and shift the deferment emphasis from occupation to dependency.

(There is an official ban against induction of fathers living with and supporting children born before Sept. 15, provided they are not engaged in non-deferable work. Draft officials contend there have been few cases where it was disregarded, and say that some local boards have been "corrected after getting out of line.")

There is a strong probability that many of the 705,000 single or childless married men now deferred as necessary workers on farms will be reclassified for military service after the harvest season.

Battle casualties of the armed forces have been considerably lighter thus far than the allowance made for them in preparing quotas. Allowances for losses, however, are always made with a deliberately "pessimistic" view because the services "can't take chances."

ARMS OUTPUT FALLS BEHIND

Production For Army Is Below Schedule Again For June

Commerce Department Lays Trend To Shifts In Types Of Materials

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 15—For the second consecutive month production for the army fell below schedule in June, but the Commerce Department said tonight the general leveling off of arms output in recent months was due principally to a temporary factor—changes in types of needed war materials.

Once the required shifts in manufacturing processes and schedules are completed, the department said, production will resume its rise, although at a slower pace, until a wartime peak is reached.

Disclosed By Patterson

The failure to meet army production schedules in June was disclosed by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, the acting secretary in the absence of Henry L. Stimson who is in London.

Patterson told a press conference that the supply program for the army ground forces increased in June 1.1 per cent. over May, but still was 2.3 per cent. below April and 4.9 per cent. below forecasts for June.

"The jobs remaining to be done vary widely," he said. "In the next six months we must produce sixty-one per cent. of the total number of airplanes scheduled for 1943.

"There is nothing in the production records for May and June to encourage belief that the task ahead can be accomplished easily. It is a real challenge to labor and industry."

Predicts Upward Trend

The production situation was discussed by the Commerce Department in its monthly publication, *Survey of Current Business*. It said a five-month plateau in production had brought the home-front war effort to its most critical stage, but then predicted the upward trend would be resumed.

In addition to changes in types of needed war materials, it listed as other causes of the leveled-off war output the growing scarcities of manpower and raw materials and, as contributing factors, the coal strikes, the Detroit race riots and the Mississippi Valley floods.

It reported, however, that despite the five-month sidewise movement in total production, output of some durable goods has continued to gain, notably transportation equipment which includes aircraft and shipbuilding.

Transfer Of Workers

The current production rate, the publication said, "is well below the peak level representing the full capacity output of our wartime economy and below the level required for the peak of the war effort," adding:

"The supreme test of the domestic economy in the months immediately ahead will be to achieve the wartime-peak-output objective with resources progressively more scarce relative to needs."

Of manpower, the article predicted that effective measures undoubtedly will be taken to bring about transfer of workers from less essential lines and to recruit the additional workers needed for the labor force.

"The civilian economy can hardly help being deeply affected by these impending changes," it declared.

BRITISH HOME GUARD STUDIED

House-To-House Combat, Simulated Attacks Proposed By State Organization

Brig. Gen. D. H. Mohr Gives Report On His Recent Observation Trip In England

[By the Associated Press]

Annapolis, July 15—Plans to introduce house-to-house combat-training, simulated attacks and special instructions on taking cover for country and city fighting, were under consideration by Maryland State Guard officials following the report of Brig. Gen. Dwight H. Mohr, commander of the State Guard, who has recently returned from England.

The General, Governor O'Conor

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said, has spent five weeks in the British Isles reviewing and inspecting the work of the British Home Guard.

"As a result of his experience with the British Home Guard," O'Conor stated, "General Mohr plans to add the additional tactical training to the course already programmed for the annual Maryland State Guard encampment at Fort Meade, later this month.

Series Of Training Film

"Further benefits to our guard units are expected from a series of nine training films, made while the State Guard officials were present at maneuvers in England, which now are at the British embassy in Washington for release in the near future. We hope to have one or more of the films available to show to our State Guardsmen at Fort Meade and arrangements may be made later to make one or more of them available to other guard units throughout the United States."

The Governor explained that "General Mohr, in a tour which took him more than 12,000 miles since leaving Baltimore, saw the members of the Home Guard in their exercises in the field and in special maneuvers in Edinburgh and other towns.

"The Home Guard, General Mohr has pointed out, are in a somewhat different category from what they are in this country. Service is compulsory for men between the ages of 17 and 65 who are not in the regular army, and all actual defense of England except at possible enemy landing points is in the hands of the Home Guard. All anti-aircraft batteries are in their charge. They are officered almost entirely by former regular army officers, and retired officers of grades as high as field marshal are serving in the Home Guard.

Reports On Schools

"One of the most interesting aspects of the visit to England," O'Conor stated, "was the inspection of the five Home Guard training schools, maintained for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers. Following a more detailed study of this aspect of the training system, consideration may be given to the establishment of a similar setup here."

General Mohr accompanied other officials of the Maryland State Guard and was guest of the British Crown, the Governor added. "On many of his inspections and reviews, General Mohr was accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the director general of the Home Guard, Major General the Viscount Bridgeman."

GIRAUD INSPECTS PLANTS AT DETROIT

French Command Visits Tank Arsenal, Willow Run Factory.

JUL 16 1943

DETROIT, July 15—(AP)—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, commander-in-chief of the French North African army, today concluded a 24-hour visit to Detroit war plants where he observed the production of weapons which were used in North Africa to rout the Axis armies.

Arriving in the city on Bastille day to watch the output of tanks and planes he promised that "France will be on the American side until final victory."

Just before he took off from the airport at the sprawling Willow Run bomber plant for an undisclosed destination, the general said, through an Army interpreter, that he was "able to appreciate the importance of American production during my short stay in Detroit."

"The French army has great confidence in the American people and known that it will receive the weapons it needs. America may have full confidence in France, which will be at the American side until final victory," he declared.

This morning the general visited the Chrysler tank arsenal, and following a luncheon at Willow Run, he watched the assembly of B-24 Liberator bombers.

The tall, erect French leader, in a brief talk to Chrysler employes, said "I'd like to ask you to try to put out a few more of these for my French soldiers to fight with. I have seen in Tunisia the best tanks the Germans can put out, the M-6 Tiger, and I can tell you that although yours are not so heavy they certainly are superior in every way. I want to tell you the French troops in North Africa know how to use them most effectively against the common enemy, and I thank you again for all you are doing to make our common victory possible."

Giraud in Canada

OTTAWA, July 15 (CP).—General Henri Honore Giraud, commander in chief of the French Army in North and West Africa and joint chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, arrived at near-by Rockcliffe Airport early tonight by airplane from Washington for a three-day stay in Canada, including visits to Montreal and Sorel, Que.

WILLKIE TO SEEK G.O.P. NOMINATION

Will Challenge Col. McCormick in Illinois Preferential Primary.

JUL 16 1943

NEW YORK, July 15. — (AP) Wendell Willkie chooses to run in 1944.

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee in an interview made that plain today in challenging Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, to a hammer-and-tongs campaign for the Illinois preferential primary vote.

Reporters have been asking Mr. Willkie for some time about his future plans and he has parried questions with them without a definite commitment.

But he let go when the following question was put to him:

"Have you seen reports that Col. McCormick may run in the Illinois primary for the Republican Presidential nomination?"

Answers Question

Mr. Willkie answered in his own handwriting:

"I certainly hope it is true. For then I could really make the issue clear—the greatest issue of the day—American relations to the rest of the world and liberal internal domestic policies."

That is the only direct quotation he would permit, but he said he was anxious to have Col. McCormick take the stump because he said differences between them were so striking that the people would have clear-cut issues on which to vote.

Mr. Willkie said that if Col. McCormick became a primary candidate he would stump Illinois thoroughly and, if necessary, would walk from town to town to spread his doctrine.

U. S.-Born Dutchman Executed By Germans

New York, July 15 (AP)—Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, reported in a dispatch from Stockholm today, that Evert Ruivenkamp, described as born in 1915 in Philadelphia, had been executed by German authorities in occupied Holland for sabotage.

It said the report was published in *Deutsche Zeitung In Den Niederlanden*, official German language organ in Holland.

The American-born Netherlander, it said, was put to death along with Dominicus Middendorp, 24, of Kampen, Holland, and Gerard van der Laan, 30, of The Hague.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The dazzling speed that marked earlier phases of Anglo-American invasion of Sicily was less evident as the first week of the operation neared its end; but the whole 100-mile Allied front from Naro in the west to north of Augusta in the east still was in forward motion.

The tipped jaws of American and British forces formed a huge vise set to bite down on the southern defenses of the Catania plain. American, Canadian and British troops, meantime, maintained unrelenting pressure against the center of the plain.

Axis commanders, apparently now aware of the tactical pattern of the attack, are putting up an increasingly stiff fight—particularly, according to official reports, against the far-ranging jaws of the closing Allied trap.

Yet the very nature of the defense they attempted testified to the success of the Allied strategic design. The initiative still lay with the Allied invaders. They had obviously forced the enemy to scatter his reserves on many fronts and denied him still opportunity to mass and mount a concentrated counter blow anywhere as this was written.

The Axis in Sicily thus far has been out-guessed as well as outfought. And unless the crunching jaws of the Anglo-American vise can be soon stopped short of deployment simultaneously into the Catania plain from east and west, that strategic key to control of all Sicily must fall to the invaders.

The hubs of Sicily's road and rail networks are in that rolling valley south of gigantic Mount Etna. The main Axis air fields, munitions and fuel stocks and supply reserves are there by every indication. Yet to avoid that trap without dangerously weakening the wide center sector now under Allied pressure along every road and rail route leading in from the south and east coasts poses a major problem for the defenders.

The Axis is being forced to fight dispersed preliminary actions in a dozen threatened sectors at the same time. Allied advance prongs and lighter troops range perilously close along its whole length to the secondary east-west road and rail system so vital to successful deployment of troops and armor to man the hill bastions guarding the center of the Catania plain.

The Axis line runs from American-threatened Agrigento and Canicatti in the west through Caltagirone in the center, menaced by both American and Canadian thrusts, to a junction with the Sicilian east coast trunk highway just north of Lentini, reported in British hands. Canadians pushing northward toward Vizzini above Ragusa are within a few miles of its main two-way traffic stem. Just west of them near Nicemi, an American column from the Gela beach-head is within half a dozen miles of Caltagirone.

Engulfment of that east-west communications lateral would be disastrous from the Axis. It would mean the battle of Catania plain must develop on a 100-mile front north of the hill bastions and in a terrain suitable for the heavy armor now unquestionably being set ashore everywhere by Allied forces and rushed forward to support and power all advance light elements.

That necessity as well and stiffer but scattered Axis resistance may account for what slowing up in the Allied general advance has occurred. Yet there is every indication that reinforcements in men and gear are coming ashore virtually without Axis plane interference. Smashing Allied air blows have sapped Axis air resistance heavily. It is reported waning instead of increasing as is the ground defense.

Nor can it yet be clearly discerned just how badly Axis ground troop movements have been and are being hampered by the long and short range air attacks to cover invasion operations. Some Allied air craft already are refueling at captured and repaired enemy air fields.

Collapse of the hill bastion guarding the Catania plain either through flanking operations from east or west or by forward surges in the center would spell the beginning of the end of the battle of Sicily. It would see Allied armor under an impenetrable Allied air umbrella roll into a region ideal for tank operations and probably mean final disaster for German and Italian forces on the island. That now could happen days if not weeks before it had been hoped for when General Eisenhower set the day and hour of the most ambitious over-water invasion attempt the world has yet known.

JUL 16 1943

LONDON, JULY 15—(AP)—RAF FIGHTER PLANES MAINTAINED THE ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE OVER WESTERN EUROPE LAST NIGHT WITH HARASSING ATTACKS ON GERMANY'S HARD-PRESSED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ONE MOSQUITO PLANE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FLOWN MORE THAN 300 MILES FROM ITS BRITISH BASE TO DAMAGE A LOCOMOTIVE SOUTH OF STRASBOURG, WHILE ANOTHER SHOT UP TWO LOCOMOTIVES ON A SIMILAR FORAY.

A THIRD PILOT REPORTED HE HAD STRAFED AND DAMAGED THREE LOCOMOTIVES.

THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS OF LARGE SCALE BOMBING OPERATIONS OVER THE CONTINENT, HOWEVER, BRITAIN, MEANWHILE, ENJOYED A RAID FREE NIGHT.

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BERLIN BROADCASTS, REPORTING ON THE RAF'S OVERNIGHT ACTIVITY, SAID BRITISH PLANES HAD MADE NUISANCE RAIDS ON GERMANY, "DROPPING BOMBS HERE AND THERE WHICH CAUSED INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE."

FIRST LEAD SICILIAN

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

JUL 16 1943

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-LONDON MILITARY OBSERVERS, AFTER READING TODAY'S ALLIED AND ENEMY COMMUNIQUES FROM THE SICILIAN FIGHTING FRONT, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT A MAJOR BATTLE MIGHT-BE SHAPING UP ON ONE OR BOTH FLANKS OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE INTO THE ISLAND.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO HINT THAT THE ALLIES HAD ENCOUNTERED A SETBACK AT ANY POINT, IT WAS NOT THOUGHT IN LONDON THAT THE AXIS HAD YET BEEN SMASHED ENOUGH TO REMOVE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS MAKING A STIFF STAND SOON OR COUNTER-ATTACKING IN STRENGTH.

GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY WAS KNOWN TO BE ENCOUNTERING GERMAN ARMOR FOR THE FIRST TIME AS IT EDGED INTO THE CATANIA PLAIN. THE IMPRESSION HERE WAS THAT GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S FORCE CONSISTED MAINLY OF TROOPS PLACED UNDER HIS COMMAND SINCE THE FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA ENDED, WITH MANY OF HIS VETERAN, BATTLE-TOUGHENED UNITS OF THE DESERT CAMPAIGN STANDING BY FOR WHATEVER JOBS MAY BE COMING UP.

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THE MOST CHEERING NEWS FROM INFORMED QUARTERS IN LONDON WAS THAT THE ENEMY'S AIR EFFORT OVER SICILY HAD DWINDLED BY HALF SINCE THE FIRST DAYS OF THE INVASION AND THAT THE AXIS MIGHT SOON BE FORCED TO ABANDON BOTH THE STRATEGICALLY VALUABLE CATANIA AND GERBINI AIR FIELDS.

MILITARY SOURCES HERE WERE PUZZLED AT THE SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION IN THE SICILIAN FIGHTING, POINTING OUT THAT THE ORIGINAL OUTFIT BEARING THE NAME OF THE NAZI AIR MARSHAL WAS WIPED OUT IN THE TUNISIAN DEBACLE.

THEY SUGGESTED THAT THE HIGHLY-PUBLICIZED UNIT HAD BEEN HASTILY RECONSTITUTED TO KEEP THE GERMAN PEOPLE FROM KNOWING IT HAD BEEN LOST IN AFRICA.

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TODAY'S GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FIGHTING IN SICILY CONTINUED WITH "UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE," WITH SEVERAL ALLIED TANK ATTACKS BEING REPULSED. THAT IT DID NOT GO INTO PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT HERE.

THE NAZI-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO DEPICTED THE SITUATION IN SICILY AS "EXTREMELY SERIOUS."

QUOTING BERLIN X X X 2ND GRAF PREV.

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO DEPICTED THE SITUATION OF THE AXIS IN SICILY TODAY AS "EXTREMELY SERIOUS."

QUOTING BERLIN AND ROME REPORTS, THE RADIO DECLARED THAT "FURTHER INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS MUST BE CHECKED IN ORDER TO AVOID ENDANGERING AXIS DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN THE CATANIA PLAIN."

GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY FORCES "ARE DEBOUCHING IN MASSES ON THE CATANIA PLAIN AND HAVE STRONG ARTILLERY, TANK AND AIR SUPPORT," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ROME COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM A BROADCAST, DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT ALLIED PRESSURE FINALLY WAS BEING CONTAINED BY AXIS TROOPS, AND THAT STRONG ALLIED ATTACKS HAD BEEN REPULSED. PARACHUTE TROOPS WHICH HAD LANDED IN THE CATANIA PLAIN WERE WIPED OUT, THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN REPORTED.

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THE ROME ANNOUNCEMENT CALLED THE BATTLE FIERCE AND CLOSE AND SAID AXIS AVIATION WAS SUPPORTING GROUND FORCES AGAINST "SUBSTANTIAL" ALLIED TANK UNITS.

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THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON PALERMO AND MESSINA, SICILY, AND NAPLES ON THE MAINLAND. IN THESE RAIDS CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS REPORTED TO BUILDINGS.

THE ROME BULLETIN PRAISED THE NAZI HERMANN GOERING ARMORED DIVISION AND THE TENTH BERSAGLIERI REGIMENT OF THE 207TH ITALIAN COASTAL DIVISION FOR THEIR RESISTANCE IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

ITALIAN TORPEDO PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE SUNK FOUR SHIPS YESTERDAY AND DAMAGED A HEAVY CRUISER AND TWO MERCHANT SHIPS. AN ALLIED DESTROYER WAS REPORTED SUNK BY AN ITALIAN TORPEDO BOAT.

THE ITALIAN ANNOUNCEMENT ASSERTED A TOTAL OF 14 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, SEVEN OF THEM FOUR-ENGINED PLANES.

THE AXIS AIR EFFORT IN DEFENSE OF SICILY HAS DECREASED BY 50 PER CENT IN COMPARISON WITH THE PLANES PUT UP IN THE FIRST TWO OR THREE DAYS OF THE ALLIED INVASION, LONDON AIR SOURCES ESTIMATED TODAY.

WITH ITS SOUTHEASTERN FIELDS LOST AND CATANIA AND GERBINI, SITES OF OTHER IMPORTANT BASES, BEING HAMMERED FROM SEA AND AIR, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE MAY BE FORCED TO DEPEND ON MAINLAND AND WESTERN ISLAND FIELDS SHORTLY, THESE QUARTERS ADDED.

LONDON--FIRST ADD ANDERSON XXX WASHINGTON, D.C.

ANDERSON WHO WON THE NICKNAME "WILD INDIAN" AS A LA CROSSE AND FOOTBALL PLAYER AT WEST POINT, FIRST ARRIVED IN ENGLAND IN 1941 TO STUDY BRITISH BOMBING TACTICS. SKETCH

HE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE BOMBARDMENT END OF AVIATION SINCE 1931 AND FOR A TIME WAS OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR THE FAMOUS SEVENTH GROUP SERVING UNDER MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE TINKER.

ANDERSON RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1941 BUT CAME BACK IN 1942 TO REPRESENT GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, TO STUDY BRITISH BOMBING PRACTICES. LATER HE WAS COMMANDER OF A FORTRESS WING IN ENGLAND. HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL FEB. 8.

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HE WAS DECORATED WITH ONE OF THE FEW DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AWARDED IN PEACE TIME FOR RISKING HIS LIFE TO PLUNGE HIS BURNING PLANE INTO THE SEA RATHER THAN CRASH IN A CONGESTED AREA IN SAN FRANCISCO. THAT WAS IN DECEMBER, 1934. HE BAILED OUT JUST BEFORE THE PLANE EXPLODED AND WAS DRAGGED FROM THE WATER UNCONSCIOUS.

HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, 13, AND SON, 8, LIVE IN WASHINGTON.

THE NEW BOMBER CHIEFTAIN WAS BORN IN KINGSTON, N.Y., ON OCT. 4, 1905.

LONDON AAA General

MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FORTRESS-SMASHING OF THE TARGETS WAS GIVEN BY CREWS TO THE ESCORTING SQUADRONS OF P-47 THUNDERBOLTS AND RAF FIGHTERS WHICH COVERED THE WITHDRAWAL.

"THERE WERE SO MANY FIGHTERS UP THERE THEY LOOKED LIKE BLACKBIRDS," SAID SERGT.ERNEST C.KING OF CHANUTE, KAS., A WAIST GUNNER. "ONE MADE A PASS AT OUR TAIL BUT TWO P-47S DIVED IN AND TOOK HIM OUT."

MEANWHILE, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED SMOKE FROM 50 FIRES STILL WAS BURNING FOR 24 HOURS AFTER THE MONDAY NIGHT RAID ON TURIN BY A STRONG FORCE OF RAF LANCASTERS.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED FIRE IN THE GREATER LONDON DISTRICT TODAY SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

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BY LEO BRANHAM

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JULY 15 -(AP)-THREE VETERAN FLIERS BESIDES THE PILOT, FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT S.O'CONNOR, 24, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., WERE AMONG THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "THE MUGGER" WHICH WENT DOWN UNDER ATTACKS FROM 15 GERMAN FIGHTERS DURING A RECENT OPERATION.

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THEY WERE:

SERGEANT HARRY THOMPSON-BRUNDIGE, 24, OF ST.LOUIS, MO., A VETERAN OF 78 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS WITH THE RAF IN THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN WAR ZONES BEFORE HIS RECENT TRANSFER TO UNITED STATES FORCES. HE WAS ON HIS SECOND RAID AS A FORTRESS RIGHT WAIST GUNNER.

SERGT.BERNARD H.KOENIG, 20, OF SPENCER, NEB., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON HIS FINAL COMBAT MISSION BEFORE BEGINNING GROUND DUTIES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OR TAKING AN ASSIGNMENT BACK HOME.

SERGT.ALBERT V.CARROLL, 20, 110 WEST FANIN ST., MARSHALL, TEX., BALL TURRET GUNNER WHO WAS ON HIS NEXT TO LAST COMBAT MISSION AND WHO WAS TO RECEIVE HIS COMMISSION AS SECOND LIEUTENANT AND AN ASSIGNMENT AS GUNNER INSTRUCTOR AFTER ONE MORE RAID.

THE MUGGER WAS THE ONLY SHIP LOST FROM THIS BASE THAT DAY, BUT AIR FORCE OFFICIALS BELIEVE THERE IS AN EXCELLENT CHANCE THAT THE CREW SURVIVED.

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FROM FIVE TO SEVEN PARACHUTES WERE SEEN TO BILLOW OUT OF THE CRIPPLED AND BLAZING BOMBER AS IT WENT DOWN UNDER CONTROL SHORTLY BEFORE THE AIR FLEET REACHED ITS TARGET, RETURNED CREWMEN REPORTED.

BECAUSE OF CLOUDY WEATHER CONDITIONS EYEWITNESSES SAID IT WAS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT ADDITIONAL PARACHUTES EMERGED UNOBSERVED.

SERGT. VIRGIL E.BROWN OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TAIL GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "CHARLIE HORSE", PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. VINCENT LEMON 26, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., SAW "THE MUGGER" GO DOWN.

"ONE OF O'CONNOR'S ENGINES WAS KNOCKED OUT DURING THE FIRST ATTACK BY ENEMY FIGHTERS SHORTLY AFTER WE CROSSED THE CONTINENTAL COAST," HE SAID. "I THINK EVERY FIGHTER THE GERMANS SENT UP THAT DAY PICKED ON OUR SQUADRON.

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"AS SOON AS O'CONNOR LAGGED BEHIND OUR FORMATION ABOUT 15 FIGHTERS JUMPED HIM. THE 'MUGGER'S' CREW FOUGHT THEM OFF FOR ABOUT FIVE MINUTES. I SAW THEM SHOOT DOWN AT LEAST ONE FOCKE-WULF. THEN ANOTHER ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SECOND LIEUT. DONOVAN B.MANIFOLD, GLENCASTER, PA., (THE ADDRESS GIVEN IN ARMY RECORDS, THOUGH IT IS NOT LISTED IN THE POSTOFFICE GUIDE) THE CO-PILOT; SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD W.PETERSON, OF DENVER, COLO., BOMBARDIER; FLIGHT OFFICER ANDREW N.HALIORIS OF ASBURY PARK,N.J., NAVIGATOR; SERGT. EARL HOGUE OF CINCINNATI, O., RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER; SERGT. EDWARD F. CHONSKIE OF SHENANDOAH, PA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER, AND SERGT. JOHN ZIONANCE OF PLYMOUTH, PA., TAIL GUNNER.

THOMPSON-BRUNDIDGE HAD A TOTAL OF 550 FLYING HOURS AS PILOT AND GUNNER WITH THE RAF BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES. HE JOINED THE RAF IN OCTOBER, 1940, AND FRIENDS SAID HE

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ALSO HAS SERVED TWO YEARS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

CARROLL HAD THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE BEST GUNNER AT THIS STATION. HE WAS A SURVIVOR OF ONE OF THE MOST HAIR-RAISING EPISODES ANY FORTRESS CREW MEMBER IS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPERIENCED IN THIS THEATER.

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DURING AN ATTACK ON THE U-BOAT PLANT AT VEGESACK, GERMANY, ON MARCH 18, ANTIAIRCRAFT SHELL HITS CAUSED THE BALL TURRET HATCH TO FLY OPEN. THE WIND CAUGHT THE OPEN HATCH AND SWUNG IT AROUND, THROWING CARROLL OUT.

BUT AS HE PLUNGED OUT, MINUS HIS PARACHUTE, TOWARD THE EARTH FIVE MILES BELOW, HE GRASPED HIS MACHINEGUN WITH ONE HAND AND HELD ON FOR DEAR LIFE. FOR A FEW SECONDS HE DANGLED BELOW THE BIG BOMBER AS IT PLOUGHED THROUGH THE FLAK AND AN ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACK.

THEN HE PULLED HIMSELF BACK INTO THE TURRET. DESPITE HIS BADLY FROSTBITTEN HANDS, HE CONTINUED TO HELP FIGHT OFF THE GERMANS UNTIL HIS AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

SHORTLY BEFORE THIS ACCIDENT CARROLL HAD SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF. HE ALSO BAGGED THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS ON HIS LAST MISSION. HE HELD THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK CLUSTERS.

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BY H.R.KNICKERBOCKER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUL 16 1943

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 12-(DELAYED)--CAPT.THOMAS F.O'BRIEN, 31, OF MAPLE ST., LINCOLN, N.H., TOOK HIS CANNON COMPANY FROM BEACH TO BATTLEFIELD IN 30 MINUTES TODAY. DESTROYED 12 ENEMY TANKS WHICH HAD COME WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE BEACH, AND

30.24-6093

SAVED OUR FORCES FROM WHAT SEEMED IMMINENT AND ALMOST INEVITABLE DISASTER.

THIS WAS THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE ENTIRE AMERICAN LANDING EFFORT. TWO OTHER AMERICAN ARTILLERY UNITS HELPED BUT O'BRIEN'S LIGHTNING STROKE IS GENERALLY CREDITED WITH HAVING CONTRIBUTED MORE TO RESCUE US FROM OUR GRAVEST TROUBLE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE FEAT OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

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OUR INFANTRY HAD LANDED DURING 24 HOURS AND HAD MOVED INLAND, BUT OUR TANKS AND MUCH OF OUR ARTILLERY WERE STILL TO COME. THE GERMANS, ANTICIPATING THIS, HAD WAITED WITH AN OVERWHELMING FORCE OF 40 TO 60 TANKS HEADED BY GIANT MARK VI TIGERS. WHEN OUR FORCES WERE THINLY DEPLOYED AND WITHOUT ADEQUATE ARMOR OR GUNS, THE GERMANS STRUCK.

WE HAD NOTHING WITH WHICH TO HOLD THEM. THEIR SPEARHEAD OF 12 TANKS BURST THROUGH OUR INFANTRY LINES AND MADE FOR THE BEACH. TWO ARTILLERY UNITS OF OUR DIVISION RACED ACROSS COUNTRY INTO POSITION AND BEGAN INTENSE FIRING ON THE ADVANCING TANKS, BUT THEY WERE TOO LATE TO CHECK THE GERMANS' FORWARD UNIT.

AT THE FIRST NEWS OF THE GERMAN TANK BREAK-THROUGH, THE GENERAL OF OUR DIVISION ORDERED HIS BRIGADIER GENERAL TO THE BEACH WHERE THE CANNON COMPANY WAS DUE TO LAND. HE HAD URGED BY EVERY MEANS IN HIS POWER THE SPEEDIEST DEBARKATION OF THIS INVALUABLE UNIT, AND IT HIT THE BEACH AT EXACTLY 8:35 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

AN OBSERVER ON THE TOP OF A HILL WHICH FACES ME AS I WRITE COULD SEE OFF TO THE RIGHT GERMAN TANKS MOVING IN FAST ONTO GELA PLAIN

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AND AT THE SAME TIME, TURNING LEFT, HE COULD SEE THE CANNON COMPANY'S ARTILLERY BEING HUSTLED OFF LANDING CRAFT ONTO THE BEACH BY DESPERATELY SWEATING MEN.

HERE WAS THE RACE UPON WICH MIGHT DEPEND THE FATE OF THIS WHOLE SECTOR. IF THE TNKS REACHED THE BEACH, THEY COULDN'T BE STOPPED. THEY MIGHT HAVE RACED UP AND DOWN DESTROYING ALL OUR LANDING CRAFT, AND CREATING HAVOC. IF THEY HAD BEEN FOLLOWED BY SUFFICIENTLY STRONG ENEMY SUPPORTING FORCES, THEY MIGHT HAVE CUT US OFF ENTIRELY, CAPTURED OUR COMMAND POST AND PUT IN JEOPARDY THE KEYPOINT OF AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY EFFORT.

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AFTER THE BATTLE WAS OVER, I STOOD ON A HILL WITH O'BRIEN OVER-LOOKING A PANORAMA OF WRECKED GERMAN TANKS, AND INDUCED HIM TO TELL ME ABOUT IT.

HE SCRATCHED HIS CLOSE-CROPPED RED HEAD AND REFUSED AT FIRST TO TALK, THEN BROKE DOWN.

"WELL, IT WAS PRETTY FAST WORK, AND I'VE GOT TO HAND IT TO OUR CREW," HE SAID. "WHEN WE HIT THE BEACH, THE GENERAL WAS THERE WAVING HIS STICK TELLING US TO HURRY LIKE HELL BECAUSE A BIG UNIT OF GERMAN TANKS WAS PRACTICALLY WITHIN TOUCHING DISTANCE.

"WE STRIPPED WATERPROOFING OFF OUR GUNS IN RECORD TIME--ALMOST A MATTER OF SECONDS WHERE IT NORMALLY TAKES MINUTES. THE WHEELS HARDLY STOPPEB ROLLING FROM THE MINUTE WE GOT OFF THE LANDING CRAFT.

"IT WAS TWO MILES TO THE POSITION WE WANTED. I HAD GREAT LUCK IN THAT I HAD GONE ASHORE WITH THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES AND HAD RECONNOITERED ALL THIS GROUND. I KNEW WHERE I WANTED MY GUQ8

"WE SET THEM UP--TWO 105'S AND SIX 76'S--ON TOP OF A RIDGE IN PLAIN SIGHT AND IN POINTBLANK RAMGE OF THE ENEMY TANKS WHICH BY THEN WERE ONLY A FEW THOUSAND YARDS AWAY.

"WE HAD UNLOADED AND COVERED THOSE TWO MILES IN 30 MINUTES FLAT. WE FIRED OUR FIRST SALVO AT FIVE MINUTES AFTER NINE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

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"WE FIRED WITH OPEN SIGHTS JUST LIKE YOU SHOOT DEER WITH A RIFLE OR BIRDS WITH A SHOTGUN. IT WAS MORE LIKE SHOOTING BIRDS BECAUSE WE HAD TO LEAD OUR TANKS JUST AS YOU DO BIRDS."

O'BRIEN SIGHED AND WANTED TO STOP TALKING.

"HOW LONG DID YOU FIRE AND HOW MUCH AMMUNITION DID YOU USE?" I ASKED.

"WE SHOT UP 1,000 ROUNDS IN ABOUT ONE HOUR AND A HALF," O'BRIEN ANSWERED.

; "WE SHOT UP 1,000 ROUNDS IN ABOUT ONE HOUR AND A HALF," O'BRIEN ANSWERED,

"HOW MANY TANKS DID YOU KNOCK OUT?"

"TWELVE."

"HOW MANY TANKS WERE THERE IN SIGHT?"

"TWELVE."

"THEN YOU DESTROYED EVERY ENEMY TANK IN SIGHT?"

"WELL, YOU SEE, AFTER ABOUT AN HOUR OR AN HOUR AND A QUARTER THOSE WHICH COULD STILL MOVE TURNED AROUND AND TRIED TO GET AWAY.

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30.24- 6095

BUT WHILE THEY WERE TURNING THEY MADE EASIER TARGETS, AND NONE OF THEM MADE IT."

I TOOK OUT OF MY POCKET AN IDENTIFICATION CARD OF THE NAZI JUGEND. I HAD JUST PICKED IT UP FROM BESIDE THE BODY OF A HANDSOME YOUNG BLOND GERMAN OF THE TANK CORPS WHO WAS LYING ON HIS BACK BESIDE HIS MARK VI TIGER TANK STARING SIGHTLESSLY AT THE ENORMOUS BLACK MUZZLE OF THE TANK'S 88-MILIMETER CANNON, NOW SILENCED FOREVER.

"THIS VS THE ONLY GERMAN DEAD I HAVE FOUND ON THE BATTLEFIELD," I SAID. "IT SAYS HIS NAME IS HANS GUBE AND HE'S 20 YEARS OLD ANK HE HAD JUST BEEN GIVEN THE MERIT BADGE OF HITLER'S YOUTH ORGANIZATION. WHAT BECAME OF THE OTHER GERMAN CASUALTIES?"

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"IT IS NOT NECESSARY AT ALL FOR THE CREW OF A KNOCKED-OUT TANK TO BE KILLED," SAID O'BRIEN. "THAT'S WHAT THE PUBLIC USUALLY DOESN'T REALIZE. WHEN A TANK IS KNOCKED OUT AND BEGINS TO BURN, THE CREW CAN USUALLY GET OUT AND TRY TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT WITH THEIR AUTOMATIC RIFLES--OR ELSE THEY'RE CAPTURED.

"WE COULDN'TMWAIT TO FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ENEMY CREWS BECAUSE WE HAD NO SOONER FINISHED WITH THESE TANKS AND HAD JUST ABOUT RUN OUT OF AMMUNITION WHEN ALONG CAME THE GENERAL WITH 120 ROUNDS FOR OUR LITTLE ONES AND 100 ROUNDS FOR OUR BIG OMES, AND TOLD US TO RACE ACROSS COUNTRY TO STOP ANOTHER ENMY TANK ATTAVK ANGB INFANTRY.

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"WE HAD LUCK THERE TOO, AND KNOCKED OUT FOUR TIGERS."

NONE OF THIS SHOULD DETRACT IN THE LEAST DEGREE FROM CREDIT DUE TO OTHER AMERICAN ARTILLERY UNITS WHICH POUNDED THE MIDDLE AND REAR OF ADVANCING GERMAN TANKS AND WHICH INDEED HELPED INDISPENSABLY INH STOPPING THEM. BUT MAIN CREDIT IS DUE TO O'BRIEN'S CANNONEECS.

THEIR BATTERY EXECUTIVE WAS LIEUTENANT JOHN S.WINTERS, 24, OF DRESDEN, KAN. THE SENIOR PLATOON SERGEANT WAS JOSEPH F.KROLESKI, 21, OF SOUTHOLD, L.I., N.Y., WHERE HIS FATHER AND TWO SISTERS LIVE.

KROLESKI SAID: "USUALLY MY JOB IS TO CORRECT FIRE BUT IN THAT BATTLE OUR MEN WERE ON THE TARGET ALL THE TIME. THERE WASN'T ANY NEED FOR CHANGING THEIR RANGE. THE ENEMY WAS IN PLAIN SIGHT 2,000 TO 2,600 YARDS AWAY AND WE TOOK THEM BY SURPRISE.

"WE FIRED SO FAST AND MADE SO MUCH SMOKE THEY PRACTICALLY NEVER FOUND US. THEY WERE BEWILDERED AS THEY'D BEEN TOLD THERE WAS NOTHING BETWEEN THEM AND THE BEACH."

W STROLLED FURTHER.

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"SEE THERE," SAID O'BRIEN. "THERE WAS AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON FOR THE JERRIES. JUST A WHILE AGO AROUND THAT CURVE IN THE ROAD BELOW, ABOUT 50 GRMANS CAME UP IN TRUCKS. THEY UNLOADED AND STARTED MARCHING IN CLOSE FORMATION OF FOURS AS THOUGH THERE WASN'T ANY WAR, OR MAYBE THAT AMERICANS DON'T COUNT.

"WE SIMPLY LAID A COUPLE OF 75'S IN THEIR MIDDLE AND MOST OF THEM WILL NEVER MARCH AGAIN. NEVER SAW SUCH A SILLY WAY TO ACT."

WE BADE EACH OTHER GOODBYE. HALF AN HOUR LATER, A SHELL EXPLODED NEAR WHERE WE HAD BEEN TALKING TO O'BRIEN AND, AMONG OTHER EFFECTS, IT BURNED OFF THE SEAT OF O'BRIEN'S BREECHES. HE BORROWED ANOTHER PAIR, SWEARING REVENGE.

O'BRIEN IS OF AN OLD ARMY FAMILY. HE WAS BORN AT FORT SNELLING,

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MINN., HAS A MOTHER, WIFE, AND A BABY GIRL, VALERIE, IN LINCOLN. HE ENLISTED IN THE ARMY YEARS AGO AFTER UNSUCCESSFULLY TRYING TO GET INTO WEST POINT. NOW HE HAS SAVED A GOOD PART OF THAT ARMY FROM A BAD SETBACK.

HIS NICKNAME IN HIS REGIMENT--AND NOW THROUGHOUT THE DIVISION--IS "SCRAPPY."

(END 6TH GRAF B93 READ XXX I WANTED MY GUNS.

"WE UET ETC)

BY H.R.KNICKERBOCKER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUL 16 1943

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 10-(DELAYED)-MUSSOLINI'S WORDS STARED FROM EVERY BARN AND FARMHOUSE WALL--"COMBAT, CONFLICT, BATTLE. THIS IS LIFE" BUT MUSSOLINI'S PEOPLE IN THIS PART OF HIS "EMPIRE" FEEL DIFFERENTLY ABOUT IT. TODAY THEY SEE THAT HIS WORDS REALLY SHOULD HAVE READ "COMBAT, CONFLICT, BATTLE. THIS IS DEATH."

WITH SPECTACULAR EMPHASIS, TWO MEN OF THE HOME GUARD OF THE LITTLE FISHING CITY OF GELA POINTED OUT THIS MORAL TO THEIR VISITORS. ONE OF THEM LAY FACE UPWARD AND ONE LAY FACE DOWNWARD ON THE SIDEWALK. THEY HAD BEEN THERE SINCE EARLY MORNING WHEN THE FIRST AMERICAN FORCES OF LIBERATION ENTERED GELA. OBEDIENT TO ORDERS AS WELL TO MUSSOLINI, THEY HAD GONE INTO COMBAT BELIEVING PERHAPS THAT IT MEANT LIFE, THE JOYOUS, ABUNDANT LIFE OF FASCIST MILITARY PHILOSOPHY. ONE WONDERS WHETHER THEY KNEW THAT MUSSOLINI HAD TRICKED THEM, IN THAT LAST FLASH OF CONSCIOUSNESS BEFORE THEY WERE BLOTTED OUT.

DOWN THE STREET CAME ANOTHER REMINDER OF HOW WRONG "THE FOUNDER OF THE EMPIRE OF ITALY" CAN BE. IT WAS A CIVILIAN FUNERAL. WITHOUT HORSES, WITHOUT HEARSE, WITHOUT EVEN A COFFIN, ANOTHER ONETIME BELIEVER IN MUSSOLINI'S CULT OF "STRENGTH THROUGH BRUTALITY" WAS BEING DRAWN TO HIS GRAVE IN A CART PULLED AND PUSHED BY A DOZEN OF HIS NEIGHBORS, POOR, RAGGED, SUNKEN-CHEEKED AND HOLLOW-EYED, AS ARE ALL INHABITANTS OF THIS UNFRUITFUL COAST.

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NOW WITH BLINDING CLARITY, THERE CAME OVER ME A RECOLLECTION OF NEARLY TEN YEARS AGO, WHEN IN THE ABYSSIANIAN VILLAGE OF DESSYE I WATCHED ITALIAN CAPRONI BOMBERS DESTROY THAT DEFENSELESS PLACE AND KILL AND MAIM MORE THAN 300 BAREFOOT ETHIOPIANS, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NOT ONE OF WHOM HAD EVER SEEN AN AIRPLANE, AND WHO WERE AS HELPLESS AS NEW-BORN BABIES.

THIS FIRST DAY OF OUR ASSAULT ON SICILY HAS PROVIDED AN INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR JUDGING ITALIAN MORALE AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE POPULATION TOWARD THE AMERICAN TROOPS. NONE HAD A BETTER CHANCE TO MAKE THIS OBSERVATION THAN THE SHOCK UNITS WHO WERE THE FIRST TO PUT FOOT ON ITALIAN SOIL. AT THE HEAD OF THEM WAS LIEUT.COL.WILLIAM DERBY OF FORT SMITH, ARK., WHO A YEAR AGO ORGANIZED THE RANGERS ON THE MODEL OF THE BRITISH COMMANDOS WHILE IN SERVICE NEXT TO THEM IN ENGLAND.

DARBY'S POPULARITY WITH HIS MEN WAS CARRIED TO THE APEX TODAY WHEN, SINGLE-HANDED IN A JEEP, HE BATTLED AND EVENTUALLY KNOCKED OUT ONE OF A GROUP OF 20 OR MORE ENEMY TANKS, WHICH COUNTERATTACKED AND CAME INTO THE HEART OF THE TOWN SEVERAL HOURS AFTER ITS NORMAL DEFENSES HAD CAPITULATED.

DARBY WAS TRAVELING TO HIS NEWLY-ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN A CHARRY [illegible]

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30.24-6097

SHABBY HOTEL WHEN HE SAW ONE OF THE ITALIAN TANKS COMING. ARMED ONLY WITH A 30-CALIBER MACHINEGUN HE OPENED FIRE, DRIVING HIS JEEP DIRECTLY AT THE TANK. HIS BULLETS BOUNCED OFF THE TANK'S ARMORED SIDES, BUT DARBY KEPT GOING. THE TANK KEPT COMING. FINALLY, WHEN WITHIN A HALF BLOCK OF EACH OTHER, DARBY HAD FIRED 300 ROUNDS AT THE TANK WITH NO RESULT.

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MEANWHILE SOME OF DARBY'S MEN HAD BEEN THROWING HAND GRENADES AND SHOOTING BANGALORE TORPEJOES, FIRING WITH AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND RIFLES AND EVERYTHING THEY HAD. THE TANK STILL KEPT COMING. DARBY, HIS AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED, WHIPPED THE JEEP AROUND AND SPED DOWN TO THE BEACH, WHICH WAS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY. THERE BY A LUCKY CHANCE, HE FOUND--FIRST TO BE DISEMBARKED--AN ANTI-TANK GUN WITH AMMUNITION. HE AND CAPT.CHARLES M.SHUNDSTROM OF NEW YORK CITY, WRESTLED THE ANTI-TANK GUN INTO THE JEEP AND WHIPPED BACK TO THE MAIN STREET, CORSO DEL VITTORIO EMMANUELE, WHERE THE ITALIAN TANK NOW LORDED IT.

THE TWO AMERICANS SWEATED THE ANTI-TANK GUN OFF ONTO THE SIDEWALK AND FIRED. DARBY LAUGHED HIS BIG INFECTIOUS LAUGH AS HE SAT IN HIS HEADQUARTERS AND TOLD THE STORY. ZXER FIFNZJY KNOW WHAT KICK THAT ANTI-TANK GUN HAD. IT KNOCKED SHUNDSTROM AND ME OVER BACKWARD, BUT THAT FIRST SHOT HIT THE ITALIAN TANK AND OUR NEXT SHOT KNOCKED IT OUT. THEN WE WENT ON AND FOUND ANOTHER ITALIAN TANK, APPARENTLY BOGGED DOWN, BUT ITS CREW BARRICADED THEMSELVES AND REFUSED TO COME OUT.

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"I THREW A HAND GRENADE UNDER IT, BUT THEY STILL WOULDN'T SHOW. FINALLY I WENT UP AND LAID AN INCENDIARY BOMB ON TOP OF THE TANK AND SET IT OFF AND PRETTY SOON, AS FIRE BEGAN DRIBBLING DOWN INTO THE TANK, ITS HATCH POPPED OPEN AND UP CAME THE ITALIANS. I MUST SAY THESE ITALIANS FOUGHT BETTER THAN ANY I SAW IN TUNISIA. THOSE TANKS KEPT COMING THROUGH EVERY KIND OF FIRE WE COULD GIVE THEM AND NOTHING COULD CHECK THEM BUT ANTI-TANK GUNS, WHICH PUT SHELLS STRAIGHT THROUGH THEM".

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THERE IN DARBY'S HEADQUARTERS WAS, HOWEVER, ANOTHER PIECE OF EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER KIND OF ITALIAN BEHAVIOR. IN ONE ROOM OF THE WRETCHED HOSTELRY WERE THREE GOLD-BRAIDED CAPS OF ITALIAN OFFICERS, MIXED WITH PILES OF THEIR UNDERWEAR AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE HOTEL TOLD US THAT THESE OFFICERS HAD BEEN AWAKENED THIS MORNING ABOUT 3:25 A.M. AND TOLD THAT THE AMERICANS HAD LANDED A HALF HOUR BEFORE. WITHOUT WAITING TO DO MORE THAN PULL ON THEIR TROUSERS THESE THREE MUSKETEERS HAD "TAKEN A POWDER" AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE HILLS.

ONE OF DARBY'S LIEUTENANTS, MARIO E.BROD, OF WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., HAS ANOTHER BIT OF EVIDENCE ON ITALIAN REACTION TO THE AMERICANS. SOON AFTER THE CAPTURE OF GELA, BROD COMMANDEERED THE TOWN CRIER, WHO WITH HIS PREDECESSORS HAVE BEEN PRACTICING THEIR PROFESSION SINCE THE MIDDLE AGES, AND ORDERED HIM TO WALK THROUGH THE STREETS WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE AMERICANS.

BROD WALKED THROUGH GELA WITH THE TOWN CRIER, WHO CALLED OUT IN LOUD, SONOROUS TONES, COMPLETELY BELYING HIS SHRIVELED, FEEBLE APPEARANCE:

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"CITIZENS, KNOW THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED. THEY HAVE COME TO HELP YOU. YOU MUST HELP THEM. FROM NOW ON UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE REMAIN INDOORS. NO HARM WILL COME TO YOU. ALL ITALIANS WHO BEHAVE WELL WILL BE TREATED WELL. ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO SURRENDER WILL BE TREATED WELL. REMEMBER THE AMERICANS ARE HERE TO HELP YOU. THEY ARE HERE TO LIBERATE YOU. LONG LIVE FREEDOM! LONG LIVE AMERICA!"

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THE SICILIANS COMPLETELY IGNORED THE ADVICE TO STAY AT HOME. THEY SWARMED OUT INTO THE STREETS SHOUTING, "BRAVO! AMERICANO!" AND ACCORDING TO SEVERAL EMBARRASSED AMERICAN SOLDIERS, THE LOCAL MALE CITIZENRY CHOSE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR FEELINGS BY KISSING THE DOUGHBOYS ON THEIR CHEEKS. SERGT.HERMAN HEGYI OF SYRACUSE, N.Y. WAS SKEPTICAL, "ITS A LITTLE TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE," HE SAID." WE HAD ALL LEARNED ONE PHRASE TO SAY TO THE PEOPLE, 'SIAMO QUI PER AIUTARVI,' MEANING 'WE ARE HERE TO HELP YOU'. THEY SEEMED TO LIKE THAT BUT ITS FUNNY THAT THEY ALL SAY THEY HAVE A SISTER IN BROOKLYN OR SOME RELATIVE IN AMERICA AND THEY ALL SAY THEY WANT TO GO TO AMERICA. WE MET ONE OLD GUY THIS MORNING WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN TO AMERICA AND HAD SPENT TWO YEARS IN CHICAGO 25 YEARS AGO, BUT THAT 23 YEARS AGO HE CAME BACK TO SICILY."

WE WONDERED, TOO, WHY ANYONE SHOULD HAVE COME BACK FROM AMERICA TO THIS POVERTY-STRICKEN PLACE, WHEN WE LEFT DARBY'S HOTEL HEADQUARTERS AND WENT DOWN INTO THE STREET TO BE SURROUNDED BY OBVIOUSLY HUNGREY MEN AND BOYS STRETCHING OUT THEIR HANDS AND BEGGING, "GIVE US FOOD."

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BY H.R.KNICKERBOCKER

REPRESENTING THE CMMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 10 (DELAYED)--CHICAGO HAS DONE ITS SHARE, AND MORE.

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FROM ENGLAND TO AFRICA AND NOW IN SICILY I MEET ONE ON EVERY SIDE, IN EVERY OUTFIT OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE AND COAST GUARD--SCORES OF EAGER YOUNG MEN FROM CHICAGO, PROUD OF THEIR UNIFORM BUT, IF ANYTHING, EVEN PROUDER OF THEIR CITY.

TEXAS MAY HAVE REAPED MORE GLAMOR, BUT THERE'S MANY AN OUTFIT ON AMERICA'S FAR-FLUNG BATTLE LINE WHERE "DEEP IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO" WOULD BE MORE APT THAN THE ORIGINAL DITTY.

HERE, FOR EXAMPLE, IS 21-YEAR-OLD WILLIAM F.O'CONNOR, WHOSE WIFE AND THREE-MONTHS-OLD SON LIVE WITH HIS MOTHER AND FATHER AT 2040 ROSCOE STREET, CHICAGO, AND WHO TODAY SHARED WITH SIX OTHER COMRADES THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF CAPTURING IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE 120 ITALIANS.

I MET HIM AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE TOWN OF GELA A FEW HOURS AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY OUR ASSAULT RANGERS. HE OFFERED US WATER, WHICH IS PRECIOUS IN THESE PARTS, AND WILLINGLY TOLD HIS STORY:

"WE LEFT SHIP AT 12:45 AFTER MIDNIGHT AND LANDED ON THE BEACH AT 10 MINUTES TO ONE. THAT WAS THE MOST EXCITING MOMENT BECAUSE THE ITALIANS HAD THEIR BIG SEARCHLIGHTS ON AND THEY WERE SHELLING US WHILE WE CAME IN. BUT THEY DIDN'T HIT US.

"AS FAR AS I KNOW WE ONLY LOST TWO SCOUTS. A LITTLE LATER ON WE WERE CLEANING UP THE TOWN AND GOING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE. NOW THAT'S A FUNNY THING. THE ITALIANS WON'T COME OUT AND SURRENDER UNLESS YOU

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YELL AT THEM. WE SOON LEARNED THAT.

"AT FIRST WE JUST WENT ALONG THE STREET WAITING TO SEE ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND MAKE THEM GIVE UP. BUT ALL THE TIME THERE WERE PLENTY OF ITALIANS IN THE HOUSES WAITING FOR US TO TELL THEM TO COME OUT."

O'CONNOR, WHO WILL DOUBTLESS SOON BE PROMOTED FROM PRIVATE FOR HIS WORK TODAY, QUERIED "HOW DID WE SEVEN GUYS CAPTURE 120 ITALIANS?"

"WHY, IT WAS EASY. THEY WANTED TO GIVE UP SO BAD THEY CAME OUT WITH THEIR SUITCASES PACKED AND HANDED US THEIR RIFLES, ALREADY UNLOADED.

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"WE WENT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE AND YELLED 'COME ON OUT' AND OUT THEY CAME, BUT THEY COULDN'T COME UNTIL WE YELLED AT THEM. AS SOON AS THEY CAME OUT SOME OF OUR BOYS WOULD START TALKING ITALIAN TO THEM AND THEY ALL SEEMED PRETTY GLAD. SOME OF THEM CARRIED A WHITE FLAG, TOWEL OR HANDKERCHIEF."

A FEW BLOCKS UP THE STREET OF DESERTED, FORLORN GELA, ANOTHER CHICAGOAN THREW MORE LIGHT ON ITALIAN MORALE. THIS WAS SERGEANT THADEUS STEFANIK OF 1617 WEST 31ST STREET, CHICAGO, WHERE HIS MOTHER AND FATHER LIVE. HE LANDED WITH THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE TODAY.

"DID YOU KILL ANY OF THE ENEMY?" I ASKED.

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"NOT THIS TIME," HE SAID, "BUT IN 1939 I DID.

"YES, IN 1939 I WAS IN WARSAW UNTIL THE GERMANS ARRIVED. I KILLED SOME OF THEM BUT THEY CAPTURED ME AND SENT ME TO PRISON IN KOENIGSBERG. I ESCAPED AND NOW I AM HERE TO KILL SOME MORE. I UNDERSTAND THERE ARE PLENTY OF HUNS HERE IN THE INTERIOR."

I ASKED STEFANIK WHAT HE THOUGHT OF ITALIANS AS MILITARY OPPONENTS.

"WELL," HE SAID, "I CAN ONLY DESCRIBE THE WAY THREE OF THEM BEHAVED WHEN WE HIT THE BEACH NONE OF US STOPPED TO DIG IN BUT PUSHED ON FAST FOR OUR OBJECTIVE WHICH WAS THE CUSTOMS HOUSE SOME HUNDREDS OF YARDS AWAY WHERE WE WERE TO SET UP A TEMPORARY COMMAND POST. AFTER A FEW SECONDS OF RUNNING ONE OF OUR NAVAL GUNS HIT CLOSE BY AND SUDDENLY OUT OF NOWHERE CAME THREE ITALIAN SOLDIERS HOLDING UP THEIR HANDS.

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"WHEN THEY CAME NEAR THEY THREW THEMSELVES DOWN ON THEIR KNEES AND BEGGED US TO SPARE THEIR LIVES. WE ASKED THEM A LOT OF QUESTIONS AND THEY ANSWERED EVERYTHING WITHOUT APPARENTLY CARING WHAT IT MEANT."

LATER, STEFANIK'S SUPERIOR OFFICER, LIEUT.BROD, SAID STEFANIK DESERVED A DECORATION FOR HIS INTREPID WORK THROUGHOUT THE OPERATION.

BUT THE LIST OF CHICAGOANS IN THIS OPERATION ALONE WILL EXTEND ALMOST INDEFINITELY.

ON OUR SHIP ALONE I MET CAPT.CHARLES B.MELDRUM, MEDICAL CORPS, OF 3515 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, WHO SMILED HAPPILY AS HE REPORTED HE HAD HAD A LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER DATED AS LATE AS JUNE 13. ANOTHER CHICAGO BOY IN MELDRUM'S OUTFIT WAS PFC KENNETH C.MUELLER OF 1615 WEST OHIO STREET. THEN CHIEF GUNNER'S MATE NICHOLAS TANNACI OF FIFTH AVENUE, GENEROUSLY INVITED ME TO BE INTRODUCED TO ALL THE CHICAGO BOYS HE KNEW ABOARD.

THEY INCLUDED LIEUT.BLAIR WALLISER, 2912 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE; LIEUT. LUTHER MOLIN, 7776 ESSEX AVENUE; ELECTRICIAN'S MATE FIRST CLASS ALBERT C.THURMAN, 7711 LOWE AVENUE; SEAMAN FIRST CLASS OTTO D.O'DAY, 6110 SOUTH HALSTED STREET; SEAMAN SECOND CLASS ROBERT KARNER, 2154 NORTH KEELER AVENUE.

ALSO AMONG THE CREW OF OUR TRANSPORT WERE ROBERT AUSTERA, SEAMAN

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FIRST CLASS, 7041 WEST 40TH PLACE, CHICAGO; ARTHUR H.OLSON, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, 1633 SOUTH 16TH AVENUE, MAYWOOD, ILL.; EBERHARD STEVRICH, 3650 NORTH DAMEN AVENUE, CHICAGO; GEORGE RAFTIS, 7456 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF CHICAGOANS WERE IN ARTILLERY "N" UNIT WHO AT THIS MOMENT ARE BATTERING THE ENEMY WITH DETONATIONS THAT SHAKE THIS TYPEWRITER. THEY INCLUDE RALPH PROVENZANO, 7154 WOODLAWN AVENUE; SAMUEL A.CONDE, 321 NORTH SIXTH STREET, GENEVA; HENRY J.ROGERS, JR., 8018 SOUTH MORGAN STREET; HAROLD J.KISKES, 7329 SOUTH CARPENTER ST.; KENNETH GROSS, FRANKLIN GROVE, ILL.; ROBERT F.KNIGHT, ROCKFORD, ILL.; ROBERT P.TALMADGE, 1251 LELAND AVENUE, CHICAGO; TRENTON C.DAVEY, 123 OGDEN STREET, BELVEDERE, ILL.; BILLIE W.HOPKINS, NORMAN, ILL.; WENDELL H.HARMON, MATTOON, ILL.; AND ELBERT REED, CHICAGO.

BY H.R.KNICKERBOCKER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 16 1943

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY, JULY 10-(DELAYED)-WE LANDED WITHOUT CHEERS, BUT WITH OUR GENERAL'S FACE GRIMMER THAN EVER. SHORTLY AFTER DAWN TODAY WITH FAMOUS TROOPS, AND BY NIGHTFALL AMERICAN BOYS FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION HAD DRIVEN THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN ENEMIES BACK BEYOND ADEQUATE BRIDGEHEADS.

IT WAS A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE TO STEAM SILENTLY AND IN AN UTTER BLACKOUT INTO THIS SOUTHERN ITALIAN PORT AND RIDE GENTLY AT ANCHOR AFTER A DAY'S STORM WHICH HAD SEEMED TO MENACE OUR ENTIRE EXPEDITION WITH DESTRUCTION.

CHOSEN FOR ITS ALMOST UNIFORMLY GOOD WEATHER IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD, THIS MONTH OF JULY PROVED THE EXCEPTION THAT PROVED THE RULE. OUR IMMENSE CONVOY WAS CAUGHT AT NOON IN GRADUALLY ASCENDING TROUBLE, BEGINNING WITH A LIGHT BREEZE, THROUGH A STIFF BREEZE INTO A MODERATE GALE. BY LATE AFTERNOON IT APPEARED CERTAIN THAT IF WE CONTINUED WE SHOULD BE UNABLE TO DISEMBARK. YET TO TURN BACK WOULD BE ONLY SLIGHTLY LESS DISASTROUS.

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OUR DECISION WAS MADE FOR US, LUCKILY, BY THE HIGHEST ALLIED AUTHORITIES. WE WERE TO GO AHEAD. UNTIL LONG AFTER DARK WAVES BEAT SPRAY CLEAR OVER THE HIGHEST SIGNAL BRIDGE OF A COAST GUARD TRANSPORT, AND THE STOUTEST SPIRIT ABOARD WAS SEIZED WITH ANXIETY AS WE MEASURED THE SIZE AND CRASHING POWER OF THE WHITE-PLUMED SEAS AGAINST OUR FRAGILE LANDING CRAFT.

THEN, JUST AS IN THE LANDING LAST NOVEMBER AT ORAN, WHERE A STORM HAD RAGED UP TO THE LAST MINUTE, HERE OFF THE PARCHED WHITE SHORES OF SICILY THE WIND SUDDENLY CEASED.

"IT WILL TAKE SIX HOURS FOR THIS SEA TO DIE DOWN," REMARKED ONE WHO TOOK A DIM VIEW OF ALMOST EVERYTHING.

BUT IT DIDN'T.

AT MIDNIGHT, AS WE ENTERED THE APPROACHES TO THE PORT, THE SEA HAD BECOME SO QUIET WE COULD STAND WITHOUT SUPPORT AND WATCH WITHOUT STRAIN THE SPECTACULAR BOMBING BY OUR AIR FORCE OF TACTICAL POSITIONS AROUND THE PORT AND BEACH WE WERE ABOUT TO ASSAULT. THE SKY WAS LIT FOR MILES AROUND BY THE FLAMES FROM THE AIRPORT AND DOCKS.

PRESENTLY A HUGE ITALIAN COAST GUARD SEARCHLIGHT FLUNG ITS VAST BEAM INTO THE DARKNESS OF THE HORIZON AND SWEPT ACROSS OUR BOWS. WE HELD OUR BREATH. AROUND US WERE AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF CONVOY CRAFT. WE HAD SEVERAL TIMES MORE VESSELS THAN HAD EVER BEFORE BEEN USED IN A SINGLE MILITARY OPERATION--EVEN MANY MORE THAN IN THE ALLIED

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LANDING ON NORTH AFRICA.

THE GREAT FLEET OF THESE VESSELS LAY AROUND US AND BEYOND AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE. TO OUR EYES THE ITALIAN SEARCHLIGHT SILHOUETTED ALL THESE FOREST OF MASTS AND SMOKESTACKS AGAINST THE GLITTERING, STAR-HUNG SKY BUT APPARENTLY THE SEARCHLIGHT OPERATORS WERE DAZZLED AND UNABLE TO SEE US. NOT A SIGN CAME FROM THE SHORE THAT WE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED.

WE HOVERED MANY HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS AND TEN OF THOUSANDS STRONG, AWAITING ONLY THE HOUR TO INVADE AND TO CAPTURE OR DESTROY THE ENEMY WHO HAD BEEN SO MANY YEARS COMMITTING CRIMES WITHOUT PUNISHMENT.

THAT ENEMY HAD LIFE AND DEATH REASONS FOR BEING ALERT BUT NOW HE SEEMED ONLY AWARE THAT HIS AIRPORT AND HARBOR WERE BEING HARSHLY "SOFTENED" BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

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JUST A FEW MILES AWAY MEN CROWDED THE DECKS OF INNUMERABLE WARSHIPS, TRANSPORTS AND LANDING CRAFT WATCHING THEIR VICTIM TURN WITH BEWILDERMENT TO HIS SEARCHLIGHT AND SEEK SOMEWHERE ON THE SURFACE OF THE SEA AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION THAT TROUBLED HIM.

THE ENEMY KNEW SOMETHING WAS WRONG BUT COULDN'T TELL WHAT. HIS BIG GUNS IN COASTAL DEFENSE FORTS WERE STRONG ENOUGH TO SINK ANY SHIP IN OUR CONVOY. IF HE'D ONLY TRAINED HIS SEARCHLIGHT LONG ON ONE SHIP HE COULD HAVE LOCATED AND BOMBARDED ALL OF US.

BUT WITH TYPICAL ITALIAN MEDITERRANEAN NERVOUSNESS HE BRUSHED HIS BEAM BACK AND FORTH ACROSS US UNTIL SUDDENLY SPRAYS OF TRACER BULLETS APPEARED ON THE BEACH.

30.24 - 6101

WE KNEW WHAT THAT WAS. IT WAS THE AMERICANS. THEY HAD LANDED. THEY WERE STORMING THEIR FIRST OBJECTIVES. IMMEDIATELY, AS THOUGH SET OFF BY THE PUSHING OF A BUTTON, THE SKY WAS FILLED WITH A PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAY WHICH SELDOM IF EVER HAS BEEN EQUALLED.

A BIG ITALIAN SEARCHLIGHT WAS LEVELLED ALONG THE BEACH IN THE DIRECTION OF THE GELA FORT AND ALL THE GUNS OF A LONG LINE OF COASTAL DEFENSES WERE TURNED UPON THE LANDING CRAFT AND MEN OF THE SPEARHEAD.

THE ITALIANS ARE NOTORIOUSLY FOND OF BRIGHT COLORS AND USE THEM WITH MARKED EFFECT IN THEIR CLOTHING, DOMESTIC DECORATION AND ICE CREAM BUT NOWHERE ELSE HAVE THEY HAD SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVEL IN CHROMATIC EXTRAVAGANCE AS IN THEIR USE OF TRACER BULLETS. THOUSANDS OF RED ONES, GREEN ONES, YELLOWS, BLUES, FIERY WHITES AND ALL SHADES OF CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAGENTA AND PURPLE TRACED INTRICATE PATTERNS OVER THE BEACH.

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THE ITALIAN ARTILLERY ALSO HAD SOMETHING WE HAD NOT SEEN BEFORE: A CRIMSON TRACER BULLET OR SMALL CANNON SHELL WHICH EXPLODED A FEW FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND SENT UP AND DOWNWARD A CURTAIN OF WHAT LOOKED LIKE BLAZING OIL.

THIS BECAME KNOWN AS THE "ANTI-PERSONNEL INCINERATOR." AS FAR AS IS KNOWN NONE OF OUR MEN SUFFERED INJURY FROM IT.

FOR THE NEXT FEW MINUTES AFTER THE ITALIANS DISCOVERED OUR INITIAL ASSAULT PARTY THEY SEEMED TO HAVE IT ALL THEIR WAY BUT WITHIN TEN MINUTES SUDDENLY A FOUNTAIN OF FIRE BEGAN POURING TOWARD ITALIAN POSITIONS, PARTICULARLY TOWARD THE SEARCHLIGHT. ITS BEAM CEASED.

SILENT REJOICING SPREAD THROUGHOUT OUR CONVOY. THE SEARCHLIGHT

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DISAPPOINTINGLY CAME ON AGAIN. IT HAD ALL BEEN A TRICK. ONCE MORE OUR MEN SHOWERED THE LIGHT WITH BULLETS. THE LIGHT FLICKERED AMD WENT OUT, ONLY TO REAPPEAR A FEW MINUTES LATER.

EVERY TIME IT APPEARED THERE CAME TO LIFE THE DANGER THAT ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES WOULD BEGIN TO SHELL THE CONVOY. FINALLY FROM SEAWARD CAME TRIPLE MISSILES FROM SOMETHING UPWARD OF A THREE-INCH GUN.

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ALL THREE WERE TRACERS. WE COULD WATCH THEIR SLOW, GRACEFUL TRAJECTORY AS THEY RELENTLESSLY MADE THEIR BLOOD-RED WAY TO THE HEART OF THE ITALIAN SEARCHLIGHT. THIS TIME THERE WAS NO TRICK. IT DISAPPEARED INTO DARKNESS.

BEFORE DAWN OUR ASSAULT TROOPS HAD THE COAST FORTRESSES WITH THEIR POWERFUL ARTILLERY.

DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF US AND FROM OUR SECTION OF THE CONVOY WAVE AFTER WAVE OF SHOCK ELEMENTS TOOK OFF IN AN UNBELIEVABLY CALM SEA AND LANDED SUCCESSFULLY IN PITCH DARKNESS.

AS THE SUN ROSE THE AMERICANS WERE SEVERAL MILES INLAND. FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THIS GREATEST OF ALL WARS, AMERICANS HAD PERFORMED THE MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL MILITARY OPERATIONS: LANDING TROOPS AGAINST DEFENDED POSITIONS.

BUT IT WOULD BE TOO OPTIMISTIC TO PARAPHRASE THE MARINES AND SAY, "TROOPS LANDED, SITUATION UNDER CONTROL." TO GET IT UNDER CONTROL WAS OUR NEXT TASK.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE AMERICAN FORCES INVADING SICILY HAD A CRISIS ON SUNDAY, FINALLY WINNING A 10-HOUR BATTLE TO HOLD THEIR BEACHHEAD ON THE CENTRAL FRONT AFTER THE ENEMY HAD FOUGHT TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THEM, DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE INVASION ARMY, DISCLOSES IN THE FOLLOWING EYE-WITNESS DISPATCH. AFTER THIS CLOSE CALL, THE AMERICANS RALLIED AND WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE LANDING HAD WIPED UP THREE ENEMY DIVISIONS, INCLUDING THE VAUNTED NAZI HERMANN GOERING DIVISION. WHITEHEAD, BORN IN VIRGINIA AND EDUCATED IN KENTUCKY, UNDERWENT AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING FOR THE PAST MONTH IN PREPARATION FOR HIS PRESENT ASSIGNMENT.)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUL 16 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS ON SICILY, JULY 12-(DELAYED) -(AP)-THE COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE ITALIAN COASTAL DEFENSES GAVE IMPETUS TO THE AMERICAN INVASION OF SICILY, WHILE THE BREAKDOWN IN THE VAUNTED GERMAN MILITARY EFFICIENCY SAVED THE BRIDGEHEAD IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR.

THIS BECAME CLEAR TODAY AS THE TROOPS BATTLED THEIR WAY INTO THE ISLAND AND HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN PRISONERS STREAMED BACK TO THE PRISONER-OF-WAR PENS.

THE CRISIS ON THE AMERICAN FRONT CAME JULY 11 WHEN A VETERAN INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT FOR 10 SAVAGE HOURS TO STEM ENEMY ATTACKS THAT SWEPT TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE VITAL BEACHHEAD WHICH WAS THE HIGHROAD TO VICTORY.

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30.24-6103

A MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID THE ONLY THING THAT SAVED THE CENTRAL FRONT FROM BEING OVERRUN WAS THE MAGNIFICENT FIGHTING OF THE FRONT LINE TROOPS AND THE LACK OF COORDINATION IN THE ENEMY'S THREE-PRONGED DRIVES THAT CAME SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM THE EAST, THE WEST AND THE NORTH.

WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER LANDING THE TROOPS HAD MET AND DEFEATED THREE ENEMY DIVISIONS ON SICILY, INCLUDING THE HERMANN GOERING PANZER DIVISION.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE PRISONERS FROM THE GOERING DIVISION WERE MOSTLY YOUTHS IN THEIR EARLY TWENTIES, WITH LITTLE OR NO COMBAT EXPERIENCE AND VERY LITTLE TRAINING.

SOME MILITARY OBSERVERS TAKE THIS TO MEAN THAT HITLER HAS COMMITTED HIS VETERAN DIVISIONS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THEY BELIEVE HE HAS BLUNDERED.

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THE GOERING DIVISION, WHICH HAS A MOBILE RESERVE FORCE TO BACK UP THE ITALIAN COASTAL DEFENSES, WAS SCATTERED FROM COMISO TO CALTIGIRONE. THE TROOPS WERE ALERTED TWO WEEKS AGO FOR THE INVASION AND TOOK A DEFENSIVE STATION, BUT WHEN THE ALLIED MOVE FAILED TO MATERIALIZE THE ALERT TURNED INTO AN INVASION MANEUVER AND THEN THE TROOPS RETURNED TO THEIR GARRISONS.

WHEN THE AMERICANS SWARMED INTO THE CITY OF GELA SATURDAY ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS THEY DID WAS TO CUT TELEPHONE WIRES. THIS BROKE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN COMISO AND CALTIGIRONE.

ONE GOERING TANK BATTALION AT CALTIGIRONE WAS NOT NOTIFIED OF THE INVASION UNTIL FIVE HOURS AFTER THE TROOPS WERE ASHORE. OTHER UNITS WERE NOT NOTIFIED UNTIL NINE HOURS LATER.

THE ENEMY'S TANK BATTALION AT CALTIGIRONE WAS ORDERED TO MOVE AGAINST GELA AND TO PENETRATE THE AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD. AND THEN THE GERMANS COMMITTED THEIR GREATEST MISTAKE--A MISTAKE WHICH UNQUESTIONABLY SAVED THE AMERICANS THOUSANDS OF LIVES AND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF EQUIPMENT.

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AND IT WAS THIS: WHEN THE TANKS DROVE IN THEY WERE NOT FOLLOWED BY INFANTRY SUPPORT. THE GERMANS THREW AN OVERPOWERING WEIGHT OF TANKS AGAINST THE CENTER FRONT WHILE WE HAD ONLY A FEW TANKS AND FIELD GUNS ASHORE FOR DEFENSE. BUT THERE WAS NO INFANTRY BEHIND TO CAPITALIZE ON THE ARMORED DRIVE WHICH WAS STOPPED JUST SHORT OF THE BEACHHEAD BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

EVEN AS IT WAS, THE BEACHHEAD WAS THREATENED AND ONLY A STOUT-HEARTED DEFENSE TURNED THE TIDE.

THE YOUTH AND INEXPERIENCE OF MANY GERMAN TROOPS PROBABLY WAS A FACTOR IN THE ABORTIVE PUSH. PRISONERS' PAY-BOOKS SHOWED SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN IN THE GERMAN ARMY ONLY THREE MONTHS.

PHYSICIALLY THEY APPEARED STRONG AND HEALTHY, BUT THEY DID NOT HAVE THE COCKY ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE NORTH AFRICAN WESTERN DESERT AND TUNISIA.

"THEY FELT THAT SOMETHING WENT WRONG IN THE HIGH COMMAND," AN

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OFFICER SAID. "THEY WERE NOT HAPPY OVER BEING CAPTURED. ONE COLONEL WAS STUNNED BY HIS CAPTURE. HE HAD BEEN TOLD THAT THE ROAD WAS CLEAR AND HE DROVE RIGHT INTO THE HANDS OF OUR MEN."

AS FOR THE ITALIANS MANY OF THEM WERE HAPPY TO BE OUT OF THE WAR.

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"ALL THEY WANT IS PEACE AND QUIET," AN INTERPRETER SAID. "THEY DON'T CARE ANY MORE ABOUT THE ITALIAN EMPIRE SINCE THE WAR IS AT THEIR FRONT DOOR, AND IN THEIR BACK YARD AS WELL."

LIEUT.-COL.KENNETH CUNIN OF ALLIANCE, OHIO, SUMMED UP THE ITALIAN WILL TO FIGHT IN THIS WAY:

"AS LONG AS THE ITALIAN IS WELL EMPLACED, AS LONG AS HE CAN SEE YOU AND KNOWS WHERE YOU ARE HE WILL FIGHT LIKE HELL. BUT ONCE YOU SURPRISE HIM AND GET THE JUMP ON HIM OR GET BEHIND HIM HE FOLDS UP LIKE THAT."

AND CUNIN SNAPPED HIS FINGER.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS AT SICILY, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A COUPLE OF LOST PARACHUTISTS WANDERED OUT OF THE SICILIAN HILLS YESTERDAY--AND BROUGHT 40 ITALIAN PRISONERS ALONG WITH THEM.

MEMBERS OF A PARACHUTE INFANTRY COMPANY WHICH DROPPED SHORT OF THEIR OBJECTIVE ON THE EVE OF THE INVASION, STAFF SERGEANT RONALD SNYDER OF 1346 WEST SELTZER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND PRIVATE MICHAEL ZOLVIK OF 530 WEST 141ST ST., NEW YORK CITY, BROUGHT IN ONE OF THE STRANGEST ADVENTURE STORIES OF THE INVASION.

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SLENDER, DARK-HAIRED SNYDER WAS TIRED AND BEDRAGGLED AFTER MILES OF HIKING OVER ROUGH COUNTRY AND HE SAT IN A FOXHOLE IN A LEMON GROVE AS HE TOLD HIS STORY:

"WE TOOK OFF FROM AN AIRFIELD IN NORTH AFRICA ABOUT 8 P.M. THE NIGHT BEFORE THE INVASION," HE SAID. "WE HAD BEEN STUDYING THE RAID TABLES AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OBJECTIVE FOR DAYS. OUR JUMP HOUR WAS 11:46 P.M.

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"AFTER WE GOT UP IN THE PLANE I TOLD THE MEN WHERE THEY WERE GOING. WE HADN'T TOLD ANYONE BEFORE.

"THE DIRECTIONS WERE THAT WE WOULD FLY OVER THE COAST OF SICILY, CROSS THE LAKE AND THEN THE RAILROAD AND JUMP ON THE PLATEUA NORTHEAST OF THE CITY OF GELA.

"WE CIRCLED AROUND NORTH AFRICA AT ABOUT 5,000 FEET AND THEN HEADED OUT TO SEA FLYING AT ABOUT 100 FEET. WE WERE SO LOW WE COULD SEE THE WAVES LAPPING.

"WE BLACKENED OUR FACES WITH BURNT CORK AND THERE WAS A LOT OF HORSEPLAY IN THE PLANE. WE SANG A LOT.

"THERE WERE ABOUT TEN PLANES IN OUR FLIGHT. WE HAD BEEN STANDING IN THE PLANE READY TO JUMP FOR ABOUT AN HOUR WHEN THE RED LIGHT CAME ON A SECOND TIME. THAT MEANT WE WERE NEARING OUR OBJECTIVE.

"I WAS LOOKING FOR MARKERS ON THE GROUND WHEN THE GREEN LIGHT FLASHED ON. YOU HAVE TO JUMP WHEN THE GREEN LIGHT GOES.

"SO WE WENT OUT. SOME OF THE BOYS LANDED IN TREES AND WE SCATTERED ALONG THE RIDGE BUT IT WAS NOT OUR OBJECTIVE.

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30.21-6105

"OUR COMPANY COMMANDER, CAPT.JAMES MCGINNITY WHO LIVES IN KANSAS FLASHED A LIGHT SIGNAL TO GET THE MEN TOGETHER. I SAW TWO OR THREE BOYS WITH BROKEN LEGS. WE LEFT THEM IN THE CARE OF THE FIRST AID MAN AND HEADED TOWARD SOME FIRES WHICH WE FIGURED WERE OUR OBJECTIVE.

"I WAS ON THE END COLUMN KEEPING STRAGGLERS IN LINE. IT WAS PRETTY EASY AT NIGHT TO GET SEPARATED WHEN CARRYING MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS, MINES AND AMMUNITION AND I GOT SEPARATED FROM THE MEN IN THE DARKNESS. I KEPT WALKING AND PRETTY SOON MET UP WITH ZOLVIK. WE PICKED UP SEVEN OTHERS AND STARTED OFF AGAIN. THE NAVY BEGAN A BARRAGE AND WE HAD TO DIG IN BECAUSE THE SHELLS WERE FALLING ALL AROUND US.

"MIKE AND I WENT OUT TO LOOK FOR OUR COMPANY. WE WALKED MOST OF THE NIGHT AND COULDN'T FIND THEM. AT DAWN WE CAME ACROSS TWO ITALIAN PEASANTS, AN OLD MAN AND A WOMAN. THEY WERE SCARED. I THOUGHT IF I TOLD THEM WE WERE AMERICANS IT WOULD EASE THEIR MIND. I POINTED TO THE SMALL UNITED STATES FLAG ON MY SLEEVE AND THE WOMAN WENT INTO HYSTERICS. SO WE LEFT THEM. JUL 16 1943

"FROM THE TOP OF A KNOLL WE SAW SOLDIERS MOVING TOWARD US. WE CLIMBED A TREE AND I THOUGHT THEY WERE GERMANS UNTIL I SAW THE GOGGLES ON ONE OF THEM.

"I YELLED, 'HOLD FIRE YANKEE'. THEY WERE FROM AN AMERICAN LANDING PARTY AND TOLD US THERE WAS NO ONE BEHIND SO WE STARTED OUT TO FIND DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

"THREE ITALIAN SOLDIERS WALKED OUT TOWARD US FROM THE WOODS. THEY MUST HAVE THOUGHT WE WERE ITALIANS BECAUSE OUR UNIFORMS LOOK SOMETHING LIKE THEIRS. WHEN THEY WALKED UP CLOSE I KNOCKED THE RIFLES OUT OF THEIR HANDS WITH MY TOMMY GUN AND WE MADE THEM SIT UNDER A TREE.

"AN ITALIAN CAPTAIN CAME UP AND WE TOOK HIS PISTOL. GROUPS OF THREE OR FOUR WERE COMING TOWARD US. WE WERE IN SOME TRENCHES WHICH THEY WERE APPARENTLY GETTING READY TO OCCUPY. AS THEY WOULD COME UP WE WOULD DISARM THEM AND PUT THEM UNDER THE TREE. PRETTY SOON WE HAD 40 OF THEM, THE GUNS STACKED THREE FEET HIGH. JUL 16 1943

I WENT DOWN TO THEIR GARRISON AND FOUND IT EMPTY. I RIPPED OUT THE RADIO AND THEN REJOINED MIKE WHO WAS STANDING GUARD. TWO OF THE PRISONERS WANTED TO GO BACK TO BARRACKS AND GET NEW UNIFORMS BEFORE BEING TAKEN IN. WE LET THEM GO AND A FEW MINUTES LATER THEY CAME BACK. THEN THEY ALL WANTED TO GO BACK FOR UNIFORMS. WE LET THEM GO TWO AT A TIME WITH NO GUARD AND THEY ALL CAME BACK.

"THEY WERE LAUGHING AND JOKING. WHEN WE MENTIONED MUSSOLINI'S NAME THEY WOULD MAKE A MOTION LIKE CUTTING THEIR THROATS AND LAUGH.

"I TRIED TO TURN THE PRISONERS OVER TO THE PLATOON LANDING PARTY BUT THEY COULDN'T BE BOTHERED. WE MARCHED IN COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE BEACH. I MET A CAPTAIN AND TURNED OVER THE PRISONERS TO HIM BUT I HAD HIM GIVE ME A RECEIPT FOR THEM."

AND SNYDER'S RECEIPT SAID "JULY 10, RECEIVED 38 PW FROM SGT. R.SNYDER. SIGNED M.F.OAKLEY, 1ST. LIEUT."

BY ALEXANDER CLIFFORD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS JUL 16 1943

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOUTHERN SICILY, JULY 14-(DELAYED)--THIS IS HOW ANY SICILIAN SMALL TOWN GETS BACK ONTO ITS FEET AFTER THE ALLIES OCCUPY IT.

AT FIRST THERE IS CHAOS. EVERY HOUSE IS SHUTTERED AND BARRED. THERE MAY BE VEHICLES AND TANKS SMOULDERING IN THE STREETS. THERE ARE

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LITTLE HEAPS OF SHELL CASES IN THE GUTTERS AND THE STREETS ARE STREWN WITH PAPER, STRAW AND FILTH. HALF THE INHABITANTS HAVE FLED TO THE COUNTRY. THE REST ARE BARRICADED INSIDE THEIR HOUSES. YOU HARDLY KNOW WHERE TO START.

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FIRST YOU LOOK FOR THE BIGGEST BUILDING--SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, MUNICIPAL OFFICES--SO AS TO GET SOME SORT OF HEADQUARTERS. YOU COLLECT WHAT ARCHIVES YOU CAN FIND AND PROBABLY DISCOVER THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR. THEN YOU GET TO WORK.

A FEW COWED, FASCINATED PEOPLE CREEP TIMIDLY OUT INTO THE STREETS. YOU GET HOLD OF ONE OF THEM AND SEND FOR THE MAYOR. PROBABLY THEY SAY THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE HE IS OR IF HE'S ALIVE. BUT IN THE END YOU PERSUADE SOMEONE TO FETCH HIM. SOON A QUIET LITTLE MAN, UNSHAVEN AND DRESSED IN A SHAPELESS ERSATZ SUIT COMES IN BOWING AND FLASHING HIS GOLD TEETH IN A SICKLY SMILE. YES, HE'S THE MAYOR, ENTIRELY AT OUR DISPOSITION. BUT HE SAYS THE SITUATION IS TERRIBLE AND HE DOUBTS IF ANYTHING CAN BE DONE. HE SHRUGS HIS SHOULDERS AND SPREADS HIS HANDS. HE OFFERS TO HELP IF HE CAN.

FIRST THERE IS THE MATTER OF CORPSES. THE BODIES OF ENEMY SOLDIERS AND PERHAPS CIVILIANS, TOO, KILLED IN BOMBING AND SHELLING AND FIGHTING, STILL ARE LYING AROUND TOWN. THEY MUST BE BURIED.

THE MAYOR AGREES. IF THE ALLIED FORCES WILL PROVIDE TRUCKS, HE WILL ARRANGE IT. BUT THE ALLIED FORCES NEED THE TRUCKS FOR FIGHTING BATTLES. ITALIAN VEHICLES CAN'T BE USED BECAUSE THERE IS NO GASOLINE. SO FINALLY, THE MAYOR CALLS IN A FEW SHABBY, UNSHAVEN FRIENDS WHO HAVE GAUDILY PAINTED MULE CARTS. YOU SEND THEM OFF WITH A GANG OF ITALIAN PRISONERS TO BURY THE DEAD.

JUL 16 1943

THEN YOU TURN TO THE WATER SUPPLY. IN THIS MEDITERRANEAN JULY WEATHER, WITH ALL THE FILTH OF WARFARE AROUND, CLEANLINESS IS ABSOLUTELY VITAL. THE MAYOR SAYS THERE IS NO WATER. PIPELINES FROM THE RESERVOIR HAVE BEEN CUT BY SHELL. THE WELLS ARE DIRTY OR DRY.

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BUT FINALLY, HE ADMITS THERE IS AN OLD RESERVOIR THEY USED TO USE WHEN HE WAS A BOY. IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO FIX IT UP AGAIN. SO YOU SEND A PARTY OF ENGINEERS TO LOOK AT IT. SOON YOU HAVE THE WATER FLOWING FROM THE FOUNTAINS AND PUMPS IN THE PUBLIC PLACES AND THE POPULATION COMES OUT WITH SAUCEPANS AND HUGE EARTHENWARE CROCKS TO CARRY SOME HOME.

IT IS LUCKY YOU HAVE PLENTY OF ITALIAN PRISONERS, FOR YOU CAN SET THEM TO WORK CLEANING THE STREETS. YOU MAKE THEM SWEEP OUT THE DIRTY SCHOOL HOUSE, WHICH THEY THEMSELVES HAD BEEN USING AS BARRACKS. AND SOON, THEY ARE HAPPILY TOPPLING THINGS OUT OF THE UPPER WINDOW INTO THE COURTYARD--BUG-RIDDEN WOODEN BEDSTEADS, TORN UNIFORMS, UNDERWEAR, HUGE BUNDLES OF OLD LETTERS, PACKETS OF CARTRIDGES, ITALIAN ARMY BILLYCANS, STACKS OF FASCIST PROPAGANDA AND EVEN PORTRAITS OF MUSSOLINI. THEY WORK AWAY MERRILY AND WILLINGLY, PAUSING ONLY TO BEG CIGARETTES FROM GUARDS.

AT THIS STAGE, YOU FIND YOURSELF IN A TRICKY INTERIM PERIOD. THE TOWN IS CEASING TO BE A BATTLEFIELD AND BECOMING AN OCCUPIED AREA. THE LOCAL CARABINIERI OF POLICE, WHEN THEY APPEAR ON THE STREETS, ARE APT TO GET ARRESTED BY OVER-ZEALOUS SOLDIERS. THE MAYOR COMES TO COMPLAIN THAT HE CAN'T GET INTO THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES BECAUSE OF SENTRIES ON THE DOORS.

JUL 16 1943

ALL SORTS OF LITTLE TROUBLES LIKE THAT KEEP CROPPING UP.

30.24-6107

THEN YOU TURN TO THE FOOD QUESTION. ALREADY CITIZENS ARE COMING IN TO COMPLAIN THEY HAVE HAD NOTHING TO EAT FOR DAYS AND THAT THEIR BABIES ARE STARVING AND THEIR WIVES ARE ILL IN BED.

WHAT ARE THE ALLIES GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? JUL 16 1943

THEY LISTEN POLITELY BUT UNBELIEVINGLY WHEN THEY TELL THEM THERE IS A BATTLE ON AND WAR MATERIAL HAS THE FIRST PRIORITY AND WE HAVEN'T ANY TOO MUCH TO EAT OURSELVES. THEN THEY START OFF AGAIN PROTESTING THAT THE ALLIES HAVE OCCUPIED THE COUNTRY AND MUST FEED THE PEOPLE.

YOU FEEL LIKE LOSING YOUR TEMPER WITH THEM, REMINDING THEM THAT THIS IS WAR AND ITALY CHOSE TO DECLARE IT AND THEY CANNOT EXPECT NOT TO SUFFER FROM IT.

BUT YOU SEND FOR THE MAYOR AGAIN AND GO INTO THE FOOD QUESTION.

IT TURNS OUT TO BE VERY DIFFICULT. FIRST, ALL THE MAIN MILLS ARE RUN BY ELECTRICITY AND THE POWER HAS BEEN TURNED OFF. THE OTHER MILLS ARE RUN BY DIESEL ENGINES AND THERE IS NO FUEL.

ANYWAY, THE WHOLE PROCESS IS HOPELESSLY ENTANGLED IN SOME FASCIST SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE FARMING WHICH HAS REMOVED ALL THE MILLS FROM PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND NO ONE SEEMS TO UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL POSITION. JUL 16 1943

SO YOU HAVE TO CHOP THROUGH A GOOD DEAL OF FASCIST RED TAPE TO TAKE EMERGENCY MEASURES. YOU CALL TOGETHER MILLERS AND BAKERS FOR A CONFERENCE TO TRY TO GET THE MANUFACTURE OF BREAD AND MACARONI GOING AGAIN.

THEN YOU STICK UP AN ALLIED PROCLAMATION IN THE MAIN SQUARE. THE CITIZENS GATHER AROUND AND THOSE WHO CAN READ EXPLAIN IT TO THOSE WHO CANNOT.

THE PEASANT WOMEN THROW UP THEIR HANDS IN DESPAIR AT THE PROSPECT OF MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS WHICH THE NEW CURRENCY REGULATIONS WILL INVOLVE. THE PEOPLE LEARN THEY MAY ONLY MOVE A CERTAIN DISTANCE FROM TOWN. THOSE WHOSE TOMATO OR MELON PATCHES ARE FURTHER AWAY COME AROUND TO COMPLAIN. JUL 16 1943

BUT GRADUALLY, IT IS SETTLING DOWN. TOWNSPEOPLE ARE GLAD TO FIND THERE IS SOME SORT OF PATTERN AND REGULARITY TO LIFE AGAIN AFTER THE CHAOS OF THE BATTLE PERIOD. THEY TAKE DOWN SHUTTERS AND OPEN FRONT DOORS. OLD WOMEN START TO SWEEP OUT HOUSES. MEN BRING OUT CHAIRS AND SIT ON THE PAVEMENT WATCHING WHAT HAPPENS. CHILDREN --TO WHOM ALL THIS IS THE MOST EXCITING THING THAT EVER HAPPENED-- HANG AROUND THE ALLIED TROOPS HOPING TO GET CANDY.

HOUSEWIVES START UP THEIR KITCHEN STOVES AGAIN WITH CHARCOAL AND DRIED ORANGE PEEL.

A FEW SQUALID SHOPS ARE OPEN ONLY TO SELL UTTERLY UNWANTED THINGS LIKE BABIES' BONNETS AND HIDEOUS ART. THE MEN HARNESS THEIR MULES TO THEIR PAINTED CARTS AND START MOVING BELONGINGS AROUND.

LIFE IS BEGINNING TO FLOW THROUGH THE TOWNS' VEINS ONCE MORE.

YOU TAKE A DEEP BREATH AND MOVE ON TO THE NEXT PLACE AND GO THROUGH IT ALL AGAIN.

BY RODERICK MACDONALD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AN AIR-BORNE FORCE ON SICILY, JULY 12-(DELAYED)-LIKE A

JUL 16 1943

WELLSIAN FANTASIA THE BIG PLANES WERE STRUNG OUT BEHIND US, PULLING TROOP-FILLED GLIDERS TUGGING AT THE END OF TOW LINES LIKE KITE TAILS.

OUR COURSE WAS PLANNED TO CARRY US SOME 400 MILES, AT THE END OF WHICH WE ARE GOING TO ATTEMPT TO LAND IN THE HALF LIGHT OF THE MOON ON HOSTILE TERRITORY.

JUL 16 1943

THE ATTEMPT WAS SUCCESSFUL AND THE MOST AMBITIOUS GLIDER-BORNE INVASION IN HISTORY STARTED SHORTLY AFTER 10 P.M. JULY 9.

AT THE START A HIGH WIND SWIRLED DUST CLOUDS ACROSS THE AIR FIELD AS OUR AMERICAN GLIDER BEGAN TO MOVE ALONG THE RUNWAY AT THE END OF THE ROPE WHICH LINKED US WITH OUR DOUGLAS TOW PLANE.

WE WORE RED BERETS, LEAVING OUR METAL HELMETS BEHIND FOR IT HAD BEEN DECIDED IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING FOR THE ITALIANS TO LEARN QUICKLY THAT THE "RED DEVILS" OF THE AIR-BORNE FORCE HAD ARRIVED.

ONCE WE GOT INTO THE AIR SOLDIERS WITH SUPREME NONCHALANCE WERE DIGGING STICKY CANDY OUT OF A JAR WITH THEIR FIGHTING KNIVES AND MUNCHING CHEERFULLY.

JUL 16 1943

WE BOUNCED CRAZILY AT TIMES IN A NEAR GALE AND THE GLIDER OFFICER PILOTING US WAS STRIVING WITH HIS CONTROLS IN A FASHION THAT CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH ANYTHING ELSE, FOR FLYING A GLIDER UNDER THESE HIGH WIND CONDITIONS IS NERVE-WRACKING AND DIFFICULT.

RIVULETS OF SWEAT TRICKLED THROUGH THE BLACKING WHICH, LIKE ALL OF US, HE HAD SMEARED OVER HIS FACE AND IN THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS HE WAS ONLY TWICE ABLE TO LIFT HIS HAND FROM THE CONTROLS.

WHEN DARKNESS CAME TINY LIGHTS WERE SWITCHED ON BY THE TUG PLANE AND THESE PIN POINTS IN THE BLACKNESS WERE THE ONLY ORIENTATION WITH WHICH TO TELL WHETHER WE WERE FOLLOWING OUR TUG COURSE. TO DEVIATE FROM IT WOULD HAVE MEANT CRASHING INTO THE SEA.

ABOUT 10:10 P.M. WE SIGHTED THE COAST AND CAME UNDER IMMEDIATE FIRE FROM LIGHT ACK-ACK AND SIGHTED MORE SEARCHLIGHTS THAN WE HAD EXPECTED.

JUL 16 1943

THE TOW ROPE WAS RELEASED WITH A CLATTERING JAR.

TRACERS AND SMALL CALIBER SHELLS WENT THROUGH THE TAIL BUT NONE EXPLODED AND DAMAGE WAS MINUTE. WHEN WE WERE NOT MORE THAN 200 OR 300 FEET FROM THE GROUND SEARCHLIGHTS WERE CRISSCROSSING IN BLINDING FLASHES.

"I CAN'T FIND IT. I CAN'T FIND IT," SHOUTED THE PILOT, WHO SOUGHT VAINLY FOR THE FIELD ON WHICH THE LANDING HAD BEEN PLANNED.

"WE WILL HAVE TO CRASH-LAND. DROP THE WHEELS OFF," HE CALLED TO THE CO-PILOT.

THE CO-PILOTED SEEMED TO BE HAVING DIFFICULTY WITH THE RELEASE GEAR AND WE WERE ONLY ABOUT 50 FEET FROM THE GROUND.

"DROP IT! DROP IT!" THE PILOT SHOUTED.

WE STILL WERE BEING FIRED ON WHEN SUDDENLY THERE WAS A GRINDING CRASH AND THE SMELL OF BURNING. I THOUGHT WE WERE HIT. THEN WE WERE AIR-BORNE AGAIN FOR AN INSTANT; THEN THERE WAS ANOTHER GRINDING CRASH; AND WE CAME TO REST.

WHAT HAD ACTUALLY HAPPENED WAS THAT THE CO-PILOT HAD MANAGED TO DROP THE UNDERCARRIAGE A FEW SECONDS BEFORE WE HIT AT 90 MILES AN HOUR. WE HAD BOUNCED INTO THE AIR AGAIN AND THEN COME TO A HALT ON HARD, ROCKY GROUND.

THE SIDES OF THE GLIDER HAD BROKEN LOOSE; EQUIPMENT HAD CRASHED INTO THE BACK OF THE PILOT'S SEAT. WE ALL WERE BRUISED AND SHAKEN BUT NONE OF US WAS A CASUALTY.

JUL 16 1943

30.24-6109

BY IVAN N.PETERMAN

REPRESENTING COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 16 1943

AN ADVANCED AIRDROME IN TUNISIA, JULY 14--THE FALL OF ANCIENT SYRACUSE TWO DAYS AFTER GLIDER-BORNE BRITISH TOMMIES, TOWED ABOUT THE OUTSKIRTS BY AMERICAN TROOP CARRIER PLANES, WAS HASTENED BY THE PIONEERING OF THESE NOCTURNAL SHOCK TROOPS, PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE AND FRAGMENTARY REPORTS NOW INDICATE.

THIS PORT, AN OBJECTIVE IIN WARS GOING BACK 3,000 YEARS, WAS QUICKLY SURROUNDED AND TAKEN AFTER THE GLIDER ARMADA APPEARED APPROXIMATELY FOUR HOURS AHEAD OF THE SURFACE INVADERS.

DESPITE THE PYROTECHNICS, THE BIGGEST PERCENTAGE OF THE GLIDERS LANDED SUCCESSFULLY AND IMMEDIATELY ORGANIZED A RECEPTION COMMITTEE FOR THE APPROACHING ALLIED CRAFT. THE ITALIANS, AS EVIDENT FROM THE LOW ALTITUDE AT WHICH THE CAST-OFF WAS MADE, WERE UNABLE TO FIGURE OUT WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND AFTER HAPHAZARD VOLLEYS INTO THE SKY TRIED LIGHTING THE BEACHES TO PICK UP ALLIED CRAFT. THE GLIDER BOYS' STRIKING FROM THE REAR WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN KEEPING OUR LOSSES NEGLIGIBLE AS THE BEACHHEADS WERE SEIZED ON CAPE MURRO DI PORCO.

FROM LIEUT.IRVIN KINNEY, 22, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO WITH FLYING OFFICER JACK BATES, 29, OF DEARBORN, MICH., WAS RESCUED A QUARTER OF A MILE FROM SHORE, CAME THE STORY OF THE GLIDER'S DESCENT.

"WE BOTH VOLUNTEERED TO JOIN A BRITISH DETACHMENT," KINNEY SAID. "WE USED AMERICAN GLIDERS IN THIS OPERATION, ALL BUT ABOUT 20 PILOTED BY ENGLISHMEN. I WAS THE ONLY LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES GROUP, REST BEING FLYING OFFICERS. IT WAS A BUMPY TRIP GOING OVER BUT OUR PLANES TOWED US TO THE EDGE OF THE PENINSULA AT SYRACUSE WHERE FLAK WAS THE LIGHTEST AND AT THE PROPER TIME WE CUT LOOSE.

"THE WIND WAS BLOWING 35 MILES PER HOUR AND CARRIED US OFFSHORE AGAIN DESPITE ANYTHING I COULD DO TO PUT HER DOWN WITHOUT INJURING ANYONE.

JUL 16 1943

THE GLIDER FLOATED A LONG WHILE WITH US ON THE WING WAITING FOR HELP. THE WATER WAS NICE AND WARM AND LIFE BELTS WERE ON SO WE DIDN'T WORRY MUCH UNTIL IT BECAME 3 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND OUR BOATS BEGAN PASSING US.

"FINALLY, WE BEGAN HOLLERING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION, THOUGH IT SEEMED THEY COULD SEE US. IMAGINE MY SURPRISE WHEN AN ENGLISH OFFICER ON A DESTROYER REPLIED 'PIPE DOWN, YOU FELLOWS. YOU'LL WAKE UP THE ITALIANS.' THEY WE REALIZED THEY HAD A MORE PRESSING ENGAGEMENT, WHILE OUR GANG DRIFTED OUT TO SEA.

"ABOUT FOUR IN THE MORNING THE CAPTAIN OF A LANDING CRAFT ON AN ASSAULT BOAT CAME ALONGSIDE AND RESCUED US."

BATES' STORY WAS ALMOST IDENTICAL EXCEPT THAT THREE OF HIS PASSENGERS DROWNED WHEN THEIR LIFE BELTS BECAME SOGGY. HE REPORTED SEEING OTHER GLIDERS FLOATING NEAR SHORE BUT THOUGHT MANY OCCUPANTS HAD REACHED THE BEACH.

"IN SPITE OF THE WET IT WAS A DARN GOOD SPOT TO WATCH THE INVASION," BATES OBSERVED. "THE BOATS WRE COMING IN SO FAST AND SO THICK I THOUGHT THEY WOULD RUN US DOWN. IT WAS QUITE AN AIR SHOW, TOO, AND THAT RED-GREEN TRACER BULLET THE ITALIANS SHOOT LOOKS PRETTIER FROM BELOW."

BOTH GLIDER PILOTS, UNSHAKEN BY THE EXPERIENCE, WERE KEEN TO TRY AGAIN.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: PART OF THE ALLIED FORCES WHICH INVADED SICILY WERE TAKEN ALL THE WAY FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE ATTACK, AND THE FOLLOWING IS THE FIRST EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF HOW THESE TROOPS HIT THE ROCKY SICILIAN SHORES ONLY A FEW DAYS AFTER SAILING FROM HOME PORTS. IT IS WRITTEN BY JOHN A.MOROSO III, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO SAILED WITH THESE SOLDIERS AND RACED ASHORE WITH THEM. MOROSO, WHO LANDED WITH THE ALLIES IN NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER, IS 33, WAS BORN IN CHARLESTON, S.C. AND WAS EDUCATED IN COLUMBIA, S.C, SCHOOLS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

SKETCH

ON THE CANADIAN FRONT IN SOUTHEAST SICILY--SECOND ADD CANADIANS (BY MUNRO) X X X ~~CANADIANS LANDED.~~ X X SKIRMISH.

WITH THE CANADIAN ATTACK IMMINENT, THE GENERAL ASKED FOR TERMS AND WAS TOLD "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

JUL 16 1943

HE ACCEPTED AND MAJOR DICK MALONE OF WINNIPEG WENT INTO MODICA TO ARRANGE THE CAPITULATION. THEY CAME AWAY WITH THE GENERAL AND HIS STAFF AND TOOK THEM TO A CANADIAN GENERAL.

I WAS AT HEADQUARTERS WHEN THE GENERAL AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED. WEARING SHORTS AND A BUSH SHIRT THE CANADIAN GENERAL RECEIVED THEM IN HEADQUARTERS UNDER THE TREES.

THE (ITALIAN) GENERAL TOLD HIM A FEW THINGS ABOUT HIS DEFEATED DIVISION AND ASKED IF HE COULD RETAIN HIS REVOLVER AS A GESTURE OF MILITARY HONOR.

THAT WAS APPROVED BUT IT WAS ORDERED THAT THE GENERAL'S AMMUNITION BE TAKEN FROM HIM.

THIS ITALIAN GENERAL WAS DECORATED WITH THE (BRITISH) MILITARY CROSS IN THE LAST WAR BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, ONE-TIME GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, AND THE INTERPRETER WENT TO SOME LENGTHS TO INFORM THE CANADIAN GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING OF THIS.

AFTER TWO AND ONE-HALF PRACTICALLY SLEEPLESS DAYS TRYING UNSUCCESSFULLY TO KEEP UP WITH THE INFANTRY ON FOOT, I GOT HOLD OF A JEEP YESTERDAY AND ZOOMED TOWARD THE FRONT IN THE WAKE OF THE VICTORIOUS CANUCKS.

JUL 16 1943

ALONG THE ROAD TO ISPICA WE SAW SMASHED HORSE-DRAWN ITALIAN GUNS AND AMMUNITION WAGONS. PILLBOXES AND ROAD BLOCKS WERE PILES OF RUBBLE AFTER BEING SHATTERED BY OUR GUNS.

BUT FOR THE PRESENCE OF A FEW SNIPERS IN VINEYARDS AND ON HILLS THE COUNTRYSIDE WAS PEACEFUL.

CANADIANS WERE EVERYWHERE, COLUMNS MARCHING FORWARD AND CONVOYS OF TRUCKS AND GUNS ROLLING THROUGH THE FOG OF CHALK DUST. WE ARE ALL COVERED WITH THIS WHITE DUST. THE CANADIANS LOOK LIKE REAL DESERT RATS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY TO WHICH THEY NOW BELONG.

THERE WAS DUST IN OUR HAIR, IN THE TEA, BOOTS AND BLANKETS.

IT IS NECESSARY TO WEAR GOGGLES AT ALL TIMES ON THE ROAD.

WE DO NOT KNOW WHICH IS WORST, THE HEAT, THE FLIES, THE DUST OR THE MOSQUITOS--THE LATTER BEING THE BEST DIVE-BOMBERS WE'VE SEEN ROUND THESE PARTS.

WE PASSED CANUCKS RIDING UP TO THE LINE IN COMMANDEERED MULE CARTS OR USING CAPTURED ITALIAN TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES AND STAFF CARS.

THEY ARE HAVING A FIELD DAY OF IMPROVISATION BEFORE ALL THEIR

JUL 16 1943

30.24-6111

TRANSPORT REACHES THEM.

CANADIAN TANKS HAVE BEEN RUMBLING TOWARD THE FRONT AND GUNS WERE GOING UP IN SUPPORT OF THE INFANTRY.

WE WENT INTO ISPICA, POPULATION 13,000 NORMALLY, AND ONLY A FEW WOMEN, CHILDREN AND DOGS WERE ON THE STREETS.

THE TOWN HAD BEEN KNOCKED ABOUT BY NAVY GUNFIRE AND RUBBLE LITTERED THE NARROW STREETS AND ONE WIDE AVENUE.

THERE WERE MANY PAINTED SIGNS ON THE WALLS READING IRONICALLY "EVVIVA IL DUCE" AND "DUCE A NOI."

(THE LATTER IS A FASCIST RALLYING CRY; THE FORMER MEANS "LONG LIVE, IL DUCE.")

JUL 16 1943

LIKE MOST OF THESE SICILIAN TOWNS ISPICA IS A PILE OF CROWDED STONE HOUSES WITH TILE ROOFS ABOUT AS INTERESTING AS A BLANK PIECE OF PAPER.

WE LEFT THE TOWN AND HEADED NORTHWEST TOWARD MODICA. EN ROUTE TROOPS WERE SITTING BY THE ROADSIDE MUNCHING MELONS, GRAPES, AND TOMATOES WHICH ARE IN SICILY WHAT EGGS AND ORANGES WERE IN TUNISIA.

PITCHED HIGH ON THE CLIFF COMMANDING THE WHOLE PLAIN SWEEPING DOWN TO OUR LANDING BEACH ISPICA LOOKED LIKE A NATURAL DEFENSIVE POINT AND WE WERE PUZZLED WHY THE ITALIANS GAVE IT UP SO EASILY.

THE NAVAL SHELLING HAD A LOT TO DO WITH IT, OF COURSE, AND BESIDES THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF DETERMINED CANUCKS WAITING TO STORM THE PLACE BEFORE IT HOISTED THE WHITE FLAG.

MODICA IS A SMALL TOWN OF ABOUT 50 HOUSES AND A CHURCH. IN THE CENTER IS AN UNIMPOSING SQUARE WITH THE IMPOSING NAME OF PIAZZA CIANO. HERE I MET SOME PARACHUTE TROOPERS WHO CAME DOWN IN THE AREA AND ESTABLISHED THE FIRST LINK WITH THE CANADIANS.

JUL 16 1943

THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN RAGUSA, THE CHIEF CITY OF THIS PART OF SICILY AND 30 MILES FROM THE TIP OF PACHINO PENINSULA.

UP AT THE FRONT HERE THERE IS BETTER AGRICULTURAL LAND THAN ON STONY PACHINO PENINSULA. TOWNS ARE CLEANER AND THERE ARE IMPROVED SURFACE ROADS WHERE WE CAN GET AWAY FROM THE HORRIBLE DUST.

THE ALLIES CONTINUE TO HAVE AIR SUPERIORITY OVER OUR OPERATIONAL ZONE BUT WE DO SEE SOME ENEMY PLANES. THEY ATTACKED OUR SHIPPING OFF THE COAST SUNDAY NIGHT AND YESTERDAY AT DAWN AND AGAIN THERE WAS A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AS OUR ACK-ACK LET GO.

ONE PLANE CAME DOWN IN FLAMES.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME STRAFING OF ROADS AND I HAVE BEEN DOING THE OLD TUNISIAN JOB OF SPOTTING FROM OUR JEEP AS WE ZIP ALONG THE ROADS.

HERE I SAW GENERAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY FOR A FLEETING MOMENT SUNDAY ON A ROAD NEAR THE BLEAK TOWN OF PACHINO.

HE WAS RIDING AROUND IN ONE OF THE AEC TRUCKS USED SO SUCCESSFULLY TO BRING IN MEN AND STORES AFTER THE ASSAULT LANDINGS.

MONTY WAS WEARING HIS BLACK BERET AND LOOKING VERY DUSTY AND GRIM.

SEVERAL CANADIANS SAW HIM ON THE BEACH AND PRIVATE PETE

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SUNDAY OF LONDON, ONTARIO, SAID THAT WHEN HE LANDED ON THE BEACH WITH A TRUCK ON SUNDAY MONTY WAS THERE IN A JEEP WITH OTHER SENIOR OFFICERS.

DUNSAY SAID THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER CALLED THE CANUCKS INTO A GROUP SAYING: "GATHER 'ROUND, BOYS, AND I WILL GIVE YOU SOME NEWS."

THEN HE TOLD THEM OF THE FALL OF SYRACUSE AND ADDED THAT HE WAS VERY GLAD HAVING THE CANADIANS WITH HIM ON THIS TASK.

AFTER THE CANADIANS ESTABLISHED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD HE TOLD SOME CANADIAN OFFICERS:

"I AM QUITE SATISFIED THAT THE CANADIANS ARE AS GOOD AS ANYTHING IN THE EIGHTH ARMY."

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SICILY - GEN THOMPSON'S 1ST TANKS.

THEY HAVE TAKEN RATHER HEAVY LOSSES BUT THEY NEVER GAVE GROUND, AND IT WAS LARGELY THROUGH THEIR SLASHING, DEMORALIZING ATTACKS ON STRONGLY PREPARED ENEMY POSITIONS THAT THE ADVANCE OF THE MUCH LARGER SEABORNE FORCE COMING IN BEHIND THEM WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE AREA AROUND VITTORIA.

IT WOULD TAKE A BOOK TO TELL THE FULL STORY OF THIS OPERATION AND IT WILL BE DAYS BEFORE ALL DETAILS ARE EVEN LEARNED, FOR ALMOST EVERY MAN WHO JUMPED DID A JOB WORTHY OF AN ARMY MEDAL. BUT THIS MUCH AT LEAST CAN BE TOLD BY A CORRESPONDENT WHO JUMPED WITH THEM TO MAKE HIS SECOND COMBAT JUMP AND THIS BY NIGHT.

ACTUALLY THIS MISSION STARTED UNDER most AUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES FOR THE ENTIRE TEAM WAS DROPPED BY TROOP CARRIERS 30 TO 50 MILES FROM THE PLANNED OBJECTIVES. INSTEAD OF JUMPING INLAND IN FRONT OF THE CENTER FORCE TO CUT OFF ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS, DESTROY STRONG POINTS AND OTHERWISE SOFTEN UP THE SEABORNE LANDING, THE ENTIRE GROUP OF PARATROOPS JUMPED IN FRONT OF ANOTHER FORCE FARTHER OUT.

WHILE THE MOON WAS DIPPING LOW ALONG THE WESTERN HORIZON WE CAME IN OVER THE SEA, A MIGHTY ARMADA OF TRANSPORT PLANES FLYING IN PERFECT FORMATION. THE TERRAIN LOOKED UNFAMILIAR TO THE TEAM COMMANDER, A COLONEL FROM MOUNT CARMEL, PA., BUT A RED LIGHT FLASHES FROM THE PILOT CONTROLS.

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WE HAD BEEN STANDING FOR SEVERAL MINUTES IN OUR HEAVY PARACHUTES, THE SOLDIERS WEIGHTED DOWN WITH LOADS OF AMMUNITION, GUNS AND DEMOLITIONS AND THIS REPORTER SAGGING UNDER HIS OWN LOAD OF NONCOMBATTANT EQUIPMENT.

THE RED LIGHT MEANT THAT WE WOULD BE OVER OUR OBJECTIVE IN A FEW MINUTES.

THEY PASSED QUICKLY. THE GREEN JUMP LIGHT FLICKERED, THERE WAS A RUSH DOWN THE ISLE TOWARD THE DOOR AND IN A MOMENT WE WERE HURLING THROUGH SPACE. THEN THERE WAS THE SNAP OF SHOULDERS AS THE 'CHUTE OPENED.

A BRILLIANT GLARE ILLUMINATED THE GROUND REVEALING AN OLIVE GROVE INSTEAD OF THE EXPECTED WHEAT FIELD. FOR A MOMENT MOST OF US THOUGHT THAT GROUND TROOPS HAD SENT UP FLARES AND WERE OPENING FIRE. THEN THE SICKENING REALIZATION CAME THAT THE FLARE WAS FROM ONE OF OUR TRANSPORTS WHICH HAD BROKEN IN TWO AND HAD BURST INTO FLAMES.

THE NEXT MOMENT WE WERE LANDING.

THIRTY FEET FROM THE GROUND THE OSCILLATION SWUNG MY BODY HORIZON-

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TAL AS I SMASHED THROUGH AN OLIVE TREE AND THEN TO THE GROUND. IT WAS A GOOD LANDING, ALL THINGS CONSIDERED. THE OTHERS DIDN'T FARE AS WELL.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT EMERGED FROM HIS TANGLED SHROUD WITH A WRENCHED KNEE, SKINNED KNUCKLES AND BRUISES, AND WHAT WAS NOT TO APPEAR UNTIL LATER--A CRACKED RIB.

THAT NIGHT WE WENT PROWLING ABOUT IN SMALL GROUPS, TRYING TO REACH SOME GROUND THAT WE COULD RECOGNIZE. BEFORE DAWN AS IT TURNED OUT LATER, EVERYWONE REALIZED, WE HAD LANDED IN THE WRONG LOCALITY AND WE HAD TO CHECK TO FIND OUT IN WHAT PART OF SOUTHERN SICILY WE WERE. THEN WE STARTED A GENERAL MOVEMENT TO THE NORTHWEST TOWARD OUR ORIGINAL OBJECTIVE.

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MANY MEN JUMPED INTO THE FIGHT RIGHT AWAY, LANDING ON MACHINE-GUN NESTS OR PILLBOXES. OTHERS SOON FOUND THEIR HANDS FULL AS THEY RAN INTO ITALIAN STRONG POINTS ALONG THE COAST OR FURTHER INLAND ALONG STRANGE HIGHWAYS.

WE BEGAN TO LOSE MEN, BUT NOT MANY, AS THE TOUGH WILY TROOPERS RUSHED THE PILLBOXES. THESE EMPLACEMENTS WERE WELL DESIGNED WITH THREE-FOOT CEMENT WALLS, SLITS COMMANDING ALL APPROACHES, 47-MILLIMETER GUNS AND MACHINE-GUNS, AND A GREAT DEAL OF WIRE.

BUT THE TROOPERS HAD COME TO KILL AND THEY DID. THEIR ANTI-TANK WEAPONS AND GRENADES DROVE THE GUNNERS FROM THE SLITS OF THE PILLBOXES TO BE RUSHED. WELL-AIMED GARAND RIFLE FIRE OFTEN ACCOMPLISHED THE SAME PURPOSE AND WITHIN A SHORT WHILE EACH PILLBOX SURRENDERED ITS LOAD OF ITALIANS OR A FEW GERMANS.

THAT WAS ALONG THE BEACHES. INLAND THE FIGHTING CONTINUED THROUGH-OUT THE DAY.

OUR OWN GROUP BY DAYLIGHT HAD INCREASED, INCLUDING THIS CORRESPONDENT AND TWO MEDICAL OFFICERS, ALSO UNARMED, WHO HAD BEEN "SWEATED OUT" IN THE DARK HOURS TOGETHER, TO 25 ASSORTED TROOPERS.

AND HERE IT MIGHT BE POINTED OUT THAT EVERY MAN WHO JUMPS, WITH THE ABOVE EXCEPTIONS, JUMPS READY TO FIGHT, WHETHER HE'S A COOK, COMPANY CLERK, A RIGGER OR ONE OF THE SERVICE COMMAND, AND THEY FOUGHT HARD AND VICIOUSLY.

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OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICER HAD JOINED UP WITH US AND AT HIS COMMAND WE MOVED OFF IN COLUMN, WITH FLANKING SCOUTS, INTENDING TO SWING NORTH AROUND VITTORIA. THAT WAS A DAY WE WON'T SOON FORGET, PARTICULARLY THIS REPORTER, WHO HAD SELDOM WALKED MORE THAN TWO MILES AT A TIME AT HOME.

THE SICILIAN COUNTRYSIDE WAS BEAUTIFUL IN ITS GREEN AND YELLOW COLORS. MOST OF THE NATIVES GREETED US IN FRIENDLY FASHION AS WE PASSED, OFFERING WINE, WATER OR BREAD. WE TRUDGED ALONG UNDER A HOT SUN, OVER PLOWED FIELDS, THROUGH VINEYARDS, GRAIN STUBBLE AND CANE BRAKES, AND ALONG DUSTY LIMESTONE ROADS UNTIL WE GOT TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF VITTORIA IN THE MORNING.

MY TYPEWRITER, A SECONDHAND PORTABLE WEIGHING AT LEAST 15 POUNDS, HAD BEEN SAFELY DROPPED IN A PARACHUTE BUNDLE AND RECOVERED. UNDER THE COMMAND OF A STURDY SERGEANT MAJOR WE HAD GOTTEN THE LOAD THIS

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FAR.

JUST AS WE REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN WHICH WE LEARNED CONTAINED AN ITALIAN GARRISON, SNIPERS OPENED UP ON OUR SCOUTS A FEW YARDS AHEAD OF ME. WE BEAT A HASTY WITHDRAWAL BEHIND A STONE FENCE AND THERE MY TYPEWRITER WAS LEFT HIDDEN AMONG THE ROCKS--LATER TO BE STOLEN WHILE THE TROOPERS FOUGHT BACK AND THEN WITHDREW TO A POINT SOUTH AROUND VITTORIA.

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IT WAS MARCH, MARCH, MARCH ALL AFTERNOON AND PART OF THE NIGHT UNTIL WE MADE A BIVOUAC. A PARACHUTIST CARRIES NO BLANKETS OR CLOTHING OTHER THAN HIS JUMP SUIT, BUT DESPITE THE CHILLINESS OF THIS COUNTRY WE SLEPT AND AT DAWN WERE OFF AGAIN.

FAR OUT OF TOWN WE ENCOUNTERED OUR COLONEL AND A SMALL PARTY PREPARING TO ATTACK THE ENEMY HOLDING THE HILL UP A ROAD 29 KILOMETERS OUT OF GELA.

OUR OWN GROUP HAD INCREASED IN FORCE. IT FOUGHT A HARD BATTLE TO ACCOMPLISH ITS ORIGINAL MISSION.

DESPITE THE SMALLNESS OF HIS FORCE THE COLONEL WENT INTO POSITION ON THE LOWER HILL IN THE ORCHARD AND THEN BEGAN WORKING THROUGH THE TALL GRASS, GNARLED LITTLE TREES AND VINEYARDS.

THE ARMORED GRENADIERS--FOR THAT IS WHAT THE OPPOSITION PROVED TO BE--FOUGHT BACK WITH THEIR FAST FIRING MACHINEGUNS, MAUSERS, ARTILLERY AND MORTARS.

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OUR FIRST RUSH SHOVED THE ENEMY BACK UP AND OVER THE HILL ALTOGETHER. HE OUTNUMBERED US THEN ABOUT THREE TO ONE. THE TROOPERS HAD HIM ON THE RUN, BUT WE CAME BACK STRONG WITH MORE ARTILLERY FIRE AND THEN TANKS, NOT ONLY MARK IV'S, BUT HIS HUGE MARK VI TIGER TANKS MOUNTING 88 MILLIMETER GUNS IN THE TURRET.

THE NEXT HOUR WAS OUR WORST. EVERYONE EXPECTED AN ATTACK BY THE TANKS IN FORCE AND IT LOOKED AS IF THERE WERE A GOOD CHANCE THAT WE WOULD BE OVER-RUN. THE COLONEL HAD SENT WORD BY A RUNNER TO TASK FORCE HEADQUARTERS, SAYING:

"IF YOU WANT THIS POSITION HELD WE MUST HAVE MORE FIRE POWER. BUT WHATEVER HAPPENS WE AREN'T MOVING OFF THIS HILL."

HE AND HIS STAFF WERE DUG INTO FOXHOLES WHILE THE COMMAND POST WAS UNDER HEAVY FIRE. ONE STAFF MEMBER, CAPT.A.W.IRELAND OF BALTIMORE TOOK EN TO THE

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WAS UNDER HEAVY FIRE. ONE STAFF MEMBER, CAPT.A.W.IRELAND OF BALTIMORE TOOK 10 MEN TO THE RIGHT FLANK WITH ORDERS TO HOLD AT ALL COSTS.

ANOTHER HELD THE LEFT FLANK.

WE WAITED, THIS REPORTER BEING SOME 100 YARDS TO THE REAR SHELTERED BY A CULVERT WHILE THE ROAR OF ENEMY TANK ENGINES GREW LOUDER.

OUT IN FRONT THE PARACHUTISTS KEPT UP A CONSTANT FIRE. THE CREWS KNOCKED OUT TWO MARK IV'S, BUT OTHER CREWS WERE BLOWN UP. ONE YOUNGSTER AFTER CAPTURING A SMALL ITALIAN TANK SIMILAR TO THE BRITISH BREN GUN CARRIER CHARGED OFF IN IT WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF "SCARING THOSE BLANKS." A DIRECT HIT KILLED HIM.

THEN THE COLONEL CALLED ON HIS LAST HOPE AND ORDERED THREE AVAILABLE HOWITZERS WHEELED UP FOR DIRECT FIRE. I SAW ONE GUN COME UP THIS HILL INTO POSITION.

ONE TROOPER RODE ITS BARREL WHILE OTHERS MUSCLED THE PIECE UP THE SLIPE TO A RIDGE BESIDE A SMALL WHITE STONE HOUSE. THE TANKS BEGAN REGISTERING HITS ALL AROUND THE GUN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, BUT WITH THE COOLNESS OF VETERANS THESE MEN PLACED THEIR GUN.

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THEY OPENED FIRE AT 1,800 YARDS, KNOCKING OUT TWO TANKS.

BY THIS TIME HIGHER HEADQUARTERS HAD BROUGHT UP SOME 105'S WHICH WERE FIRING RAPIDLY AND THE TANK ATTACK WAS STOPPED. BY EVENING MORE TROOPERS HAD ARRIVED AND THE COLONEL ORDERED A COUNTERATTACK IN ORDER TO RECOVER OUR DEAD AND WOUNDED. THEN, LIKE IN THE LAST MINUTES OF A HOLLYWOOD ENDING, CAME OUR GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS AND SOME HALF-TRACKS TOWING ANTI-TANK GUNS. YOU COULD HEAR THE PARACHUTE TROOPERS' CHEERS EVEN ABOVE THE CLATTER OF THE TANKS.

AT 8:10 OUR TANKS OPENED FIRE AND WE CHARGED IN TWO WAVES WHILE THE GERMANS REPLIED WITH INTENSE MORTAR FIRE AND SWEEPING MACHINEGUN FIRE. OVERHEAD THEIR MESSERSCHMITTS PROWLED TO OBSERVE OR STRAFE.

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RICOCHETING BULLETS SANG THEIR BEE-LIKE SONG OF DEATH PAST MY CULVERT WHILE SHELL FRAGMENTS WHIRLED THROUGH THE AIR. HALF AN HOUR LATER IT WAS QUIET. AND IN THE GLOOM OF THE GATHERING NIGHT OUR MEN CAME BACK TO THEIR LINES WHILE THE TANKS WITHDREW, HAVING DESTROYED FROM THE REAR A HUGE TIGER TANK.

WE COUNTED MANY DEAD AND WOUNDED BUT IT WAS A VICTORY BEYOND QUESTION.

THE ATTACK HAD DRIVEN THE ENEMY OFF HIS HILL BACK THROUGH THE VILLAGE AND HE HAD ABANDONED TONS OF EQUIPMENT. IN FACT, RECONNAISSANCE LATER SHOWED HE RETREATED COMPLETELY FROM THIS SECTOR.

AS A RESULT THE COMBAT TEAM OF THIS TASK FORCE WHICH HAD BEEN HELD UP BY THE ENEMY'S STRONG POINT WAS ABLE TO PUSH ON THROUGH IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE PARACHUTISTS' ATTACK ON PILLBOXES AND THE REAR AREAS HAD ENABLED THE COMBAT TEAM ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK TO ADVANCE.

THERE WAS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT. THE ENEMY'S HUGE PILLBOXES AND STRONG POINTS PROTECTING HIGH GROUND FROM THE WEST HAD DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE BATTLE COME UNDER FIRE OF HEAVY NAVAL GUNS AND ONE OF OUR WARSHIPS.

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FIRE OF THESE GUNS WAS DIRECTED BY RADIO FROM TWO YOUNG NAVAL ENSIGNS WHO HAD JUMPED WITH US AND WHO HAD BEEN OUT IN FRONT IN THE WORST FIGHTING ALL DAY.

THAT WAS YESTERDAY AND TODAY THE MEN ARE RESTING, REORGANIZING AND OFTEN EATING FOR THE FIRST TIME. YOU FIND DURING THE FIERCE THROB OF BATTLE THAT HUNGER IS NON-EXISTENT, BUT IT COMES BACK ONCE YOU'VE HAD A CHANCE TO RELAX.

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS--FIRST ADD ORCHARD (BY THOMPSON) X X X AXIS SOLDIERS.

AND THE FACT THAT WE ALWAYS HAD FOOD AND WATER AS WELL AS AMMUNITION AND OTHER VITAL SUPPLIES WAS DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE INGENUITY OF THE COMBAT TEAM'S SUPPLY OFFICER, MAJOR EDWARD KAJ, FROM HAMTRAMCK, MICH. NO REQUEST SEEMED TO BE BEYOND HIS POWER TO FULFILL. HIS SUPPLY PROBLEMS CAME LATER. FOR THE FIRST 24 HOURS, LIKE EVERY OTHER OFFICER, HE WAS FIGHTING WITH A SQUAD GOING TO THE NORTHWEST, NEAR VITTORIA. PILLBOXES BECAME HIS SPECIALTY AND KAJ WAS HAPPY.

ANOTHER GROUP OF SIX PARACHUTISTS, LATER AUGMENTED TO 14 AND HEADED BY LIEUT. RICHARD JANNEY, 26, OF BALTIMORE, MD., AND SERGT. CARL HEARN, 25, OF COLUMBUS, IOWA, KNOCKED OFF HALF A DOZEN PILLBOXES ALONG THE COAST, TAKING 250 PRISONERS. SOMETIMES OUR MEN WERE WOUNDED OR KILLED BUT MORE OFTEN IT WAS THE ENEMY.

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SOMETIMES OUR MEN DID NOT TAKE MANY PRISONERS, AFTER RESCUING SOME OF OURS AND FINDING THEM NAKED OR OTHERWISE MISTREATED.

THEN THERE WAS PRIVATE LEONARD ROSENTHAL, 28, OF 1221 INDEPENDENCE BLVD. (EDITORS: CITY AND STATE MISSING). ROSENTHAL BLEW THE ROOF OFF A PILLBOX, WOUNDING THREE ITALIANS. ONE CAME OUT WITH A WHITE FLAG AND THEN STARTED FIRING. ROSENTHAL KILLED HIM AND THE REMAINING TWO SURRENDERED.

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"IT WAS OUR FIRST FIGHT," HE SAID, "SO WE GAVE THE DEAD MAN A PROPER BURIAL." THIS COULD GO ON INDEFINITELY. THERE WAS LIEUT. H. H. SWINGLER, 25 OF ST. LOUIS, MO., OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, WHO LED THE FINAL ASSAULT ON AN ENEMY HILL IN A BATTLE TWO DAYS AGO. WITH A FORCE THAT INCLUDED RIGGERS, COMPANY CLERKS, COOKS AND ORDERLIES, AS WELL AS INFANTRY AND ENGINEERS.

TWO OF HIS BEST MEN WERE KILLED ON EITHER SIDE OF HIM BUT SWINGLER KEPT ON, CREEPING UNDER MACHINEGUN CROSS-FIRE. IN A DEFILE HE CAME UPON A MARK IV TANK, BESIDE WHICH STOOD TWO OF ITS CREW. ONE HAND GRENADE KILLED BOTH AND THE TANK RETREATED, WHILE SWINGLER HOLLERED FOR AN ANTI-TANK GUN.

OR PRIVATE PHILIP FOLEY OF BOSSTON. HE AND TWO OTHERS WERE THE FIRST TO REACH A POINT FROM WHICH THEY COULD OBSERVE THE ENEMY BEFORE THE COLONEL'S TEAM CAME INTO ACTION. SOON THEY WERE UNDER FIRE.

ONE OF HIS PALS WAS KILLED BY A SNIPER WHO FELL A FEW MOMENTS LATER TO FOLEY'S ACCURATE GARAND FIRE. A SECOND MAN LOST AN ARM AND FOLEY HAD HIS HEEL CREASED TRYING TO HELP THE WOUNDED MAN. LATER, BACK IN THE LINES, HE STARTED BACK A MILE TO RECOVER HIS MUSETTE BAG BUT CHANGED HIS MIND, FEARING HE WOULD MISS THE NEXT ACTION. HE DIDN'T MISS IT. I SAW HIM AGAIN BEHIND A TREE HUNTING SNIPERS.

OR SERGT. DAVID ROSENKARANTZ, OF LOS ANGELES, AND CORP. LEE BLACK, OF JACKSON, TENN. THEY STUMBLED UPON 200 ITALIANS AND WERE CAPTURED. BUT THE ITALIANS HELD A CONFERENCE AND DECIDED THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS. ROSENKARANTZ AND BLACK AGREED TO TURN THEM OVER AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY. THEN EVERYONE SAT DOWN TO DINNER AND WINE PROVIDED BY THE MAYOR. AS SOON AS THE YANKS APPEARED AFTER DAYLIGHT, THE ITALIAN COLONEL FORMED HIS COMMAND, AND HEADED BY ROSENKARANTZ AND BLACK THEY MARCHED, SINGING, TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

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OR OUR OFFICIAL AIRBORNE OBSERVERS, LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM T. RYDER, THE ARMY'S FIRST PARACHUTIST, AND FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE PARATROOP SCHOOL AT FT. BENNING; AND CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO JUMPED WITH THE BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS IN TUNISIA. THEY CAME TO WATCH AND REMAINED TO FIGHT. EACH STARTED OUT WITH A SQUAD, FIGHTING AND MARCHING DAY AND NIGHT WITHOUT ANY SLEEP AND WITH LITTLE FOOD. RYDER PITCHED IN, HELPING THE COLONEL AS TROOP DIRECTOR AND LIAISON OFFICER--BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE BATTLE. LATE ON THE DAY OF THE BATTLE BILLINGSLEA WAS SIGHTED COMING UP THE ROAD AT THE HEAD OF A "COXEY'S ARMY" OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PARACHUTE TROOPS WITH THEIR STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF TRANSPORT. BY THE TIME THE FIGHTING WAS OVER THESE TWO LOOKED LIKE GAUNT AND BLACKENED SCARECROWS.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY STRANGE SIGHTS HERE DURING THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS. THE LUSH GREEN FIELDS OF TOMATO PLANTS OR UNRIPENED GRAPES, AND IN THEIR CENTER, A SQUAT, UGLY TIGER TANK BELCHING SMOKE AND SHELLS. THE ROADS, CONGESTED WITH TINY, TWO-WHEELED SICILIAN CARTS, THEIR SIDES PAINTED IN BRILLIANT REDS AND BLUES, ILLUSTRATING

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HEROIC PASSAGES OF HISTORY OR THE SCRIPTURES, THEIR HORSES OR JACKASSES BELLED AND TASSELED AND THE CARTS PILED HIGH WITH HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ONE BLACK-COATED PEASANT WAS TRAPPED ON THE ROAD NEAR THE U.S. HEADQUARTERS DURING THE BATTLE. HE AND HIS CART AND JACKASS TOOK SHELTER BENEATH A TREE 25 YARDS FROM THE COLONEL. THERE THEY REMAINED THROUGHOUT THE DAY UNTIL OUR EVENING ATTACK WHEN THE GERMANS COUNTERED WITH HEAVY MORTAR.

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THEN THE OLD MAN LED HIS HORSE RAPIDLY TO THE REAR.

MEDICAL MEN WERE UNDER FIRE ALL THE TIME YET PERFORMING HEROIC WORK CARRYING THE WOUNDED BACK FROM THE FRONT LINES, TREATING THEM AT IMPROVISED AID STATIONS IN THE ORCHARD WHERE LIFE-GIVING BLOOD PLASMA CANS LITTERED THE PLACE. SOME WERE CARRIED BACK TO THE TINY RAILROAD STATION WHERE OPERATIONS COULD BE PERFORMED UNTIL GERMAN SKIP-BOMBERS BLASTED A FEW YARDS FROM THE BUILDING. THEN THERE WAS A STRUGGLE TO GET AMBULANCES, TRUCKS AND THINGS IN WHICH TO CARRY THEM FARTHER TO THE REAR TO A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL OR DOWN TO BEACHES.

THERE THEY LAY ON STRETCHERS SHIELDED FROM THE HOT SUN AND TENDED BY OTHER DOCTORS AND FIRST AID MEN, AWAITING THE TIME WHEN LANDING CRAFT WOULD BE UNLOADED OF SUPPLIES AND THEY COULD BE PUT ABOARD SHIPS BOUND FOR AFRICA.

IT WAS THERE ON THE HOT SANDS AMIDST THE ORDERLY CONFUSION OF THE BEACHHEAD THAT I MET ANOTHER CHICAGOAN, ENSIGN RANDOLPH HERMAN, 28, OF 348 LINDEN AVE., HIGHLAND PARK. AS BEACHMASTER HE AND HIS SHORE PATROL AND ARMY ENGINEERS HAD THE TASK OF UNLOADING SUPPLIES AND GETTING THEM MOVED OVER IMPROVISED ROADS INLAND.

HERMAN'S HIGHEST PRAISE WAS FOR THE ARMY'S "DUCKS," THOSE AMPHIBIOUS TRUCKS. THEY PROVED SUPERIOR TO ANY LANDING CRAFT.

THERE WAS AN OLD FRIEND AND TUNISIAN CAMPAIGNER, LIEUT. COL. P. YARBOROUGH FROM NEW YORK. HE AND HIS MEN HAD SEEN THEIR COMRADES GO DOWN IN BLAZING SHIPS BUT HAD JUMPED SAFELY THROUGH A HAIL OF FIRE, SOME COMING DOWN WITH RIDDLE CHUTES, BUT ORGANIZING INTO FIGHTING UNITS ONCE THEY WERE ON THE GROUND AND PUSHING ON TO JOIN US WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT.

IT WAS A MISSION WORTHY OF THE BEST PARACHUTE TROOP EFFORTS--THIS ENTIRE OPERATION--AND NOW THE MEN ARE REORGANIZING FOR THE NEXT MISSION WHEN NEEDED.

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BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN SICILY, JULY 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER THEY LANDED IN SICILY UNDER STRAFING ATTACKS BY NAZI PLANES, AMERICAN SOLDIER ENGINEERS ACCOMPANYING THE INVASION TROOPS HAD BUILT AND READY FOR SERVICE A COMPLETE LANDING FIELD FOR ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES.

"WE JUST GRABBED THE FLATTEST WHEAT FIELD WE COULD FIND AND WENT TO WORK," SAID LIEUT. EDWIN MUNROE OF TALLADEGA, ALA.

"IN 24 HOURS WE HAD A TAXI TRAIL ALL AROUND THE FIELD, THE RUNWAY READY AND GASOLINE, AMMUNITION AND OIL TO SUPPLY THE PLANES.

"OUR EQUIPMENT WAS LANDED THE DAY AFTER THE INVASION OR WE COULD HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION EVEN SOONER. WE LANDED AT 11 A.M. ONE DAY AND BY 5 P.M. THAT SAME DAY WE WERE TURNING THAT WHEAT PATCH INTO AN

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AIRPORT."

THE FIRST CUSTOMER WAS AN AMERICAN P-40 WITH ENGINE TROUBLE WHICH MADE A FORCED LANDING.

THEN A WOUNDED P-38 PILOT WHO HAD BEEN SHOT THROUGH AN ARM BY AN ME-109 AND TWO P-38 FELLOW PILOTS BROUGHT DOWN THEIR CRAFT. AFTER SEEING THE WOUNDED FLIER OFF TO A HOSPITAL, THE OTHER TWO TOOK OFF TO RETURN TO THE BATTLE.

THE ENGINEERS DIDN'T EVEN KNOCK OFF TO HUNT STANDARD ARMY GRUB, FEASTING BRIEFLY ON TOMATOES AND MELONS IN THE FIELDS AND THEN PITCHING IN AGAIN ON THE ARDUOUS LABOR OF CLEARING AND SMOOTHING THE RUNWAY.

AS MUNROE PRIDEFULLY TOLD HOW THE WHEAT FIELD WAS WHIPPED INTO MILITARY SERVICE AN AMERICAN SPITFIRE IN A GROUP PATROLLING OVERHEAD CIRCLED AND LANDED.

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CAPT. W.C.BRYSON OF CASTLEGATE, UTAH, FLIGHT LEADER, STEPPED OUT.

"HAVE YOU GOT PLENTY OF ACK-ACK GUNS, FOOD AND GASOLINE?" HE ASKED.

"WE ARE SET UP TO DO BUSINESS," ANSWERED MUNROE.

"WE HAVE SCORES OF AIRCRAFT AND HUNDREDS OF MEN. CAN YOU TAKE US?" CAME THE QUESTION.

"OKAY, COME ON IN," SAID MUNROE.

A MINUTE LATER BRYSON TOOK OFF.

IT WAS AS OFFHAND AS THAT--MOVING DAY DURING A MILITARY OPERATION. YOU PICK THE BEST HOME YOU CAN AND SETTLE DOWN ON IT BEFORE SOME OTHER UNIT BEATS YOU THERE.

AMONG THE GROUP OF SOLDIER ENGINEERS WITH MUNROE WERE LIEUT. ESTELL DRAPER OF 809 SOUTH FIFTEENTH ST., KNOXVILLE, TENN.; LEONARD FALLON OF ELKHORN, NEB.; MUREL R.WILLIAMS OF BLANCHARD, OKLA.; AND CORPORAL LORAN M.CULLEN OF LUCAS, KAS.

KASSOPEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

LICATA, SICILY, JULY 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WERE USED TO BLAST SHORE PILLBOXES FOR FAMOUS INFANTRY WHO, AFTER DESTROYING DEFENSES AT FOUR SICILIAN LANDING BEACHES, CONQUERED SOME HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF ITALIAN-HELD TERRITORY IN THREE DAYS OF AN UNRELENTING DRIVE.

THEY WERE MAD--THESE SOLDIERS OF A HISTORIC WORLD WAR DIVISION--BECAUSE AFTER SMASHING THROUGH AT CASABLANCA LAST NOVEMBER, THEY HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO COOL THEIR HEELS IN MOROCCO FOR SIX MONTHS, REACHING TUNISIA ONLY IN TIME TO POLICE THE BATTLEFIELDS OTHER AMERICAN FORCES HAD WON.

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"THIS HELPS US MAKE UP FOR THE TIME WE LOST," GRINNED CAPT. NORMAN P.BARNES OF WILLIAMETTE, ORE.

"WE DIDN'T WANT THAT LONG REST BUT IT LOOKS LIKE IT DID US GOOD," SAID CORP. ROBERT C.PICKRELL OF 2824 35TH AVE. WEST, SEATTLE, WASH.

THE EXPERIENCE GAINED WHEN THEY SPEARHEADED THE AMERICAN INVASION INTO FRENCH MOROCCO STOOD THESE BOYS IN GOOD STEAD IN THE CURRENT INVASION WHEN THEY GUARDED THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK.

CAPT. HUGH A.SCOTT, OF SOUTHWEST HUMPHREY BOULEVARD AND MAPLE LANE, PORTLAND, ORE., DESCRIBED THE LANDINGS THUS:

"AS SOME OF OUR CRAFT APPROACHED THE SHORE, ITALIAN GUNS OPENED FIRE ON THEM FROM HEAVY PILL BOXES. THE HEAVIEST GUNS WE HAD IN THE BOAT WERE 20 MILLIMETER ANTIAIRCRAFT CANNON. THEY WERE NOT VERY BIG, BUT THEY WERE EXTREMELY ACCURATE. FIRING AT POINT BLANK RANGE, THE GUNNERS QUICKLY KNOCKED OUT THE PILLBOXES AND THE

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MEN LANDED SAFELY. OUR CASUALTIES WERE EXTREMELY LIGHT."

ALTHOUGH THE OPPOSING COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS WERE VERY DENSE, THE TROOPS PUSHED QUICKLY THROUGH THEM AND BY NOON HELD THE HIGH GROUND CONTROLLING THE AREA SURROUNDING THIS CITY OF 30,000 POPULATION.

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"WE SHOT THE WORKS," SAID SCOTT, "AND EVERY REGIMENT WENT THROUGH ON TOP. THE CITY OF LICATA WAS TAKEN BY 11:30 ON THE DAY OF THE INVASION AND THE TROOPS FOUND ABOUT A THIRD OF THE POPULATION THERE. THE REST HAD BEEN EVACUATED IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS. THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WAS SHORT OF FOOD, BUT GAVE NO ORGANIZED OPPOSITION --NOTHING BUT A LITTLE LOOTING AND RIOTING WHICH WE QUICKLY STOPPED."

ON THE FIRST DAY, THE TROOPS WERE SUPPOSED TO TAKE A CERTAIN AREA BUT THEY WENT BEYOND THEIR QUOTA. IN THEIR CONTINUING ADVANCE, THE DOUGHBOYS SEIZED APPROXIMATELY 5,000 PRISONERS INCLUDING 150 GERMANS.

FANNING OUT AS AN ADVANCED DIVISION,THEY MADE A FOUR-PRONGED ATTACK WHICH SOON NETTED THEM THE TOWNS OF RIESI, NARO, PALMA DI MONTECHIARO, AND CAMPOBELLO. THEY ARE WORKING TOWARD THE MAIN ROAD NETWORK BETWEEN CALANISSETTA AND AGRIGENTO.

THESE DOUGHBOYS FELT THEY WERE ON THEIR METTLE TO SHOW IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE NOT TO BE GIVEN A BETTER CHANCE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR FIGHTING PROWESS IN AFRICA--AND THEY ARE PROVING THEIR POINT WITH EVERY MILE THEY CAPTURE.

"WE DON'T WANT TO TAKE A CHANCE THAT THEY WILL LEAVE US OUT ON THE NEXT SHOW," SAID CAPT. BARNES, "OUR BOYS ARE STILL BITTER ABOUT THAT LONG SIEGE OF RESTING WE HAD IN MOROCCO."

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AS SOON AS THEY GOT OVER THEIR FIRST FEAR OF AMERICAN TROOPS, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BEGAN ASKING THE SOLDIERS FOR BREAD, SAYING THAT THEY WERE CRITICALLY SHORT OF FOOD AS THE RESULT OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT EXACTIONS. SOME SOLDIERS BROKE OUT THEIR OWN SCANTY RATIONS TO HELP THEM.

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AS THE BATTLE RAGED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE TOWN THE PANIC-STRICKEN RESIDENTS GRABBED UP THEIR FEW HOUSEHOLD BELONGINGS AND BEGAN PLODDING THROUGH THE NARROW, COBBLE-STONED STREETS, SEEKING SANCTUARY. THEY WANDERED AIMLESSLY FROM ONE OF THE CITY TO THE OTHER, RETRACING THEIR FOOTSTEPS WHENEVER THEY CAME WITHIN SOUND OF SMALL ARMS FIRE. THEY FAILED TO REALIZE THAT THEIR HOMES WERE THE SAFEST PLACES, AS THE CITY WAS NOT BEING SHELLED DIRECTLY BY EITHER SIDE.

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THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING FELL TO ONE OF THE INFANTRY DIVISION REGIMENTS WHO FOUND THEMSELVES OPPOSED BY UNITS OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION. AFTER THE GERMANS COMPELLED THEM TO WITHDRAW THEY MADE A HEAVY COUNTERATTACK EARLY THIS MORNING WITH COLD STEEL, GAINED BACK THE LOST TERRITORY, AND AFTER A SEVERE STRUGGLE, DURING WHICH THEY INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES, THEY PUSHED ON AHEAD.

HIT AND RUN GERMAN AIR RAIDERS WERE THE GREATEST HANDICAP TO THE LANDING OPERATIONS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS, BUT THE NAVAL AND SHORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT KEPT THEM HIGH UP DURING MOST OF THE ATTACKS AND THEIR BOMBING WAS HIGHLY INACCURATE. SHIP LOSSES WERE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FOR THE SIZE OF THE OPERATIONS, AND MANY TIMES SMALLER THAN THE

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ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS WERE PREPARED TO PAY.

TWENTY MINUTES AFTER COMMANDING GENERAL PATTON CAME ASHORE YESTERDAY, GERMAN BOMBS STRUCK AT THE EXACT POINT ON WHICH HE HAD LANDED. HE TOURED THE FRONT LINE IN A COMMAND CAR WHICH FLEW A THREE-STAR PENNANT OF A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN BOLD DISREGARD OF ANY PERSONAL DANGER FROM SNIPERS.

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(Add O'Boyles) a while ago

"WE HAD TWO FRENCHMEN HERE A LITTLE WHILE AGO WHO HAD FOUGHT IN THE FRENCH ARMY UNTIL IT FELL IN 1940," SAID SGT. FRED D.WEATHERFORD OF WINNSBORO, TEX. "THEY TOLD US THE GERMANS HAD DRAFTED THEM INTO THEIR ARMY EIGHT MONTHS AGO. THEY WERE IN THE INFANTRY AND AS SOON AS SOME ITALIAN TANKS NEAR THEM WERE DRIVEN AWAY THEY GAVE UP. THEY

EXPRESSED HATRED OF THE GERMANS AND SAID THEY HAD BEEN FORCED TO FIGHT.

WE ALSO HAD ONE SLOVAKIAN WHO SAID THE GERMANS HAD COMPELLED HIM TO JOIN THE ARMY AFTER KILLING HIS FATHER AND MOTHERMZ

BY CLINTON GREEN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED U.S. PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY, JULY 15--"IT ISN'T EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK THAT A CAPTAIN IN THE ENGINEERS CAPTURES AN ITALIAN GENERAL, BUT I DID IT," CAPT. JAMES BEVEMEK OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., SAID TODAY.

HIS RIGHT ARM IN A SLING, INJURED WHEN HE FELL FROM A JEEP, CAPT. BEVEMEK RECALLED HOW HE WAS STANDING ON A STREET CORNER IN THE TOWN OF COMISO.

"APPARENTLY THE GENERAL RECOGNIZED MY CAPTAIN'S BARS AND DECIDED HE DIDN'T WANT TO SURRENDER TO A PRIVATE," SAID BEVEMIK.

"THAT WAS OKAY WITH ME. HE HAD HIS TWO SONS WITH HIM. THEY WERE ABOUT 12 OR 15 YEARS OLD AND DIDN'T LOOK VERY HAPPY ALTHOUGH THE GENERAL DIDN'T SEEM TOO UNHAPPY.

"HE SALUTED ME AND I RETURNED THE SALUTE, AND WHEN HE RAISED HIS HANDS I KNEW WHAT HE WANTED. WE WALKED DOWN TO HEADQUARTERS TOGETHER WITH THE KIDS ALONGSIDE.

"NOW I'VE GOT SOMETHING TO TELL THE FOLKS BACK HOME.

"WHO SAYS THE ENGINEERS NEVER CAPTURE ANY PRISONERS, AND A GENERAL TO BOOT?" DEMANDED THE AMERICAN.

BY MICHAEL CHINIG

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUL 16 1943

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE WESTERN TASK FORCE (DELAYED)--AXIS WAR PRISONERS UNANIMOUSLY HAVE VOICED SURPRISE OVER THE FACT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS EVER PENETRATED THROUGH THE DEFENDERS' ARTILLERY HAIL.

AXIS AIR ACTIVITY DECREASED MARKEDLY DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE BOMBING ITALIAN CIVILIANS DELIBERATELY, AND GERMAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN SHELLING GROUPS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS WHENEVER THEY SURRENDERED TO US.

IN OCCUPIED TOWNS THE AMERICANS FOUND JAILS STUFFED WITH ANTI-FASCISTS, WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE LANDING.

OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE SICILIAN BATTLE IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP INTO A MUTUAL STRUGGLE TO KNOCK OUT OPPOSING SUPPLY LINES.

THE ENEMY'S SITUATION REGARDING AMMUNITION SUPPLY ALREADY APPEARS TO BE SERIOUS.

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HE MAKES A FRESH EFFORT.

"AND NOW," HE SAYS, WITH IHAT SEEMS A TRACE OF HOPE IN HIS VOICE, "WE GO TO ENGLAND, NOT"

AT THIS, ANOTHER ITALIAN SITTING OPPOSITE, SAYS QUICKLY IN GOOD ENGLISH, "YES, YES TO ENGLAND WE HOPE. IF IT CANNOT BE ITALY THEN LET IT BE ENGLAND."

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THIS MAN IS ABOUT HALF AS BIG AS ACHILLE, IS BALD-HEADED, 10 YEARS YOUNGER AND HAS SPARKLING BLUE EYES. HE IS DRESSED IN THE WINTER RIG OF ITALIAN NAVAL CAPTAIN.

BRUNO PRENEY IS HIS NAME AND NEW BAGULOI STREET IN NAPLES IS WHERE HE HOPED TO RETIRE AFTER THE PROSPECTIVE DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH IN 1940.

GENERAL D'AVET IS THE FIRST ITALIAN GENERAL IN SICILY TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THAT GREAT COLLECTOR OF ITALIAN GENERALS, GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY. CAPT.PREMEY IS, OR WAS UNTIL 24 HOURS AGO, HIS NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER.

I'VE HAD THE HAGGARD GENERAL AND THE SMILING CAPTAIN ON MY HANDS BECAUSE THOSE OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT RUNNING THE SHIP ARE SLEEPING IN BUNKS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE WE BEGAN THE INVASION OF SICILY FIVE DAYS AGO.

THE GENERAL WAS TOO WEARY TO GO INTO DETAILS OF HIS DOWNFALL--HE SURRENDERED JUST SOUTH OF SYRACUSE--BEYOND TELLING ME IN A TONE THAT SUGGESTED HE WAS PIQUED THAT HE HAD EXPECTED US TO LAND IN SICILY ON JUNE 6.

WHEN I TOLD HIM THAT WAS JUST MUSSOLINI'S GUESS, HE THREW OUT HIS HANDS IN THAT GRAND MACARONIAL GESTURE AND SAID, "[illegible] POLITICS," AND LET HIS HEAD SINK BETWEEN HIS HANDS.

THE LITTLE CAPTAIN, HOWEVER, WAS ANXIOUS TO TELL HIS STORY. HE WAS VERY UPSET, HE SAID, THAT MUSSOLINI DIDN'T SEND THE ITALIAN FLEET TO PROTECT SICILY.

"OF WHAT USE IS A NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER WITHOUT A NAVY AT HIS BACK," HE ASKED ME.

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HE BLAMED THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FOR NOT PICKING UP OUR GREAT INVASION ARMADA AT SEA (I SMILED AT THIS AND HE HASTILY ADDED, "AND THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE.")

HE AND THE GENERAL WERE JUST RISING FROM A LEISURELY DINNER WHEN THE NEWS WAS BROUGHT TO THEM OF OUR PARACHUTE TROOPS LANDING SATURDAY NIGHT.

"WE THOUGHT IT WAS JUST A SABOTAGE RAID," THE CAPTAIN TOLD ME, "AND WE SENT WORD THROUGH TO ROME. MY GENERAL, WHO WAS DIVISIONAL COMMANDER FOR ALL THE INVASION AREA, THOUGHT THE ALLIES WOULD NOT INVADE IN MOONLIGHT, AND PROCEEDED TO TAKE STEPS TO DEAL WITH PARACHUTE TROOPS. BUT SUDDENLY EVERYTHING WENT POOF.

"IN DAYLIGHT, WHEN OUR PLANES REPORTED THAT MANY MORE THAN 1,000 SHIPS WERE ANCHORED ALONG THE COAST DISCHARGING TROOPS AND GUNS WE FELT TERRIBLE."

THE LITTLE CAPTAIN SHUDDERED.

"WE KNEW THIS WAS SERIOUS. NOT ONE WORD HAD WE FROM ROME; ALAS, NEVER AGAIN DID WE HEAR FROM ROME. WE KNEW IT WAS TOO BIG FOR US.

"THEN CAME GEN.MONTGOMERY'S MEN, ABOUT WHOM WE HAD HEARD, AND WE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE HONORABLE TO SURRENDER TO SUCH HONORABLE SOLDIERS

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LIKE THE EIGHTH ARMY. SO WE SURRENDERED."

THE GENERAL AND CAPTAIN HAVE MADE ONE REQUEST OF ME. IT WAS THIS. "TELL THE BBC TO MENTION OUR NAMES; THEN OUR PEOPLE WILL KNOW WE ARE SAFE."

FLEMING SAID:

"EVERYTHING WAS GOING FINE UNTIL WE WERE ABOUT 10 MINUTES FROM THE TARGET AND THEN WE WERE ATTACKED BY SWARMS OF ME-109'S AND MACCHI-202'S, BUT WE KEPT ON AND DROPPED BOMBS. AS WE WERE PULLING OFF FROM THE TARGET MORE OF THE ENEMY KEPT COMING AT US AND ACK-ACK KNOCKED OUT OUR NUMBER FOUR ENGINE SETTING IT AFIRE. IT SLOWED US UP AND WE WERE FORCED TO DROP BACK FROM THE FORMATION.

"ACK-ACK LATER HIT OUR NUMBER ONE ENGINE AND WE WERE LOSING ALTITUDE FAST AND ACCOMPANYING WINGSHIPS HAD TO LEAVE US TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

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"THERE WE WERE ALL ALONE AND THOSE 109'S AND 202'S STARTED POURING IN ON US, WE COUNTED AT LEAST 20 ENEMY PLANES ATTACKING US."

IN A MATTER OF MINUTES THE TAIL GUNNER, ONE WAIST GUNNER, THE CO-PILOT AND THE BALL TURRET GUNNER WERE KILLED. BEFORE THE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT W.MILLS OF PALATKA, LFA., DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS HE MANAGED TO CRAWL INT THE WAIST ANDHELPED TNE OF THE WAIST GUNNERS FEEDING AMMUNITION.

THE KILLED CO-PILOT WAS SECOND LIEUTENANT ALLEN J.EWOLT OF IOWA. THE BALL TURRET GUNNER WAS STAFF SERGEANT FRANK M.ESPOSITO, CROTON AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y. THE WAIST GUNNER WAS SERGEANT CARSON E.LOGAN OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

ALTHOUGH THEY HAD ONLY A TOP TURRET GUN, OPERATED BY HUCKABEE, WHO WAS ASSISTANT ENGINEER, AND ONE RADIO GUN OPERATING, THEY MANAGED TO SHOOT DOWN 11 ENEMY PLANES.

"I GOT AT LEAST FIVE OF THEM," SAID HUCKABEE.

WHEN THE GUNS WERE OUT OF ACTION, THE PILOT, FIRST LIEUTENANT ALBERT E.DAVIS OF MODESTO, CALIF., GAVE ORDXZAICTMATIE.

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ALBERT E.DAVIS OF MODESTO, CALIF., GAVE ORDERS TO BAIL OUT.

"THE WAIST GUNNER, JOHN WITHROW OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., WENT FIRST," SAID HUCKABEE, "THEN A SERGEANT DORR WHO WAS MAKING HIS FIRST TRIP WITH US AND A PHOTOGRAPHER--DON'T KNOW WHERE HE'S FROM --WENT NEXT AND THEN BOMBARDIER FIRST LIEUTENANT VINCET E.SHANK OF CALIFORNIA AND NAVIGATOR FIRST LIEUTENANT HERBERT O.PERRY OF HOLLY-WOOD, CALIF., MUSICAL ARRANGER FOR THE WALT DISNEY STUDIOS, THE PILOT, THEN FLEMING AND FINALLY MYSELF.

"THE PLANE WAS IN A SPIN WHEN I JUMPED AND I SAW IT CRASH IN FLAMES AS WE FLOATED DOWN."

WITHIN 15 MINUTES AFTER HITTING THE GROUND THE MEN WERE TAKEN PRISONERS AND MOVED BY AN AMBULANCE TO A CATHOLIC HOSPITAL WHERE WE WERE TREATED FOR UR WOU S.

THE

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WERE TREATED FOR OUR WOUNDS.

THE PILOT AND WITHROW WERE NOT WOUNDED. LATER FLEMING AND HUCKABEE LEARNED THAT ALL THE OTHERS WERE MOVED TO VENICE BUT WHEN

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RAGUSA HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS TRIED TO MOVE THEM THE PAIR FEIGNED ADDITIONAL PAIN FROM THEIR WOUNDS FOR THEY HAD BEEN TIPPED BY A FRIENDLY ITALIAN SOLDIER THAT THE AMERICANS HAD LANDED IN SICILY.

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE "GREAT CROSS OF THE ORDER OF POPE PIUS XII" HAD BEEN BESTOWED UPON PREMIER MIHAIL ANTONESCU OF RUMANIA ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO VATICAN CITY.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DESCRIBED THE ORDER AS "THE HIGHEST DECORATION" OF THE VATICAN.

PEARL HARBOR, T.H., JULY 15-(AP)-PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT FOR AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN IN THE PACIFIC HAVE BEEN OVERCOME IN LARGE MEASURE, SAYS ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, AND WITH "FORCES OF ALL OUR SERVICES COORDINATING THEIR OPERATIONS MOST SUCCESSFULLY," THE INITIATIVE IS CERTAIN TO REMAIN IN AMERICAN HANDS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET MADE HIS ENCOURAGING REPORT YESTERDAY IN CEREMONIES HELD ABOARD A SUBMARINE TO HONOR MEMBERS OF THE FLEET'S SUBMARINE AND AIR PERSONNEL FOR VALOR AND DISTINGUISHED ACCOMPLISHMENT.

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"NEW SHIPS AND PLANES AND TROOPS TRAINED AND FULLY EQUIPPED FOR BATTLE NOW ARE COMING INTO THE PACIFIC IN SATISFYING NUMBERS TO INSURE OUR RETAINING THE INITIATIVE," NIMITZ SAID.

"MEANWHILE OUR SUBMARINES CONTINUE THEIR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY SHIPPING -- SHIPPING JAPAN CAN ILL AFFORD TO LOSE -- MUCH OF IT WITHIN GUN RANGE OF IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASES."

FIRST LEAD CAIRO AERIAL

CAIRO, JULY 15-(AP)-SEVENTY-FIVE HEAVY UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE-EAST COMMAND ATTACKED THE IMPORTANT SICILIAN FERRY TERMINAL OF MESSINA IN THREE WAVES YESTERDAY, POURING MORE THAN 400,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE BATTERED PORT, A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

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ONE LIBERATOR WAS MISSING FROM THE RAID. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BOMBERS ENCOUNTERED NO FIGHTER PLANE OPPOSITION BUT THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER MESSINA WAS SEVERE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION WAS CAUSED AMONG PORT AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, THE REPORT SAID, DIRECT HITS BEING SCORED ON FREIGHT YARDS AND ON RAILWAY TRACKS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID A GREAT EXPLOSION AMONG NAVAL OIL STORAGE TANKS WAS FOLLOWED BY A HUGE FIRE, WITH FLAMES RISING HIGH IN THE AIR. NUMEROUS OTHER EXPLOSIONS WERE REPORTED OVER A WIDE AREA BETWEEN MESSINA'S CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AND THE ROUNDHOUSE. RAILWAY WORKSHOPS AND A POWER STATION ALSO WERE POUNDED.

A BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE LIBERATORS ALSO SWUNG ACROSS MESSINA STRAIT TO HIT SAN GIOVANNI ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, SCORING HITS ON RAILWAY AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS. IT SAID BRITISH WELLINGTONS ATTACKED AN AXIS VESSEL OFF THE COAST OF GREECE TUESDAY NIGHT, BUT THAT RESULTS WERE NOT OBSERVED. (NO PICKUP)

CAIRO, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. PAUL CHARLES ERMENS, VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE BELGIAN CONGO, ARRIVED IN CAIRO TODAY TO VISIT TROOP CONTINGENTS FROM THE CONGO.

ERMENS IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON,

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BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST; LORD MOYNE, DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST [illegible]

MOSCOW, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS QUOTED A CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICER TODAY AS SAYING THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD ISSUED AN ORDER AT THE OUTSET OF THE PRESENT NAZI OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA DECLARING THAT "THIS BLOW MUST BE OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE--IT MUST BE THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR--THE LAST GREAT BATTLE BEFORE GERMAN VICTORY." JUL 16 1943

THE PRESS ACCOUNTS SAID THE GERMAN, A LIEUTENANT HAD SLIPPED ACROSS NO MAN'S LAND RECENTLY AT NIGHT TO SURRENDER BECAUSE HE WAS CONVINCED THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA WOULD FAIL AND THAT GERMANY WOULD BE DEFEATED IN TWO TO SIX MONTHS.

FIRST LEAD BURMA

(ADVANCE)..NEW DELHI, JULY 15-(AP)-AMERICAN B-25 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS SUSTAINED THE ALLIED ASSAULT ON JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN BURMA YESTERDAY, HITTING RAILROAD YARDS, BARRACKS AND WAREHOUSES AT MYINGYAN AND MEIKTILA, A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

AT MUCH-BOMBED MYINGYAN, 55 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANDALAY, FURTHER DAMAGE WAS REPORTED TO TRACKS AND WAREHOUSES, WHILE AT MEIKTILA, 75 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY, DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON ENEMY BARRACKS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS AND AMONG STORAGE SHEDS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

BRITISH BLENHEIM BOMBERS JOINED THE STEADY DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY EQUIPMENT WITH AN ATTACK ON A JAPANESE-OCCUPIED VILLAGE IN THE MAWLAIK AREA, WHILE RAF BEAUFIGHTERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED TWO LARGE STEAMERS, AN OIL BARGE AND OTHER RIVER CRAFT ON THE IRRAWADDY. ALL AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE SCATTERED RAIDS.

(NO PICKUP) JUL 16 1943

VALLETTA, MALTA, JULY 15-(AP)-SERGT.JOHN SAPHIR, OF 5012 WOODLAWN AVE., CHICAGO, AN RCAF SPITFIRE PILOT, WAS CREDITED WITH DOWNING TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109'S IN AIR BATTLES YESTERDAY.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY IN A DISPATCH FROM ROME SAID TODAY THAT VATICAN CIRCLES WERE MAINTAINING A STRICT SILENCE CONCERNING MILITARY OPERATIONS UNDER WAY IN SICILY.

IL OSSERVATORE ROMANO, IT WAS SAID, IS LIMITING ITSELF TO PUBLICATION OF ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS DEVELOPMENTS AND IS REFRAINING FROM ANY COMMENT. JUL 16 1943

MADRID, JULY 15-(AP)-THE RAILWAYS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE AND NORTHERN ITALY HAVE BEEN PRACTICALLY MONOPOLIZED SINCE THE INVASION OF SICILY BY THE MOVEMENT OF AXIS MILITARY SUPPLIES TOWARD SOUTHERN ITALY AND TODT ORGANIZATION WORKERS TO THE PO VALLEY AND FLORENCE, TRAVELLERS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THAT REGION REPORT.

THE INVASION RESULTED IN GERMAN ORDERS TO SPEED UP TWO LONG-PLANNED NORTHERN DEFENSE LINES--IN THE NORTHERN APENINES AND ALONG THE PO VALLEY FROM FERRARA TO THE ALPS AT NICE, THE TRAVELLERS SAID.

THEY DECLARED THAT UNTIL RECENTLY BOTH THE PO VALLEY AND APENINES DEFENSE LINES HAD BEEN LEFT TO THE ITALIAN ARMY AND LABOR UNITS WORKING WITH GERMAN EXPERTS OF THE TODT ORGANIZATION, BUT THAT NOW TODT CONSTRUCTION CREWS ARE BEING RUSHED FROM THE "ATLANTIC WALL" FORTIFICATIONS INTO NORTHERN ITALY.

THE TRAVELLERS SAID THIS MOVE APPARENTLY WAS INSPIRED BY THE GERMAN CONVICTION THAT IF THE SICILIAN OFFENSIVE LEADS THE ALLIES TO BELIEVE ITALY IS SOFT AND RIPE FOR INVASION THEIR NEXT PUSH WILL BE

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30.24-6125

STRAIGHT INTO THE HEART OF MUSSOLINI'S MAINLAND.

REPORTS FROM NAPLES CONCERNING INCIDENTS IN CATANIA IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY INDICATED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOODSTUFFS WHICH THE ALLIES ARE TAKING WITH THEM FOR THE CIVIL POPULATION.

DURING THE HEAVY BOMBINGS WHICH PRECEDED THE LANDINGS, THESE REPORTS SAID, ALLIED BOMBERS SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE BIG FLOUR MILL AT PALERMO WHICH TURNS OUT MOST OF THE FLOUR AND BREAD FOR THE ISLAND.

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CATANIA AND OTHER CITIES DEPENDED ON BI-WEEKLY RAIL SHIPMENTS OF BREAD FROM PALERMO, AND WHEN BREADSHOPS WERE FORCED TO CLOSE AS A RESULT OF THE BOMBING, ANGRY STREET DEMONSTRATIONS SOON DEVELOPED IN CATANIA, SAID THE REPORTS.

ITALIAN MILITARY AND FASCIST PARTY UNITS REFUSED TO INTERFERE IN THE DISTURBANCES, THESE SOURCES SAID, AND THE CATANIA POLICE FINALLY TURNED TO THE ALLIED RAIDS THEMSELVES AS A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM.

EVERY TIME THE CATANIANS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST THE LACK OF BREAD, THE POLICE SIMPLY SOUNDED THE AIR RAID ALARM AND THE DEMONSTRATORS SCURRIED FOR COVER.

THIS HAPPY SOLUTION BOOMERANGED, HOWEVER, FOR BEFORE THE CATANIANS LEARNED TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A REAL AND FALSE ALARM THE ALLIES HAD LANDED.

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STOCKHOLM, JULY 15-(AP)-VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR, ATTEMPTING TO EXPLAIN HOW THE ALLIES EFFECTED THEIR LANDINGS IN SICILY, HAS ADMITTED THAT THEY CONTROL THE SEA AND AIR APPROACHES TO THE ISLAND, SWEDISH PRESS DISPATCHES FROM ROME SAID TODAY.

OTHER ITALIAN COMMENTATORS, THE DISPATCHES SAID, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ALLIES ARE POURING MORE MEN AND EQUIPMENT INTO SICILY BY THE HOUR AND SOME DECLARED THAT NEW LANDINGS ON THE WEST COAST OF THE ISLAND COULD BE EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT.

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FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JULY 15-(AP)-GREAT FORMATIONS OF ALLIED PLANES, BELIEVED TO INCLUDE BOMBERS, STREAMED ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL LATE TODAY IN THE DIRECTION OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

OBSERVERS REPORTED COUNTING A LARGE NUMBER OF RAF FIGHTERS IN ONE ESCORTING FORMATION.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE ON THE CONTINENT TO THE RIGHT OF BOULOGNE AND MORE IN THE DIRECTION OF LE TOUQUET COULD BE SEEN FROM THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON ADD ANDERSON

HE WAS DECORATED WITH ONE OF THE FEW DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AWARDED IN PEACE TIME FOR RISKING HIS LIFE TO PLUNGE HIS BURNING PLANE INTO THE SEA RATHER THAN CRASH IN A CONGESTED AREA IN SAN FRANCISCO. THAT WAS IN DECEMBER, 1934. HE BAILED OUT JUST BEFORE THE PLANE EXPLODED AND WAS DRAGGED FROM THE WATER UNCONSCIOUS.

HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, 13, AND SON, 8, LIVE IN WASHINGTON.

THE NEW BOMBER CHIEFTAIN WAS BORN IN KINGSTON, N.Y., ON OCT. 4, 1905.

SKETCH

JUL 16 1943

UNDATED CASUALTIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROME RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE TODAY AS SAYING THAT 402 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 601 INJURED IN MONDAY NIGHT'S RAID ON TURIN, IN NORTHWESTERN ITALY, BY RAF HOME-BASED BOMBERS.

THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED ROME DISPATCHES AS SAYING THAT THE REACTION OF THE TURIN POPULATION TO THE RAID WAS "EXEMPLARY," ALTHOUGH A LARGE NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN AND THE DUKE OF PISTORIA HAD VISITED THE INJURED IN HOSPITALS.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUL 16 1943

INCREASED AXIS RESISTANCE IS REPORTED FROM SICILY TODAY BUT THE INCUBATION OF THE ALLIED INVASION HAS PROCEEDED FAR ENOUGH SO THAT WE CAN DO NO HARM BY COUNTING THAT CHICKEN AND LOOKING ABOUT FOR OTHER FIELDS TO CONQUER.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A WIDESPREAD PUBLIC EXPECTATION HERE AT HOME THAT THE NEXT MAJOR VENTURE OF THE BEAUTIFULLY SYNCHRONIZED UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING MACHINE WILL BE OCCUPATION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND. INDEED, A MADRID DESPATCH THIS MORNING SAYS THE GERMANS BLIEVE THIS WILL BE THE PROGRAM IF EXPERIENCE IN SICILY LEADS THE ALLIES TO THINK ITALY IS RIPE FOR THE PLUCKING. THE NAZIS ARE SAID TO BE RUSHING PREPARATION OF DEFENSES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

A DRIVE INTO ITALY COULD HAPPEN, OF COURSE, BUT SO COULD ONE OR MORE OF SEVERAL OTHER THINGS. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THIS UNCERTAINTY IN ITSELF REPRESENTS A TACTICAL TRIUMPH FOR THE ALLIES. THEY'VE SO CLEVERLY MIXED THE PIECES OF THE JIG-SAW PUZZLE OF INVASION THAT THE AXIS HAS BEEN WHOLLY UNABLE TO FIT IT TOGETHER THUS FAR. EVEN AFTER IT WAS PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT SICILY WAS TO BE ONE OF THE FIRST POINTS OF ATTACK, BERLIN AND ROME WERE FOOLED AS TO THE EXACT TIME AND PLACE OF LANDING.

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AND IN THE HEAT OF OPERATIONS IN SICILY THE HOCUS-POCUS HAS BEEN CONTINUED. THE GREAT MONTGOMERY, CROMWELLIAN LEADER OF THE FAMOUS BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS TROOPS DECLARING THAT "THE TIME HAS NOW COME TO CARRY THE WAR INTO ITALY AND INTO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE."

WAS HE NAIVELY GIVING AWAY THE SECRET AT LAST, OR (BUSINESS OF PUCKERING BROWS) WAS HE STICKING HIS TONGUE IN HIS CHEEK AND LEADING THE HITLERITES UP THE ALLEY? WELL, I'VE ENCOUNTERED MONTGOMERY PERSONALLY AND KNOW HE'S FAR FROM NAIVE, BUT IT'S ANYBODY'S GUESS WHAT HE WAS UP TO.

WHAT ADVANTAGES WOULD THE ALLIES SECURE BY TAKING OVER ITALY? ONE OF THE CHIEF GAINS WOULD BE THE TREMENDOUS MORAL EFFECT RIGHT ROUND THE WORLD. IT WOULD WEAKEN THE MORALE OF THE AXIS, STRENGTHEN THAT OF THE ALLIES, AND TEND TO SWING NEUTRAL NATIONS TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS.

FROM THE MILITARY STANDPOINT IT WOULD ENSURE ALLIED DOMINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND GIVE THEM CONTROL OF THE ADRIATIC, THUS OPENING UP FRESH LINES INTO THE BALKANS. HOWEVER, IT MUST BE SAID THAT APART FROM THESE ADVANTAGES ITALY ALREADY IS SO NEARLY IMPOTENT AS TO BE OF LITTLE VALUE TO ITSELF OR ANYBODY ELSE.

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NOT ALL THAT THE PROSPECTORS SEE GLIZZENING IN ITALY IS GOLD, BY A LONG SHOT. THE ALLIES ARE BOUND TO CONSIDER WHETHER IT WOULDN'T PUT THEM INTO THE RED TO TAKE OVER MUSSOLINI'S SORRY STATE.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE WE SHOULD FIND THE TASK OF PROVIDING A NATION OF 45,000,000 WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND EVEN FUEL, SINCE THE COUNTRY IMPORTS MOST OF ITS COAL. THAT WOULD BE A BIT OF A JOB, WHAT WITH THE WHOLE WORLD CALLING FOR THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE. BESIDES THAT THERE WOULD BE A VAST JOB OF ADMINISTRATION AND POLICING.

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ON THE WHOLE THERE ARE A LOT OF FOLK WHO ARE WONDERING WHETHER IT COULDN'T BE ABOUT AS PROFITABLE FOR THE ALLIES TO LET ITALY STEW IN ITS OWN FAT FOR A WHILE. IT CAN'T DO MUCH MORE DAMAGE MILITARILY, AND HAS CEASED TO BE AN ASSET TO THE HARRASSED HITLER.

WHATEVER THE ANSWER MAY BE TO THAT, THE ALLIES ARE IN THE ENVIABLE POSITION OF NOT BEING COMMCTTED (OR AT LEAST COMPELLED) TO PURSUE ANY CUT AND DRIED COURSE AS REGARDS ITALY. THEY CAN TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT.

MANY MILITARY EXPERTS INCLINE TO THE VIEW THAT THE ALLIES ARE LIKELY TO FINISH CLEANING UP SOME MORE STRATEGIC ISLANDS WHEN SICILY HAS BEEN DEALT WITH. ONE WOULD EXPECT BIG SARDINIA TO FOLLOW, AND PERHAPS CORSICA. THEN THERE ARE CRETE AND SOME OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS AT THE OTHER END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ONCE THE THOROUGHFARES OF THIS GREAT SEA ARE SECURE, THE ALLIES CAN MAKE THEIR CHOICE OR CHOICES--THE BALKANS, ITALY, UP THE RHONE VALLEY OF FRANCE, ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL INTO WESTERN FRANCE, INTO NORWAY FROM BRITAIN. IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF SEVERAL OF THESE OPERATIONS WERE PUT INTO EFFECT SIMULTANEOUSLY. WHAT A SQUEEZE THAT WOULD BE!

BY MICHAEL CHINIGO

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REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE WESTERN TASK FORCE IN SICILY-(DELAYED)-THE ENEMY'S POSITION IN SICILY WITH REGARD TO AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY ALREADY APPEARS TO BE SERIOUS.

THE GERMANS ARE APPARENTLY BOMBING ITALIAN CIVILIANS DELIBERATELY. GERMAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN SHELLING GROUPS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS WHEN THEY SURRENDERED.

IN OCCUPIED TOWNS AMERICANS FOUND JAILS STUFFED WITH ANTI-FASCISTS WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE ALLIED LANDINGS.

(THE DATE OF THIS DISPATCH WAS LOST IN TRANSMISSION.)

NIGHT LEAD RANGERS

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 15-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN RANGERS, LANDING IN ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED POINTS ON THE SOUTH SICILIAN SHORE SATURDAY, CHARGED THROUGH GERMAN MINES AND INTO THW TOWN OF GELA WHERE THEY CAPTURED 52 ITALIAN OFFICERS IN ONE BUILDING.

DESPITE ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE AND THE MINES THAT JUMP FOUR FEET IN THE AIR ON CONTACT AND SPRAY FRAGMENTS OVER A WIDE AREA, THE

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RANGERS QUICKLY CROSSED THE FIELD OF FIRE.

OTHER AMERICAN FORCES LANDING ON NEARBY BEACHES ENCOUNTERED GERMAN TELLER MINES, THE HEAVY TYPE CAPABLE OF DAMAGING ARMORED VEHICLES.

OBSERVERS SAID ITALIAN COASTAL TROOPS FOUGHT POORLY AFTER WHICH THEY RAN FROM THEIR GUNS, LEAVING THEM UNDAMAGED.

"NO ITALIAN GUN CREWS FOUGHT TO THE FINISH," THEY SAID.

THE ENEMY AIRFORCE WAS "HOGTIED" BY HUNDREDS OF ALLIED FIGHTERS WHEN ATTEMPTING TO STRIKE AT A FLEET OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS OFFSHORE, IT WAS SAID.

ONE RAIDING FORMATION, ESTIMATED AT 100 ENEMY PLANES, SET OUT FOR GELA BUT WAS INTERCEPTED FIERCELY AND ONLY SEVEN BOMBERS GOT THROUGH TO THE VICINITY OF THEIR OBJECTIVE.

AMERICAN NAVAL GUNNERY SAVED AMERICAN LAND FORCES FROM A REPULSE SUNDAY BY ENGAGING A LARGE COLUMN OF GERMAN TANKS WHICH PENETRATED TO WITHIN ABOUT A MILE OF GELA.

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"WHEN THOSE PANZERS GOT STRUNG OUT ON THE ROAD ALMOST PARALLELING THE SEA OUR WARSHIPS SMACKED THEM HOT AND HEAVY AND THEY HAD TO WITHDRAW TO HIGH GROUND OUT OF RANGE," THE OBSERVERS DECLARED.

"AS THE PANZERS LEFT WE COULD SEE BURNING WRECKS LITTERING THE ROAD. AT THE TIME OUR LAND FORCES WERE SHORT ON ARTILLERY, BUT THE NAVY WAS THERE TO SUPPLY THE PUNCH."

THE CIVIL POPULATION LOOKED FAMISHED AND TOLD THE AMERICANS THEY HAD BEEN RATIONED TO TWO POUNDS OF SPAGHETTI AND ONE POUND OF BLACK BREAD PER PERSON EACH THREE DAYS.

THE TOWN OF GELA AND ITS ITALIAN MILITARY [illegible]

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BLACK BREAD PER PERSON EACH THREE DAYS.

THE TOWN OF GELA AND ITS ITALIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS WERE "INDESCRIBABLY DIRTY" THE AMERICANS SAID. "THE FIRST THING THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES WERE ASKED TO DO WAS TO ASSIGN SANITARY SQUADS TO BURY THEIR DEAD WHICH LAY IN THE STREETS AND HOSPITALS."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--TMIRD ADD FIRST LEAD SICILIAN AERIAL X X X SEAPLANE HARBOR.

MORE THAN 200 FLYING FORTRESSES, MITCHELLS AND MARAUDERS WERE THROWN AGAINST MESSINA, THE MAIN ENTRY POINT FOR AXIS SUPPLIES FROM THE CONTINENT, IN YESTERDAY'S DEVASTATING DAYLIGHT ATTACK. THEY ENCOUNTERED INTENSE BARRAGES OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BUT PLOWED THROUGH THE CURTAIN OF STEEL TO RAIN EXPLOSIVES ON THEIR TARGETS.

THE CREWS SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO OBSERVE THE RESULTS BECAUSE OF BILLOWING CLOUDS OF SMOKE WHICH ROSE AS THE BOMBS EXPLODED.

"IT WAS A LOT BETTER THAN OUR FIRST ATTACK ON THIS TARGET, THANKS TO THE SUPERIORITY WE'VE GAINED IN THE AIR," SAID SERGT. KENNETH C. THOMPSON OF VENTURA, CALIF. "THE LIGHTNINGS THAT ESCORTED US DESERVE A LOT OF CREDIT."

LIEUT. FREDERICK J. CARMAN OF 1312 BUCHANAN ST., TOPEKA, KAS., SAID HE HEARD THE BOMBARDIER ABOARD HIS FORTRESS, LIEUT. JORG P. SIMONSON OF MADISON, MINN.,VCALLING OUT HITS. "TMEY MADE A SMOKY TRACK DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE MARSHALLING YARDS," HE SAID. "ONE OF THE BOMBS TOUCHED OFF AN EXPLOSION THAT PUT A SHADOW OVER THE

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WHOLE CITY."

LIEUT. THOMAS B. LINDAHL OF 2409 CARROLTON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SAID: "THE SMOKE FROM THAT EXPLOSION ROSE 12,000 FEET. WE COULD STILL SEE IT WHEN WE WERE WELL ON THE WAY OUT."

"MESSINA REALLY TOOK IT TODAY," SAID SERGT. BEN FLOYD OF LUMBERTOWN, N.D.

THE MITCHELLS AND MARAUDERS FOLLOWED THE BIG B-17'S OVER MESSINA AND LANDED SEVERAL STRINGS OF BOMBS ACROSS BUILDINGS AND BARRACKS, CAUSING NEW FIRES TO BREAK OUT.

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TUESDAY NIGHT'S ASSAULT ON MESSINA WAS CARRIED OUT BY WELLINGTONS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, UNITS OF WHICH WERE REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO BE OPERATING IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN.

A MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE SAID 75 FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS ATTACKED MESSINA IN THREE WAVES YESTERDAY, DUMPING MORE THAN 400,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE SMOKING CITY. ONE OF THE BOMBERS FAILED TO RETURN.

THEY SCORED MANY DIRECT HITS, SET OFF EXPLOSIONS AND STARTED FIRES AMONG OIL STORES IN THE RAILWAY YARDS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MESSINA IS INCREASING HOURLY AS AXIS GROUND RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN SICILY. WITH THE ALLIES FIRMLY IN CONTROL OF BOTH THE AIR AND SEA, THIS CITY WHICH IS ONLY A SHORT FERRY RIDE FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IS VIRTUALLY THE ONLY AVAILABLE PORT THROUGH WHICH THE ENEMY CAN BRING IN REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES.

AT SAN GIOVANNI, THE LIBERATORS SCORED HITS AMONG WAREHOUSES AND ON RAILWAY AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS.

THE TORPEDO-CARRXING BEAUFIGHTERS OF THE RAF WHICH HIT THREE ENEMY SHIPS IN THE TYRRHENIAN SEA ALSO SHOT UP A DESTROYER AND A LARGE CARGO VESSEL AND DOWNED A JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORT.

THE NEWEST VICTORIES IN THE BATTLE TO PREVENT THE ITALIANS FROM BRINGING SEABORNE ASSISTANCE TO THE AXIS FORCES IN SICILY INCREASED THE TOTAL TO FOUR FREIGHTERS SUNK, ONE LEFT IN A SINKING CONDITION, ONE TANKER SUNK, ANOTHER LEFT BURNING, AND AT LEAST THREE DESTROYERS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

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THE BEAUFIGHTERS PICKED OUT THE LARGEST OF THREE TANKERS SIGHTED OFF MADDELENA, ITALIAN NAVAL BASE IN NORTHERN SARDINIA, AND PLANTED THREE TORPEDOES IN HER SIDE, CAUSING THE SHIP TO EXPLODE.

A SMALLER TANKER WAS CANNONADED AND WAS BURNING FIERCELY WHEN THE BEAUFIGHTERS LEFT. THE MERCHANT SHIP WHICH FELL VICTIM TO THE TORPEDO-CARRYING COASTAL COMMAND CRAFT WAS A 7,000-TON VESSEL.

IN ADDITION TO THE THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED BY FIGHTERS MAINTAINING THEIR AERIAL COVER OF ALLIED SHIPPING BEACHES AND THE BATTLE AREAS, FIVE OTHERS WERE SHOT DOWN BX NIGHT FIGHTERS OPERATING OVER SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE FORMER ENEMY AIRDROMES NOW IN ALLIED HANDS ALL SHOW MARKS OF THE BATTERING THEY RECEIVED BEFORE THEIR OCCUPATION. A NUMBER OF WRECKED AIRCRAFT WERE FOUND ALONG WITH OTHERS WHICH WERE VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED.

AMERICAN BOMBERS TEAMED WITH SOUTH AFRICAN BALTIMORES AND BOSTONS IN A SWEEP COVERING CENTRAL SICILY TUESDAY NIGHT. THEY ATTACKED ENEMY POSITIONS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS CONFRONTING AMERICAN-HELD AREAS.

LIEUT. COL. ADOLF POKEZ OF WALPOLE, MASS., WHO COMMANDED ONE OF THE FORMATIONS SAID "WE SAW FIRES ALL OVER THE ISLAND."

CAPT. H.J. SCHREINER OF COLUMBUS, O., REPORTED THAT CATANIA HARBOR WAS CROWDED WITH SHIPPING.

DESCRIBING ONE OF THE DAYLIGHT BOMBINGS YESTERDAY, SERGT. WILLIAM DURIE OF SPRING CITY, TENN., SAID "THE LAST I SAW OF A COUPLE OF TWO-STORY BUILDINGS THEY WERE 20 STORIES IN THE AIR."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIFTH ADD FIRST LEAD SICILIAN AERIAL XXX IN THE AIR."

TWO ADDITIONAL COMBAT VICTORIES FOR WARHAWK PILOTS IN THE BATTLE OVER MARSALA TUESDAY WENT TO FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL M.MESSLER OF ORISKANY, N.Y., AND LIEUT. RONALD G.DOVE OF 6351 MARCHANT ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., EACH OF WHOM WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A MESSERSCHMITT 109.

FIVE MUSTANG PILOTS WHO HAD BEEN MISSING SINCE MONDAY REPORTED SAFELY TO THEIR SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY.

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,JULY 15-(AP)- THE BLOODY JOB OF BLOWING THE JAPANESE OUT OF THEIR FOXHOLES AND LOG BUNKERS BEFORE MUNDA WAS TACKLED TODAY BY UNITED STATES JUNGLE FIGHTERS WITH SOUND REASON FOR HOPING THE ENEMY WOULD BE UNABLE TO DRAG OUT HIS RESISTANCE AS HE DID BEFORE BUNA, NEW GUINEA, AND ON GUADALCANAL.

THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF BUNA, WHO FACED A LESS FORMIDABLE AMERICAN AIR FORCE, PROLONGED THE FIGHT WITH MEN AND SUPPLIES SNEAKED TO THEM AT NIGHT ON COASTAL BARGES. THE ENEMY TRIED THE BARGE METHOD YESTERDAY IN THE MUNDA SECTOR, WITH DIRE RESULTS.

OUR ALERT MITCHELL BOMBERS, ONE OF SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF PLANES NOW ON HAND IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH, SPOTTED TWO BIG ENEMY BARGES ABOVE MUNDA IN THE BLACKETT STRAIT. THEIR BOMBS DESTROYED THEM. NORTH OF THERE OFF VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND, MITCHELLS ALSO SANK AN ENEMY CARGO BOAT.

GUADALCANAL'S JAPANESE DEFENDERS DRAGGED OUT THE FIGHT BECAUSE THE "TOKYO EXPRESS" -- FAST CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS -- SLIPPED IN AT NIGHT WITH REENFORCEMENTS. TWO SECTIONS OF THE REVIVED "TOKYO EXPRESS" SEEKING TO AID MUNDA ALREADY HAVE BEEN DERAILED IN THE KULA GULF, WITH A TOTAL LOSS TO JAPAN OF BETWEEN 13 AND 17 CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS. THERE WERE NO FURTHER INDICATIONS IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE THAT THE ENEMY WAS PREPARED TO TRY A THIRD TIME AGAINST THE AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN THAT AREA.

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THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE GAVE THE BOMB-PITTED ENEMY FIELDS OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS NO CHANCE TO GET BACK IN SHAPE TO COME TO MUNDA'S AID. LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES STARTED NEW FIRES ON AIRDROMES AT BUKA, KAHILI AND BALLALE. SOME COULD BE SEEN 50 MILES AWAY.

THE ACTUAL OPENING OF THE ALLIES' MUBO DRIVE WAS PRECEDED BY AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY ENEMY DIVEBOMBERS YESTERDAY TO ATTACK AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN POSITIONS IN THE AREA. KITTYHAWK FIGHTER PLANES TACKLED THE JAPANESE BOMBERS AND DOWNED THREE AT A COST OF ONE ALLIED FIGHTER. ITS PILOT WAS SAVED.

CLEARING THE JAPANESE FROM THE MUBO ZONE, A REGION REGARDED AS EXTENDING ROUGHLY SOUTH FROM THE FRANCISCO RIVER, WOULD PIN THE JAPANESE TO THEIR PERIMETER DEFENSES AROUND SALAMAUA. IT ALSO WOULD PLACE THE ALLIES IN A STRONG POSITION TO DEFEND MUBO, SHOULD IT BE CAPTURED, AS WELL AS WAU, MOROBE AND OTHER OUTLYING SETTLEMENTS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN, AGAINST ANY ENEMY ATTEMPT AT INFILTRATION.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT THE "DECISIVE ACTION" REFERRED TO IN THE HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT, MEANS AN

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IMMEDIATE ASSAULT DIRECTED AT THE CAPTURE OF SALAMAUA ITSELF.

PRESSURE ON MUBO FIRST WAS APPLIED BY AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE PATROLS SHORTLY AFTER THE ELIMINATION OF THE JAPANESE FROM THE PAPUAN PENINSULA, SOUTH AND EAST OF SALAMAUA, EARLY THIS YEAR.

IN A SERIES OF SECONDARY CLASHES, THESE ALLIED FORCES SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING A NUMBER OF ADVANTAGEOUS POSITIONS AROUND THE CENTRAL DEFENSE POINT, BUT UNTIL NOW APPARENTLY HAVE NOT HAD SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO ATTEMPT AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE.

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A PRELUDE TO THE BIG DRIVE NOW STARTING WAS THE LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT NASSAU BAY, BELOW SALAMAUA, ON JUNE 30, AN OPERATION WHICH HAD THE EFFECT OF FLANKING MUBO FROM THE EAST.

THIS AMERICAN FORCE FIRST MADE CONTACT JULY 3 WITH THE AUSTRALIANS FROM MUBO, AND ON JULY 10 JOINED THEM IN SOME FORCE AT KITCHEN CREEK ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE ENEMY BASTION, BRINGING ALONG ARTILLERY HAULED BY HAND THROUGH THE JUNGLE.

THE EARLIER CAPTURE ON MAY 6 OF BOBDUBI, ONLY FIVE MILES SOUTHWESTERLY FROM SALAMAUA, FURTHER TENDED TO ISOLATE MUBO FROM ITS COASTAL BASES ON HUON GULF.

SINCE JULY 3 ALLIED AIR POWER IN THE NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA THEATER HAS CONCENTRATED ON BOMBING AND STRAFING THE SUPPLY LINES BETWEEN SALAMAUA AND MUBO, THROWING HUNDREDS OF TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THESE TENUOUS LINKS THROUGH THE JUNGLE. GREEN HILL AND THE PREVIOUSLY CAPTURED OBSERVATION HILL AND PIMPLE WOOD ISLAND ALL WERE ISOLATED STRONG POINTS DOMINATING THE TRAILS.

NOW, APPARENTLY, THE ALLIES, GROUPED IN FORCE, ARE PREPARED TO OVERWHELM THE MUBO GARRISON AND THUS REMOVE ONE OF THE LAST MAJOR BARRIERS TO THE CAPTURE OF SALAMAUA ITSELF AND ITS NEIGHBORING BASE OF LAE. BITTER JUNGLE FIGHTING IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW MUBO'S FALL AS ALLIED FORCES MOVE IN TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR ENTRENCHED POSITIONS.

WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

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SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN TROOP LANDINGS AT NASSAU BAY AND THE SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS OF THESE FORCES INLAND IS A COMPLICATED ONE INVOLVING ALL UNITS.

IT IS THE STORY OF AN OPERATION WHICH HAD ITS ORIGINAL TIME TABLE RUDELY DISRUPTED BY UNPREDICTABLE WEATHER ONLY TO HAVE THAT TIMETABLE PARTLY RESTORED BY SHEER GUTS AND DETERMINATION.

THERE IS GLORY IN THE STORY FOR INFANTRYMEN. THERE IS GLORY AS WELL FOR THE AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS WHO WENT INTO COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC -- MANY OF THEM BECOMING INFANTRYMEN PERFORCE WHEN THEIR BOATS WERE DAMAGED IN LANDING IN A 15 FOOT SURF AND THEY WERE LEFT ASHORE STRANDED.

THERE'S AMPLE CREDIT FOR THE REGULAR ENGINEERS WHO FIRST FOUGHT ON THE GROUND AND THEN SWEATED AND CURSED AND STRAINED TO BUILD A TRACK INLAND SO THE ARTILLERY COULD BRING GUNS INTO POSITION FOR FIRING ON THE JAPANESE DEFENSES AROUND MUBO.

BEFORE THAT, THE ARTILLERY ALSO WON PRAISE FOR CLEANING OUT A JAPANESE POCKET IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH OF THE LANDING AREA.

THE ACTUAL COMBAT TROOPS WHICH GOT ASHORE THE FIRST NIGHT ESTABLISHED THEIR FIRST PERIMETERS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE LANDING

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SPOT ON THE BEACH.

THERE THE ENGINEERS UNDER CAPTAIN MILAN CASPER OF RIGBY, IDAHO, ERECTED A PORTABLE HOSPITAL DIRECTED BY MAJOR BEN MERIWEATHER OF ASHEVILLE,N.C.

FROM THE REPORTS WHICH CAPTAIN ALFRED E.COFFEY, DALLAS,TEX., MADE AVAILABLE, I LIFTED AN EARLY PHRASE THAT THE ENEMH HAD "GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE OUR LANDING AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES." IN SPITE OF THAT THE LANDING PARTY ENCOUNTERED LITTLE TROUBLE THE FIRST DAY -- JUNE 30 -- BUT HAD A BAD TIME THAT NIGHT.

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THE REPORT MENOIONED HOW THE JAPANESE TRIED TO HARASS OPERATIONS "WITH NOISE AND SHOUTING," BUT SOME AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS SUCH AS PFC.THOMAS AURIEMMA (54 CHURCH ST.,) SOUTH ORANGE,N.H.; PVT. ERNEST HUBAHEK, (1344 NEWTON AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS, AND CPL.GEORGE LIVINGSTON OF WHITEHALL,ILL., WERE MORE EXPLICIT.

THEY TOLD OF JAPANESE RUNNING AROUND SHOUTING, "HEY, 'A' COMPANY, YOUR BOATS ARE IN," OR "HEY, 'A' COMPANY, LET'S PULL OUT OF HERE. WE ARE SURROUNDED."

AURIEMMA TOLD OF LYING IN THE DARK NEXT TO A MAN WEARING NEW SNEAKER-GIKE JUNGLE SHOES. THE TWO MEN WERE PINNED DOWN BY MACHINE GUN FIRE. A JAPANESE CAME ALONG AND FELT THE OTHER MAN'S FEET AND THEN LEFT THEM ALONE, APPARENTLY DECIDING THEY WERE JAPANESE BECAUSE OF THE SNEAKERS.

WHAT KEPT THE AMERICAN FORCES FROM SUFFERING TOO HEAVILH IN THE EARLY JAPANESE BOMBING AND STRAFING RAIDS WAS THAT THE INVADERS THEN WERE STICKING CLOSE TO THE BEACH, WHEREAS THE JAPANESE, THINKING THEY HAD MOVED INLAND, DROPPED MOST OF THEIR BOMBS BACK IN THE JUNGLE.

WHEN I LEFT NASSAU BAY JULY 9, ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WERE STRENGTHENED SUFFICIENTLY TO KEEP BOMBERS AND STRAFING FIGHTERS FLYING HIGH.

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BY THAT TIME THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER HAD MOVED HIS OWN HEADQUARTERS A DAY'S FULL HIKE INLAND. THE MAIN COMBAT FORCE WAS ASTRIDE BIOTI RIDGE AIMING TO MOVE IN A NORTHWESTERGY DIRECTION AND GET BEHIND THE JAPANESE HOLDING PIMPLE AND GREEN HILLS IN THE MUBO SECTOR AND ALSO CUT THE NIPPONESE SUPPLY LINE FROM SALAMAUA. THE AUSTRALIANS WERE TO MAKE A FRONTAL ATTACK WITH THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY POUNDING ANY CENTERS OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

COMPARED WITH SUCH AN OPERATION AS THE LANDING ON SICILY, PERHAPS OUR WAR HERE SEEMS SMALL SCALE STUFF. YET IT MAY BE IN ITS WAY THE MOST RUGGED KIND OF A WAR TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. AT NASSAU BAY, MEN STAYED IN FOX HOLES FROM DARK TO DAYLIGHT ON PENALTY OF GETTING SHOT IF THEY SO MUCH AS STUCK THEIR NOSES OUT OF A SLIT TRENCH. AND THAT WAS IN THE REAR AREA.

BY TOM YARBROUGH

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 15-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN OUTFOUGHT THE JAPANESE IN COMBAT ON A RATIO OF MORE THAN 8 TO 1 OVER THE SOLOMON ISLANDS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 30 THROUGH JULY 13, A SPOKESMAN FMR ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR. DISCLOSED TODAY.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS THAT FORTNIGHT, THE FIRST OF THE AMERICANS' CENTRAL SOLOMONS INVASION, WERE 211. OF THESE, 101 WERE SHOT DOWN THE OPENING DAY OF THE ATTACK JUNE 30.

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(THE AMERICAN LOSSES WERE NOT GIVEN OFFICIALLY, BUT FROM THE RATIO STATED, IT WAS EVIDENT THAT THEY NUMBERED ABOUT 25.)

DESPITE THEIR LOSSES, THE JAPANESE STILL HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED PLANES AVAILABLE FOR COMBAT IN THE SOLOMONS AREA AND THEREFORE ARE ABLE TO MAKE A STRONG ASSAULT UPON OUR FORCES CLOSING IN ON MUNDA AIRDROME IF THEY ARE WILLING TO STAND THE HEAVY COST.

OUR GROUND FORCES ARE OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO BE MAKING "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS" TOWARDS MUNDA AND THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT ITS GARRISON HAS BEEN REINFORCED.

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IN A MINIATURE SEA BATTLE OFF BATUNA MISSION ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF VANGUNU ISLAND, TWO OF OUR LCT'S (LANDING CRAFT FOR TANKS) INTERCEPTED A JAPANESE LANDING CRAFT AND SANK IT WITH HEAVY MACHINE GUNS, KILLING ALL 50 OCCUPANTS. THE LCT'S WERE ALREADY UNLOADED AND CARRIED ONLY THEIR CREWS.

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BY SERGEANT GARTH B.JAMES
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (DELAYED)-A GROUP OF YOUNG UNITED STATE MARINE CORPS DIVE-BOMBER PILOTS NOW BASED AT A STEAMING HOT, CAMOUFLAGED JUNGLE AIRDROME ARE WAITING THEIR TURN TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE.

A YEAR AGO THEY WERE IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR CORPS TRAINING TO FIGHT THE GERMANS IN EUROPE.

--- PILOTS, WHO TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES FORCES AFTER THEIR OWN COUNTRY ENTERED THE WAR ARE:

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TECHNICAL SERGEANTS STANLEY B.CLARK, 28, OF 997 SOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; WILLIAM W.CUBBAGE, 23, OF 147 NORTHWEST 61ST STREET, MIAMI, FLA.; SYDNEY B.LIPSCHITZ, 23, 8301 BAY PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; JOHN MCCABE, 24, 3774 101ST STREET, CORONA, N.Y.; WILLIAM NOSER, 23, 5255 12TH AVE N.E., SEATTLE, WASH.; ROBERT C. PERRY, 25, THIENSVILLE, WIS., AND BURKS A.VIA, 609 VIRGINIA AVENUE, VIRGINIA HEIGHTS, VA.

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EACH OF THE MEN HAS MORE THAN 600 FLIGHT HOURS TO HIS CREDIT, MORE THAN HALF OF THIS TIME WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES.

TOUGH, ALERT AND ABSORBED IN THEIR JOBS, THE YOUNG AMERICANS ARE EAGER FOR A CRACK AT THE ENEMY. ALTHOUGH THEY KID EACH OTHER A LOT AND LAUGH A GRAT DEAL, THEY FLY WITH A SERIOUSNESS SELDOM FOUND IN MEN OF THEIR AGE AND ARE LOOKING FORWARD IMPATIENTLY TO THE DAY WHEN THEY SEE A JAPANESE TARGET IN THEIR SIGHTS.

WHEN THEY DO, I'D HATE TO BE ANYWHER NEAR THAT TARGET.

NITE LEAD (AMS BJT)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,JULY 16-(FRIDAY) -(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS CLASHED WITH THE JAPANESE ON JUNGLE ISLANDS 700 MILES APART IN TWO OFFENSIVE DRIVES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TODAY.

A NEW ATTACK TO SWEEP THE ENEMY FROM THE MUBO AREA OF NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN A SPECIAL STATEMENT LAST NIGHT. AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS WERE REPORTED CLOSING IN ON THE JAPANESE THERE FOR "DECISIVE ACTION."

THIS DEVZOPMENT FOLLOWED CLOSELY THE ALL-AMERICAN DRIVE AGAINST

JUL 16 1943

THE IMPORTANT ENEMY AIR BASE OF MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, 700 MILES TO THE EAST IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS.

BOTH MOVES ARE INTENDED TO CLEAR VITAL AIR AND SEA LANES OF JAPANESE INTERFERENCE.

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THE MUBO OFFENSIVE BROUGHT EARLY RESULTS IN THE CAPTURE OF GREEN HILL, A STRONG POINT IN THE ENEMY DEFENSE SYSTEM. SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE DRIVE WOULD PIN THE JAPANESE TO THEIR DEFENSES AROUND SALAMAUA, A POWERFUL BASE JUST 12 MILES NORTH ON THE COAST.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF MUBO WOULD REMOVE ONE OF THE LAST BARRIERS TO AN ADVANCE UPON SALAMAUA AND ITS NEIGHBORING BASE OF LAE, 20 MILES FURTHER NORTH ON THE COAST. THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT AN ASSAULT AGAINST SALAMAUA WAS IMMINENT.

AS A PRELIMINARY MOVE IN THE MUBO ACTION AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED AT NASSAU BAY, BELOW SALAMAUA, WHEN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE FAR-FLUNG PACIFIC AREA OPENED ON JUNE 30. THESE FORCES MADE A CONTACT WITH AUSTRALIANS ON JULY 3, OPENING THE WAY FOR THE PRESENT OPERATION.

JUL 16 1943

HUNDREDS OF TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY ALLIED PLANES SINCE JULY 3 ON THE ENEMY SUPPLY LINES BETWEEN MUBO AND SALAMAUA.

IN THE MEANTIME AMERICAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS CONTINUED THEIR TEDIOUS JOB OF DRIVING THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR LOG BUNKERS AND FOXHOLES BEFORE MUNDA. SOME AMERICAN FORCES WERE LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM MUNDA ON THE EAST WHILE OTHERS PRESSED IN FROM THE NORTH.

THE ENEMY MADE ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT WEDNESDAY TO LAND SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS AT MUNDA. MITCHELL BOMBERS SPOTTED TWO LARGE ENEMY BARGES ABOVE MUNDA IN THE BLACKETT STRAIT AND DESTROYED THEM WITH BOMBS. NORTH OF THERE AN ENEMY CARGO SHIP WAS SUNK.

TWO PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO AID MUNDA COST THE JAPANESE BETWEEN 13 AND 17 CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN TWO NAVAL BATTLES IN KULA GULF AT THE NORTHEAST END OF NEW GEORGIA ABOVE MUNDA.

JUL 16 1943

OTHER BLOWS TO PREVENT AID FOR THE BESIEGED BASE WERE STRUCK BY UNITED STATES FLIERS IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS STARTED NEW FIRES AT AIRDROMES AT BUKA, KAHILI AND BALLALE AND BOMBED AIR STRIPS IN EFFORTS TO KEEP THE ENEMY PLANES GROUNDED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

FOR MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, AND FOR "OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY," 13 OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE OPERATIONS, WITH ENEMY CONTACT PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, CONSISTED OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE AIR-DROMES, HARBORS, SHIPPING AND NAVAL FORCES.

THOSE CITED INCLUDED:

CAPT.FREDERICK F.WESCHE, 390 WEST FOURTH AVE., ROSELLE, N.J., FOR FLIGHTS FROM JUNE 6-MARCH 23; 1ST LT.FRANK R.WHITELEY, 635 LAFAYETTE, BATON ROUGE, LA., JAN.7-APRIL 14; 1ST LT. JOHN H.PICKERINGBN, 1213 MASON ST., FLINT, MICH., APRIL 9, 1942-APRIL 7, 1943; 1ST.LT.JOHN A.CROCKETT, STEPHENS, ARK,, JUNE 25, 1942-APRIL 1, 1943;

MASTER SGT.FREDERICK J.KING, 95 NORTH ST., FEEDING HILLS,

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30.2+ 6135

MASS., AUG.27, 1942-APRIL 28; TECH.SGT.ORVILLE K. COULTER, 210 CORWIN AVE., WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, AUG.30, 1942-MARCH 25; STAFF SGT.JOHN G.BREEN, 56 FOREST COURT, TORRINGTON, CONN., AUG.10, 1942-MAY 8;

STAFF SGT.AMIEL VOKOUN, RAVENNA, NEB., APRIL 25-JUNE 15, 1942; SGT.RALPH I.MARTIN, PORT EDWARDS, WIS., FEB.1-JUNE 21, 1942; SGT.DALE W.ALLTON, 448 NORTH ST., CROOKSVILLE, OHIO, AUG.22, 1942-MARCH 14.

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SGT.COKOUN RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO THE DFC, AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR 200 HOURS ADDITIONAL FLYING TIME.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 15-(AP)-MARINE CORPS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS PROTECTING RENDOVA ISLAND USED ONLY 88 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION TO SHOOT DOWN 12 JAPANESE BOMBERS AND ONE ZERO ON THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 4, SETTING WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE A RECORD FOR ECONOMY OF FIRE.

SGT.WILLIAM S.FRANK, A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TODAY ON THE OUTSTANDING SUCCESS OF THIS FOURTH OF JULY SHOW. HE SAID THE GUNS GOT THE RANGE WITH THEIR FIRST BURSTS, AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES HAD DESTROYED ALL BUT FOUR IN A FORMATION OF 16 FIGHTER-ESCORTED ENEMY BOMBERS. AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES KNOCKED DOWN THE REST.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY COMMANDER, CAPT.WILLIAM M.TRACY OF GREENWICH,CONN., SAID OF THE INCIDENT: "I HAD A HARD TIME MAKING MY BOYS CEASE FIRING."

(A COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC JULY 5 PREVIOUSLY GAVE OFFICIAL CREDIT TO GROUND GUNNERS ON RENDOVA FOR 12 OF 21 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN OVER THE EMBATTLED CENTRAL SOLOMON ISLANDS JULY 4.)

JAPANESE NAVY SPOKESMAN HIRAIDE TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL STAFF

July 5 1943

CAPTAIN HIDEO HIRAIDE, DIVISIONAL CHIEF OF THE NAVY PRESS SECTION, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW POST OF SECTION CHIEF OF THE NAVY GENERAL STAFF, THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCY, DOMEI, SAID TODAY IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISPATCH TO EAST ASIA.

JUL 16 1943

AS REPORTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, DOMEI SAID THAT HIRAIDE SERVED AS "SPOKESMAN FOR THE NAVY FOR THREE YEARS, SINCE HIS RETURN TO JAPAN FROM ITALY IN JULY, 1940," AND HAD "WON FAME FOR HIS MASTERLY HANDLING OF HIS DUTIES INCLUDING TIMELY AND BRILLIANT COMMENTS ON WORLD, NAVAL AND GENERAL MILITARY SITUATIONS."

HIRAIDE IS CHANGING POSITIONS WITH CAPTAIN ETSUZO KURIHARA, SECTION CHIEF OF THE NAVY GENERAL STAFF SINCE NOVEMBER, 1940, WHO WILL SERVE AS THE NEW PRESS SPOKESMAN, ACCORDING TO DOMEI.

KURIHARA, AGED 50, WAS IN THE NAVY PRESS SECTION IN 1937, AND IN 1939 WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE POSITION OF STAFF OFFICER OF THE SHANGHAI SPECIAL LANCING CORPS, DOMEI STATED.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMERICAN UNITS FROM ROBIANA ISLAND ATTEMPTING NEW LANDINGS EAST OF MUNDA.

JUL 16 1943

N NEW GEORGIA ISLAND YESTERDAY WERE REPULSED WITH THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 20 VESSELS.

THE XROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT OTHER AMERICAN FORCES ATTEMPTING TO ADVANCE OVERLAND AGAINST MUNDA IN COORDINATION WITH THE LANDING ATTEMPT ALSO WERE BEATEN BACK.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-VISCOUNT SIMON, BRITAIN'S LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, TONIGHT DECLINED TO BEGIN A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

JUL 16 1943

THE INVESTIGATION WAS SUGGESTED BY LORD STRABOLGI, LABOR MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WHO POINTED OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD CHARGED THREE AMERICAN CHEMICAL FIRMS WITH CONSPIRING WITH GERMAN, BRITISH, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE COMPANIES TO CREATE A TRADE MONOPOLY.

SIMON SAID THERE WAS "N O CASE TO INQUIRE INTO" AND LORD M CGOWAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES DENOUNCED AS "SHEER MERE NONSENSE" THE IDEA THAT BRITISH COMPANIES WOULD TRADE WITH THE ENEMY

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY IN A DISPATCH FROM ROME SAID TODAY THAT VATICAN CIRCLES WERE MAINTAINING A STRICT SILENCE CONCERNING MILITARY OPERATIONS UNDER WAY IN SICILY.

IL OSSERVATORE ROMANO, IT WAS SAID, IS LIMITING ITSELF TO PUBLICATION OF ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS DEVELOPMENTS AND IS REFRAINING FROM ANY COMMENT.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-WHEN ALLIED PARATROOPS DROPPED ON SICILY TO OPEN THE INVASION JULY 10 ONE ITALIAN GARRISON THOUGHT IT WAS JUST SOME SABOTAGE.

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THEN EVERYTHING WENT "POOF."

THAT'S HOW A CAPTURED ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICER TOLD ABOUT THE AFFAIR, SAYS A DAILY MAIL CORRESPONDENT.

THE OFFICER, CAPT. BRUNO PRENEY, NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER WHO WAS CAPTURED WITH NUMEROUS OTHER ITALIAN OFFICERS, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"WE THOUGHT IT WAS JUST A SABOTAGE RAID AND WE SENT WORD TO ROME BUT SUDDENLY EVERYTHING WENT POOF."

DEEPLY CHAGRINED OVER MUSSOLINI'S FAILURE TO SEND OUT A FLEET

JUL 16 1943

30.24- 6137

TO PROTECT SICILY, PRENEY COMPLAINED:

"OF WHAT USE IS A NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER WITHOUT A NAVY AT HIS BACK."

istanbul, july 14-(ap)-german ~~ambassador~~ ambassador frans von papen conferred with turkish foreign minister numan menemencioglu for more than an hour today, and the interview was considered by foreign observers here as of great importance.

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the nature of the cohference was not known, but it was considered that von papen's business with the cabinet official was urgent because menemencioglu rarely will see a foreign representative anywhere but at the capital at ankara.

von papen was received by the foreign minister at the latter's hotel.

obriens apl 01545 dcf 105a

CAIRO, JULY 15--(AP)-- THE MUCH-REPEATED PHRASE, "LONG RANGE FIGHTERS" APPEARING IN MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUES SINCE THE END OF APRIL IS NOW DISCLOSED TO BE A REFERENCE TO ~~BRISTOL~~ BRISTOL BEAUFIGHTERS EQUIPPED WITH BOMBS.

JUL 16 1943

OPERATING PRINCIPALLY OVER THE AEGEAN SEA, THE BOMBER BEAUFIGHTERS HAVE ATTACKED AND SUNK ~~MORE~~ MORE THAN 100 SHIPS WHICH WERE BEING USED BY THE ENEMY TO CARRY SUPPLIES THROUGH THE ~~GREEK~~ GREEK ISLAND DEFENSE NETWORK.

IN ~~ADDITION~~ ADDITION TO DISRUPTING WORK ON THE GREEK ISLANDS' DEFENSE SYSTEM, WHICH ARE BEING PUSHED AHEAD WITH DESPERATE HAST, MORE THAN 15 ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, WHILE ~~A HALF-DOZEN~~ A HALF-DOZEN LOCOMOTIVES HAULING VITAL SUPPLY TRAINS HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP.

WHEN SHIPPING TARGETS COULD NOT BE FOUND THE BEAUFIGHTERS ~~WH~~ UP-RATED IN ALL WEATHER CONDITIONS, WENT AFTER ENEMY JETTIES AND AIRDROMES. ONE U-BOAT ~~WAS~~ ALSO WAS BOMBED BEFORE IT COULD CRASH-DIVE.

MANY OF THE BEAUFIGHTERS' VICTIMS HAVE BEEN

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GREEK ISLAND SAILING SCHOONERS WHICH WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE BY THE GERMANS, BUT LARGE MERCHANTMENT WERE ALSO OCCASIONALLY HUNTED DOWN.

NOT LONG AFTER THIS FORM OF LONG RANGE BOMB AND CANNON-FIRE ATTACK WAS ADOPTED, ENEMY CREWS TOOK TO JUMPING OVERBOARD IMMEDIATELY AFTER A BEAUFIGHTER WAS SIGHTED.

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WITH THE ADDITION OF BOMBS, THE BEAUFIGHTER WITH ITS FOUR HEAVY CANNON, IS ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' MOST POWERFUL AND SPEEDY ATTACKING WEAPONS.

by ruth cowan.

london, july 15-(ap)--because of the increase in juvenile delinquency in the united states, which she described as "highly alarming," mrs. john whitehurst of baltimore, md., president of the general federation of women's clubs, said ~~xxxxxx~~ today she intended to devote considerable time to the study of how britain is handling this wartime problem.

she said that prior to coming to england she had just completed a three-month nationwide tour of the united states, addressing women's clubs, and that the first question she was asked was: "what can we do about juvenile delinquency."

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"women are worrying more about this even than over the fate of their menfolks going into the service," she added.

mrs. whitehurst also is interested in nursery schools and communal feeding. she predicted that both would have to come to the united states if women can be expected to go into industry in the numbers needed. she expects to spend a month in britain. lap 1636 gt 11a

stockholm, july 15-(ap)--a shooting in the heart of copenhagen on july 6 in which four persons were wounded by gunfire was caused by a danish woman wearing a red, white and blue cap such as had been forbidden by german occupational authorities, reliable sources here said they had learned.

the shooting was reported on july 7, but the nazi censorship suppressed news of its cause.

Information reaching here said that when a danish policeman

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30.24-6139

ordered the woman to remove the offending cap a pro-ally crowd gathered and quickly grew out of control. the source said it was not clear who fired the shots.

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Nazi authorities also have forbidden danes to wear emblems designed to resemble the insignia of the raf, and a number of persons were arrested last week for violating the order, the source said.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 15(AP)--TWO FRENCH YOUTHS KILLED AN ITALIAN SOLDIER AT SAINT GERGUE AND MANAGED TO ESCAPE 50 FRENCH GENDARMES SEARCHING THE MIKKEY HILLS IN A BASTILLE DAY OUTBREAK IN HAUTE SAVOIE, FRANCE, A DISPATCH TO THE GENEVA JOURNAL SAID TODAY.

A SHOP BELONGING TO A MEMBER OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION WAS BLASTED BY A GRENADE IN A SECOND OUTBREAK.

new york, july 15-(ap)--In the first such ceremony ever held on an american field of active operations, secretary of war henry l. stimson today pinned the congressional medal of honor on an american air hero, staff sergt. maynard h. smith of caro, mich., in a ceremony at an air base "somewhere in england," nbc reported in a broadcast.

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the secretary, together with lieut. gene jacob l. devers, commanding general in the european theater, and maj. gen. ira c. eaker, commanding the american 8th air force, participated in the presentation.

smith was honored for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty" during a flying fortress raid may 1 on st. nazaire on the french coast. He is the first living man to receive america's highest military decoration in the european theater.

the citation, as broadcast by nbc, said that with intense fires blazing in the radio compartment and waist sections of the fortress, sergeant smith passed up a chance to bail out along with three other members of the crew.

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instead, he remained aboard the crippled craft, alternately

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giving first aid to a wounded [illegible] fighting the flames, and firing his guns at enemy planes. the fortress was hit several times by anti-aircraft fire and cannon shells and the oxygen system was shot away. the escaping oxygen fanned the fire to such an intense heat that the ammunition in the radio compartment began to explode.

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nevertheless, according to the citation read by secretary stimson, smith finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames by wrapping himself in protective clothing and beating them out by hand.

His action enabled the fortress to make its base in england and saved the lives of several of his comrades trapped in the forward compartments. It was smith's first combat mission. he since has been on several and has at least one enemy plane to his credit.

After reading the citation, secretary stimson extended his personal congratulations and said "we are all very proud of you, sergeant."

nbc gt 110p

NEW YORK, JULY 15-(AP)-ANETA, OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY THAT EVERT RUIVENKAMP, DESCRIBED AS BORN IN 1915 IN PHILADELPHIA, HAD BEEN EXECUTED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND FOR SABOTAGE.

IT SAID THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG IN DEN NIEDERLANDEN, OFFICIAL GERMAN LANGUAGE ORGAN IN HOLLAND.

THE AMERICAN-BORN NETHERLANDER, IT SAID, WAS PUT TO DEATH ALONG WITH DOMINICUS MIDDENDORP, 24, OF KAMPEN, HOLLAND, AND GERARD VAN DER LAAN, 30, OF THE HAGUE.

JUL 16 1943

30.24- 6141

(advance) london, friday, july 16-(ap)--Eight survivors of a coastal command flying fortress which crashed into stormy north atlantic waters three minutes after the sinking of a ~~gm~~ u-boat were rescued after four days afloat, but help arrived too late to save eight out of nine americans from a u. s. navy catalina flying boat which also crashed trying to pick up the raf fliers.

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the americans in two dinghies lost touch with the british fliers and when a u. s. surfacevessle reached the scene on the sixth day only one was found alive.

meanwhile on the fourth day, an raf catalina had found the british survivors ~~x~~ and in high seas rescued them. all suffered shock and exposure.

raf sunderlands, catalinas, fortresses, hampdens, and hudson made 60 sorties covering 10,000 miles of the north atlantic in adverse weather searching for the crews, the air ministry news service disclosed. american

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catalinas ~~from~~ and hudsons based in iceland joined the search.

Picking up the story at the start: the Patrolling fortress planted depth charges around the u-boat and saw ~~em~~ it sink, leaving 20 or 30 germans in the sea. Three minutes later the plane crashed into a wave and the eight crewmen scrambled into a rubber dinghy but lost their food, water, paddles and ~~wingmen~~ signals.

On the evening of the first day an american navy catalina sighted the survivors but crashed when the pilot attempted to set the plane down.

On the second day the americans in their two dinghies lost contact with the british in a heavy gale. a number of fliers battled to

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keep afloat in waves 50 feet high.

the third day another plane spotted the british and dropped food and water, but the seas were too rough to permit a landing.

on the f urth day many planes appeared and this a catalina with a skeleton crew of five men aboard alighted and made a successful take-off with a total of 13 men aboard.

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the search continued for the americans and on the fifth day a coastal command catalina spotted them and dropped and extra dinghy.

on the sixth day a u. s. escort ship picked up the lone american survivor and found one dinghy overturned and empty.

none of the names of the men were released.

(end advance for use at 6P30 p.m., e. w. t. , tonight, friday,

CAIRO, JULY 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-- LIEUT.GEN. PAUL CHARLES ERMENS, VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE BELGIAN CONGO, ARRIVED IN CAIRO TODAY TO VISIT TROOP CONTINGENTS FROM THE CONGO.XNZXSRZNIDDKEXENGXX

ERMENS IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH ZRENZYGEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST; LORD MOYNE, DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, AND KING FAROUK.

MOSCOW, JULY 15--(AP)--HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND AND OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS HAVE BEEN CONFERRED UPON LIEUT. GEN. N.N. BURDENKO AND PROF. S.S. YUDIN , RUSSIA'S MOST PROMINENT SURGEONS.

THE FELLOWSHIPS WERE CONFERRED BY SURGEON GENERAL ADMIRAL GORDON-TAYLOR AND COL. ELLIOT C. CUTLER AT A CEREMONY HELD IN THE PEOPLES COMMISSARIAT OF HEALTH. XNISZWSSZZZZZ THESE ZZZZ-ERE TIME THESE HAVE BEEN THE FIRST HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED ON SOVIET SURGEONS.

JUL 16 1943

30.24-6143

madrid, july 15-(ap)-col. robert a. solborg, united states military attache in lisbon narrowly escaped death when his car burst into flames this morning it was reported from lisbon.

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solborg was uninjured but police began an investigation after the american reported he heard "ticking sounds" preceding the flames.

by john a. morose iii

scoglitti, sicily, july 12 (delayed)---mother giuseppina giacchi was overjoyed by the occupation of this town by american forces.

mother giacchi was happy because she has a son living at 77 graham avenue, paterson, n.j., and a daughter living in new york city. she was also happy because, she said, she knew america would treat the people here decently, see they get food and clothing.

i met her after a dusty, hot drive to an american general's command post. she had opened up her former ice cream store to serve vermouth to dry americans. when she heard i was a correspondent she told me about her children in america and begged me to 'phone them for her.

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from her bedroom, she quickly produced a letter from her son. it was his last letter to her, post-marked five years back.

clothing and shoes are unobtainable here at any price. the last pair of shoes went for $10. five hundred grams of bread now cost $1. no meat has been available for five months.

the people in town were all ragged. little boys wore no pants.

the town suffered little from the american attack. the principle job now is to consolidate the local government and to demolish the barbed wire emplacements.

i missed my ship on my return to anchorage but managed to sail on the flagship.shortly after we left the nazis came back with their bombs and some of us thumbed our noses in their direction.

i learned aboard the flagship that american army casualties were very slight.

JUL 16 1943

BY SERGEANT GARTH B.JAMES

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESDPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (DELAYED) --EIGHT YOUNG UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS DIVE-BOMBER PILOTS NOW BASED ZMZX AT A STEAMING HOT, CAMOUFLAGED JUNGLE AIRDROME ARE WAITING THEIR TURN TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE.

JUL 16 1943

A YEAR AGO THEY WERE IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR CORPS TRAINING TO FIGHT THE GERMANS IN EUROPE.

THE EIGHT, WHO TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES FORCES AFTER THEIR OWN COUNTRY ENTERED THE WAR ARE:

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS STANLEY B.CLARK, 28, OF 997 SOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; WILLIAM W.CUBBAGE, 23, OF 147 NORTHWEST 61ST STREET, MIAMI, FLA.; SYDNEY B.LIPSCHITZ, 23, 8302 BAY PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; JOHN MCCABE, 24, 3774 101ST STREET, CORONA, N.Y.; WILLIAM NOSER, 23, 5255 12TH AVE N.E., SEATTLE, WASH.; ROBERT C. PERRY, 25, THIENSVILLE, WIS., AND BURKS A. VIA, 609 VIRGINIA AVENUE, VIRGINIA HEIGHTS, VA.

EACH OF THE MEN HAS MORE THAN 600 FLIGHT HOURS TO HIS CREDIT, MORE THAN HALF OF THIS TIME WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES.

JUL 16 1943

TOUGH, ALERT AND ABSORBED IN THEIR JOBS, THE YOUNG AMERICANS ARE EAGER FOR A CRACK AT THE ENEMY. ALTHOUGH THEY KID EACH OTHER A LOT AND LAUGH A GREAT DEAL, THEY FLY WITH A SERIOUSNESS SELDOM FOUND IN MEN OF THEIR AGE AND ARE LOOKING FORWARD IMPATIENTLY TO THE DAY WHEN THEY GET ANZEEKOXZ A JAPANESE TARGET IN THEIR SIGHTS.

WHEN THEY DO, I'D HATE TO BE ANYWHERE NEAR THAT TARGET.

BY ALEXANDER CLIFFORD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOUTHERN SICILY, JULY 14-(DELAYED)--THIS IS HOW ANY SICILIAN SMALL TOWN GETS BACK ONTO ITS FEET AFTER THE ALLIES OCCUPY IT.

AT FIRST THERE IS CHAOS. EVERY HOUSE IS SHUTTERED AND BARRED. THERE MAY BE VEHICLES AND TANKS SHOULDERING IN THE STREETS. THERE ARE LITTLE HEAPS OF SHELL CASES IN THE GUTTERS AND THE STREETS ARE STREWN WITH PAPER, STRAW AND FILTH. HALF THE INHABITANTS HAVE FLED TO THE COUNTRY. THE REST ARE BARRICADED INSIDE THEIR HOUSES. YOU HARDLY KNOW WHERE TO START.

FIRST YOU LOOK FOR THE BIGGEST BUILDING--SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS,

JUL 16 1943

30.24-6145

MUNICIPAL OFFICES--SO AS TO GET SOME SORT OF HEADQUARTERS. YOU COLLECT WHAT ARCHIVES YOU CAN FIND AND PROBABLY DISCOVER THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR. THEN YOU GET TO WORK.

JUL 16 1943

A FEW COWED, FASCINATED PEOPLE CREEP TIMIDLY OUT INTO THE STREETS. YOU GET HOLD OF ONE OF THEM AND SEND FOR THE MAYOR. PROBABLY THEY SAY THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE HE IS OR IF HE'S ALIVE. BUT IN THE END YOU PERSUADE SOMEONE TO FETCH HIM. SOON A QUIET LITTLE MAN, UNSHAVEN AND DRESSED IN A SHAPELESS ERSATZ SUIT COMES IN BOWING AND FLASHING HIS GOLD TEETH IN A SICKLY SMILE. YES, HE'S THE MAYOR, ENTIRELY AT OUR DISPOSITION. BUT HE SAYS THE SITUATION IS TERRIBLE AND HE DOUBTS IF ANYTHING CAN BE DONE. HE SHRUGS HIS SHOULDERS AND SPREADS HIS HANDS. HE OFFERS TO HELP IF HE CAN.

FIRST THERE IS THE MATTER OF CORPSES. THE BODIES OF ENEMY SOLDIERS AND PERHAPS CIVILIANS, TOO, KILLED IN BOMBING AND SHELLING AND FIGHTING, STILL ARE LYING AROUND TOWN. THEY MUST BE BURIED.

THE MAYOR AGREES. IF THE ALLIED FORCES WILL PROVIDE TRUCKS, HE WILL ARRANGE IT. BUT THE ALLIED FORCES NEED THE TRUCKS FOR FIGHTING BATTLES. ITALIAN VEHICLES CAN'T BE USED BECAUSE THERE IS NO GASOLINE. SO FINALLY, THE MAYOR CALLS IN A FEW SHABBY, UNSHAVEN FRIENDS WHO HAVE GAUDILY PAINTED MULE CARTS. YOU SEND THEM OFF WITH A GANG OF ITALIAN PRISONERS TO BURY THE DEAD.

B39

THEN YOU TURN TO THE WATER SUPPLY. IN THIS MEDITERRANEAN JULY WEATHER, WITH ALL THE FILTH OF WARFARE AROUND, CLEANLINESS IS ABSOLUTELY VITAL. THE MAYOR SAYS THERE IS NO WATER. PIPELINES FROM THE RESERVOIR HAVE BEEN CUT BY SHELL. THE WELLS ARE DIRTY OR DRY.

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BUT FINALLY, HE ADMITS THERE IS AN OLD RESERVOIR THEY USED TO USE WHEN HE WAS A BOY. IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO FIX IT UP AGAIN. SO YOU SEND A PARTY OF ENGINEERS TO LOOK AT IT. SOON YOU HAVE THE WATER FLOWING FROM THE FOUNTAINS AND PUMPS IN THE PUBLIC PLACES AND THE POPULATION COMES OUT WITH SAUCEPANS AND HUGE EARTHENWARE CROCKS TO CARRY SOME HOME.

IT IS LUCKY YOU HAVE PLENTY OF ITALIAN PRISONERS, FOR YOU CAN SET THEM TO WORK CLEANING THE STREETS. YOU MAKE THEM SWEEP OUT THE DIRTY SCHOOL HOUSE, WHICH THEY THEMSELVES HAD BEEN USING AS BARRACKS. AND SOON, THEY ARE HAPPILY TOPPLING THINGS OUT OF THE UPPER WINDOW INTO THE COURTYARD--BUG-RIDDEN WOODEN BEDSTEADS, TORN UNIFORMS, UNDERWEAR, HUGE BUNDLES OF OLD LETTERS, PACKETS OF CARTRIDGES, ITALIAN ARMY BILLYCANS, STACKS OF FASCIST PROPAGANDA AND EVEN PORTRAITS OF MUSSOLINI. THEY WORK AWAY MERRILY AND WILLINGLY, PAUSING ONLY TO BEG CIGARETTES FROM GUARDS.

AT THIS STAGE, YOU FIND YOURSELF IN A TRICKY INTERIM PERIOD. THE TOWN IS CEASING TO BE A BATTLEFIELD AND BECOMING AN OCCUPIED AREA. THE LOCAL CARABINIERI OF POLICE, WHEN THEY APPEAR ON THE STREETS, ARE APT TO GET ARRESTED BY OVER-ZEALOUS SOLDIERS. THE MAYOR COMES TO COMPLAIN THAT HE CAN'T GET INTO THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES BECAUSE OF SENTRIES ON THE DOORS.

ALL SORTS OF LITTLE TROUBLES LIKE THAT KEEP CROPPING UP.

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THEN YOU TURN TO THE FOOD QUESTION. ALREADY CITIZENS ARE COMING IN TO COMPLAIN THEY HAVE HAD NOTHING TO EAT FOR DAYS AND THAT THEIR BABIES ARE STARVING AND THEIR WIVES ARE ILL IN BED.

WHAT ARE THE ALLIES GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

THEY LISTEN POLITELY BUT UNBELIEVINGLY WHEN THEY TELL THEM THERE IS A BATTLE ON AND WAR MATERIAL HAS THE FIRST PRIORITY AND WE HAVEN'T ANY TOO MUCH TO EAT OURSELVES. THEN THEY START OFF AGAIN PROTESTING THAT THE ALLIES HAVE OCCUPIED THE COUNTRY AND MUST FEED THE PEOPLE.

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YOU FEEL LIKE LOSING YOUR TEMPER WITH THEM, REMINDING THEM THAT THIS IS WAR AND ITALY CHOSE TO DECLARE IT AND THEY CANNOT EXPECT NOT TO SUFFER FROM IT.

BUT YOU SEND FOR THE MAYOR AGAIN AND GO INTO THE FOOD QUESTION.

IT TURNS OUT TO BE VERY DIFFICULT. FIRST, ALL THE MAIN MILLS ARE RUN BY ELECTRICITY AND THE POWER HAS BEEN TURNED OFF. THE OTHER MILLS ARE RUN BY DIESEL ENGINES AND THERE IS NO FUEL.

ANYWAY, THE WHOLE PROCESS IS HOPELESSLY ENTANGLED IN SOME FASCIST SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE FARMING WHICH HAS REMOVED ALL THE MILLS FROM PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND NO ONE SEEMS TO UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL POSITION.

SO YOU HAVE TO CHOP THROUGH A GOOD DEAL OF FASCIST RED TAPE TO TAKE EMERGENCY MEASURES. YOU CALL TOGETHER MILLERS AND BAKERS FOR A CONFERENCE TO TRY TO GET THE MANUFACTURE OF BREAD AND MACARONI GOING AGAIN.

THEN YOU STICK UP AN ALLIED PROCLAMATION IN THE MAIN SQUARE. THE CITIZENS GATHER AROUND AND THOSE WHO CAN READ EXPLAIN IT TO THOSE WHO CANNOT.

THE PEASANT WOMEN THROW UP THEIR HANDS IN DESPAIR AT THE PROSPECT OF MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS WHICH THE NEW CURRENCY REGULATIONS WILL INVOLVE. THE PEOPLE LEARN THEY MAY ONLY MOVE A CERTAIN DISTANCE FROM TOWN. THOSE WHOSE TOMATO OR MELON PATCHES ARE FURTHER [illegible]ME AROUND TO COMPLAIN.

but gradually, it is settling down. townspeople are glad to find there is some sort of pattern and regularity to life again after the chaos of the battle period. they take down shutters and open front doors. old women start to sweep out houses. men bring out chairs and sit on the pavement watching what happens. children -- to whom all this is the most exciting thing that ever happened -- hand around the allied troops hoping to get candy.

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housewives start up their kitchen stoves again with charcoal and dried orange peel.

a few squalid shops are open only to sell utterly unwanted things like babies' bonnets and hideous art. the men harness their mules to their painted carts and start moving belongings around.

life is beginning to flow through the towns' veins once more.

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you take a deep breath and move on to the next place and go through it all again.

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thru 9th 2151--su--717p

BY LEO BRANHAM

A United States Bomber Base in England, July 16 --(AP)-- First Lieutenant Calvin D. Swaffer, 22, of Memphis, Tenn., a tall, blond young southerner with a slow and charming drawl, wound up his combat career in the European Theatre of operations as a Flying Fortress pilot with a splash Wednesday today -- into the English channel-- but he and his entire crew were rescued uninjured.

Swaffer's flak-riddled bomber "Memphis Blues" "ditched" into the channel about 20 miles off the French coast, only a short distance outside an enemy mine field, with three engines shot out. It was returning with other American heavy bombers from Villa Coublay near Paris where they had pounded a Luftwaffe assembly plant and airdrome.

The crew was picked up an hour and a half later by British air and sea rescue craft.

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Swaffer related that he "cussed bitterly" and said over and over to himself "this would have to happen to me on my last raid", all the while he and his co pilot, First Lieutenant John R. Johnston, 22, of Orlando, Fla., were struggling with the damaged controls of their floundering bomber in an effort to coax it beyond the mined coastal waters of enemy-held France.

Swaffer, who expects to be sent back to the United States for duty, said that "after we made it past the French coast, I knew the only thing between me and going home was the English Channel, and I was determined to get back. I had so much faith in the British air and sea rescue service that I felt sure we would be picked up.

"I got every ounce of power we could out of our one remaining engine and we stayed up until we got past the minefield."

"Memphis Blues" received a terrific pounding over Paris from

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enemy flak which Swaffer and Johnston described as exceptionally intense.

"The barrage was sometimes so intense," Johnson related, "that a cluster of flak bursts would leave clouds of smoke so thick we couldn't see the formation of Fortresses above us."

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a united states bomber station in england--first add smith medal x x on down.

pinning the blue ribbon bearing the medal around smith's neck at a ceremony staged in the shadow of a flying fortress, stimson told the hundreds of officers and men present:

"this soldier's bravery is an inspiration to all the armed forces of the united states."

reviewing the little sergeant's heroic exploit, the secretary of war pointed out that the medal was awarded for "courageous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty," and told smith, who was standing rigidly at attention, that "it is an honor for president roosevelt and congress to bestow upon you this medal."

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then, shaking hands with smith, stimson concluded: "I extend my warmest congratulations as secretary of war and as an american."

introducing smith, lieut. gen. jacob l. devers, commander of american forces in the european theater, said: "this is the first time this medal has ever been awarded in the european theater of operations in the present war, except posthumously. we are proud of sergeant smith because he typifies the young americans in our armed forces."

in obvious reference to nazi and fascist youth movements, the general added: "sergeant smith is not a product of state-controlled youth [redacted] groups, but of the american sandlots."

major gen. ira c. eaker, commander of american air forces in britain, said he regarded smith "and every man in the eighth airforce"

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as heroes. "We all congratulate smith and know he is worthy of the medal."

during the ceremony several units of ~~xxx~~ infantrymen and air crews stood in parade array on the airfield. after the ceremony secretary stimson reviewed the troops, with sergeant smith and lieut. col. g. l. robinson of hanover, ill., commander at this station, standing beside him.

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besides beating out the flames in his fortress on his memorable first mission, smith manned two machinegun positions, helping to repel the ~~xxxxxxx~~ focke-wulfs that swarmed around the crippled bomber, and gave first aid to a wounded crewmember, sergt. roy ~~xx~~ gibson of san diego, calif.

the pilot of the nameless bomber--designated simply as no. 649--was first lieut. p. lewis johnson of crummies, ky. He said in an affidavit that smith's acts, ~~xxx~~ performed "in complete self-sacrifice and utmost efficiency, were solely responsible for the safe return of the aircraft and the lives of everyone aboard."

Johnson now is serving as an instructor in the united states.

other crewmen who returned safely that day included second lieut. robert mccallum, omaha, neb., copilot; first lieut. stanley n. kissoberth, phoenix, arix., bombardier; and sergt. william w. fahrenheld, mckeesrocks, pa., topturret gunner, ~~xxxx~~ Gibson, the tailgunner, since has recovered from his wounds.

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since his first raid smith has been on three additional missions and shot down one focke-wulf enemy fighter.

in civilian life smith said he was employed as an income tax field agent for the treasury department at detroit; later as assistant receiver for the michigan state banking commission.

he enlisted in the army in september, 1942, and trained as an aerial gunner at harlingen, tex., before coming to england last march.

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ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL WARN ITALY TO END FASCIST RULE OR FACE RUIN; ALLIES ADVANCE WIDELY IN SICILY

Italy May Surrender Or Face Utter Defeat

Choice Offered on Point of Sword By F.D.R. And Churchill—World Eagerly Awaits Reaction in Italy.

JUL 17 1943

By James D. White

WASHINGTON, July 16. (AP)—On the point of a sword, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill today offered harried Italy the choice of "honorable capitulation" or utter defeat—and the world watched eagerly tonight for any sign of a crack-up in Mussolini's regime.

No Quick Action Expected

Few expected an immediate general uprising in a land ridden by Black Shirt militia and German Gestapo. But as time goes on and Allied armies drive closer to the heart of Italy, the High Command hopes the Roosevelt-Churchill words will bear fruit among a people already bereft of empire, pounded by blockbusters and retreating before invasion.

The Roosevelt-Churchill message to the Italian people was beamed to the beleagured peninsula from many broadcast stations and showered in printed leaflets upon Italian cities from Allied planes.

"At this moment," the message began, "the combined armed forces of the United States and Great Britain under the command of General Eisenhower and his deputy, General Alexander, are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country.

"This is the direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime."

Almost as the message went out, Allied bombs were laying the Italian cities of Naples, San Giovanni, and Foggia in ruins.

Huge aerial bombs drove home the words of the Allied leaders:

"Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties.

"Mussolini plunged you into this war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leader sent your sons, your ships, your air forces, to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia and the world."

Debt to Romans

The spokesmen for the armies of democracy reminded the descendants of the Romans:

"This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much.

"Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously, but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon."

There was no indication of Italian reaction as Roosevelt and Churchill described the hopelessness of Italy's position:

"Today, Germany's hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's sea coasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean.

"The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refuse to recognize the Germans as the master race."

Prime Minister Churchill, when last in Washington, predicted that "we shall operate upon the donkey, in the case of Italy, with a carrot as well as a stick."

Here was the carrot:

"The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations."

Wave Stick Again

And the stick again:

"If you continue to tolerate the Fascist regime which serves the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people.

"But we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position."

Continued resistance, said the Roosevelt-Churchill message, would "serve only one purpose: To give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crimes."

"All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; it is only by disavowing both that a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of nations."

After this frank invitation to revolt, the message concluded with a clear-cut call for a decision—now:

"The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interest and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization."

This joint message came as the climax of a war of nerves which has been bombarding Italy with ideas since late in 1940, when Prime Minister Churchill first openly invited the Italians to overthrow Mussolini.

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Text of Roosevelt-Churchill Call To Italian People to Quit Fighting

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Following is the text of a message from the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain which is being sent today to the people of Italy:

At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States and Great Britain under the command of Gen. Eisenhower and his deputy, Gen. Alexander, are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country.

This is the direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime.

Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties.

Mussolini plunged you into this war, which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, your air forces, to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia and the world.

This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much.

Italian Soldiers Betrayed.

Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously, but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon.

Today Germany's hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's sea coasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean.

The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refuse to recognize the Germans as the master race.

The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist regime which serves the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people.

To Destroy False Leaders.

But we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position.

Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the United Nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: To give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crimes.

All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; it is only by disavowing both that a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations.

The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interest and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization.

B. B. C. Repeating Message.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—Every two hours today, the British Broadcasting Corporation repeated the surrender message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to the Italian people, and shortly after noon began pouring it out in some twenty other languages. The message also was being broadcast at frequent intervals from Algiers and Italian listeners were asked to spread the news to their friends.

Obvious Conclusions

These were the most obvious conclusions suggested by many sources:

(1) The proclamation was long prepared and would not have been broadcast at this time if military developments had not added full weight to its arguments.

(2) The message—which is being broadcast at frequent intervals by the BBC and sent out in Italian and 20 other different languages—will reach the bulk of the Italian people within a day or two through the radio, through

Ultimatum to Italy Indicates Progress

Demand for Surrender Taken as Strong Evidence of Swift Invasion Progress and Good Augury of Quick Italian Defeat.

By Lewis Hawkins

LONDON, July 16. (AP)—The Allied ultimatum to the Italian people to surrender was widely accepted in London today as the strongest evidence of the splendid progress of the Sicilian invasion, and a good augury for the swift removal of the Axis junior partner from the war.

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pamphlets dropped from planes, and possible underground circulation inside Italy.

(3) If the reaction inside Italy is favorable as expected, the general admonition to overthrow Fascism might be supplemented by direct suggestions to various groups for specific action. For example, war plant workers might be urged to stay away from their jobs, transportation workers told to refuse to haul more supplies or troops to the front ,soldiers called upon to lay down their arms, and housewives asked to demonstrate for peace.

(4) Further appeals for blows against the Fascist masters are likely to be coupled with assurances of protection against the Germans and perhaps more specific pledges of lenient peace if fighting ends soon. These would be coupled with still stronger warnings on what happens if peace is not sought.

No Time Estimate

No responsible source was willing to hazard an estimate on the time which might be required to knock Italy out of the war by combined military and psychological blows, but it was agreed that the biggest obstacle to the success of any sponsored revolution would be the secret police, and Fascist militia.

The Fascist militia particularly is strong. In a speech on June 24 to the Fascist party directorate, Mussolini boasted that "the armed guard of our revolution is the Fascist militia which numbers hundreds of thousands and has an armored division received from the German SS."

This is generally interpreted as a blunt warning to all active or incipient anti-Fascists that the Duce is not prepared to step down without fighting to the last with his private army.

The ultimatum crowded the news of the fighting into secondary position in London afternoon newspapers with the London Star topping it with the single word "capitulate" in large type. The Evening News carried the streamer, "Peace Ap- Standard headline said Standard headline said "Italians peal to Italy," and the Evening Told 'Choose Now'."

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Italian Uprising Unlikely, Say Diplomats

By Richard G. Massock

(Former Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Rome)

Washington, July 16 — Italians were presented by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill today with a supreme test of their willingness to overthrow their Fascist regime in the person of its dictator, Mussolini.

It was not the first time that the two leaders had urged Italians to revolt and abandon the war. But this time their words had the added force of United Nations soldiers marching deep in Italian soil, of planes and warships dominating the Mediterranean skies and waters.

Diplomats Doubt Revolt Near

Will the Italians respond by overthrowing Il Duce? They may rise in revolt against him, but diplomats here expressed doubt that the day of revolution had arrived.

We who were in Rome fourteen months ago are skeptical of the Italian will to rebel. But we may be old fogies by this time. who don't know the feeling of the Italian masses.

The invitation to quit the war may be timed about right. American experts on psychological warfare in North Africa may have reason to believe, from the latest intelligence reports, that the Italian home front is ripe for action. The circumstances would seem to favor that belief.

German Factor Seen

It has generally been assumed that the Germans would keep the Italians in the war, by force if necessary, that Mussolini's Black Shirt militia would be used to stamp out any incipent uprising and that an anti-Fascist coup would be foredoomed to failure unless American and British troops were inside Italy to follow up with a knockout blow, thereby protecting the revolutionaries against a setback disastrous to their hopes.

The Germans now are so busy on the Russian front and defending the coasts of western Europe that they have been unable, so far as is known here, to rush many divisions to the defense of Italy.

American and British troops are forging ahead in Sicily, within striking distance of the mainland.

But Mussolini knows that the unconditional surrender required by Roosevelt and Churchill would spell his own personal doom, as well as the one-party tryanny that has ruled Italy for almost a generation. He, therefore, is not likely to give up so long as his own skin is not in immediate danger.

And to protect his skin, his vanity and his power, he is likely to call on his "M" battalions. These battalions were formed in 1941 of Black Shirt veterans of the Ethiopian and Spanish wars.

Super-Handpicked

To be a Fascist militiaman, the Italian had to be a handpicked believer in the infallibity of Mussolini whose loyalty was unquestionable. The "M" battalions were super-handpicked, as a thoroughly reliable Pretorian guard.

They were sent off to "the zone of war operations," then presumably Russia, with a great deal of fanfare apparently designed to hoodwink the unknowing. But in reality, three Italians with Fascist connections assured me, they were sent to garrisons in the countryside not far from Rome.

Duce—Elder Statesman

Fascist propaganda, furthermore, has sought to restore Mussolini's personal prestige among the Italians, at least ninety per cent. of whom were estimated to have lost all faith in their discredited Duce. Reliable reports, which come directly from Rome through neutral channels, say Mussolini is being represented to the Italian people as an elder statesmen who is not to blame for the sorry plight of his country because he has grown prematurely old in the service of Italy and its aspiration to grandeur.

The effectiveness of that propaganda is impossible to estimate. The same reports, however, tell of the Italian feeling toward Carlo Scorza, the current secretary general of the Fascist party, who apparently has taken over the active direction of Italian affairs.

"Americano Without Scorza"

The Italians have a popular drink known as Americano (American), made of vermouth, in which is twisted the peel *(scorza)* of a lemon. The story goes that the Italians are asking in the bars for an Americano without *scorza*. The implication is obvious.

Italian Press Avoids Surrender Ultimatum

By Thomas F. Hawkins

BERN, Switzerland, July 16. (AP) —The Italian press tonight avoided direct discussion of the Roosevelt-Churchill call for Italians to quit fighting or be blasted out of the war, but editorials gave indirect confirmation that the Fascists were well aware of its importance in a nation which is alarmed even though uninformed in detail of the battle in Sicily.

(The Rome radio in an overseas broadcast declared the Italians would fight on, and said that "the real and true decision" in Sicily "will be reached in the new battle which has already virtually started on the Catania plain.")

La Tribuna expressed confidence that the people were ready to fight to the end "for the future, honor and their rights" but did not speak of victory.

Giornale D'Italia similarly avoided talk of victory and expressed only "a firm decision to resist to the end"—thus leaving the way open for the end to be brought about whenever the people or the army decide the end has arrived.

Affirms Allied Pressure

This same newspaper, however, affirmed that despite heavy Allied pressure "not a single soldier or plane," that is, German, had been sent from the Russian front to Sicily.

(The Italian propaganda agency Stefani reacted quickly, declaring in a broadcast to North America: "The spirit of the Roosevelt-Churchill message accords perfectly with the ferocious egoism of the Anglo-Saxon. The Italian people at this moment do not hear these enemy messages. There are no Darlans in Italy. The Italian people know only that the national territory is invaded by the enemy. The suffering of the population unites all in a will to oppose the invasion at any cost.")

The German radio broadcast an "unofficial message" which quoted Berlin sources as saying that the Roosevelt-Churchill message was "typically Anglo-American—making political capital from certain military initial successes in the fase assumption that a wedge could be driven between Germany a Italy."

"The arguments that this message uses," the broadcast went on, "are according to Berlin opinion so clumsy and partly so grotesque that no reply is necessary and the re-

Political Developments Hinted

BERN, Switzerland, July 16 (AP). —Informed circles at Rome hinted tonight at unexpected political developments as the Italian official news agency, Stefani, at a late hour, announced the Roosevelt-Churchill appeal to the Italian people to abandon the struggle.

What the developments would be was not suggested, but a Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch said there was much discussion about "non-military surprises." Foreign observers believed it would involve at least some rearrangement of the regime in an effort to bolster national morale.

A political writer for the Stefani agency, in a reply to the Roosevelt-Churchill message, declared that "feeble morale doesn't exist" but that the people regretted the lack of a greater quantity of arms with which to make the invader "pay a higher price in blood." He declared that if "the Allies want to batter Italy, they must do so with arms."

But wise money gave a more accurate index to Italian morale. At Milan, Italian stocks took a sharply weaker turn on the market and some shares went down as much as seventy-five points, others from ten to fifty points. Since July 9 the market has been irregular and weak.

General Assault Continues

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Twelve New Towns And Upwards of 20,000 Prisoners Taken in Sicily.

BRITISH EIGHTH SLUGS FORWARD

Nazis Seeking to Stave Off Disaster—Fighting Doggedly But With Little Air Support.

By Daniel De Luce

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 16. (AP)—Allied invasion forces, sweeping over 12 new towns and increasing their total of enemy prisoners to more than 20,000, advanced along all the Sicilian front today with the British Eighth Army slugging its way against German armored forces to a point within 15 miles of Catania.

(In London, the Daily Express said that it had learned that American and Canadian troops were pouring into the Catania plain after the capture of Vizzini to attack the main Axis flank defenses while the British Eighth Army continues its frontal assault.)

Virtually all German forces thus far officially identified as being in Sicily now are concentrated on the Catania Plain, seeking to stave off the strategic catastrophe that would be implied by the quick fall of the city itself.

Unsupported by their own air units, the Germans were reported fighting doggedly against growing odds.

Nazi Tank Force Defeated

Encountering units of the Hermann Goering armored division north of Lentini, where it had gathered to attempt a counterattack, the battlewise Eighth Army veterans of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery hurled it back and inflicted severe losses to continue their northward surge up the island's east coast to the edge of the Catania Plain.

After dumping hundreds of tons of high explosives on Sicily and the Italian mainland, Allied planes today dropped leaflets bearing the message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who told the people the time had come "to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy and civilization."

Hundreds of thousands of the leaflets, carrying to the Italian people the virtual ultimatum of the Allied leaders to surrender honorably or be blasted out of the war, fluttered down from skies now largely dominated by Allied air forces.

Allies Confident

Observers, who believed the enemy had staked everything on the success of a counterattack, were confident that the Allies, with an "appreciable number of tanks" already in Sicily, could deal successfully with the armored forces sent by Hitler to help the Italians resist invasion.

Thereafter, observers declared, the enemy will be forced to launch a defensive rearguard action and begin a withdrawal from the island.

Although British gunners had smashed the first-line tanks of the Goering Division, the 15th German Armored Division was believed being held in reserve for further attempts to oppose the onrushing British columns.

The 15th division was said to be a collection of units originally destined for Tunisia. Organized after the fall of Tunisia, the units were given the name of the old 15th division which was wiped out in North Africa last May.

Earlier reports said the 15th German armored division entered the fight against the British along with the Goering division, but confirmation was lacking.

Vizzini Changes Hands Several Times

Other British troops ran into stubborn resistance at Vizzini, about 25 miles inland from the east coast at a vital road junction on the second line of communications to which the enemy had fallen back.

The town changed hands several times before the British finally brought it securely under their control, putting them in command of the central highway connecting the eastern and western fronts of the Axis A further British advance from Vizzini would immediately menace the towns of Militello and Scordia at the western entrance to the Catania plain.

While Axis troops sought desperately to halt the ground advance, the enemy was powerless to cope with the overwhelming might of Allied air and naval forces, whose ceaseless bombardment of Catania engulfed Sicily's ranking eastern port in flames.

The harbor city near the base of Mt. Etna was smoking like a volcano itself, according to the German radio, which reported the fuel dumps were ignited by repeated naval shelling and air attacks.

Warships Bombard Catania Airfield

Allied warships bombarded the Catania airfield and other coastal positions of the enemy while fleets of Allied sky raiders pounded the Axis at every point of concentration on the island and smashed at vital shipping and industrial centers on the Italian mainland, almost at will.

On the southwestern front, the American Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., which took five of the 12 new towns, some of them of the greatest strategic importance, was credited with the capture of 15,922 of the more than 20,000 prisoners now in Allied hands.

The Allied Headquarters communique said "severe losses were inflicted upon the enemy" by the American Seventh Army which "advanced several miles across difficult hill country and captured further important positions."

The British Eighth Army, the communique said, "made further progress against German troops who desperately contested every inch of the ground."

While the Allied war bulletin declared "the speed of the advance is very satisfactory," it called attention to the limiting factor of Allied transport and

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supporting weapons at the present stage of the campaign.

Rome Says Decisive Battle Starts

(In a broadcast heard in London, the Rome radio declared that "the real and true decision for the island will be reached in a new battle which has already virtually started in the Catania plain.")

At an Allied Command post it was disclosed that in the British drive northward an important communication point near the coast was secured by the cooperation of air-borne and ground troops.

Official sources also disclosed that large numbers of tanks, guns and other booty had been captured.

Commenting on Italian claims that all Allied parachute troops had been rounded up, these sources said: "All air-borne operations that have been carried out accomplished their missions. It is true that the Italians have announced several parachute attacks in areas where no such attacks were ever made and they may have rounded up those non-existent parachutists."

With the announcement of the capture of 12 more towns, it was disclosed for the first time that parish priests have negotiated with Allied military authorities in enlarging the occupied zone after the Fascist bosses fled.

The towns listed in today's communique as captured include Canicatta, Niscemi, Vittoria, Campobello and Palma Dei Montechiaro, taken by the Americans; and Canicattini Bagni, Comiso, Biscari, Vizzini, Sortino, Modica and Riese.

Vizzini is on the slopes of the Iblei Mountains, about 25 miles west of Augusta.

Niscemi is about nine miles from Caltagirone on the same highway, southwest of Vizzini.

Canicatti is 15 miles northeast of Agrigento, on the extreme western flank and about 13 miles inland.

Vittoria is on the coastal railway, a few miles west of Comiso, which was seized earlier by the Allies.

Biscari is about six miles inland and east of Gela.

Campobello is to the rear of the American western front at Naro and Canicattini Bagni are on the Eighth Army front, the former about 12 miles southwest of Agusta and the latter about the same distance west of Syracuse.

Non-Stop Aerial Assault Continues

The non-stop aerial assault against Axis positions throughout the island continued in all its fury and spread deep in Italy itself.

The important mainland port of Naples was left a mass of smoking ruins by huge American and British sky fleets which dealt it the same staggering blow inflicted the previous day on the Sicilian supply port of Messina.

Thus in two days Allied bombs had pulverized one of the principal ports through which Axis supplies could be sent to Sicily and virtually the last point of entry for these supplies on the island, also blocking at least partially any attempt to evacuate enemy troops from Sicily through Messina.

Within 24 hours Allied coastal aircraft sank or severely damaged at least 20,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed yesterday against the loss of seven Allied planes, and an official announcement today said enemy aerial resistance was decreasing by the hour.

British Within 15 Miles Of Catania

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 16—The hard-punching British Eighth Army was reported within fifteen miles of Catania in a northward surge up the Sicilian coast today after falling upon two German armored divisions and severely mauling them.

Allied headquarters announced the capture of twelve more towns, as Americans, British and Canadians advanced all along their moon-shaped front, and more than 20,000 prisoners were in Allied hands when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veterans administered another whipping to the Herman Goering and fifteen German armored divisions.

The American Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., seizing a number of towns on the western sector, some of them of the greatest strategic importance, had taken nearly 16,000 of the prisoners.

Enemy Smashed Back

This time Montgomery fell upon the Germans north of Lentini, where the Axis had gathered important armor for a strong counter-attack, and smashed them back.

Observers believed the enemy had staked his all on counter-attack.

With an "appreciable number of tanks" already in Sicily, observers were confident the German tank forces would be dealt with, and that thereafter the enemy would be obliged to fight a defensive rear-guard action while conducting a withdrawal from the island.

Fleet Guards Flank

The Axis appeared powerless to keep the Allied fleet in check as it gave strong seaward support to Montgomery's right flank and bombarded the enemy's coastal positions at will.

The Fifteenth German Armored Diviison was believed to be a collection of German units which had been assembled to go to Tunisia before its fall. It was then given the name of the enemy division that was wiped out in the Tunisian fighting.

Town Changes Hands

Another hot struggle also was reported inland about twenty-five miles from the east coast at Vizzini, one of the newly captured towns.

This town on a vital second line of communications upon which the Axis had been obliged to fall back, changed hands several times before the British got it securely in their control.

Continuation of the advance from Vizzini would quickly menace the town of Militello and Scordia at the western entrance of the Catanian plain. At Lentini the British already were fighting at the southern edge of that plain.

(The Rome radio, in a broadcast recorded in London, said "the real and true decision for the island will be reached in a new battle which has already virtually started in the Catania plain.")

"Severe losses were inflicted upon the enemy" by the American Seventh Army which "advanced several miles across difficult hill country and captured further important positions," the communique added.

Progress "Satisfactory"

Although the headquarters bulletin said the "speed of the advance is very satisfactory," it called attention to the limiting factor of Allied transport and supporting weapons at this stage of the operations.

Reviewing the day's operations here, observers said that the enemy may henceforth be compelled to fight a defensive rear-guard action while withdrawing from Sicily. They expressed the opinion that with only limited and doubtful forces at his disposal, the enemy had staked all on his one counter-attack at Augusta on Wednesday and that, as a result, his defenses are disintegrating.

With an appreciable number of tanks already in Sicily, these observers said, the Allies are in a position to deal satisfactorily hereafter with any counterattack the enemy may choose to mount. In addition, they declared, the Allied forces are likely to be further reinforced by air borne and seaborne troops.

An aerial supply service was inaugurated as a fleet of transport aircraft landed safely in Sicily at dawn on Wednesday last. As this achievement greatly alleviates transportation difficulties and relieves considerable personnel for combat duty, it is considered of paramount importance.

The twelve towns listed as captured by the communique included several already known to be in Allied hands. They were:

Canicattini Bagui, Comisco, Biscari, Canicatti, Vizzini, Vittoria, Niscemi, Campobello, Palma di Montechiaro, Sortino, Modica and Riesi.

Canicatti, Niscemi, Bagni, Vizzini, Vittoria, Campobello and tured in the American sector of the Palma Dei Montechiaro were capfront.

Astride Highway

The taking of Vizzini put General Patton's men astride the central highway connecting the Axis' eastern and western front. Vizzini is on the slopes of the Iblei Mountains and about twenty-five miles west of Augusta.

Niscemi is only about nine miles from Caltagirone, on the same highway, and is southwest of Vizzini.

Canicatti is fifteen miles northeast of Agrigento, on the extreme western flank, and about thirteen miles inland.

Vittorio is on the coastal railway and a few miles due west of Comiso, already reported captured.

Biscari is about six miles inland and east of Gela.

Campobello is to the rear of the American western front at Naro and Canicatti.

Sortino and Canicattini Bagni are on the Eighth Army front. Sortino is about twelve southwest of Augusta and Canicattini Bagni is about the same distance west of Syracuse.

The taking of Vizzini put the Eighth Army astride the central highway connecting the enemy's east and west fronts. Vizzini is on the slopes of the Iblei mountains about twenty-five miles west of Augusta.

Catania Battle Seen Vital

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—The Rome radio asserted today that the "real and true decision" for Sicily "will be reached in the new battle which has already virtually started in the Catania plain." It said that there lay "the most serious enemy threat" and that the Axis command "has taken all necessary measures for facing it." The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.

The Berlin radio said that 10,000 Allied parachute troops had been dropped behind Axis lines on the Catania plain and that all had been disposed of."

Allies Direct Fury At Port of Naples

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Bombers Transform City Into Blazing Inferno, Possibly Knocking It Out for War's Duration—Four Fortress Waves.

By Daniel De Luce

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 16. (AP)—Adopting the RAF's tactics of crushing and burning one Axis industrial city at a time, the great Allied North African Bomber Force yesterday turned its fury against Naples, Italy's chief seaport, and transformed it into a blazing inferno—possibly knocked it out as a factor in the waning Italian war effort.

Four Fortress Waves

Four huge waves of American Flying Fortresses deluged the stricken port with thousands of explosive and incendiary bombs, shattering the royal armory, demolishing acres of harbor and industrial installations and wreathing the city, famed for its one-time beauty, in smoke that billowed 20,000 feet into the air.

Allied headquarters estimated the damage done by the staggering blow to be as great as that inflicted upon the Sicilian port of Messina during the previous day and night, when an area two miles long and one mile wide was gouged from the heart of its harbor section.

It is through Naples, port for the capital of Rome, that the bulk of reinforcements and supplies for the hard-pressed Axis defenders of Sicily must be moved now that the more conventient route across from the toe of the Italian boot apparently has been knocked out by the devastating attack on Messina.

The enemy's aerial defense of Sicily itself rapidly was approaching complete collapse as clouds of Allied bombers and fighters swept the island, demoralizing Axis communications and shooting up everything in sight.

Few Axis Planes

"Very few enemy aircraft were seen during the day and few attempted to fight, although our fighters and bombers flew back and forth at will," said an Allied announcement.

"You get the impression that the whole of Sicily is slowly burning up," was the graphic description given by a crewman of one of the hundreds of medium bombers engaged in the deadly assault. "Targets are becoming scarcer by the hour."

Dovetailing with the ceaseless onslaught from North Africa, American Liberator bombers of the Middle East command struck at the foot of the Italian mainland, setting forest fires with their incendiaries and ripping apart three enemy airfields at Foggia. Many planes were caught on the ground and destroyed in a repetition of the pre-invasion aerial attack on Sicily.

Big RAF Lancasters flew the long route across the Alps to pour bombs on communications in northern Italy as the Allied aerial arm embraced the unhappy peninsula. The Italian High Command communique indicated that Genoa was the object of the Lancasters' bombs.

Blow at Naples

The daylight Fortress blow at Naples came when fires still were blazing from a night attack by RAF Wellingtons. As the unescorted American bombers criscrossed the famous port they were jumped by 23 enemy fighters, of which their gunners destroyed four. As they rained their bombs down on selected targets the smoke from innumerable fires rose until the last two waves of Fortresses were unable to observe the results.

Sergt. Morris Seiler of New York city said: "We plunked our eggs in anyway. I'm sure glad I wasn't on the Naples platform waiting for a train."

American Mitchell bombers carried out attacks on selected targets on Sicily. One of their heaviest blows hit the town at Paterno, near Catania on the east coast, against which the British Eighth Army is driving. Other Mitchell formations dropped nearly 100 tons of bombs on Palermo, important port on Sicily's northern coast, leaving a blanket of fire in the already ravaged city.

Warhawk, Lightning and Mustang fighters engaged in continuous sweeps behind the enemy lines on Sicily: their sharp-eyed pilots attacking and destroying scores of railroad cars and trucks and generally demoralizing Axis troop movements. Others kept careful watch over Allied ground troops throughout the invasion area. Many were operating from captured Sicilian airdromes that had been hurriedly repaired by Allied engineers.

In all yesterday's multitudinous activities, the Allied airmen destroyed 16 more enemy planes while themselves losing seven craft. The Italian radio claimed four four-engined bomb[illegible] were shot down over Naples, [illegible]t this was not confirmed fro[illegible] Allied sources.

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Port A Shambles; Foggia Is Battered

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 16—The great Italian mainland port of Naples lay in smoking ruins today, crushed under the same staggering Allied aerial assault that virtually wiped Messina from the soil of Sicily the previous day. Twenty-four solid hours of bombardment by the heaviest bomber formations from North Africa left Naples, fountainhead of enemy reinforcements and supplies for Sicily, a blazing inferno, its arsenal all but demolished and smoke rising more than 20,000 feet over the stricken city.

(An Italian communique reported that Naples, Foggia and Genoa were raided by Allied planes. As there was no mention of an attack on Genoa in Allied dispatches, it was possible that the Lancasters dropped their bombs on or near that northern city. The Italians said their fighters shot down four four-engined Allied planes over Naples.

204 Killed, Rome Says

(The Rome report said casualties at Naples were 204 killed and 390 injured.)

The Allied aerial offensive was spreading deep into Italy itself. While Naples was bearing the brunt of yesterday's smashing attack, American Liberator bombers from the Middle East tore into two important enemy airdromes in southern Italy by daylight and heavy RAF Lancasters swung down over the Alps from England to pulverize communications in northern Italy.

Medium bombers and fighter-bombers scourged the enemy in Sicily by night and day, raking road and rail communications and giving tight overhead protection to Allied forces fighting in the south and east of the island. Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day, an Allied announcement said, against the loss of seven Allied craft.

Foggia Battered

Meanwhile, seventy Liberators, striking in three waves at Foggia airdrome on the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula, "made a flaming shambles of the main and two satellite fields and left a large number of aircraft burning on the ground," an American communique at Cairo said.

Tremendous Battering

The Allies' famous one-two punch, delivered by four waves of American Flying Fortresses in daylight and by the RAF's Wellingtons at night, was employed to give Naples a tremendous battering.

The twenty-four-hour bombardment was described here as comparable to the previous day's "annihilation" attack on Messina, which literally destroyed an area two miles long and one mile wide.

Aerial photographs showed that an ammunition train had exploded in the Messina port area. Docks, warehouses and locomotive sheds still were seen burning furiously.

Air Resistance Declines

It was officially announced that enemy aerial resistance was decreasing by the hour. "Very few enemy aircraft were seen during the day and few attempted to fight, although our fighters and bombers flew back and forth at will, strafing transport and communications," an announcement said.

Besides the Royal Arsenal and torpedo factory at Naples, direct hits were reported on depots, storage buildings, a roundhouse and a railroad overpass in an area mushrooming with fires and explosions. The last two waves of Fortresses were unable to observe results because of smoke. Four of twenty-three enemy interceptors were shot down by the unescorted fortresses.

Caught By Surprise

"We plunked our eggs in, anyway," said Sergt. Morris Seiler, of New York. "I'm sure glad I wasn't on the Naples platform waiting for a train."

Squadron Commander Llewellyn T. Boatwright, Jr., of Brownwood, Texas, said his formation caught the Naples defenders "completely by surprise."

"It's as quiet in Sicily as Sunday night in a small town," reported Lieut. Lester J. Ruegsegger, of Salina, Kan., a Warhawk pilot participating in the continual sweeps behind the enemy lines by American Warhawk, Mustang and Lightning fighters. "I didn't see a single enemy plane and had only one burst of flak shot at me," he added.

Four Ships Damaged

These demoralizing forays caused damage to four enemy merchant ships at Termini, destroyed scores of railroad cars and trucks and damaged stations, barracks and bridges.

American Mitchells in two strong waves dropped almost one hundred tons of explosives on the city and port of Palermo. They reported that a blanket of fire spread over the city during the four hours the raids persisted.

Paterno, an eastern Sicilian town near Catania, which is the next objective of the British Eighth Army, received a severe blasting by Mitchells. "I could see fires caused by my own bombs spring up, and in the distance there were three or four fires in Catania," said Lieut. Sidney Cornsbee, of Capitole, Cal.

Flying Fortress gunners who scored victories in the Naples raid included Sergt. Merline S. McCloud of Maddock, N. J.

Allied coastal aircraft sank or damaged at least 20,000 tons of enemy shipping within 24 hours. One large merchantman was torpedoed off the north coast of Sardinia.

The daylight Liberator attack from the Middle East struck the main airdrome and two satellite fields at Foggia in Southern Italy, causing many fires and explosions. A communique said three enemy craft were left burning at one field and that bombs fell among twelve othercraft. Hangars, workshops and administration buildings were heavily hit.

On the trip to Italy the Liberators strewed incendiaries over the countryside, and upon the return journey reported seeing forest fires at Metaponto on the Gulf of Taranto. Four oil fires also were started. One plane was missing from the Middle East raids.

A British communique offered scant details of the long flight made by its four - engined Lancasters to hit northern Italy, saying merely that an electric transformer and switching stations were attacked. The purpose of the raid apparently was to upset communications between the northern Italian industrial areas and the invaded southern region.

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Report on Raids.

The Italian communique reported air attacks against Allied shipping, including the sinking of a 10,000-ton merchant ship by torpedo planes and damage to three more ships.

Allied air attacks were said to have been carried out on objectives in Alessandria, Savona, Parma, Bologna and Reggio Emilia.

The Rome bulletin said that four four-engined planes were knocked down at Naples and that two others crashed in the Parma and Modena areas. Eleven Allied torpedo planes also were listed as shot down during an attack on an Axis convoy.

The Rome report said casualties at Naples were 204 killed and 390 injured.

Halifax bombers of the Royal Air Force raided the Peugeot motor works in Montbeliard, France. The plants produce two-ton trucks and the output was second only to that of the Renault plant before Renault was flattened by air attack.

The Peugeot plant is reported to turn out between 6,000 and 8,000 trucks a year and employ 10,000 men.

Montbeliard is about ten miles south of Belfort in eastern France, near the Swiss border, and the German radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the raiders had violated Swiss territory.

Malta Downs Four Planes.

Valletta, Malta, July 16 (A.P.)—Allied intruders shot down twelve more enemy aircraft over Sicily and Italy on Wednesday night, an official report said today. The total of enemy planes destroyed by Malta-based aircraft since the Sicilian invasion thereby rose to 141.

U. S. Attacks Foggia.

Cairo, Egypt, July 16 (A. P.).—Striking in three waves at Foggia airdrome on the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula, seventy Liberators of the United States Air Force "made a flaming shambles of the main and two satellite fields and left a large number of aircraft burning on the ground," an American communique said today.

The big bombers adopted a new technic on this journey—that of scattering incendiaries over the countryside. These were dropped on the outward trip, the communique said. On the return trip forest fires were observed at Metaponto on the Gulf of Taranto.

At Foggia, located on the east side of Italy opposite Naples, the communique said, hits were scored among the hangars, one of which was left burning, and on workshops and station buildings.

Wellington Bombers again swept over the west coast of Greece during Wednesday night, scoring direct hits on a merchant vessel in the Levkas Channel.

One Allied plane was reported missing from these and other operations.

Italians Assail Nazis

Say German Mines Barred Their Retreat From Sicily Front Lines

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 16 (AP).—Italian prisoners are complaining bitterly of the system of defense in Sicily by which they were put in the front line with a German mine field laid at their backs.

They said the Germans refused to tell them where the mines were located and remained well to the rear while the Italians had to bear the first shock of the Allied attack. The Italians suffered many casualties when they had to retreat through the mine fields.

U.S. Stopped 100 Tanks at Gela

Weary Troops Used Everything but Bare Hands to Save Sicily Beachhead.

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By DON WHITEHEAD.

Associated Press Correspondent

Representing the Combined American Press.

With American Troops in Sicily, July 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Battling more than 100 tanks with everything but their bare hands and attacking while being attacked, weary American troops fought for hours yesterday to beat off any enemy drive which threatened to collapse the entire central sector of the American invasion front.

On three sides they fought desperately with their backs to the wall. Tanks literally ran over and around them, smashing their way to within 1,000 yards of the beachhead at Gela. But still the Yanks fought to whip the enemy. With magnificent courage, three tanks and a few field guns, they whipped the Italians and the Hermann Goering Panzer Division to a standstill.

Today this veteran American infantry division, toughened by the Tunisian campaign, has the situation in hand.

Shooting Point Blank.

At one crucial period late yesterday morning, artillerymen were shooting at point blank range over open sights to break up the enemy tank attack. Anti-aircraft guns were dug into position as the troops were digging in on the beach. A colonel was manning an anti-tank gun and staff officers were on the beach to see that ammunition and guns kept coming ashore. Even the Navy joined in with its big guns to help stop the enemy drive.

"In my opinion it was the greatest exhibition of guts and discipline in the history of the American Army," said Lieut. Col. Curtis of Amarillo, Texas.

More than thirty enemy tanks were knocked out in the day's fighting. The attack began at 8 A. M., when we had only three tanks ashore, one of them with a broken tread. We also had forty-two field guns and fifteen anti-tank guns. A great many more have come ashore since then.

Troops Use Grenades.

The Second Battalion withdrew 3,000 yards in the face of shelling from the enemy tanks and performed with the First Battalion in a compact defense. But the tanks came on, ran through their position and by-passed them. One cannon company arrived late in the morning to battle the tanks, while the troops were using grenades.

When the tanks withdrew late in the afternoon the regiment had not given up another inch of ground, although they had the enemy on three sides.

Then a battalion of Italians attacked on the right flank along the beach. In jeeps, command cars and trucks, a hastily formed defense force rushed to the danger point. Engineers were taken from the beach and sent in as combat troops. Some members of the division headquarters staff grabbed carbines and machine guns and went into battle. Together, they put the Italians to rout.

During the early morning fighting twenty German tanks came charging down from Gela Plain. The tanks shot up amphibious "ducks" and supply dumps while lunging for the beachhead. Then our field guns on the sand dunes opened up.

18 Tanks Knocked Out.

Our troops on the beach were ready with rifles, machine guns, and grenades in case the tanks came over the crest of the dunes, and engineers were ready to lay mines. But the artillery stopped the tanks by knocking out eighteen of them.

A force of Italians, meanwhile, was attacking on the left flank, but they were beaten off by our Rangers, supported by fire from a cruiser lying offshore.

Even while all this was going on, the Commanding General sent a message to our troops: "We attack tonight."

By nightfall our regiment had only nine rounds of mortar ammunition left, and the enemy was returning to the attack on both flanks, but our troops carried up ammunition under machine gun and shell fire. Then in the moonlight the yattacked. Most of our troops had had no sleep for more

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than forty-eight hours. They had had nothing to eat for two days except hard rations. But they attacked, and by dawn one regiment had captured Ponte Olivo Airport five miles north of Gela and another had driven nearer to Niscemi.

It is significant that the prisoners from the Goering Division were mostly youths in their early twenties, with little or no combat experience and very little training. Some military observers take this to mean that Hitler has committed his veteran divisions on the Russian front and they believe he has blundered.

Axis Putting Up Stiff Resistance Before Catania

Enemy Forces, Mostly Nazis, Battle Vainly to Hold Up Advancing British Army

By Edward Gilling

For the Combined British Press
Distributed by The Associated Press

AT A 15TH ARMY GROUP COMMAND POST, July 16.—The enemy is fighting fiercely to hold up the British 8th Army in its advance on the important town and port of Catania.

Throughout yesterday enemy forces, the majority of which were German, put up the stiffest resistance in an endeavor to prevent our troops getting through to the Catania plain, and there was exceptionally heavy fighting on the road leading north from Augusta before our armored units succeeded in breaking through. Later the motorized infantry followed and had to battle their way through very difficult defensive positions that the enemy had prepared.

There was also very heavy fighting yesterday at Vizzini-Licodia, which is about forty miles northwest of Syracuse. Our troops occupied the town, driving the enemy out, but before our troops could get firmly established the enemy launched a heavy counter-attack, which in turn forced our troops out of the village.

A ding-dong struggle for possession of the town developed, and the town changed hands several times during the day before our troops gained a hold in the late afternoon.

American troops have also made further advances and continue to deepen their bridgehead, although they have to move through a difficult, hilly country.

Duel With Nazi Tanks Fought By U. S. Ships

JUL 17 1943

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]
[Representing the Combined American Press]

Gela, Sicily, July 11 (Delayed)—When you take something away from Italian soldiers, they shrug philosophically and back off to a new position. When you take something away from a German, he goes and gets his gang and comes back to let you know he doesn't like it.

Yesterday we took a big chunk of Sicilian real estate in which Adolf Hitler felt he had some remote property rights, and today he sent his flying gorillas over to show their muscle.

Blasts Rock Transports

Early in the morning a series of heavy blasts rocked our headquarters transport and tumbled us sleepy-eyed from our bunks. The transport continued to sway as every soldier grabbed his clothes and ran up on deck.

On each side of the vessel the blue Mediterranean was stained a dirty gray where air bombs had straddled the ship. Water bubbled and frothed where the bombs had exploded.

The surprise attack had knocked out several electric circuits and the ship's refrigeration system, but had done no other damage. Ack-ack guns had kept the Nazi wingmen too high to bomb accurately. But more were on the way.

Few Planes Slip Through

Close-circling Allied air cover turned most of them back. A few slipped through, however, flying so low at times that American planes overhead could not pick them out in time to intercept them.

By ones, twos or threes they sneaked through in straddling, hit-and-run raids, strafing and bombing hurriedly, and then swooping off in a storm of anti-aircraft bullets and shells.

Behind they left cursing troops, but few casualties, and the assault boats and beach parties continued unloading supplies, ammunition and vehicles, stopping only to leap into slit trenches when the enemy planes swept down.

Patton Goes Ashore

Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the American Seventh Army, came ashore early today between raids. Twenty minutes after he waded ashore, a German bomb struck at the exact spot where he had landed.

▲ call rang out over our ship's public address system for a boat to go at once to station Number Three.

That was our signal. We were glad enough to leave. A few minutes before a German fighter bomber had dropped a second string of bombs off our bow, and the earth seemed a more welcome place than the sea.

Ships Duel With Tanks

We knew the Germans only a few hours before had launched a great tank attack toward the beaches. Coming to the aid of hard-pressed American army armored forces, navy cruisers and destroyers steamed to within a few hundred yards of the shore to shell the Nazi tanks.

It was one of the few cases in the war where naval vessels have engaged in duels with tanks ashore.

When we left our transport, we knew the beaches were still in our hands, but we did not know if the German drive had been stopped or merely interrupted.

Planes Strafe Beaches

Our assault boat held a coxswain, a jeep and a motorcycle and their drivers, Capt. Stanley Gates, of Webster Grove, Mo.; Alex Clifford, London *Mail Mail* correspondent, and myself.

We were one hundred yards from the ship when Captain Gates shouted, "Look at the shore!" Three Nazi planes had swooped from the sun and were strafing and bombing the beaches.

Shore crews scurried to safety, as the bombs exploded harmlessly in the sea, shooting great geysers of water skyward. Ground batteries sent a stream of bullets into the wing of one plane, but all three Germans flew away.

Our gunners eased back from their weapons, rubbing their shoulders.

They Wade Ashore

As the bottom grated against the sand we leaped into the knee-deep surf and waded ashore. The motorcycle and jeep splashed after us.

As far as the eye could reach the beach swarmed with sailors, soldiers, food, ammunition, gas dumps, artillery pieces and trucks moving the supplies inland. It looked like chaos, but it was organized "chaos."

Swiftly and certainly, despite a thousand mischances, the war stuffs were streaming steadily to the front.

Patton's Order of Day Terse

Read to Men En Route to Sicily, It Said: 'Keep Punching—God Is With Us.'

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By ALEXANDER CLIFFORD.
Representing the Combined British Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

American Seventh Army Headquarters, Zero Hour (Delayed).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the Seventh Army, told his men in an order of the day just before they hit Sicily's beaches to keep attacking.

When we came aboard we knew almost nothing. Of course we made guesses and discussed theories. Not until we were well out at sea—the center piece in a proud convoy with a screen of American warships all around us—did the secret begin to emerge.

There was the issue of Italian phrase books. That narrowed down the choice. For a day all over the ship you could hear people running through Italian verbs, pronouncing them with broad, honest American vowel sounds which I swear no Sicilian would ever understand.

Honor to Be Selected.

Then Lieut.-Gen. Patton wrote his secret order of the day and a colonel climbed a gun turret to read what he had written.

"We are indeed honored in having been selected by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as the American component of this new and greater attack against the Axis," the order said.

"We are teamed with the justly famous British Eighth Army which attacks on our right and we have for the Army group commander that veteran and distinguished soldier, General Sir Harold Alexander.

"When we land we will meet German and Italian soldiers whom it is our honor and privilege to attack and destroy.

"Many of you have in your veins German and Italian blood, but remember that these ancestors of yours so loved freedom that they gave up home and country to cross the ocean in search of liberty. The ancestors of the people we shall kill lacked the courage to make such a sacrifice and continued as slaves.

"Remmeber that we as attackers have the initiative. We must retain this tremendous advantage by always attacking, rapidly, ruthlessly, viciously, without rest. However tired and hungry you may be, the enemy will be more tired, more hungry. Keep punching. God it with us. We shall win."

Then we definitely were told what most of us already had suspected—it was Sicily.

In a curious way our spirits rose abruptly as soon as we knew our destination for certain.

There was spaghetti for lunch that day and it led to a good deal of rather obvious joking. The same afternoon maps, plans and aerial photographs were issued and we began studying the thing in earnest.

We became familiar with the geography of Gela, the large village that was the center point of the American bridgehead area. We discussed the possibilities of its thousand-foot pier from which in peacetime coastal schooners took aboard Gela's exports of sulphur and wine. We heard about curious, irregular sandbars that the waves and currents build up near the shore.

We memorized the positions of the airfields of Comiso, Biscari, Licata and Porto Olivo.

We saw how the Americans' plan was integrated with plans of the Eighth Army and airborne troops.

There was General Patton himself, 57 years old, typically American in appearance, with gray hair, a bald patch and wrinkles at the corners of his eyes.

He was very genuinely anxious to avoid personal publicity and would not allow himself to be quoted, because he doesn't believe generals should be quoted.

But he is keen for his troops to receive recognition for what they do. More than once he has written long letters to the parents of enlisted men who have been killed under him.

Now his men are going ashore and he is standing on the bridge peering after them in the darkness. It is a big and anxious moment for General Patton.

Sicilians Urged To Behave By Town Crier

By Don Whitehead

[Associated Press Correspondent]
Representing the Combined American Press

With American Troops in Sicily, July 10 (Delayed)—While snipers were still shooting at the invading Americans from windows and rooftops, a barefoot town crier walked the streets of Gela shouting to the inhabitants that they would be treated "decently and honorably" if they behaved themselves.

It is difficult to get an accurate picture of the people's reaction to the Yanks swarming over their native soil. Some were overjoyed to see the American troops and when the opposition was overrun they poured into the streets to cheer and kiss the soldiers.

Instructed By Yank

Lieut. Mario Brod, who speaks Italian fluently, instructed the town crier on what to say and went with him on the rounds of the city.

They ordered the people to stay in their houses and obey orders. "It was necessary for them to stay inside for their own protection as well as ours," Brod said.

Sergt. John W. Schultz, of Altadena, Cal., and Alfred Grey, of New York City, were covering the street where the snipers were shooting when the people rushed out of the houses.

"They kissed us on the cheeks as the shooting was still going on," Schultz said.

Italian Tanks In Action

While the crier was broadcasting his mesage to the people, Italian tanks entered the city in a counter-attack. Schultz grabbed him and dragged him into a doorway while Rangers beat off the attack.

"He didn't want to go inside," Schultz said. "He wanted to keep on shouting his message even though fighting was going on."

One of the first things the troops did when they entered the city was to release about twenty prisoners from jail. Some of them were anti-Fascist political prisoners who promptly offered to help the Americans.

Reported Pleased

"Many people here are only paying lip service to Fascism," Brod said. "They are genuinely happy that the Americans are here. While that is true here, it may not be true in other parts of the island."

Apparently the people are well informed on the North African situation and knew the Allied armies had control of the entire African continent.

Looked Like Stalingrad.

By a Correspondent of the Combined American Press
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the American Forces in Comiso, Sicily, July 15 (Delayed).—Two days of heavy fighting won for the American soldiers the huge airfield at Comiso—the first airfield in Sicily to fall into our hands.

The smashed, blacked buildings, the pitted field of fallen wires, glass, rubble and debris-filled hangars reminds one of the pictures of Stalingrad.

Italians and a handful of Germans offered stubborn resistance in the early hours and then began withdrawing from the field and buildings to the outskirts of the

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field itself, where they attempted to continue resistance.

Hours after the field was in our hands Messerschmitts continually were over the field, strafing and occasionally bombing.

"There is no rest for the weary," said Private Francis G. Hermon of Providence, R. I., who worked for seventeen years in the treasurer's department of the Providence Journal.

There were at least a dozen enemy planes overhead when they were engaged by a few P-38s. In the space of five minutes three enemy flyers were shot down, but not before a couple of them came swooping down near the field.

"It's a hell of a feeling, isn't it?" asked Private Raphael Degennaro, formerly employed in the circulation department of the New York Journal-American, as we ran for shelter.

Yanks on duty on the field were Privates Phillip Disano of Providence; Paul Caughlin of Norwood, Mass; Louis Pastore, New York city; Edward D. Niedziela of Wallingford, Conn., and John Kruszewski, New London, Conn.

New Yorker in Plight.

Correspondence of The Combined American Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With American Forces in Sicily (Undated). — Two young American paratroopers returned to this Armored Post Command tonight after spending seventy-two hours behind the enemy's lines disrupting communications, knocking out guns and gathering information.

They are Sergt. Henry Cummings, 22 years old, of Eunice, La., and Private Douglas Clark, 20, of 308 West 26th street, New York city, who became separated from the rest of their units when they jumped behind enemy lines.

"We had to shoot our way out of a couple of tight spots," Private Clark said.

"One time we were hiding alongside the main road behind a tree when a whole column of Italian trucks passed by us. We could have reached out and touched them," he said.

"The last truck stopped right by our tree. The driver spotted us and yelled, so I let him have it. Then the other guy started yelling for help, but we didn't want him to give our position away so we poured a little lead into him. He stopped yelling.

"Then we high-tailed it out of there, crawling on our bellies and all the time cutting wires and doing all the damage we could."

Italians Found Shot In Back By Germans

By John A. Moroso
Associated Press Correspondent

At the Southern Sicilian Front, July 11 (Delayed)—We had started our advance across the hot, dry Sicilian sand dunes near Scoglitti when the expected Axis planes came overhead to comb our ships.

They seemed to come from every direction. One squadron numbered twenty-four, while others were grouped in fours. From our hill we looked seaward to witness one of the most powerful naval anti-aircraft barrages in history.

Bombs Miss Ships

We knew it would take courage for those planes to get in close enough to drop their eggs and we watched them carefully while they were still over land. Four dropped their bombs, banked right, and started back to base. The bombs fell behind us, scaring the Italian prisoners.

The rest of the planes flew on, circling and diving. When they let go the splashes told plainly that not an American ship had been hit. The same performance was repeated a few minutes later with no casualties. Our unit decided to ignore them, and tramped forward.

We were to advance thirteen miles to get a bit of high ground.

Italians Rounded Up

As the troops plodded along under the merciless sun, they rounded up some of our men and scores of Italians who had hidden in vineyards. Some of these hapless, ragged soldiers fired a few shots in our direction and then gave up.

We found one Italian with five bullet holes in his back. He said a German officer shot him down when he tried to surrender.

(Later we found several score of Italians shot in the back by Germans.)

This dying man declared the Germans had stolen food and left the area before we came. The only ones left, he said, were a few officers bossing Italian units and some gun crews at strategic points.

Battery Opens Fire

One of these gunners opened fire with a battery of 88's. Shells whistled overhead toward our ships, but no hits were made.

During part of the journey we took roads that led through enemy-held territory and eventually reached our first objective. The outfit had walked thirteen miles, taken its objective and had already left for the next objective, eight miles away—a piece of high ground overlooking Comiso city and airport.

Many tales of bravery were heard. One concerned an unidentified soldier who broke his leg when a boat capsized 500 yards off shore. He swam ashore and tried to join the troops in the advance. Pain finally stopped him.

Corp. Russell F. Looney, 26 years old, of Newcastle, Va., a paratrooper, had joined our gang with a sprained ankle. He said: "I came with the paratroops and was knocked out in the landing near a cactus plant. An Italian soldier shot at me and I killed him with two hand grenades. I walked all night and didn't see any one. This morning I found these men."

First Lieut. William Edmondson of Berthoud, Col., said an Italian soldier surrendered and asked permission to visit his home to get two suitcases and civilian clothes for a trip to New York.

The commanding officer finally stopped at a hut on the side of the trail and put up the battalion's first command post. The hut was checked for booby traps and was so dirty we did our work outside under an olive tree.

It was one of the oddest command posts of the war. It had no communications, only three officers and a handful of men.

The commanding officer ordered an advance. I stayed behind to rest and watch the naval bombardment proceed. The navy was tearing up strong points miles ahead.

Sicilians Don't Look Upon Yanks As Conquerors

By Alexander Clifford
Representing the Combined British Press
[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With the Americans in Southern Sicily, July 15 (Delayed)—We are well dug into Sicily now. That first dangerous stage when we merely had narrow beaches, has been surmounted.

The center point of this coast is Gela, an ancient town which lies on a ridge alongside the sea. On the other side it drops to a flat fertile plain where the first and fiercest battles of this front were fought.

Girls Are Beautiful

Plenty of inhabitants are still here. They wander round the streets all day, moving belongings.

The old women with brown wrinkled faces and white hair wrapped in black shawls look almost like witches. But the young girls are beautiful and their clothes are surprisingly smart and modern.

The attitude of the Sicilians to Americans is rather strange. Naturally we didn't expect to be enthusiastically welcomed, but there is a general atmosphere of politeness and friendliness which surely is unusual in war.

They're Not Afraid

Quite clearly, these people do not regard the Americans as conquerors at all. They regard them as authorities who have simply taken over from the Italians, and nothing more. They are at least not afraid.

It is only fair to say that the Americans have behaved better than any troops I have ever seen. They have so far given the Sicilians no reason whatever to be afraid, and it is proving to be a good policy.

Italian prisoners are odd, too. They seemed no different from the thousands of prisoners I have seen in Libya. There was the same lack of interest in war and the same apparent relief that for them it was now all over.

Coast Heavily Fortified

Italian resistance here has been neither better nor worse than might have been expected on the basis of the experience in Libya. The coast really was fortified with guns, searchlights, mines and wire. All around there were pillboxes, emplacements, tank traps across roads, and well-placed observation posts.

The positions were well manned and there was an adequate communications system. As long as the Italian gunners were safely behind their concrete they went on firing well.

But when the hard crust of resistance was crushed on the beaches their whole defense system seemed to collapse.

Nazi Tanks Attack

On the second day here we had the first taste of the Germans. Some thirty German tanks—Marks II and III and some IV's—made a bold bid to invade our beach and wipe out our entire landing. They swooped down from the hills northeast of Gela and got almost into the trees on the eastern slope of Gela's cigar-shaped ridge before they were brought to a halt.

At first three American tanks engaged them. Several German tanks erupted violently in flames. But three against thirty wasn't enough so the American 105-mm. field guns swung down their barrels and fired at the enemy over open sights.

They did superbly. Something like nineteen German tanks were destroyed and the rest retired. That engagement saved our beaches.

With magnificent detachment, the Americans went on unloading right through the fight.

Little Air Opposition

Our fighter protection had been doing a wonderful job during all the tricky landing business. On the first day we never saw so much as an enemy plane, and we had expected continuous bombing. On the second day, enemy air forces recovered themselves and adopted a policy of hit-and-run raids, apparently all they could afford to do.

Half a dozen Messerschmitts came hedge-hopping along the beach with machine guns blazing. One was hit by small-arms fire and catapulted onto the beach in a smudge of purple smoke.

A furious bayonet attack in the starlit darkness was necessary Sunday night to force the enemy away from their foothill positions and capture the Ponte Olivo airfield.

it was impossible to get a vehicle through the soft sand of the beaches," he added, "but inch by inch the men drove their trucks through to the assault points.

"Occasionally a jeep or a truck would flounder but along would come a bulldozer and pull it out."

Airfield Built In 24 Hours

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With the American Seventh Army in Southern Sicily, July 14 (Delayed)—Twenty-four hours after they landed in Sicily under strafing attacks by Nazi planes, American soldier engineers accompanying the invasion troops had built and ready for service a complete landing field for Allied fighter planes.

"We just grabbed the flattest wheat field we could find and went to work," said Lieut. Edwin Munroe of Talladega, Ala.

"In twenty-four hours we had a taxi trail all around the field, the runway ready and gasoline, ammunition and oil to supply the planes.

"Our equipment was landed the day after the invasion or we could have been in operation even sooner. We landed at 11 A. M. one day and by 5 P. M. that same day we were turning that wheat patch into an airport."

Paratroop Chaplains Jumped From Planes With Communion Sets

By RODERICK MacDONALD,
Representing the Combined British Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

With the Glider Forces in Sicily, July 14 (Delayed).—Flying British chaplains went into action on Sicily from gliders and parachute transport planes in the early stages of the Allied invasion of this island.

One padre parachuted down with invading troops carrying a communion set in a special container.

Three other chaplains accompanied soldiers into action in gliders, wearing their traditional clerical collars and carrying communion sets.

Amid the confusion of the fighting in southeastern Sicily, an Italian unit approached the Rev. Allan Buchanan, Episcopal chaplain, while he was attending the wounded, and asked him to lead them to the British lines so they could surrender.

He had no idea where the nearest British party was, but acceded to the request and walked around with the Italians until he found some Allied troops.

No Roads From Africa.

An Allied Force Command Post in North Africa, July 16 (A. P.).—The residents of Sicily stared in amazement and commented, "There are no roads from North Africa, how did you get here?" when American Army trucks, jeeps and other vehicles rolled down the glistening white highways.

The story was related by Phil Stern, Brooklyn photographer for the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, who accompanied the troops on the south coast assault and returned to North Africa by plane.

"I am sure the Italians thought

Alexander Visits Sicilian Front

Distributed by Associated Press.

At the Command Post of the Fifteenth Army Group, July 16.—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief of all ground forces under Gen. Eisenhower, has visited the Sicilian front and conferred with his commander in the field, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

It was the first meeting of these generals on European soil.

This is the second time in three days that Gen. Alexander personally inspected the Sicilian front.

DARBY REFUSES COMMAND

Rangers' Chief Accepts D. S. C. but Declines a Colonelcy

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN SICILY, July 15 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Col. William O. Darby, leader of the American Rangers, accepted a Distinguished Service Cross from Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. yesterday, but declined his offer of a full colonelcy and the command of an infantry combat command.

It was the third time that the young Ranger Chieftain from Fort Smith, Ark., had turned down similar offers. Twice during the Tunisian campaign he rejected offers to command combat teams.

"I feel I can do more good with my Ranger boys than I could with a combat team," he explained.

He waded into several scraps as his men swept through Gela on the invasion day, capturing 500 prisoners. Lieut. Col. Darby and eighteen Rangers cornered fifty-two Italian officers in one hotel and went in after them with hand grenades and automatics. When it was all over the surviving Italians came out with their hands up.

ITALY CRITICAL OF GERMANY

Minister Declares Sicilian Defense Up to Nazis.

Berne, July 16 (A. P.).—Rome has let it be known clearly that the battle of Sicily is Germany's fight.

On top of the continued pessimistic tone of the Fascist press, preparing the people for further setbacks, Minister of Culture Alessandro Pavolini added an appeal to Berlin which implied both criticism and a lack of Italian ability or will to support the struggle alone.

Germany is "defending her own soil in Sicily," said Signor Pavolini in the newspaper Il Messaggero.

Dispatches from Rome further alluded, for the first time since the invasion of Sicily, to the reaction of the Italian people against propaganda. Some newspapers, trying to lighten the gloom, have published frivolous articles like the one that parachute troops were sent on ahead to locate good tennis courts for the relaxation of advancing Allied troops.

"This does not react well on the people," said a Rome report to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung. This was the first published confirmation of private information in foreign diplomatic circles that when the theory of invasion became a reality, the propagandist-inspired optimism turned into quick gloom and apathetic resignation.

Italians Gloomy Over Future.

Despite references to counter movements on the plains of Catania, the Fascists continued to talk gloomily about the military situation.

Guido Baroni in Il Popolo di Roma told the people that they must realize that the situation on the eastern front is such that Italy could count only on her present fighting resources plus what might come from Germany proper — in other words Axis troops cannot be withdrawn from the Balkans, France or other points that Berlin is busily trying to guard.

Although Germany was reported to be sending reinforcements to Italy, editorial comment tended to support reliable private information from Rome and Berlin that the Nazis are basing their present plans of strategy on the supposition that Italy can be put out of the war.

Signor Baroni paid tribute to American resources. He said Italy's food prospects are not comparable to those of England after France fell because "we don't have the prospect of American provisioning." Here again, Italy must count on continental resources which Baroni avoided praising.

Fascist Editor Asks Change.

Fascist Editor Roberto R. Farinacci, making the first open attack on Italian military leadership since the start of the war, demanded a change in generals and a shake-up in the Fascist party hierarchy last night, dispatches from Rome disclosed.

Writing in the newspaper Regime Fascista, the former party secretary demanded that Italy's best forces be rushed to Sicily along with the most able, prepared and resolute leaders.

The increasingly gloomy tone of the Italian press generally was reported to have resulted in mounting pessimism and apathy among the Italian people.

10,000 'Chutists 'Disposed Of'

London, July 16 (AP)—The German radio reported today in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press that 10,000 Allied parachute troops had dropped behind Axis lines on the Catania plain and that all had "been disposed of." (An Allied communique yesterday reported glider and parachute troops had made new landings in Sicily, presumably in this area.)

VITAL RAILWAYS OF SICILY RUINED

London, July 16 (A. P.).—Some of the most vital rail lines of Italy and Sicily have been knocked out by the unprecedented Allied air campaign, the Air Ministry announced today. In a report on photographic reconnaissance last Monday after day and night poundings which began with the assault last Saturday, the Air Ministry said:

1. The main line track from Palmero to Syracuse has been destroyed.

2. The main line from Messina to Catania was blocked.

3. The main line from Messina to Palermo was cut near the junction with the main Catania line.

On the toe of Italy's boot, the main line south of Reggio Calabria was damaged and railways sidings of the south ferry terminus of San Giovanni were destroyed by direct hits of the Liberators.

"Just as the Axis is finding it more and more difficult to use the airfields of Sicily," the Air Ministry said, "their rail communications are becoming more and more unworkable at a time when they are of vital importance to the Sicilian campaign."

Allied Gains Discounted

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 16—The Berlin radio quoted Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels today as warning the German people against "defeatists" who, he said, are spreading propaganda "exaggerating real or alleged enemy successes."

The announcer read excerpts from an article written by Goebbels for his weekly paper, *Das Reich*, in which he declared that recent Allied victories, "by comparison with our decisive successes in this war, are only of secondary importance."

"Trying To Catch Up"

"Now, as before," Goebbels said, "Germany and her allies are fighting with far greater success than the enemy, who is only trying desperately to catch up with us."

Railway Yards In France Hit By Americans

Medium Bombers Visit Abbeville, France—RAF Crosses Alps.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17—(AP)—United States medium bombers smashed at the railway yards at Abbeville, France, yesterday, while reports of a Swiss air alarm early today indicated another RAF night attack on Italy.

Move In At Dusk

Moving in at dusk with a thick blanket of Allied fighters, the American bombers started fires in the German-occupied railway area as British and Dominion fighters engaged German interceptors, a communique said. Three Focke-Wulf 190s were destroyed by the Allied fighters, while one bomber was missing.

The Swiss alarm was reported from Zurich while later dispatches reported alerts sounded in Lugano in Southern Switzerland and Basel. The Italian shortwave radio also shut down twice—indicating that Italy might be getting a first hand demonstration of the mighty Allied air power that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill told the Italians about in calling on them to overthrow Mussolini.

Additional details on Thursday night's raid upon Italy were released by the Air Ministry which said the attacks were on electrical nerve centers and closely tied up with the battle of Sicily. They were calculated to have an immediate effect on the Italian railway system which is largely electrified.

Three of the four transformer stations hit were in the neighborhood of Bologna, one of the most important rail junctions in Italy. Through it runs the Brenner Pass line from Munich by which reinforcements from Germany must travel.

Another attack was 20 miles north of Genoa on the main line serving the Italian west coast and feeding one of the two principal routes of supplies to Sicily.

The bombardment of Abbeville followed a night attack by the RAF which cut an arc of destruction through occupied territory from the low countries to northern Italy.

In hitting Abbeville Junction four important rail lines and control points for all rail traffic to the north were attacked.

It was the home grounds of crack Nazi air squadrons but few of the planes were seen.

The junction had been bombed three times before by Flying Fortresses.

Hit Motor Works

The RAF's big bombers which have been following a practice of knocking out German war plants in rotation, picked off a brand new target in the moonlight last night, delivering what a communique described as a concentrated and effective attack on the great Peugeot motor vehicle works at Montbeliard, France.

Montbeliard, near the Swiss frontier 10 miles south of Belfort, was raided for the first time.

The Peugeot works are second only to the Renault plant, and since the virtual destruction of the latter factory, Peugeot has become one of the key spots of Hitler's reshuffled war industry. The plant employs 10,000 workers and turns out 6,000 to 8,000 trucks a year.

Cross the Alps

While auxiliary intruders were plastering airfields and railways in Germany, France and the low countries, home-based Lancasters jumped across the Alps, hitting an electric transformer and switching stations at an unidentified site. This was the northern end of a squeeze joined in on Southern Italy by Mediterranean-based bombers.

Seven bombers were lost in the night's operations from English bases.

Returning airmen said anti-aircraft fire at the Peugeot works was negligible, and the Air Ministry News Service said the Germans apparently had few guns to spare for defense outside their homeland.

Bomb hits were concentrated in a group of buildings, and smoke from fires rose 2,000 feet. Bright moonlight made it almost like daylight, the pilots reported.

Bombers Pound French Plant, North Italy

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 16—Halifax bombers of the RAF attacked the Peugeot motor vehicle works at Montebliard in France last night, the Air Ministry announced today, and Lancasters swung across the Alps to pummel targets in northern Italy.

The Peugeot motor plants produce two-ton trucks and the output was second only to that of the Renault plant before the latter was flattened by air attack.

Near Swiss Border

The plant is reported to turn out between 6,000 and 8,000 trucks a year and employs 10,000 men.

Montbeliard is located about ten miles south of Belfort in eastern France, near the Swiss border, and the German radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the raiders had violated Swiss territory.

In Italy the Lancasters blasted an electric transformer and switching stations, the announcement said, but the site of the attack was not given.

Airfields Railways Hit

Auxiliary raids by RAF Intruders on airfields and railways in Germany, France and the low countries also were reported.

Seven bombers were listed as missing. One enemy plane was shot down.

The communique said weather over Montebeliard was clear and preliminary reports indicated the attack was "concentrated and effective."

Keeping up the air offensive, two waves of Allied planes swung across Dover Strait this morning in the direction of Boulogne and Calais.

Last night's foray by the fighter-bombers was their second assault in as many nights against landing fields and rail targets.

20 Locomotives Shot Up

At least a dozen airfields were plastered with bombs and strafed with machine-gun fire and twenty locomotives were shot up, an Air Ministry announcement said.

One of the airdromes attacked was in the Paris area. Another airfield at St. Dizier was bombed three times by air formations, which then roared off to strafe railway lines and gun emplacements.

A Beaufighter was credited with destroying a German ME-110 over the Rheims area.

Minor enemy air activity was reported over Britain during the night, bombs being dropped at scattered points in southeast England, East Anglia and the Greater London area.

Gen. Gerow Directs U. S. Army in Britain

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Leonard Townsend Gerow, former chief of the United States Army staff's war plans division and later commander of the 29th Division, was named today commander of the expanding United States forces in Britain as they were being primed to strike at the continent.

He succeeded Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle who, as commanding officer of U. S. field forces in the European theatre, brought the first U. S. troops to Europe.

The appointment came as a birthday present for the Virginia Military Institute graduate who was 55 years old yesterday.

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LONDON, July 16 (AP).—Major General Leonard Townsend Gerow has succeeded Major General Russell P. Hartle as commanding officer of United States field forces in the European theater, Army headquarters announced today. Hartle's new assignment was not disclosed.

Gerow (pronounced ja-roe) is a fifty-four-year-old native of Petersburg, Va., and, like General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute.

Headed War Plans Division

General Gerow is a former chief of the United States Army staff's war plans division, a post which he took on Dec. 16, 1940. Assigned to command the 29th Division on Feb. 24, 1942, he was succeeded in the war plans division post by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, now commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater.

General Gerow has a record of service on the Mexican border, in the World War, in the Philippines and in China, as well as at various Army posts in the United States.

As chief of the war plans division he had to have at his finger tips the plan of combat for every possible part of the world where American troops might be called upon to fight.

Known to his men as "General Gee" and called Townsend by his old friends, General Gerow is regarded as a field soldier who is a stickler for perfection in training. He has a brother, Lee Saunders Gerow, who is a brigadier general.

During the Carolina maneuvers of 1942 he was known as one of the hardest working officers, up by lantern light to shave, and out in the "battle area" by jeep to urge his men along. He celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday by "capturing" three prisoners himself during these war games.

"You can't throw spitballs at the Japanese and the Germans," he said, in explaining his preference for being out among his troops.

In the World War he won the Distinguished Service Medal and the decoration of the French Legion of Honor for his work in Paris as officer in charge of purchasing and disbursing for the signal corps.

Fears War News Leak

Laborite Opposes Giving Reporters Advance News on Battles

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—Thomas E. Naylor, Laborite, served notice in the House of Commons today that he would ask Prime Minister Churchill to warn British commanders against giving war correspondents advance information such as General Dwight D. Eisenhower gave on the Sicilian invasion.

Referring to Eisenhower's mid-June conference at which he tipped off newsmen, Naylor said he would ask the Prime Minister "whether, in view of the possibility of such advance information leaking out to the enemy notwithstanding its non-publication in the press, steps will be taken to warn British commanding officers against giving information to newsmen concerning prospective military operations."

A 'Former Governor of New York' Is Reported Aboard Invasion Vessel

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—Alexander Clifford, writing for the combined British press from the American 7th Army readquarters in Sicily, said in a dispatch today that a former Governor of New York was aboard the vessel on which he sailed with invasion troops. The dispatch did not name the former Governor.

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Britains Give U.S. Big Military Depot

LONDON, Saturday, July 17 (AP)—The United States Army announced today that the British government had turned over to it a great military depot in England on reverse lend-lease.

Acres of fireproof buildings constructed of British and American material will house quartermaster and ordnance stores and maintenance shops.

The quartermaster section of the depot will be directed by Major George J. Scott of New Britain, Conn.

The warehouses were described as comparable to those of Detroit motor plants.

Doubts Racial Discrimination

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Rudolph Dunbar of Baltimore, representing The Associated Negro Press of America, told Secretary Stimson today that he believed racial discrimination had been applied extensively against American Negro troops in Britain and asked if the Secretary could do something about the situation which, Mr. Dunbar said, had resulted in "very low morale" among the Negro soldiers.

Mr. Stimson said that his understanding of the facts did not agree with Mr. Dunbar's, but, he added, "I expect to see the colored troops over here. I have made it a particular point to visit them in the United States and I certainly shall coninue to do so over here."

Lifeboat Parachuted To 6 Flyers in Dinghy

London, July 16 (A. P.).—During a furious dogfight, a lifeboat was parachuted from a plane yesterday for the rescue of six dinghy-riding airmen who had been forced to abandon their Wellington bomber thirty-four hours earlier, the Air Ministry said today.

The lifeboat was dropped within sight of the French coast by an air-sea rescue plane, and its escorting Typhoons destroyed two Focke-Wulf 190s in the fight. Later, Spitfires escorting a rescue launch to the lifeboat scared off more than thirty enemy planes without a fight.

New Polish Premier For Accord With Russia

London, July 16—(A. P.).—Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk declared today it is "the sincere wish of the new Polish government that relations with Russia be re-established and that his regime would not stand in the way of any one attempting to settle the dispute."

Beveridge Back in London.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—Sir William H. Beveridge, author of the British post-war social security plan, returned to England yesterday after a two-months visit to the United States and Canada.

Sulzberger in London

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of "The New York Times," arrived here today from Soviet Russia, where he visted the fighting front on a mission in behalf of the Red Cross. He flew by way of Cairo. Accompanying him was James B. Reston, editorial assistant.

King's Secretary Resigns

LONDON (Saturday) July 17 (AP).—Sir Alexander Hardinge, private secretary to the King since 1936, resigned today on the advice of his physicians. Before his retirement, the King made him Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He will be succeeded by Sir Alan Lascelles, who has been his assistant.

Swiss Down 2 British Planes

BERN, Switzerland, July 16 (AP).—The Swiss government announced today that two British bombers which fell on Swiss soil three days ago were knocked down by Swiss anti-aircraft fire. The fourteen dead crew members were buried yesterday with full military honors.

Withdrawal Denied

Stockholm, July 16 (AP)—Italian commentators are making it clear that Germany is not transferring a single man or plane from the Russian front and that the Italians in the main are defending themselves, Rome dispatches to the Dagens Nyheter said today.

German Reserves Smashed

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Reds Add Six to Ten Miles More in Advance on Nazi Base.

PROGRESS ALSO MADE AT KURSK

Overall Enemy Losses Placed at 62,000 Men, 3,247 Tanks And 1,766 Planes.

By Lynn Heinzerling

LONDON, Saturday, July 17. (AP)—Smashing through new German reserves hastily rushed into the threatened Orel area, Russian forces added six to ten miles yesterday in their advance on the vital city which the Germans have been fortifying for a year and a half.

The Soviet midnight communique and a special bulletin earlier said the advancing Soviet troops met 11 counter-attacks with concentrated fire power and repulsed the Germans with heavy losses.

Within 15 Miles of Orel

Previous announcements had told of gains of 12 to 28 miles on the Orel front, and one Russian broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said the Soviets had reached a point within 15 miles of the city as they pushed in from three sides.

(The British radio said that the plight of Orel was so desperate the Germans were forming a "taxicab army" using every type of truck and automobile to rush troops northward and eastward of Orel in an attempt to stem the Russian drive. The broadcast was heard by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service).

The Germans were reported frantically strengthening their lines on the Orel-Bryansk railway which also was menaced by the Soviet counter-offensive.

Stalin Visits Front

The Reuters Moscow correspondent said that Premier Stalin made a special visit to the Orel front recently where he personally directed the plans for the present Soviet drive.

The midnight bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor said that in one sector of the Orel area the Red Army shattered 36 of 80 tanks flung at them by the Germans and routed two enemy regiments.

An "advance to some extent" in the Kursk area south of Orel was reported in the special bulletin while the midnight communique said the Germans lost 2,000 men in a Russian attack that resulted in the capture of an enemy defense sector.

Twenty-five German tanks were disabled or hit by the attackers while prisoners were taken and war material captured in this thrust.

American Sherman and British Churchill tanks were reported spearheading the Red Army drive.

Enemy's Losses Grow

It was presumed that the midnight bulletin's total of 2,000 Germans killed, 61 tanks disabled and four planes destroyed were in addition to tabulations given in the earlier special communique. This would boost overall German losses in 12 days to about 62,000 men, 3,242 tanks, and 1,766 planes.

In the Belgorod direction where the earlier German offensive had been smashed there were only "intensive reconnaissance activities," the communique said.

The German radio said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko was directing the Russian attack which "is now extended to the whole Orel bulge." The broadcast by Transocean's military correspondent, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, recorded by the Associated Press, admitted that the Russians had begun counter-attacks in the sector south of Orel.

The Germans suggested that another Russian offensive was in the making in the Leningrad area. Berlin broadcast a DNB dispatch saying the Russians had attacked south of the old Czarist capital after a heavy artillery preparation, and had been repelled. The Russians partly lifted the long siege of Leningrad during the Winter.

Trying To Seal Off Base

The Russian objective at Orel was apparent. They were striving to converge their columns moving south and north behind Orel and seal off the base and its masses of men in a maneuver closely akin to that which fashioned the German catastrophe at Stalingrad. Orel is the base 200 miles south of Moscow from which the Germans sprang their own abortive offensive July 5 to pinch off the Russians' Kursk bulge in similar fashion.

The capture of Orel would hardly be less than another German debacle, provided the Russians could slam shut the escape corridor behind Orel into the northern Ukraine.

Germans Admit Breaks

For the first time, the German radio admitted breaks in their lines guarding Orel without the customary claim that the breaches had been sealed. The Germans said the Russian offensive was a "relief attack" to ease pressure in the 165-mile Kursk salient just southt. They said the new front extended 90 miles north of Orel to Sukhinichi and the Transocean propaganda agency remarked:

"Merely in some places of the Orel-Sukhinichi section have the Russians been able to break into German lines to a minor extent and fighting continues. Great numbers of tanks are being used."

Far-reaching Russian penetrations, which Moscow said ranged up to 28 miles by last night, were denied as "absolutely incorrect."

Transocean went further than the German communique, which said the Russians "were repelled everywhere." The Nazis asserted that they destroyed 530 tanks and 49 planes and made more gains in the Belgorod area, 165 miles south of Orel, and had encircled a strong Rusisan tank group. Russian counterattacks near Belgorod were said to be weakening. The German assertions all were recorded from the Berlin radio by the Associated Press.

The battle in the Kursk bulge was by no means ended. The Germans still were attacking bitterly on the southern end at Belgorod, but Russian dispatches said the Red Army was methodically whittling down the lone German gains.

Enemy Bled White

On the northern end, the Russians said the Germans, "having been bled white," were hurled onto the defensive and that the Red Army had gone over to the attack. This was in the Orel-Kursk direction, at once the southern flank of Orel and the northern extremity of the Kursk bulge.

The Russian attack from the north of Orel appeared at the moment to be the most dangerous threat to the Germans. In three days, the Russians said they had advanced 28 miles along a 25-mile front to within 15 miles of the Orel-Bryansk railway.

At Klen, one of the 110 towns and villages captured, the Red Army stood within 50 miles of Bryansk itself, another vital German base and hedgehog position. One German comment said the Rusisans were attemtping to capture Bryansk ;an earlier assertion said the Russian masses had the grandiose objective of knifing through to Kiev to liberate all the rich Ukraine. Kiev is 290 miles southwest of Orel, however.

The Russian offensive was prepared in a thunder of massed artilelry barrages which pulverized a path through thick German defenses of steel and concrete, strengthened for a year and a half. Then came the tanks and infantry. Moscow said the first definite exploitation of German retreat was under way by 2 a. m. after a violent combat which started at dawn, around 2 or 3 a. m. in that region of long white, Summer nights.

Five Divisions Routed

The Russians said officially that five German divisions were routed and that five others "suffered a heavy defeat." Four of the ten were armored.

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Dispatches from Moscow said the Germans were in somewhat disor-

derly retreat through the rain-soaked, heavily wooded forests north of Orel and on the more open country to the east. The fifth German tank division was said by the Moscow press to have "succumbed to disorganization."

East of Orel, the Russians said they repulsed a dozen successive German counterattack mounted in vain effort to halt the oncoming Reds. German reserves were sent into battle straight from marches on the double.

The Russians appeared to have excellent generalship, outflanking the Germans time and again wherever they tried to make a resolute stand. The Russians said the pace was slow at first because of profuse minefields and because of the intervention of the German air force, which flew 1,500 sorties in a single day.

Cautioning against too abundant enthusiasm, the army newspaper Red Star commented:

"We must be ready for even hotter battles."

Russ Driving On Orel From Two Directions

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, July 16—The Russians struck fresh blows at the Germans today from points thirty-seven miles north and twenty-five miles east of Orel, sending elements of ten Nazi divisions reeling back and scattered in rain-soaked forests and fields.

Other Red divisions whittled down the minor German gains in the Belgorod bulge some 165 miles to the south and repulsed all fresh enemy attacks which continued at a furious pace, dispatches said.

German tank losses had reached the enormous toll of 3,052; 1,686 planes had been destroyed; and upwards of 54,000 men had been killed or captured in the twelve-day battle of attrition, on the basis of official Russian estimates.

"Relief Attacks," Nazis Say

(The German communique persisted in calling the Russian offensive north and east of Orel "relief attacks," but said the drive was on a ninety-mile front between Orel and Sukninichi. The Berlin broadcast said 530 tanks and forty-nine planes were destroyed there yesterday. The Nazi command asserted that their army made additional gains north of Belgorod and encircled a strong Soviet group. Russian counterattacks were said to have weakened.)

In a special communique last night announcing the counter-offensive launched three days ago, the Russians said their swift thrusts on Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow, had resulted in a twenty-eight-mile advance that recaptured 110 towns, left more than 12,000 Germans dead and destroyed 109 Nazi tanks, 294 planes and 47 guns besides capturing piles of supplies.

28-Mile Penetration

The special bulletin said the column attacking from the north of Orel had penetrated twenty-eight miles into the German line to within eighteen miles of the Orel-Bryansk railway, and the other column driving from the east had pushed ahead fifteen miles on an eighteen-mile front to within twenty-eight miles of the city.

In the Belgorod area at the southern end of the active front, where the Nazis registered minor gains at the start of their offensive on July 5, the Russians said the Germans threw more men and tanks into the fighting in a renewed effort to crack the Red army's defenses, but declared the attacks had been repulsed.

Started With Barrage

The Russians said their counter-offensive began at dawn with a heavy artillery barrage and that German defenses in the Orel sector had been broken at several points by 2 P. M.

Infantry, supported by tanks and planes, then surged into the breach and routed ten Nazi divisions in three days of savage fighting.

In attacking the Orel sector the Russians drove on one of the strongest-defended positions behind the German lines.

Heavily Fortified

Pravda, the Communist party organ, pointed out that the Nazis have spent a year and a half fortifying the area, which was used as the springboard for their seemingly short-lived 1943 offensive.

...gers, supported by fire from a cruiser lying offshore.

Even while all this was going on, the Commanding General sent a message to our troops: "We attack tonight."

By nightfall our regiment had only nine rounds of mortar ammunition left, and the enemy was returning to the attack on both flanks, but our troops carried on

RUSSIANS DRIVE 6 MILES AHEAD ON OREL FRONT

Gain After Smashing Back Eleven Counter-attacks by Germans.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—The Russians announced in a special communique tonight that their troops had advanced by from six to ten miles on the Orel front repulsing eleven counter-attacks by the Germans.

In a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the Russians declared that the Germans met with heavy losses in attempting to stem the offensive. Below Orel also the Germans were on the defensive and the Russians advanced somewhat, the communique added. It reported only "intensive reconnaissance activities" in the Belgorod sector.

In all three sectors, the Russians said, they destroyed or disabled 129 tanks today and brought down seventy-six German aircraft.

Reported 15 Miles From City.

Earlier today Reuters quoted the Moscow radio as reporting that the Russian Army had driven to within fifteen miles of the great German base of Orel in their developing offensive from three directions.

Where the closest penetration toward the city — 200 miles south of Moscow—had been made was not specified, but the Russians appeared to be nearer Orel from the south than either the east or north.

Tonight a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said that according to unconfirmed reports the Russians were already in the suburbs of Orel.

The Berlin radio said that Marshal Timoshenko was directing the new Russian offensive.

Italian Mass Purge Reported in Geneva

MOSCOW, July 16 !—A Tass dispatch from Geneva today reported that the Italian government had effected a "mass pudge" of officials of state institutions cooperative organizations and the Fascist party in northern Italy.

The dispatch said that in the past few days hundreds of officials had been dismissed, many of whom until recently were regarded as loyal adherents of the Fascist regime. It said strict police surveillance had been placed over all more or less important state officials and Fascist party functionaries.

Strong Teeth Save Crew Of Bomber

Valletta, Malta, July 16 (AP)—Six members of a Liberator crew who bombed Lecce, Italy, but crashed into the sea and were rescued by a British minelayer, were brought to Malta and are recovering from their comparatively minor injuries.

They crashed after a shell from a Messerschmitt damaged their plane.

At least three of them owe their lives to the quick thinking and strong teeth of the plane's copilot, Lieut. Robert Lennhausen, of Peoria, Ill.

Chewed Through Rope

Lennhausen chewed through a rope holding their rubber dinghy to the sinking plane, setting it free just in time.

With Lennhausen were Lieutenants Wilmer Garrett, pilot, Fresno, Cal., and Carl Johnson, navigator, Los Angeles, and Sergeants Adolph Brzozowhy, Turners Falls, Mass.; Melvin J. Cole, Waterbury, Conn., and Edward R. Waite, Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

After bombing the Italian airfield on July 2, their Liberator, "Miss Virginia," had a brush with three Messerschmitts. The pilot said he had believed the plane had been hit, but that a careful investigation showed no damage.

Two Engines Quit

But some one hundred miles northeast of Bengasi, two engines quit, and a third spluttered. It developed the fuel system had gone haywire.

As the plane struck the sea its nose broke off. Garrett, Lennhausen and Johnson were thrown through the gap.

One dinghy floated free, but the second, inflated by Lennhausen, was bound to the plane by a sturdy rope. Lennhausen had no knife so he went to work on the rope with his teeth.

Then he dragged Garrett and Johnson, who were unconscious, into the dinghy.

"I'm glad it was a light rope," grinned Lennhausen, who is suffering from a cut on the nose. "It probably took two minutes to chew it in two."

Said Garrett, who was banged on the head:

"He must chew faster than an African locust."

Turks Believe Conflict In Aegean Is Impending

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By Frank O'Brien

IZMIR, Turkey, July 14. (Delayed) (AP)—Residents of this second largest Turkish city are keeping a weather eye turned seaward where, a few miles off their long, deep harbor, lies Chios, one of the Axis-occupied Aegean islands.

This Week-end

With the Allied invasion of Sicily apparently going forward without a hitch, rumor here says the coming week-end may be critical for the Dodecanese and Greek Aegean islands.

Automobile owners in Izmir haven't received their gasoline rations for two days, possibly indicating that the Turks have decided to economize on existing stocks because they are afraid a campaign in the Aegean would cut them off from Syrian supplies.

It is persistently rumored here that the Izmir-Istanbul mail boat, which usually makes two round-trips weekly, will not sail for the next few days due to danger in the Aegean.

What these rumors and indications add up to is uncertain, for the Allied Command is keeping its plans to itself, but there is a definite air of expectancy here which, of course, may have no foundation.

The Aegean Islands including the Dodecanese are a long Archipelago stringing out from near Salonika to Crete, and form a barrier which must be broken down before an invasion of Greece could be undertaken.

The southern islands are under Italian command and largely garrisoned with Italian troops. Lately, troopships have left Salonika with between 9,000 and 10,000 German coast guards, artillerymen and signal corps troops intended to stiffen the Italian defense.

For many years the Italians have fortified Rhodes and Leros, the two main bases among 12 major Dodecanese Islands which were given to Italy after the last war. For the past two years since the defeat of Greece the Germans have been busy turning a number of Greek islands into forts guarding Salonika Bay.

Rhodes After Crete

Next only to Crete as an outer defense bastion for Greece and the Balkans is Rhodes, 50 miles long, 25 wide, about 300 miles from Cyprus and within rowboat range of the Turkish shore. The egg-shaped island has sandy beaches with deep water approaches almost all the way around. A high spine of mountains, some of which reach 4,000 feet, cuts through its center. A fine gravel road circles it and cuts through it from Lindos, on the southeast coast, to the northeast coast. The beaches south of Lindos would make an ideal landing spot for Allied invasion boats, and Lindos itself would provide an excellent base for assault on the rest of the island.

The town of Rhodes lies on the extreme northwest tip.

Three airfields guard the island, one at Lindos and the others at Mariza and Kalathos, near Rhodes. All are first class airports capable of handling any type of ship in any weather and in large numbers. These fields have long served as station points for German reinforcements traveling from Greece to Crete.

The Rhodes garrison is principally Italian, and large, although no figures are available. Estimates place it in the neighborhood of 30,000, exclusive of recent German reinforcements.

The Italians evacuated all women and children from the island almost two months ago.

The next most important Dodecanese island is Leros, a few miles northwest of Rhodes. Some experts rate it the most important. It is a natural submarine base, its coastline pitted with great deep-water caves which Italian engineers have converted into modern shelters. A large number of Italian submarines are based there, from which they would operate against any Allied fleet in the area.

The principal bases are in Lagos bay and Aghia Marina Bay, both of which are also bases for fleets of seaplanes which have made long-range patrols over the Aegean daily for many years during which yachts have not been permitted to enter. Leros is garrisoned by approximately 7,000 Italian marines.

North of the Dodecanese and 118 miles south of Izmir is the next Axis fortress—Samos—so close to the Turkish shore that a man can be distinguished across the strait. It is guarded by the Italian Cuneo Division, and land mines are planted along the beaches of Miscoampo Bay and around the port of Tighani on the south side.

The northernmost Aegean defense post is Lemnos, directly off the Dardanelles near the Turkish island of Imbros. It has an elaborate air field guarded by approximately 4,000 German infantrymen. Greek laborers were taken there recently to work on the Mudros Bay seaplane base.

Refugees reaching neutral territory from the Dodecanese say the morale of Italian troops there is very low, due to insufficient food and long confinement. But they emphasize that the Axis means to fight hard to keep this outer ring of defenses intact. Recent German arrivals mean that any Allied debarkation in the Aegean will be no picnic.

Munda Airfield Hit With 82 Tons of Bombs

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U. S. Planes Unload Heavy Cargo on Japanese Base.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sat-

3024-6159

urday, July 17—(AP)—More than 100 American planes unloaded 82 tons of bombs on Japan's defense of the Munda Air Base Friday in one of the largest and heaviest air attacks delivered in a single day against one area since the opening of the New Georgia campaign.

Strong Formations

Strong formations of Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers rained high explosive and fragmentation bombs on enemy positions around Lambeti two miles East of the airdrome.

In the afternoon, another large formation of raiders struck at the Munda Airfield, key point in the Central Solomons.

The absence of any reports on the further progress of American jungle fighters bearing down on Munda led to the belief that heavy rains may have slowed the pace of the land drive. Last reports indicated the drive was settling down to the methodical liquidation of enemy strong points, which are made up of foxholes and log bunkers.

Seven hundred miles to the southwest where Australians and Americans were last reported moving on Komiatum, within seven miles of the enemy air base of Salamaua, New Guinea, Boston attack planes struck at Japanese positions around Bobdubi, two miles nearer the base.

Above Australia on the Aroe Islands, Hudson bombers started large fires at the enemy eaplane bae of Taberfane.

Strafe Barges, Villages

The night raiders on Taberfane were followed in daylight by long range fighters who strafed barges and villages in the area. One enemy floatplane tried to intercept, was damaged. driven off and its rear gunner was believed killed.

The air raid on Munda, virtually a daily performance in the Solomons sector, exceeded in extent even that of July 10 when over 100 American planes plastered the air base defenses with 70 tons.

"Our (Avenger) torpedo and (Dauntless) dive bombers in two strikes in close support of our ground forces dropped 82 tons of high explosives and fragmentation bombs on enemy positions in the Munda area," the communique said.

To the north of New Georgia, Allied planes for the third straight day struck at enemy shipping off Vella Lavella Island.

Four patriling fighters strafed and set an enemy barge afire in Tambala Bay.

After Allied attacks planes over the New Guinea jungle front raided the enemy positions at Bobdubi, a four-engined bomber flew over the isthmus on which Salamaua is located in the Huon Gulf and start three large fires with its bombs.

The menace to Salamaua h. been increased by the capture of Japanese positions at Mubo, 12 miles below it.

The great airdromes at Salamaua and Lae, only 20 miles north along the coast, were taken by the Japanese late in January, 1942, the second month of the war. The enemy found well-developed airports there. Before the war they were bases for one of the world's largest freight airlines which handled supplies for gold mines in the interior.

As wartime bases they have been of great value to the Japanese. Capture of one or both by the Allies would force the enemy to fall back to bases farther north and more distant from the shipping routes and air lanes of the southwest Pacific.

Infiltration Tactics

Infiltration tactics, long used by the Japanese, were employed by the Americans and Australians in taking Mubo. The Allied soldiers stole up from behind to wipe out 950 surprised defenders. It was the most significant Allied victory in New Guinea since mid-January when a Japanese army of 15,000 was wiped out in the battle of Buna and Gona on the Papuan peniusula, about 150 miles southeast of the present action.

"Our ground forces have now cleared the Mubo area of all organized enemy resistance and are pressing on Kimiatum (five miles from Salamaua)," the Friday communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

The communique also disclosed a spectacular air victory over Rendova in the central Solomon islands, 700 miles to the east. Forty-five out of approximately 80 Japonese planes attacking American positions were shot down. The Americans, who did not have 45 plans in the air, lost only three of their own fighters.

The air battle brought the enemy plane losses to more than 260 since the start of the offensive on June 30. Allied losses are under 50.

The Munda air base on New Georgia Island, objective of the Solomons drive, was further isolated. United States troops threw off a counter attack and crept closer through the jungle to Munda's defenses.

Japanese supply bases north of Munda were heavily bombed and in the waters above Munda Allied planes sank one enemy merchant ship, left a second in flames, sank two barges and set a third on fire.

The U. S. destroyer Gwin was so badly damaged in the second battle of Kula Gulf July 13, the communique disclosed that she sank while being towed to port. The Gwin was the third American warship lost in Kula Gulf actions. The Japanese lost from 13 to 17 cruisers and destroyers.

MacArthur Captures Mubo; Munda's Fate Sealed Tighter

Jungle Tactics Are Turned Against the Japs Successfully—Destroyer Gwin Lost in Kula Gulf.

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Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 16 (A. .).—Outwitting the wily Japanese at his own jungle game of stealing up from behind, American and Australian fighters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur possessed the Mubo gateway to Salamaua today after wiping out 950 surprised defenders in a brilliant New Guinea maneuver.

The abrupt collapse of hill positions bestride which the Japanese for months barred the way along the jungle track leading to their Salamaua air base, twelve miles to the north, was announced in a communique which also recorded a spectacular air victory.

45 Jap Planes Bagged

Over Rendova Island in the Central Solomons, forty-five Japanese planes were shot down out of a formation of about eighty while on nearby New Georgia American jungle fighters edged still closer to the enemy's key air base of Munda.

On June 30, while the right prong of the present Pacific offensive got under way against Munda, the left prong was established by American forces who braved the treacherous reefs to land at Nassau Bay on northeast New Guinea.

These forces, some lugging heavy guns by hand over jungle paths, moved inland along the valley of the Bitoi river toward Mubo's rear.

Advanced 150 Miles

After Americans and Australians conquered southeastern New Guinea in mid-January by destroying a Japanese army of 15,000, Australians had moved through the jungle north more than 150 miles toward Salamaua.

But they found the Japanese entrenched on Observation Hill, Green Hill, the Pimple and other Mubo strongpoints. From spring until the current offensive, it was a stalmate.

MacArthur, who now is in the field in New Guinea in personal charge of the campaign, disclosed that the Americans who moved inland from Nassau Bay joined the Australians July 10 at Buigap Creek, cutting communications and isolating the Japanese on Observation and Green hills.

Bombed 45 Minutes

Observation Hill was overrun after Allied planes dropped 106 tons of bombs on its defenders in less than forty-five minutes. From front and rear, other enemy defenses at Mubo were stormed.

"Our ground forces have now cleared the Mubo area of all organized enemy resistance and are pressing on Komiatum (five miles from Salamaua)," the communique said.

The sky fight over the central Solomons, where the Japanese have expended more than 260 planes since the current offensive started, found the Americans shooting down more planes than they had in the air tackling the twenty-seven enemy bombers and their escort of between fifty and sixty zeros.

Over Rendova Island in the central Solomons forty-five Japanese planes were shot down out of a formation of approximately eighty, while on nearby New Georgia American jungle fighters edged still closer to the enemy's key air base of Munda.

Munda Sealed Tighter.

The focal point of the Solomons drive, the Munda air base on New Georgia, was further menaced and isolated. Throwing off an enemy counter-attack, United States troops moved through the jungles still nearer Munda's foxhole and log bunker defenses. Our artillery blew up four enemy guns near the airdrome yesterday.

In inter-island waters above Munda, one Japanese merchant ship was sunk, a second left aflame, two barges sunk and a third set on fire by roving Mitchell medium bombers.

On the enemy's garrison of Bairoko, supply port for Munda on the Kula Gulf, a heavy force of dive bombers poured 1,000 and 2,000 pound bombs yesterday. Across the gulf, fifty-four tons of bombs spilled by Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive-bombers on Vila, Kolombangara Island, started huge fires at that Munda supply depot.

Another Destroyer Lost.

The communique today also disclosed that in the second Navy battle in the Kula Gulf July 13, the United States destroyer Gwin was damaged so severely she sank later while being towed to port. She was the third American warship lost in Kula Gulf actions. The destroyer Strong was torpedoed and sunk on July 5 while shelling Bairoko, and the light cruiser Helena was sunk July 6 in the first Kula Gulf battle. Japanese losses in the two battles have been reported as at least thirteen and probably seventeen cruisers and destroyers.

Baltimorean Films Ordeal

By Tom Yarbrough

[Associated Press Correspondent]

South Pacific Headquarters, July 16—United States Marines and army soldiers who slogged through the sodden New Georgia Island jungle for five almost incredible, difficult days from Rice Anchorage to Enogai point endured plain torture in finishing their assigned job of wiping out a well-entrenched Japanese position.

Dramatic details of their achievement where related here today by the three members of a marine movie camera crew who stayed with their comrades every step of the way and got pictures all along in spite of the worst the Japanese and the jungle could throw in their way.

Baltimorean Along

The principal narrator was Technical Sergeant Edward Adolph, 33, of New York city, former copy reader on the New York *Herald Tribune*, free lance writer and radio drama director. His teammates were Staff Sergeant Heber Maxwell, 21, Mountain City, Tenn., and Pfc. James Poole, 24, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Adolph has short red hair which sticks straight out. His weight was 145 pounds when he went into this thing the night of July 4 but was considerably less when he came out. Here are some highlights of the story he told in measured phrases at Marine headquarters:

"The air distance from our landing point to our objective was two and a half or three miles, but through the jungle we had to travel thirteen miles—sometimes up to our necks in mire . . . we used up our 'last energy' several times . . . it was plain torture . . .

Awakened By Gunfire

"If you couldn't keep going, there was no one to help you and you dropped out and rested awhile . . . We were awakened one morning by a burst of gunfire from Japanese in trees above us—they'd crept up without a sound in the night . . . The Japanese don't surrender, but they are not better in the jungle than we . . .

"After we took Enogia on the sixth day, we caught hell from the air for three days in succession with practically no sleep. Our wounded were wonderful. They took a beating but I never heard a single squawk . . . Enogai is located on Dragon's peninsula."

Adolphe had a 4-F rating before he joined the marines. Neither he nor Maxwell was considered a cameraman before they started this job, but they made test shots en route, and headquarters found them satisfactory. Maxwell used to be a jeep driver. If their film survived the elements some pictures may be released.

Adolphe said: "The fireworks started at midnight July 4 in Kula Gulf when we let go at land batteries in Rice Anchorage. Guided by flares, these batteries shelled us throughout the landing, and we were very scared.

"From the blackest hole I've ever seen, right in the jungle, we started the big march about 6 a. m. July 5, going single file in a very long line. The Japanese said it couldn't be done, but we did it. Went right through marshy jungle and swamp—even the sides of the hills were swampy.

"The morning of July 6 we still were in pretty good spirits, but then the going really got tough. We started throwing our gear off. We got rid of our waterlogged blankets, flashlights, cigarette lighters and even our extra knives. By the night of the 6th, we had only one day's emergency rations left.

"It rained like hell. Foot trouble came first. Feet swelled and big water blisters came up. We went single file all the way. Sometimes we forded streams on logs, sometimes we were pulling ourselves through tangled undergrowth by our hands.

"It Was Plain Torture"

"It was plain torture. By the night of the 7th we weere carrying nothing but our guns, ammunition and essential gear. We had eaten our last rations. There was water all around, but none to drink. The medical officers wouldn't let us.

"The late afternoon of the 7th, we hit the first Japanese outpost—just a small watch station—and it was eliminated quickly. There I got my first smell of dead Japanese (probably killed in a recent bombing), and believe me it is a smell that stays with you.

"The night of the 7th, we destroyed a bigger Japanese post and captured some wormy rice and biscuits.

"The morning of the 8th there was a sudden burst from snipers in the trees above us. They caused some casualties, but our men got rid of them by spraying the foliage with machineguns. We went on in the muddy jungle and, feeling the lack of food, dug in to let the others catch up with us.

"Midday of the 9th, we reached the Japanese defenses at Enogai. There the enemy was well dug in, and held out until the afternoon of the 10th. Our mortars got them, however—broke their morale. Our planes were over two days before, and we used the bomb craters in the coral of our mortar positions.

Many Japanese Casualties

"We had some casualties, including very few dead. The Japanese had many more. Their last two positions centered on as many machine-gun nests. Our grenades got one, but the other kept going all night, and our hospital corps

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men went in under direct fire to administer first aid to our wounded.

"We got into a Japanese supply shack and got some dry clothes and good rice and salmon, and four or five bottles of saki (rice wine) which helped out the evening considerably.

"The Japs had a lot of sweet-smelling lotions and a surprisingly large amount of pornographic stuff.

"We captured four good five-and-a-half-inch naval guns.

"The next three days we caught hell from the air—a lot of anti-personnel daisy-cutters that went off when they hit the trees. A single plane or two dropped bombs every now and then through the night just to keep us awake. That was tough on our wounded, but I never heard a single squawk."

Hazardous Trek

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By Leif Erickson

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Guadalcanal, July 12 (Delayed) (AP)—Twenty-two-year-old George Rounds, Jr., came out of the hip-deep mud of northern New Georgia today with the first eyewitness account of the Americans' hazardous and difficult but successful fighting trek from Rice anchorage to Dragon's peninsula.

Rounds was with a combined force of Marine raiders and army troops from Guadalcanal assigned to do this job—a flanking movement from the northeast against the Japanese on Munda point.

Five-Day March

The force struggled five days through the root-tangled, rain-mired jungle, wiped out two enemy outposts, exterminated snipers and climaxed the march with the capture of four 140 millimeter Japanese naval guns mounted on the western point of Enogai inlet.

"I never had so much fun in my life," said Rounds, the son of a General Motors personnel executive of Birmingham, Mich. "It was seven days of goo and hell, but we wiped out 350 to 400 Japs. I tell you those Marine boys are rugged. I don't think there is any kind of country that can stop them."

A junior at Dartmouth College before he volunteered for the navy, Rounds is a lieutenant junior grade and pilot of a Dauntless divebomber.

A month ago he asked for assignment with the troops detailed to land at Rice anchorage, on Kula Gulf, in the central Solomons invasion which began to develop two weeks later. He said he was bored by the routine bombing strikes at Munda and wanted to learn about ground fighting.

The marines and veteran army troops made a successful landing in Higgins boats at Rice anchorage the morning of July 5.

Pouring Rain

"It was pouring rain," Rounds related. "We got ashore about 2 A. M. We just sat down on our ponchos and let it rain.

"At dawn we started marching through mud up to our hips. By night we had made six miles to the Gizo Gizo river. It poured rain again all night, and we had stopped too late to rig any shelter.

"I was pretty low that night. The water was running in the top of my poncho and out the bottom. I tried to sleep with my back bowed and my knees pulled up to my chest.

Expected Turn-Back Order

"I felt sure we would get an order to turn back. I didn't think any commanding officer could expect his men to struggle through that kind of going and then fight Japs when they found them.

"But after I got going on the trail again the third morning, I began to feel better, and I felt better about the whole deal each day after that."

The column advanced only two miles the second day, reaching the Tamako river, which flows into the head of Enogai inlet. The next morning the troops crossed the stream on a bridge of two logs. The main force of marines then headed north up the west shore of Enogai inlet.

Outpost Surprised

That afternoon the marines surprised a Japanese marine outpost garrison at Maranusa, which is no more than a clearing dotted with a few small huts. Eight Japanese were killed.

Although four guns from the enemy base at Bairoko had lobbed shells at a destroyer escorting the landing convoy off Rice Anchorage the morning of July 5, the Japanese at Maranusa apparently did not believe it possible any force could have cut its way through the jungle toward Enogai. Rounds said the outpost was surprised completely.

This engagement, however, tipped off the enemy. On the fourth day of the advance, the force fought its way to Triri. Substantial bamboo huts were taken from the Japanese there and were used as sickbays for the wounded.

Harassed By Snipers

"Enemy snipers' fire raised a little hell in our headquarters area before the snipers were shot down from the trees," Rounds said. The next day the Marines pushed farther toward Enogai.

On this day, July 9, headquarters had to be moved into the jungle because, Rounds remarked, "there were so many dead Japs it wasn't healthy."

It was that day, too, that Rounds, while watching a plane overhead, heard two sniper bullets plunk into a tree directly above him.

"I got myself down fast," he said.

On the morning of July 10, the advance party of marines sent back an urgent request for food, ammunition and water. Rounds joined the detachment carrying a load of supplies and three canteens of water each.

Losing its way in the jungle, Rounds said, the column was half way to Bairoko harbor when it heard firing break out behind. This was the start of the attack on the enemy's Enokai gun positions.

"At the finish, more than 100 Japs threw down their guns and tried to run across a sandspit to the west," Rounds said. "Our machine-guns were bearing on that sandspit, and they mowed down every one of those Japes. Not one got away."

On the night of July 10, the tired Americans moved into the enemy's comfortable quarters. The next day their rest was disturbed by two Japanese bombing raids, but their casualties were light in comparison to those suffered by the enemy.

Bombs Fall Marine Bathes

"When the bombers came over, I saw one Marine about twenty feet out in the war washing himself," Rounds said. "He didn't have time to take cover before the bombs fell, so he just kept on washing. I decided I might just as well get a sitting as running.' "

Before getting out of Enogai inlet on one of three navy Catalina flying boats which landed there after the successful action, Rounds had to man the machine gun of his Catalina and help drive off two Japanese float biplanes.

The enemy planes strafed the Catalinas on the inlet before they could take off.

Bomb Aimed At His Plane

One, coming down in an almost perpendicular dive, aimed a bomb at Round's plane. The bomb exploded fifty yards ahead of the Catalina, and a fragment of shrapnel struck the right arm of the flying boat's pilot, who was standing on the bow lifting the anchor.

SIX NEW YORKERS GET FLYING CROSS

Pilots and Crewmen Honored for Missions in South Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 16 (AP)—Six New Yorkers, pilots and crewmen of American bombers have received the Distinguished Flying Cross for service against the Japanese.

The citations presented by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific, said:

"For extraordinary achievement while participating in 200 hours of operational flight missions in the southwest Pacific area during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations consisted of long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes, harbors, shipping and naval forces. Throughout these flights, outstanding ability and devotion to duty were demonstrated."

The men honored were as follows:

First Lieut. Howard J. Lonergan of Woodhaven, L. I.; Second Lieut. George K. Shako Jr. of Watervliet, Staff Sgt. Clifford Casselbury of Harpersville, Staff Sgt. Harvey C. Bancroft of Watertown, Staff Sgt. Arthur Sansone of Brooklyn, Sgt. Paul N. Capen of Liverpool.

General Kenney also awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of an additional award of the air medal to Sergeant Bancroft for meritorious achievement while participating in 100 hours of operational flight missions from March 5 to April 26, 1943. It was his third Oak Leaf Cluster.

Sergeant Sansone was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for 200 hours of flight missions, the Air Medal for 100 Hours and an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second award of the Air Medal for 100 Hours.

Pacific Bases Built Up

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[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, T. H., July 16—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the Hawaiian Department, declares: "The Pacific has undergone in the last few months an extraordinary development."

"Without mentioning any names of islands, this whole great area is a series of magnificent bases from which our aircraft can operate and which form a great line of communications to Australia," he told the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Now On Offensive

"At present, the offensive has been grabbed by us from the Japanese. Instead of being on the receiving end, we now are on the giving end, hammering the defensive perimeter. Slowly, surely the center of gravity of operations is moving north and northwest toward Japan with the idea of depriving her of her air bases.

"It is no secret that our compass is set to defeat Germany and Italy first. We now are on the perimeter, slowly closing the ring around the continent. When that is accomplished, and Germany and Italy, fall, the full weight of the United Nations will be turned to the Pacific."

Martinique's Governor Pledges Aid To Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Fort-De-France, Martinique, July 16—Assurance was given today by Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, new Governor of long-troubled Martinique, that his administration would do everything possible to assist the United Nations war effort.

Asked if French military and naval forces in this area might join the other Allies, Hoppenot said this matter had not yet been discussed, although he believed all concerned were anxious to contribute all they could for victory.

Tells Of Army Revolt

Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy follower who acceded to the wishes of the United Nations and stepped down from the Martinique post a week ago, was forced to capitulate, Hoppenot said, following a "revolt" of the army garrison.

The garrison, Hoppenot said, left Fort-de-France June 18, gathered at a post on the other side of the island, and declined to obey the admiral.

Although Robert asked for cooperation in several radio addresses, the civil population began street demonstrations. The Admiral fled to the aircraft carrier Bearn and the soldiers sent word they would assist the population if naval forces were employed in an attempt to halt the demonstrators.

Taken To Puerto Rico

Admiral Robert and about ten of his closest followers, Hoppenot said, were being taken aboard a French vessel to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

An agreement already has been signed with United States authorities, Hoppenot said, providing for importation of food, clothing and other badly-needed commodities. Two shiploads of food offshore were to begin unloading at once.

Some $40,000,000 in French gold which was moved here when France fell still is intact, Hoppenot said, and the French Committee of National Liberation will assume possession.

(Earlier acounts had placed the value of the gold treasure at Martinique at about $250,000,000. There was no immediate explanation of the smaller figure.)

Robert Arrives in Puerto Rico

Flight Precipitated by Garrison Revolt—Martinique Natives Dance in Streets.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 16 (A. P.).—Admiral Georges Robert, former Governor of Martinique, arrived here today. Among a few followers accompanying him were the former commanders of the cruiser Emile Bertin and the aircraft carrier Bearn, two of the French warships that have been immobilized at Martinique since France fell. The party was met at the dock and taken to a San Juan hotel.

Martinique Garrison Revolted.

Fort-de-France, Martinique, July 16 (A. P.).—Admiral Georges Robert, who stepped down from his post as Governor of Martinique following a revolt of the army garrison, was en route to San Juan, Puerto Rico, today as Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, the new Governor, said his administration would aid the United Nations war effort in every possible way.

Martinique's three years of repressed exuberance broke out last night when excited, wild-eyed natives danced in the streets, sang the Marseillaise and hurled uncomplimentary remarks at Admiral Robert and his fellow-Vichyites.

Shortly after midnight, Major eJan Sarrat, former commander ofthe garrison, who escaped from the island last December, was acclaimed by the parading Negroes. They had discovered him strolling along the water front. The Negroes streamed out of a dance hall where they were holding their holy-roller-like activities and pressed around Major Sarrat's group, skipping and singing through the streets behind them.

Robert Gets Escort.

Earlier M. Hoppenot and his Cabinet had escorted Admiral Robert and about ten of his

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closest followers to the boat in which they sailed later today. Major Sarrat and other anti-Vichyites stood by, saluted and shook hands with Admiral Robert without any signs of bitterness.

Asked if French military and naval forces in this area might join the other Allies, M. Hoppenot said in an interview that this matter had not yet been discussed, although he believed all concerned were anxious to contribute all they could for victory.

Economic life on the island is still paralyzed because of a lack of commodities, although automobiles are freely running on a mixture of 8 per cent gasoline and 90 per cent rum. The populace is eagerly awaiting the unloading of foodstuffs from the United States now standing offshore.

Fort-de-France residents reported that in recent weeks that tension between native Negroes and white French sailors over Admiral Robert's pro-Vichy attitude had grown acute and that there were several incidents that had threatened to develop into race feelings. During this time, they said, Admiral Robert had ordered street lights to be kept burning all night.

Members of Mr. Hoppenot's cabinet said it was likely that Victor Severe, ex-mayor of Fort-de-France, who returned to the island just before Admiral Robert stepped down, would be reinstalled in office.

Alfred De Marigny To Face Hearing

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 16 (AP)—Alfred De Marigny faces a magistrate's preliminary investigation Monday on a charge of murdering Sir Harry Oakes but there appeared little likelihood today that he would be tried before October if indicted.

Chief Justice Sir Oscar Daly said the supreme court quarterly session will close Monday. The next session of the court, before which De Marigny would be tried if indicted by the magistrate, begins in October. Justice Daly could call a special session, however.

The government could ask a second postponement of the magistrate's hearing, but if held as scheduled Monday all evidence against De Marigny must be made public. English court procedure requires the prosecution to fully disclose its allegations.

Sir Harry was found dead of four head wounds in a partly burned bed July 8 in his home, Westbourne. De Marigny, 35-year old husband of Oakes' daughter, Nancy, 19, was arrested the next day and booked on a charge of murder.

GIRAUD OPTIMISTIC

Ottawa, July 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud, joint chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, said today that "Germany is defeated; all that is left is for her to admit defeat."

Speaking at a press conference in the Parliament Building here, Gen. Giraud said:

"I want a strong French Army, as strong as possible, to march into France with our American, British and Canadian friends and liberate my country; and then go into Germany to free all French prisoners of war and civilians drafted for work."

Paraphrasing the words of Lord Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, Gen. Giraud said: "Canadians: Remember that your frontier is not at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Your frontier is on the Rhine."

"The situation at the present is good," the General added.

Baby Carrier Planes Smash Ten U-boats

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'Baby Flat Tops' Playing Important Part in Driving Axis Subs From Atlantic, Knox Reveals at Luncheon.

By Hamilton W. Faron

WASHINGTON, July 16. (AP)—"Baby flat tops" are playing a major part in driving Axis submarines from the Atlantic, the Navy revealed today in telling how fliers from a single escort carrier beat off two Nazi wolf-pack attacks on convoys, probably sinking ten U-boats.

Two 'Certain Kills'

Two "certain kills"—submarines from which a total of 41 prisoners were picked up by U. S. destroyers—were credited to planes from the stubby and ugly little carrier. Eight other U-boats disappeared after being straddled by bombs. Presumably they sank without tangible evidence of destruction.

Navy Secretary Knox, speaking at a luncheon in honor of Brazilian journalists, declared that the campaign against the submarine menace in the North Atlantic has tended to drive the underseas craft south. He said the United States and Brazilian navy now are operating as a unified force off the coast of Brazil "which has become one of the fighting fronts against the submarine."

Throughout the battles against the wolf-packs—approximately 38 hours of fighting—merchant vessels guarded by the little "Carrier B" and its planes plodded eastward with vital war supplies. Not a merchantman was damaged.

Surfaced in the dusk, apparently in preparation for an attack as darkness fell, the first submarine was bombed by one of the escort carrier's planes. Depth bombs straddled the U-boat, which was not seen again. But a "kill" was not claimed—one anti-sub pilot explained that "to get credit for a kill you've got to bring back the submarine's periscope or the captain's hat."

Pursued Convoy

Slipping along in the darkness, the wolf-pack pursued the convoy throughout the night, then moved in for an attack at dawn, when half-light outlines transports and cargo ships but conceals low lying superstructures of a submarine.

Dead ahead of the convoy the second submarine was attacked by planes in semi-darkness. Anti-aircraft guns barked as a plane dived in to attack. But the dive continued; the anti-aircraft guns were silenced; two bombs apparently hit the U-boat's stern; the raider circled crippled for an hour, then sank stern first.

Meantime another plane, this time a Wildcat fighter, enroute to aid the Avenger bomber in that fight, had spotted another U-boat. Other Avengers were called and again the submarine commander ordered a fight. Again the planes were victorious. Depth bombs exploded on all sides of the U-boat and it sank stern first, but again without tangible evidence of a "kill."

Fourth Sub Spotted

At noon a fourth submarine cruising boldly on the surface, was spotted. Depth bombs struck on its port side, it settled beneath the surface without forward motion, but again no positive evidence of sinking was obtained.

Through the afternoon the wolf-pack remained submerged to resume the attack near sunset. An Avenger found the fifth U-boat running on a course to intercept the merchant ships. Its crew was caught napping when the bomber screamed down in a dive and released its depth bombs. The submarine went out of control and submerged. It apparently came back an hour later and this time was hit by an entire load of bombs directly beneath its stern.

Definitely out of control, it settled, climbed back above the surface on a sharp angle, started down again, came back, and crewmen scrambled overside. A destroyer picked up 21 enlisted men, two petty officers and the U-boat's skipper, thus registering a "definite kill."

That wolf-pack was licked, and more important, not a single had been able to get within miles of the convoy.

Beats Off Pack

Back in action again on convoy patrol in the Atlantic, the little carrier beat off a second wolf-pack which slipped in to attack at dusk converging on the merchantmen from all directions.

Two Avengers scored the first hits, dumping their depth bombs around a submarine, which "was unquestionably damaged."

Simultaneously other bombers attacked two U-boats on sides of the convoy. Each straddled its target, but neither pilot claimed "the captain's hat" although both said they were sure they had inflicted damage.

In a parting shot at this wolf pack the following morning, another U-boat was bombed miles away from the convoy, with tangible evidence of a kill.

The second wolf-pack had been driven off in 14 hours compared with almost 24 hours of fighting the first pack.

Three Avenger bombers joined in the next engagement, attacking a surfaced submarine which was damaged severely, but succeeded in putting ack-ack shells into one of the planes. The plane, however, made the deck of its carrier safely.

The final engagement in the series, the Navy said, was one of the shortest, lasting only 28 minutes and ending in "bringing back the captain's hat." Four Avenger bombers and two Wildcat fighters cooperated to destroy a submarine on the surface in a series of quick punching bombing and strafing attacks. The submarine blew up and 17 of its crew were captured.

Navy in each report has told only of single units—presumably cruisers or destroyers—engaging in the attack.

The sole opposition came from Japanese artillery on July 9 when a warship stood off shore for several hours sending shell after shell into enemy installations.

Twenty miles by overland route from Kiska harbor where most of the enemy strength is located, Gertrude Cove could be an observation point from which the Japanese obtain advance warning of aerial raids on their main positions.

The cove, although shoals are located in near by waters, also could be the sight of one phase of an invasion thrust when the time comes to put American troops ashore. Silencing gun positions there by naval bombardment would smooth the way toward establishing a beach head which could become a point for an overland drive against Kiska proper.

U.S. to Push Japs Out of Aleutians

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Fact Revealed By Knox in Terse Statement, While Naval Guns Bombard Kiska—Declines Further Comment.

WASHINGTON, July 16. (AP)—Navy Secretary Knox tersely asserted today that "we propose to drive the Japanese out of the Aleutians," while naval guns thundered emphasis to his words in regular bombardments of the enemy's island shore establishments at Kiska.

Can't Talk About It

Amid indications that the repeated pounding of Kiska may be part of a "softening up" process in preparation for an invasion, Knox qualified his remark by saying: "But just when and how we're going to do it, I can't talk about."

His statement followed quickly a communique telling of a United States warship standing off shore and shelling the enemy positions at Gertrude Cove on the southwestern shore of the island without opposition.

Knox said he did not know what type of defenses the enemy has placed in Gertrude Cove, which has been bombarded five times in the last ten days.

Japs Replied Once

Only once have the Japanese returned the fire, even though the

Knox Says MacArthur To Give Information

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Secretary Knox today officially laid down the general rule that the initial release of operational information about the current offensive in the south and southwest Pacific areas would be made by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

MacArthur has strategical direction of the campaign, Knox told a press conference, and "it is proper" therefore that he should be the authority on releasing battle reports. From time to time the War and Navy Departments may make exceptions to this rule.

"Every effort," Knox said, "will continue to be made to clear promptly the special stories of news correspondents assigned to the United States forces in the south and southwest Pacific. With the exception that the initial release of an action in these areas is to be made by General MacArthur, it is not expected that there will be any material change in the mechanics of clearing correspondent's stories which have prevailed for the last several months."

HELLDIVERS COMING ON

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that "the production log-jam has been broken" on the Helldiver aircraft being manufactured at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Knox at his press conference referred to previous comments he had made on the Helldiver last Tuesday, saying:

"Regarding the Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus, I made a statement that the Helldiver aircraft were not as yet in production. The assistant Secretary for Air (Artemus Gates) was inspecting the plant on the same day that I made the statement. He informs me that this plane is in production, and that real progress is now being made in producing it. As you know, the Navy is in great need of this combat plane, and we believe the production log jam has now been broken."

Asked if any planes had been delivered, he said that the Navy had accepted "quite a number" but that he did not know whether they had been in action.

The Helldiver is a large long range bomber capable of carrying a heavy load. Powered by a single engine, it has a speed in excess of 300 miles an hour.

U.S. French Policy Critics Are Flayed

F. D. R. Accuses Them of Spreading Vicious Propaganda—States This Nation's Policy Steadfast, Consistent, Successful.

By William T. Peacock

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WASHINGTON, July 16. (AP)—President Roosevelt today accused critics of his French policy of spreading vicious propaganda. He said the United States has followed a steadfast and consistent policy—one of working with Frenchmen everywhere who are patriotically resisting the Axis.

Has Kept Aloof

It has kept aloof from French internal affairs, he added at his press-radio conference, and has not taken sides with any personalities.

The Chief Executive's volunteered statement was the second time this week that he has emphasized the view that where France is concerned questions of personalities must be submerged in the general aim of beating the Axis and freeing French soil from the enemy.

On last Tuesday, he issued a statement in honor of Bastille Day which said:

"There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself. She transcends all parties, personalities and groups: They live indeed only in the glory of French nationhood."

Mr. Roosevelt brought up the subject today by commenting that a difficult problem had been disposed of with the capitulation of Admiral Georges Robert, who so long maintained allegiance to Vichy, as administrator of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and his replacement by Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, representing the French National committee of Liberation.

Criticism Unfair

He went on to say there had been a great deal of criticism of this government's French policy, much of it unfair, incorrect and vicious propaganda.

Though he did not mention it specifically, presumably he referred among other things to criticism from enthusiasts for General Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, and others of the policy of working with the late Admiral Jean Darlan, ex-Vichyite, in North Africa. There has been criticism also that this country showed favoritism for General Henri Honore Giraud by having him visit Washington for military conversations. Giraud is co-chairman with De Gaulle of the French National committee.

Specifically, Mr. Roosevelt did mention those he said have accused the government of temporizing with Robert. He said there were some, among them persons he termed isolationists, who wanted the American battle fleet to go to Martinique and oust Robert by force of arms.

Took It On Chin

For two years, he said, the administration took it on the chin while waiting in belief the situation could be settled without bloodshed damaging to the over-all war effort.

And by waiting it out, he added, using a baseball phrase, it had got a base on balls.

A prime concern of this country's French policy, he said, had been to keep the French fleet from falling into Axis hands. All in all, he concluded, he thought the American policy had worked out pretty well: The Axis did not get the fleet and virtually all the French Empire not occupied by the Axis is fighting against it.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Hull, taking cognizance of a published report that Mr. Roosevelt had on two occasions asked Prime Minister Churchill to arrest De Gaulle, denounced it as fantastic and told his press conference that no person in this country had dreamed or even thought remotely of any such action.

Wallace Is Through Politically, Say Many

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Both Democrat and Republican Congressmen Express Same Opinion—Crowley Appointment Seen as Victory for Jones.

WASHINGTON, July 16. (AP)—Some members of Congress, commenting on President Roosevelt's reorganization of the economic warfare set-up, were ready today to write off Vice President Wallace as a 1944 political factor whether or not Mr. Roosevelt should agree to seek a fourth term.

'Wallace Dead Politically'

"Henry Wallace was already dead politically," Senator Smith (D-S. C.) told reporters, "but this thing buries him."

Senator Nye (R-N. D.) commented, "it looks to me like the end of Wallace's plans for milk routes all over the world."

Nye also said he regarded the appointment of Leo Crowley, the alien property custodian, to head a newly-created Office of Economic Warfare as tantamount to a victory for Secretary of Commerce Jones in the latter's dispute with Wallace over purchases of foreign war materials.

"To my way of thinking," Nye said, "Crowley represents the more conservative element in the administration, the same element that Jones represents."

In creating the Office of Economic Warfare, Mr. Roosevelt abolished the Board of Economic Warfare (BEW), headed by Wallace, and also placed under Crowley's new agency a group of subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, supervised by Jones, which have been concerned with foreign purchases.

F. D. R. Rebuked Both

He also rebuked both Wallace and Jones for publicly airing their differences, and told heads of all government agencies that he would expect them to send him their resignations if they released public statements criticizing other government departments.

On second reading today of Mr. Roosevelt's order, many at the capitol and in the government were impressed with the grant of power it gave to James F. Byrnes, the War Mobilization director.

A spokesman for the now-abolished BEW, unwilling to be quoted by name, said it appeared to him, in fact, that Byrnes would have most of the powers formerly exercised by Wallace and that Crowley would be in about the position formerly occupied by Milo Perkins, right-hand man to Wallace.

The Chief Executive's order gave the War Mobilization committee, headed by Byrnes, broad control over policies of Crowley's new agency.

Powers Limited

It forbids the agency to spend any money outside the United States except "for the purpose of executing general economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the War Mobilization committee" and filed with the State department.

On this committee, in addition to Byrnes, are secretaries Stimson and Knox, Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, Harry Hopkins and Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization director.

Byrnes alone was given power to order transfer of additional functions from the RFC subsidiaries to other corporations, or to authorize foreign purchases by agencies outside Crowley's agency. In addition, he was directed to arrange for "unification and coordination of activities of the federal government relating to foreign supply, foreign procurement and other foreign economic affairs" in conformity with State department policy.

The new grant of authority to Byrnes, who already has been dubbed the "assistant president" because of his powers in domestic matters, brought fresh talk in political circles that he might be the second man on a Roosevelt fourth-term ticket, although Byrnes said recently that he had no political ambitions. Another mentioned, on the presumption that Wallace is not to be considered, was Speaker Rayburn.

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Milo Perkins Out Of Job, Says BEW Aide

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 16—A Board of Economic Warfare spokesman said today that President Roosevelt's action in reorganizing the BEW into an Office of Economic Warfare undoubtedly meant that Milo Perkins, BEW director, was out of a job.

This authorized spokesman said merely that he did not expect much to be doing around BEW today, adding:

"Mr. Perkins was fired yesterday, and that seems to be all there is to it."

Considers Himself Out

The spokesman said he did not know whether Perkins had submitted a formal resignation, but he added there was no room for doubt that the executive director considered himself out of a job.

The spokesman said he interpreted Mr. Roosevelt's action as putting the activities formerly in the hands of Vice-President Wallace under Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes and those held by Perkins under Leo T. Crowley, newly named director of the OEW.

Neither Perkins nor Crowley could be reached for comment. Crowley was out of town.

For almost three weeks, Mr. Roosevelt watched—as he said, with surprise — Vice-President Wallace and Commerce Secretary Jones slam each other in print over methods of stock-piling strategic war materials.

BEW Is Abolished

Then, last night, in a sweeping order, the President—

1. Abolished the Board of Economic Warfare, of which Wallace was the policy-making head.

2. Took away from Jones' Reconstruction Finance Corporation four major agencies dealing with foreign purchasing.

3. Established a new Office of Economic Warfare with Leo T. Crowley, now alien property custodian, as the director.

4. Told all administrative officials that any time they disagree with another agency and "feel you should submit it to the press, I ask that when you release the statement for publication you send to me a letter of resignation." Minor officeholders who violate this are to be dismissed by their superiors promptly, the President added.

No Decision On Charges

The President, in letters to Wallace and Jones, said there wasn't time in the midst of war to find out "where the truth lies, the important thing being to clear the decks and to get on with the war at once. . . . A fresh start with new

DRAFT QUOTAS ARE ANALYZED

Early Call Improbable for Pre-Sept. 15 Fathers.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.)—Most of the nation's fathers will still be in civilian clothes by October, perhaps much longer, say draft officials who are counting on single and childless married men, and the teen-age group to meet the armed forces' requirements.

This continued immunity from Selective Service applies however only to those fathers living with and supporting children born before last September 15 and working at jobs outside the non-deferrable list. About 6,500,000 have those qualifications.

This was the draft picture given to reporters by Major Emmett Solomon of the Selective Service man-power division yesterday.

The 1,566,000 single and childless married men already classified as available for immediate induction will fill the quotas for July, August and September.

Supplementing this were these factors:

1. At least 50,000 youths of the 90,000 who reach 18 each month can be counted upon with certainty to land in uniform.

2. An indefinite number will be recovered from the pool of 2,976,000 men rejected before because of physical, mental, educational or moral disqualifications.

3. Many of the 705,000 single and childless married men now holding occupational deferment for farm work are likely to be called by local boards after harvest.

4. Occupational deferments for non-agricultural work expire constantly and most of this group of 1,373,000 are single or childless.

The armed forces already have a strength of 9,300,000 men and women and, though casualties thus far have been considerably below the allowance, the officially projected size of the armed forces is 10,800,000 by the end of this year and 11,300,000 by the middle of next year.

Viereck Convicted As Foreign Agent

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A federal court jury tonight convicted George Sylvester Viereck, alleged pro-German propagandist, of violating the foreign agents registration act.

The jury, out for about nine hours, found him guilty on all six counts, charging him with failing to list all foreign principals for whom he worked prior to Pearl Harbor and failing to give the State Department a comprehensive statement of his activities.

Justice Bolitha J. Laws had instructed the jury of nine men and three women that they could find Viereck guilty of any one or all of the six counts.

He stressed, however, that Viereck had the right to carry on propaganda activities in behalf of his foreign employers—"even the German Reich"—so long as he revealed required information to the State Department.

Viereck was convicted in March, 1942, and served a year of an eight months to two years sentnece before the original case was remanded by the supreme court.

Under the new conviction, Viereck faces a possible maximum sentence of 12 years and $6,000 fine.

It was expected sentence would be imposed about July 23.

RESCUERS DROWNED

Washington, July 16 (A. P.)—Eight members of a Navy patrol bomber crew, including a New Jersey man, died in the far North Atlantic in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue survivors of an R. A. F. crash, the Navy said yesterday.

The New Jersey man was Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Fred A. Cernek of 226 Eighth street, Palisades Park.

On June 11, a naval air station in the North Atlantic received a report from the patrol plane that a dinghy had been sighted and the plane was going down for a landing.

Several days later an American minesweeper picked up a life raft carrying L. F. Pellitier, aviation radioman, of Fall River, Mass., the only survivor of the nine-man crew.

Pellitier said that in landing a cross wave hooked a wing-tip and swung the big ship into an adjoining wave, splitting her bow.

The British airmen were picked up by a British seaplane.

FREYBERG IN U. S.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, V. C., commander of the New Zealand division attached to the British Eighth Army, has arrived on the West Coast en route to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and Army officials, the New Zealand legation reported tonight.

The legation said that Gen. Freyberg, who has spent the last four weeks conferring with the New Zealand Government, would be met here today by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

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Urge Japanese Be Drafted As Other Citizens

Recommendation Made By Senate Military Affairs Body.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs committee recommended today that Japanese be drafted "in the same manner" as other residents of the United States.

Based on Findings

In a report based on findings of a subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler (D-Ky), the committee quoted Army spokesmen as saying "we would like to use these people as soldiers." It also said the War department has satisfactory methods for "screening out the bad ones" and that already more than 7,500 Japanese are in the Army.

The committee also recommended:

1. That disloyal Japanese be placed in interment camps.

2. That loyal, able-bodied Japanese be allowed to work under proper supervision "in areas where they will be accepted, and where the Army and Navy authorities consider it safe for them to go."

Asserting that in relocation camps operated by the war relocation authority, "there is little or no real discipline, and there are many clashes of authority," the committee recommended that the regularly constituted arms of the government, "including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, and the Army and Navy" should assume "full and complete responsibility" for determining the loyalty of Japanese.

TWO BRIGADIERS HONORED

Generals Jones and Littlejohn Win D. S. M. for Services

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—To two brigadier generals have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service in connection with American Army operations in Africa and the Aleutians, the War Department announced today.

They are Lloyd E. Jones of Columbia, S. C., who commanded an Army force in establishing an advance base in the Aleutians, and Robert McG. Littlejohn of Washington, D. C., who was deputy commanding general, Services of Supply, in the European theatre immediately preceding the African invasion.

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New 'Guide' Explains U. S. For Soldier After War

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 16—American soldiers needn't worry about getting readjusted to conditions at home when they return from the wars abroad. Sergt. Leon D. Held has it all figured out for them.

Sergeant Held, 24, was a radio operator for the Associated Press' short-wave listening post at North Castle, N. Y., before the army picked him up and set him down in the Southwest Pacific war theater.

There, in due time, he came across the War Department's various short guides for soldiers, advising them to refrain from criticism of cricket, the King and currency in England; to boil their drinking water in China, to eat with the right hand only and be generous with cigarettes in Africa.

List Is Compiled

"But they aren't going to stay away forever," Sergeant Held wrote his ex-boss. "When they return, accustomed as they are to behavior governed by the printed page, they may not find it easy to adapt themselves to our quaint ways.

"That is why I have compiled the following list of dos and don'ts for the returning soldier, to be included in a handbook entitled 'A Short Guide to the United States.'

"Americans usually open a conversation by asking, 'Well, what's new?' It is not necessary to reply to this except by saying, 'Well, what's new with you?'

Money Is Explained

"The monetary system is rather confusing. Regardless of their denomination, five, ten and twenty dollar bills are all the same size. A nickel (worth only 5 cents) is almost twice as large as a dime (worth 10 cents). Two-dollar bills are tabu and the natives are extremely superstitious about them.

"Listen patiently when veterans of the first World War tell you how much tougher things were in their day. Remember they had to listen to the Spanish-American War veterans, who in turn had to listen to the Civil War veterans.

"In some parts of the United States, eggs in powdered form are unobtainable, and you will have no choice but to eat them directly from the shell. However, it is always advisable to boil them first. In the rural districts it is also difficult to get dried vegetables owing to a lack of dehydrating equipment.

Vegetables "Palatable"

"You may be shocked to see beets, turnips and potatoes displayed in the market in their natural state, with bits of garden soil still clinging to them. Yet when mashed and properly prepared, these vegetables can be quite palatable. The natives seem to thrive on them.

"In churches and auditoriums and other public places you will often see women surreptitiously slipping their feet out of their shoes and wiggling their toes. This is strictly a feminine prerogative, and has no religious significance. Do not attempt to imitate them.

"Always be tactful. If, for example, you notice that your Aunt Beulah has had her extra chin removed by plastic surgery, don't congratulate her. This operation is known as 'losing face' and the natives are very sensitive about it.

Are "Friendly People"

"But after all, the best way to understand the Americans is to settle down and actually live with them. They are really a very friendly people despite the apparent ferocity of their handshakes and their violent backslapping.

"They mean well. Remember their civilization is much younger than that of Europe and Asia. They are just great big overgrown children at heart and should be treated as such.

"In fact, any woman under 35 may safely be addressed as 'baby' and when you can do that, buddy, you know you are home again."

Allied Troops in Sicily More Than Making Good

Invasion Forces Making Quick Gains in All Departments—Churchill-F. D. R. Warn People of Italy to Surrender Now.

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Interpreting the War News
By Kirke L. Simpson

Anglo-American fighting men afoot, in tanks and in ships of air and sea, were more than making good in Sicily and over the Italian mainland last night the grim warning voiced to the people of Italy by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of what was in store for them unless they surrender—and surrender now.

Pace Accelerated

The pace of the Allied advance on a 100-mile front, sweeping in prisoners by the thousand, accelerated as the first week of the great sea-borne invasion ended. It stirred speculation at Allied headquarters in North Africa as to whether an attempted Axis sea evacuation of Sicily might not be impending.

Yet the events which held out the greatest promise of ultimate and perhaps relatively early collapse of Axis in Europe were taking place in central Russia, not Sicily. The Moscow-disclosed Red Army pincer attack on the Nazi Orel salient, protecting the main German war communication line in central Russia, filled in for high Allied strategists a segment of the victory pattern.

Following their usual custom, Moscow authorities concealed the fatc of the drive for three days until they could announce the capture of definite objective to indicate its strength and purpose. Washington and London alike had been hoping for a Russian offensive synchronized with the Anglo-American drive into Sicily and the again stepped-up air attack from the west. It came in perfect integrating.

Admit Red Gains

Nazi propagandists, admitting Russian gains against the northeast and east flanks of the Orel salient, describe them as attacks for relief of Kursk. There is strong evidence, however, that the recent Nazi mass attack on the Kursk bulge from Orel southward to Belgorod was itself primarily a relief attempt that failed. It was calculated to forestall the very Russian offensive that has now opened aid is definitely threatening the Bryansk communications key to the whole Axis front in Russia from Vitebsk to the Tagonrog Axis anchor point to the south on the Sea of Azov coast.

Yet what to Allied strategists is more significant than any gains yet scored by Russia against the Orel salient is the fact that they could be made at all. tI means that powerful Russian shock-troop forces just north of the battle that raged for nearly three weeks to stem Nazi efforts to crack the Kursk bulge were never needed in that offensive action.

The same miracle of Red Army defense of the Kursk bulge that marked the defense of Stalingrad is indicated. In both cases it was done without calling in all reserves or impeding preparations for going over to the offensive. That speaks volumes not only for available Russian manpower but also for the stores and equipment that have been piled up for both defensive and offensive action during the Spring and Summer lull.

It appears now that Stalin, whether advised in advance of the Allied attack date in Sicily, waited until it had gripped beach landings and made good its footing inshore before he signalled the attack on the Orel salient. And if that attack is what it seems to be, it underscores General Marshall's recent statement that in Russia the "bulk" of Hitler's arms is in in constant and deadly danger.

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NIGHT LEAD AXIS REACTION

BY GORDON TAIT

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-FRESH GERMAN RESERVES WERE DECLARED BY THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT TO HAVE COUNTER-ATTACKED THE ALLIES INVADING SICILY IN THE REGION SOUTH OF CATANIA, AND BOTH THE ITALIAN AND NAZI COMMUNIQUES SAID VIOLENT BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRIVES HAD BEEN CHECKED.

"FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN SICILY IS CONTINUING WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE," THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. "AT SEVERAL POINTS, ENEMY ATTACKS, LAUNCHED WITH THE SUPPORT OF TANKS, WERE REPULSED."

HOURS AFTER THE COMMUNIQUE, THE BERLIN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, TOLD OF THE COUNTERATTACK SOUTH OF CATANIA, WHICH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS APPROACHING.

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"IN SICILY, ENEMY PRESSURE IS BEING CONTAINED BY AXIS TROOPS WHO REPULSED STUBBORN ENEMY ATTACKS LAUNCHED WITH THE SUPPORT OF SUBSTANTIAL ARMOR," THE ITALIAN BULLETIN SAID.

ALL THE AXIS ACCOUNTS WERE RECORDED FROM RADIOS CONTROLLED BY THEIR PROPAGANDA MINISTRIES.

THE COMMUNIQUES WERE AT VARIANCE WITH ALLIED REPORTS OF ITALIANS SURRENDERING IN THE THOUSANDS.

IN MARKED CONTRAST TO THE MORE CONFIDENT TONE WAS THE VICHY RADIO ACCOUNT SAYING THE AXIS POSITION IN SICILY IS "EXTREMELY SERIOUS" AND THAT "FURTHER INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS MUST BE CHECKED IN ORDER TO AVOID ENDANGERING AXIS DEFENSES IN THE CATANIA PLAIN." THE GERMANS CONTROL THE VICHY RADIO.

A GERMAN COMBAT CORRESPONDENT IN SICILY WROTE THAT THE "ALLIES HAD PLANNED A PAUSE IN FIGHTING WEDNESDAY TO REGROUP THEIR FORMATIONS FOR IMPENDING HEAVY FIGHTING" BUT THAT AXIS FORCES HAD NOT ALLOWED THE INVADERS TO REST. ANOTHER SAID THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HAD BEEN REPELLED WITH HEAVY LOSSES IN AN ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE AXIS LINES.

SOME 43 U.S. TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT BY ONE UNIT IN 12 HOURS, THE REPORT SAID.

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MOST UNOFFICIAL RADIO COMMENT FROM ENEMY CAMPS WAS SUBDUED, BUT BROADCAST QUOTATIONS FROM ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS SHOWED THAT MUSSOLINI WAS STRIVING DESPERATELY TO BUCK UP ITALIAN MORALE.

REGIME FASCISTA OF MILAN UNDER THE HEADING "LET US FACE REALITIES," HAMMERED HOME THE LINE THAT THE LANDINGS IN SICILY WERE POSSIBLE ONLY BECAUSE OF IMMENSE ALLIED MATERIAL SUPERIORITY.

"THE HELLISH FIRE OF HEAVY CALIBER NAVAL GUNS AND A HAIL OF BOMBS" PERMITTED THE LANDINGS, THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB CONTENDED.

MESSAGGERO OF ROME PROMISED THAT "THE ENEMY'S DIFFICULTIES WILL INCREASE MORE AS HE ADVANCES INTO THE INTERIOR. IN HIS LANDING ON SICILY, THE ENEMY HAS THROWN IN MASSED MEN AND MATERIAL OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE OBJECT OF HIS ATTACK."

THE ROME RADIO DECLARED THE LANDING WAS "A BREACH IN THE FORTRESS EUROPE AND THE SOONER IT IS SEALED, THE SOONER THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES WILL BE SAVED."

"THREE YEARS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR EFFORT HAVE BEEN HURLED AGAINST ITALY," THE ROME COMMENTATOR SAID. HE EMPHASIZED THE DIFFICULTY GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS WERE HAVING IN "CONTAINING" THE INVADERS.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN COMMUNIQUES ASSERTED A RESURGENCE OF AXIS AIR POWER, IN CONTRAST TO ALLIED REPORTS THAT ENEMY PLANES VIRTUALLY HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE AIR. THE AXIS CLAIMED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON ALLIED SHIPPING. THE ITALIANS SAID FOUR SHIPS OF 27,000 TONS AND A DESTROYER WERE SUNK; TWO OTHER CARGO SHIPS AND A HEAVY CRUISER WERE DAMAGED. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE

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ASSERTIONS. AXIS COMMUNIQUES SAID PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPED BEHIND THEIR LINES WERE WIPED OUT.

LIKE AN EPITAPH, THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE PRAISED THE 207TH ITALIAN COASTAL DIVISION WHICH THE ALLIES SAID YESTERDAY HAD BEEN ELIMINATED. ROME ALSO PRAISED THE NAZI HERMANN GOERING ARMORED DIVISION WHICH THE AMERICANS MAULED THE DAY BEFORE.

MORE REALISTICALLY, THE ROME COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF BOMBINGS WHICH CAUSED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO CIVILIAN BUILDINGS" AT MESSINA ON THE STRAIT TO THE MAINLAND, PALERMO AT THE WESTERN END OF SICILY AND NAPLES ON THE MAINLAND. MUSSOLINI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EXTENDED THE "ACTIVE WAR ZONE" TO INCLUDE NAPLES, WHICH MEANT THAT MARTIAL LAW HAD BEEN EXTENDED OVER MOST OF THE FOOT OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

FD245PEW

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BY E.C.DANIEL

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE STERN NOTICE SERVED BY PRESIDEN ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, THE SOLE HOPE FOR ITALY'S SURVIVAL "LIES IN HONORABLE CAPITUL CAME AT A CRISIS IN THE WAR WHEN THE TIDE OF BATTLE HAD TURNED AGAINST THE AXIS ON ALMOST EVERY FRONT.

IT WAS DELIVERED AS ITALIAN SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED SURRENDERI BY THE THOUSANDS IN SICILY, WHERE THE POPULATION WAS RECEIVING THE INVADERS WITH NO SIGNS OF ANIMOSITY. IT COINCIDED WITH A STRONG RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST.

AS FOR THE WESTERN EUROPEAN FRONT, U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L. STIMSON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, AMERICAN TROOPS ARE "GETTING READY TO FIGHT."

FOLLOWING THE ESTABLISHED AMERICAN AND BRITISH LINE OF APPEALING TO THE FRIENDLINESS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE OVER THE HEADS OF THEIR LEADERS, THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL STATEMENT STRESSED THE UNWORTHINESS OF GERMANY'S WAR AIMS AND THE USELESS SACRIFICE WITH WHICH THE ITALIANS THEMSELVES WERE THREATENED.

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THERE WAS LITTLE REASON TO DOUBT FROM NEWS DISPATCHES THAT THOUSANDS OF EVERYDAY ITALIANS WHO GREETED THE ALLIES IN SICILY IN A FRIENDLY MANNER, MARVELLED AT ALLIED MILITARY SKILL AND EQUIPMENT AND SULKED ABOUT THE GERMAN TREATMENT OF THEIR SOLDIERS, WOULD WELCOME PEACE.

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER MUSSOLINI'S POLICE STILL ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE ACTING ON THE ADVICE REMAINS TO BE SEEN. AT LEAST, THE STATEMENT SHOULD HELP COUNTERACT THE FRIGHTENING INTERPRETATION OF THE ALLIES' "UNCON- -TIONAL SURRENDER" POLICY GIVEN TO THE ITALIANS BY FASCIST PROPAGANDISTS.

AN UNCONFIRMED UNDERGROUND REPORT REACHED LONDON TODAY THAT MUSSOLINI IS TO MEET HITLER AGAIN SOON, PROBABLY IN GERMANY, AND THAT HE HAS BEEN OFFERED HEADQUARTERS IN VIENNA IN THE EVENT HE IS DRIVEN OUT OF ITALY.

JS1114AEW

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO TODAY BROADCAST THE VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT THE SOLE HOPE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE "LIES IN HONOR- -CAPITU-

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ATION TO THE OVERWHELMING POWER OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY REUTERS.

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST ASSERTED TODAY THAT NAZI SUBMARINES SANK 35 ALLIED SHIPS, TOTALLING 218,000 TONS, IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JULY--ALMOST TWICE THE TOTAL OF ALL AXIS CLAIMS FOR THE ENTIRE MONTH OF JUNE.

THE BROADCAST, A DNB REPORT, WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE CLAIM WAS AT VARIANCE WITH ALLIED REPORTS OF REDUCED SHIPPING LOSSES.

IN JUNE GERMANY LISTED 20 SHIPS, TOTALLING 107,000 TONS, AS HAVING BEEN SUNK.

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LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A DNB DISPATCH FROM TOKYO THAT MAJ.GEN.NAKAO YAMAGI, JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMAN, HAD WARNED JAPAN NOW FACES A "MUCH GREATER" POSSIBILITY OF AMERICAN AIR RAIDS FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND CHINESE BASES.

"APARENTLY THIS IS THE NEXT STRATETIC AIM OF THE AMERICANS," HE WAS QUOTED IN THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ADD LONDON - Reiver

THE VICHY RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT 90 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 250 INJURED IN AN EASTERN FRENCH TOWN RAIDED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES. IT WAS BELIEVED THIS REFERRED TO THE PEUGEOT WORKS RAID.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL XXX EARLY TODAY.

FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING IN THE TARGET AREA. ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED AND THREE FW-190'S WERE DESTROYED. ONE ATTACKING BOMBER WAS DESTROYED.

A COMMUNIQUE OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY AND THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID:

"FORMATIONS OF UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS, ESCORTED AND SUPPORTED BY RAF, USAAF AND DOMINION AND ALLIED FIGHTER SQUADRONS ATTACKED RAILWAY YARDS AT ABBEVILLE IN ENEMY-HELD FRANCE YESTERDAY (FRIDAY).

"FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING IN THE TARGET AREA. ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED AND THREE FW-190'S WERE DESTROYED BY OUR FIGHTERS. ONE OF OUR BOMBERS IS MISSING."

WM833PEW

ADD LONDON - Goebbels

GOEBBELS WARNED THAT THE ALLIES ARE TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION TO PLAY UPON GERMAN NERVES AND ARE "CARRYING ON A NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AXIS WITH THE AIM OF CONFUSING THEIR LEADERS

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AND UNDERMINING THE PEOPLES' CONFIDENCE IN THE TRIUMPH OF THEIR CAUSE."

MK530AEW

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ADDLONDON - NAYLOR

(RELMAN H.MORIN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, CABLED FROM NORTH AFRICA HEADQUARTERS ON JULY 11, THE DAY AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY BEGAN, THAT GEN. EISENHOWER HAD TOLD NEWSMEN AT A CONFERENCE IN THE MIDDLE OF JUNE THAT OVERSEAS OPERATIONS WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE MONTH, AND THAT THE ATTACK WOULD BE AIMED AT SICILY. MORIN SAID THAT GEN. EISENHOWER WARNED THE CORRESPONDENTS NOT TO TALK. "IT WAS AN ORDER DELIVERED BY A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO UTTER ORDERS. IT HIT HARD," MORIN WROTE.)

GM1243PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS LEARNED IN LONDON THAT AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAD MOVED OUT ON THE CATANIA PLAIN OF SICILY, AFTER CAPTURING INLAND VIZZINI, TO ATTACK THE MAIN AXIS FLANK DEFENSES.

THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ON THE COAST WAS CONTINUING A FRONTAL ASSAULT IN THIS VITAL SECTOR OF THE FIGHTING.

KK632PEW

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-CHAIM WEIZMANN, PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, SAID TODAY THAT THE NAZIS ARE "FLOODING AMERICA WITH ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA." WEIZMANN RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A 14 MONTHS STAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

"AMERICAN JEWS REALIZE AFTER THE WAR THERE WILL BE A VAST MASS

E

FOR WHOM NEW HOMES WILL HAVE TO BE FOUND AND THEY ARE SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH IN PALESTINE 100 PER CENT," HE SAID.

WEIZMANN EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT MANY JEWS WHO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF GERMANY WILL WANT TO RETURN.

WM729PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT SIX BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AND FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND TWO AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS HAD ENTERED THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR AN "ATTACK ON EUROPE."

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF THE PHRASE "ATTACK ON EUROPE," BUT THE ITALIANS FREQUENTLY HAVE SPECULATED ON ALLIED ATTACKS OTHER THAN THOSE ON SICILY.

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B1144PEW

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO, IN THE FIRST AXIS REACTION TO TODAY'S MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, QUOTED "BERLIN CIRCLES" AS SAYING IT WAS "TYPICALLY ANGLO-AMERICAN--MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL FROM CERTAIN INITIAL MILITARY SUCCESSES IN THE FALSE ASSUMPTION THAT A WEDGE COULD BE DRIVEN BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY."

KA345PEW

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L.STIMSON SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT HIS MAIN PURPOSE IN COMING TO LONDON AS TO SEE U.S. TROOPS WHO "ARE FIGHTING AND GETTING READY TO FIGHT" IN THIS THEATER.

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HE SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS ALMOST COMPLETED RECRUITING "THE LARGEST AND BEST TRAINED ARMY THE UNITED STATES EVER HAS SENT BEYOND ITS BORDERS."

STIMSON DECLARED THAT DESPITE DIFFERENCES OVER "MINOR MATTERS" THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE WHOLEHEARTEDLY BEHIND THE WAR EFFORT AND BOTH CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS ARE DETERMINED TO CARRY THROUGH TO A COMPLETE VICTORY "AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

FH902AEW

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LONDON--FIRST ADD STIMSON X X X AS POSSIBLE."

IN RESPONSE TO ANOTHER QUESTION STIMSON SAID HE HAD NOT DECIDED WHETHER HE WOULD VISIT OTHER WAR THEATERS, BUT HE ADDED THAT HIS STAY IN BRITAIN WOULD BE SHORT.

IN REVIEWING AND PRAISING BRITAIN'S WAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, THE SECRETARY STRESSED THE ROLE PLAYED BY BRITISH WOMEN AND SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS ADOPTING MANY BRITISH PRACTISES IN RECRUITING WOMEN FOR THE WAR EFFORT.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JULY 15-(AP)-GREAT FORMATIONS OF ALLIED PLANES, BELIEVED TO INCLUDE BOMBERS, STREAMED ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL LATE TODAY IN THE DIRECTION OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

OBSERVERS REPORTED COUNTING A LARGE NUMBER OF RAF FIGHTERS IN ONE ESCORTING FORMATION.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE ON THE CONTINENT TO THE RIGHT OF BOULOGNE AND MORE IN THE DIRECTION OF LE TOUQUET COULD BE SEEN FROM THE ENGLISH COAST.

FD1146AEW

PRECEDE FOLKESTONE

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID VIOLENT AERIAL FIGHTING HAD BEEN TAKING PLACE TONIGHT OVER NORTHERN FRANCE AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

FD222PEW

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BY LEO BRANHAM

U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JULY 15-((AP)-FIRST LIEUTENANT CALVIN D.SWAFFER, 22, OF MEMPHIS, TENN., YESTERDAY WOUND UP HIS COMBAT CAREER AS A FLYING FORTRESS PILOT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS WITH A SPLASH--INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL--BUT HE AND HIS ENTIRE CREW WERE RESCUED UNINJURED.

SWAFFER'S FLAK-RIDDLED BOMBER "MEMPHIS BLUES" "DITCHED" INTO THE CHANNEL ABOUT 20 MILES OFF THE FRENCH COAST, ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE OUTSIDE AN ENEMY MINE FIELD, WITH THREE ENGINES SHOT OUT. IT WAS RETURNING WITH OTHER AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FROM VILLA-COUBLAY NEAR PARIS WHERE THEY HAD POUNDED A LUFTWAFFE ASSEMBLY PLANT AND AIRDROME.

THE CREW WAS PICKED UP AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER BY BRITISH AIR AND SEA RESCUE CRAFT.

ONE OF THE MEMPHIS BLUES' ENGINES WAS SHOT OUT OF COMMISSION AND SET AFIRE BEFORE THE TARGET WAS REACHED. DROPPING A THOUSAND FEET BELOW THE BOMBERS' FORMATION, SWAFFER DOGGEDLY CONTINUED ON TO THE TARGET SO BOMBARDIER 2ND LIEUT.WILLIAM F.SWEET, 25, OF ATLANTA, GA., COULD DROP EXPLOSIVES.

AS IT TURNED OFF TOWARD HOME, THE SHIP WAS ATTACKED BY THREE

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FOCKE-WULFS BUT HER GUNNERS DROVE THEM OFF. A SHORT TIME LATER THE BOMBER WAS CAUGHT IN THE MIDST OF A VERITABLE FIELD OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BURSTS. IT WAS BUFFETED VIOLENTLY BY SERIOUS HITS AND NEAR MISSES WHICH SOMETIMES KNOCKED IT 100 FEET UPWARD OR 50 FEET TOWARD ONE SIDE, TEARING GREAT HOLES IN THE WINGS AND FUSELAGE.

THE CREW WAS THROWN ALL AROUND THE PLANE BUT NONE WAS INJURED.

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ONE TERRIFIC BLAST KNOCKED SGT.JAMES E.MILLS, 27, OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER, SIX FEET BACK TOWARDS THE REAR OF THE BOMBER BUT HE WAS ONLY MOMENTARILY STUNNED.

TWO MORE ENGINES WERE SHOT OUT LEAVING ONLY ONE NOW FUNCTIONING, AND THE RIGHT WING WAS RIPPED ALMOST TO SHREDS. THE BOMBER'S RIGHT ELEVATOR WAS SHOT COMPLETELY AWAY. SO WAS PART OF HER RIGHT HORIZONTAL STABILIZER. THERE WAS A BIG HOLE IN THE RADIO COMPARTMENT.

THE CONTROLS WERE SO BADLY SHATTERED THAT SWAFFER COULD NOT KEEP THE BOMBER ON AN EVEN KEEL AND WAS LOSING ALTITUDE AT THE RATE OF 400 FEET PER MINUTE.

HE RETARDED THE BOMBER'S SPEED TO ABOUT 80 MILES PER HOUR FOR A CRASH LANDING INTO THE SEA AND THE CREW QUICKLY SCRAMBLED OUT AND CLIMBED ABOARD A RUBBER DIGHY. "MEMPHIS BLUES" SANK IN THREE MINUTES.

BEFORE CRASHING, THE RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, SERGEANT JAMES O.MATTHEWS 23, OF VICTORIA, TEX., HAD CONTACTED AN AIR-SEA RESCUE BOAT AND IT WAS SPEEDING TO THE SCENE BEFORE THE BOMBER HIT WATER.

THE OTHER CREWMEN: SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM H.KARRAKER, 23, LEXINGTON, KY., NAVIGATOR; SERGEANTS RUDOLPH S.LOPEZ, 21, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER, EDWARD T.CUBB, 21, BUFFALO, N.Y., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; JOHN P.MOODY, 19, MONTGOMERY, ALA., TAIL GUNNER; AND EDWARD W.GRIFFIN, 20, WASHINGTON, D.C., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

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TA139AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE SUPPORT COMMAND BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JULY 16-(AP)-MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN A SURPRISE DUSK ATTACK ON FRANCE HIT THE IMPORTANT FREIGHT YARDS OF ABBEVILLE TODAY.

IT WAS THE THIRD UNITED STATES MEDIUM BOMBER RAID IN THIS THEATER AND THE FIRST UNDER THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S "TACTICAL" BRANCH.

NONE OF OUR BOMBERS WERE LOST AND ONLY ONE MAN WAS INJURED IN THE COURSE OF A SHORT FLAK BARRAGE NEAR THE TARGET 15 MILES INSIDE THE FRENCH COAST.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT C.CANDEE, CHIEF OF THE AIR SUPPORT COMMAND, AFTER ATTENDING THE INTERROGATION OF THE MEN INVOLVED IN THIS ARM'S FIRST ACTION IN THIS THEATER, SAID:

"IT WAS SWELL--A GOOD START AND WE'LL KEEP IT UP UNTIL WE SMASH THEM FOR GOOD AND ALL."

THE FLIERS WERE AWAY FROM THEIR BASE ONLY A SHORT WHILE. THEY FLEW AT MEDIUM LEVEL AND WERE ESCORTED BY RAF SPITFIRES AROUND THEM AND EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND P47 THUNDERBOLTS AT A HIGH ALTITUDE OVERHEAD.

THEY SAW ONLY A FEW FIGHTERS AT TOO GREAT A DISTANCE TO EVEN

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IDENTIFY THEM.

THEY DROPPED SEVERAL TONS OF BOMBS.

THE ATTACK WAS LED BY COL. HERBERT B.THATCHER OF 3 WEST IRVING ST., CHEVY CHASE, MD.

ONE OF THE FLIERS WAS CAPTAIN FRANK KAPPLER, 2992 JOHNSON AVE., ALAMEDA, CALIF., A NAVIGATOR IN THE DOOLITTLE RAID ON TOKYO MAKING HIS FIRST MISSION, EXCEPT FOR ONE OPERATION IN CHINA, SINCE THE ATTACK ON JAPAN.

(MORE)

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WM859PEW

COL. THATCHER SUMMED UP THE MISSION:

"THE BOMBING WAS ONLY FAIR BUT THE EXPERIENCE GAINED WAS INCALCULABLE AND THEY'RE NOT SO TOUGH.

"WE NEVER MADE A BETTER BOMBING RUN. THE WEATHER SEEMED TO OPEN UP JUST FOR US--THERE WAS A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS RIGHT OVER THE TARGET. THE BOYS WORKED LIKE A BUNCH OF OLD-TIMERS."

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S TWO PREVIOUS MEDIUM BOMBER RAIDS ON EUROPE --AT LOW ALTITUDE ON VELSEN, HOLLAND, MAY 13, AND WITH HEAVY BOMBERS IN A COMBINED ATTACK ON LORIENT AND BORDEAUX MAY 17, WERE UNDER THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND.

TODAY'S OPERATION WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT MEDIUM BOMBERS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE AIR SUPPORT COMMAND.

ONE OF THE NEW ARMOR FLAK SUITS WORN BY U.S. BOMBER CREWS PROBABLY SAVED THE LIFE OF LIEUT. THOMAS G.TRAINOR, 13 15TH AVE., HAVERHILL, MASS., A BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR ON THE BOMBER "MISS EMILY".

"WE HIT KIND OF HEAVY FLAK OVER THE TARGET," HE SAID. "ABOUT THE THIRD OR FOURTH BURST I SAW CAME PAST MY NOSE. I SAW A PIECE RICOCHET RIGHT PAST MY EYE."

IT RICOCHETED, HE FOUND OUT, OFF THE BACK OF HIS FLAK VEST, TEARING A HOLE IN THE CANVAS COERING.

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WM937PEW

OTHER "MISS EMILY" CREWMEN WERE THE PILOT, LIEUT.JAMES DAVIS, ELLIJAY, GA.; SERGEANT JOSEPH S.WHITE, GLENCOE, MO., RADIO GUNNER; SERGEANT RICHARD C.KING, 5223 DENTON DRIVE, DALLAS, TEX., TURRET GUNNER; SERGEANT GEORGE LEMBERGER, OSHKOSH, WIS., TAIL GUNNER.

"ALL WE NEEDED WAS LUNCH--WE HAD A PICNIC," SAID SERGEANT GASTON POULIN, SKOWHEGAN, ME., TURRET GUNNER OF "MISS SAFARTUS RICKENSCHRICKER", PILOTED BY LIEUT. ALBERT SATTERWHITE OF HENDERSON, N.C. OTHER CREWMEN WERE: LIEUT.RICHARD J.BAKER, 656 TACOMA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT. GEORGE J.FRIESNER, 4842 BELLEPLAINE ST., CHICAGO, BOMBARDIER; SERGEANT CHARLES KETCHAM, 513 SIXTH AVE., ASBURY PARK, N.J., RADIO GUNNER; SERGEANT VICTOR ROGERS, 241 SIXTEENTH AVE., NEWARK, N.J., TAIL GUNNER.

IT WAS A SECOND CRACK AT THE GERMANS FOR MAJOR WILSON WOOD, CHICO, TEX., EVEN THOUGH IT WAS HIS FIRST OPERATION IN THIS THEATER. IN THE MONTHS JUST AFTER PEARL HARBOR HE WAS CREDITED WITH SINKING A GERMAN U-BOAT OFF JACKSONVILLE, FLA. HE ALSO BOMBED A JAPANESE SUBMARINE OFF SEATTLE.

WOOD PILOTED THE "SUZY Q". OTHER CREWMEN: CO-PILOT, LIEUT.JOSEPH

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3024-6171

J.PATTON, MEDFORD, ORE.; NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. VINCENT P.HANNLEY, 2662 CHRISTIANSON AVE., AKRON, O.; BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. ANDY C. STOLEN, MADISON, WIS.; SERGEANT RICHARD MORGAN, PHILLIPSBURG, PA., TURRET GUNNER; SERGEANT HOWARD E. SHIELDS, 3709 JAY ST., GALVESTON, TEX., TAIL GUNNER.

THE GUNNERS HAD NO CHOICE TO DO ANY SHOOTING TODAY.

"I SPENT ALL MY TIME JUST LOOKING FOR PURSUITS. I DIDN'T SEE ANY," SAID SERGEANT CLIDE BRAGG, GAMBRILLS, MD., TURRET GUNNER ON "HONEST INJUN".

"IT WAS A SWELL TRIP," SAID THE "HONEST INJUN'S" BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, SERGEANT DAVID JOHNSON, FORMER STONE-CUTTER OF GAINESVILLE, TEX.

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SB947PEW

CAPT.KAPPLER, 29, SAID HIS FIRST RAID OVER EUROPE WAS TOUGHER THAN THAT OVER TOKYO.

"WE DIDN'T SEE ANY FLAK OVER JAPAN AND WE WERE OVER THE ISLAND 45 MINUTES," HE SAID. "OVER ABBEVILLE WE SAW PLENTY OF FLAK AND WE WERE OVER FRANCE ONLY 11 MINUTES. THIS IS A TOUGHER FIELD."

SB1040PEW

AERIAL

BY JAMES M.LONG

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, JULY 16-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "TS" COLLIDED HEADON WITH A FOCKE-WULF FIGHTER PLANE WHOSE PILOT APPARENTLY HAD BEEN KILLED BUT THE BOMBER LIMPED HOME TO ENGLAND TO COMPLETE ITS FIFTH RAID.

TS MADE A PERFECT BOMB RUN OVER ITS TARGET, THE GERMAN AIRDROME AT AMIENS-GLISY WEDNESDAY, AND HEADED FOR HOME UNDER A STRONG COVER OF AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS WHEN IT SMACKED STRAIGHT INTO TROUBLE.

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THE FORMATION HAD JUST CROSSED THE FRENCH COAST WHEN IT ENCOUNTERED THREE FOCKE-WULF-190S WHICH SLIPPED THROUGH THE FIGHTER ESCORT AND [illegible]VED ON THE BOMBERS.

SERGT. JAMES J.O'DONNELL OF DUMONT, N.J., TOP TURRET GUNNER, OPENED UP ON ONE AT THE LEFT.

SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT C.BLACK OF PEACH BOTTOM, PA., THE BOMBARDIER, PICKED OUT THE RIGHT SHIP.

THE BALL TURRET GUNNER, SERGT. ARTHUR L.TUCKER OF RIVER BANK, CALIF., TOOK ON THE THIRD.

O'CONNELL'S BULLETS RIPPED INTO THE FUSELAGE OF THE FIRST NAZI FIGHTER WHICH BURST IN TO FLAMES AND PLUMMETED DOWN. BLACK, WATCHING HIS TRACERS POUR INTO THE BELLY OF THE SECOND FIGHTER, SAW THE ATTACKING AIRCRAFT ZOOM UP OUT OF CONTROL. HIS LAST BURST EVIDENTLY HIT THE PILOT.

IN A SPLIT SECOND, THE FOCKE-WULF HURTLED FORWARD CRAZILY AND CRASHED INTO THE FORTRESS' NO. 3 ENGINE WITH AN IMPACT THAT KNOCKED THE BIG BOMBER OUT OF FORMATION.

THE COLLISION TORE OFF THE PROPELLER, CUT HALF WAY THROUGH THE WING AND A THIRD OF THE WAY THROUGH THE HORIZONTAL STABILIZER. THE TOP AND BALL TURRETS WERE JAMMED. GLASS IN THE BALL TURRET WAS

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SHATTERED AND ALL THE INSTRUMENTS WENT BAD, ACCORDING TO SECOND LIEUT. EDWIN R. MANCHESTER OF WESTOVER HILL, WILMINGTON, DEL., THE PILOT.

THE NO. 3 PROPELLER CRASHED INTO THE NO. 4 ENGINE, TEARING OFF THE TOP COWLING AND PART OF THE VALVE ALLOWING OIL TO SPLATTER OUT.

THE CREW WAS TOSSED ABOUT.

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SERGT. WADE MCCOOK OF HOWELL, MICH., THE TAIL GUNNER, RECOV.. JUST IN TIME TO BLAZE AWAY AS OTHER FIGHTERS MADE PASSES AT THE CRIPPLED FORTRESS FROM ABOVE. MCCOOK GOT ONE OF THE NAZI FIGHTERS, AND HIS VICTORY WAS CONFIRMED BY PILOTS OF FIVE THUNDERBOLTS WHICH SENT THE LAST ENEMY FIGHTERS HURRYING FOR HOME.

THE DAMAGED PLANE WAS LOSING ALTITUDE AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 500 FEET A MINUTE.

AS THE SHIP CROSSED THE CHANNEL, CREWMEN LIGHTENED THE PLANE BY THROWING OUT EVERYTHING THAT COULD BE SPARED. AS THEY HEAVED THE STUFF OVERBOARD, THEY SANG "PRAISE THE LORD AND PASS THE AMMUNITION."

MANCHESTER WAS UNABLE TO DROP THE LANDING GEAR AND WAS FORCED TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING WITH THE HELP OF THE CO-PILOT, SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT L.VENIGER, JR., OF 1206 MISSOURI AVE., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

"WE LANDED SO GENTLY, WE NEVER EVEN FELT THE JAR," ONE OF THE CREW SAID.

GM311PEW

AXIS BERN — Nl. Axis Reaction

ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST, QUOTING DR.RUDOLF FISCHER, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID THAT "AT THIS MOMENT WHEN THE SITUATION MIGHT EASILY BECOME CRUCIAL FOR THE ANGLO-AMERICANS, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL ARE REQUESTING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO STAB IN THE BACK THEIR SOLDIERS WHO ARE DEFENDING ITALIAN SOIL WITH THEIR LIVES."

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ONE GERMAN BROADCAST, OBVIOUSLY ATTEMPTING TO COUNTERACT THE EFFECTS OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL ULTIMATUM, DECLARED: "WHERE ITALIAN SOIL IS TO BE DEFENDED IT WILL BE DEFENDED JOINTLY AND GERMANY ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE SOIL OF ITS ALLIES IS AS SACRED AS GERMANY'S OWN SOIL. THIS IS THE REASON WHY FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THERE HAVE BEEN GERMAN TROOPS IN SICILY."

A LITTLE LATER IN THE SAME BROADCAST THE COMMENTATOR SAID: "IT IS POINTED OUT THAT SICILY IS NOT ITALY BUT ONLY AN INSULAR OUTPOST OF EUROPE WHICH MOREOVER DOES NOT OFFER THE DEFENDERS THE ADVANTAGES OF A STRONG FORTRESS."

ALLIED OBSERVERS BELIEVED THAT WHAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE COULD DO AT THIS STAGE, DESPITE THEIR WISHES FOR PEACE, STILL DEPENDED ON FASCIST REACTION TO THE SICILIAN BATTLES. IF CONVINCED THAT THE CHANCES OF HOLDING THE MAINLAND ARE SLIGHT, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT FASCIST LEADERS THEMSELVES MIGHT OPEN THE WAY FOR THE PEOPLE TO BRING ABOUT THE WAR'S END.

POPOLO DI ROMA TOLD THE ITALIANS THEY "MUST GRIT THEIR TEETH FOR THE MOMENT," BECAUSE NO OTHER ASSISTANCE IS POSSIBLE EXCEPT THAT FROM AN ALLY WHO IS COMPELLED TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT ON THE

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3024-6173

EASTERN FRONT. ROBERT FARINACCI, EDITOR OF THE REGIME FASCISTA, BLUNTLY DEMANDED A CHANGE IN ITALIAN MILITARY LEADERSHIP.

THE ITALIANS COULD FIND A FURTHER CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM IN AN OFFICIAL GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ITALIAN BOOT, AS FAR NORTH AS NAPLES, NOW HAS BEEN DECLARED IN A STATE OF WAR. THE ROME DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT PARTS OF THE PROVINCES OF NAPLES, AVELLINO, BENEVENTO, SALERNO, POTENZA AND MATERA, UNTIL NOW NOT UNDER A WAR REGIME, HAVE BEEN DECLARED IN A STATE OF WAR PREPARATION FOR POSSIBLE AND GENERALLY EXPECTED NEW ALLIED LANDINGS.

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THERE WERE SUGGESTIONS IN DISPATCHES FROM ROME THAT THE "NON-MILITARY SURPRISES" WOULD BE IN THE FORM OF A SWEEPING POLITICAL CHANGE IN FASCISM'S LAST EFFORTS TO FORM A GOVERNMENT WHICH COULD CARRY ON THE WAR UNTIL THERE WOULD BE AN OPPORTUNITY TO TRY FOR A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT WITH THE ALLIES.

THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MESSAGE WAS A LEADING STORY IN SWITZERLAND UNDER HEADINGS LIKE: "ULTIMATUM TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE; ALLIES DEMAND SUBJUGATION AND REJECTION OF FASCISM; MESSAGE OF ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

ITALIAN
BY THOMAS F.HANKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 16-(AP)-FASCIST EDITOR ROBERTO R.FARINACCI, MAKING THE FIRST OPEN ATTACK ON ITALIAN MILITARY LEADERSHIP SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, DEMANDED A CHANGE IN GENERALS AND A SHAKE-UP IN THE FASCIST PARTY HIERARCHY LAST NIGHT, DISPATCHES FROM ROME DISCLOSED.

WRITING IN THE NEWSPAPER REGIME FASCISTA, THE FORMER PARTY SECRETARY DEMANDED THAT ITALY'S BEST FORCES BE RUSHED TO SICILY ALONG WITH THE MOST ABLE, PREPARED AND RESOLUTE LEADERS.

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE ITALIAN ARMY HAS ONLY ONE MESSE," (GENERAL GIOVANNI MESSE) HE WROTE. "IT IS ABSURD AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO MEASURE THE CHOICE OF MEN AND DECISIONS WITH THE MILITARY ANNUAL AS A YARDSTICK."

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ATTACKING WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS USELESS ELEMENTS IN THE FASCIST HIERARCHY, FARINACCI CALLED FOR A "HIERARCHY OF VALUES, A HIERARCHY THAT KNOWS HOW TO GIVE THE PEOPLE A LITTLE SUNSHINE AFTER SO MUCH BITTERNESS."

THE INCREASINGLY GLOOMY TONE OF THE ITALIAN PRESS GENERALLY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RESULTED IN MOUNTING PESSIMISM AND APATHY AMONG THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

TYPICAL OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS WAS THE ADMISSION BY CORRIERE DELLA SERA THAT THE BATTLE FOR SICILY GOES FAR BEYOND THE QUESTION WHETHER THE ISLAND COULD BE HELD. IT COULD BE OF "DECISIVE IMPORTANCE TO THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR FOR EUROPE," THE PAPER SAID.

IN WORDS WHICH OBSERVERS FOUND REMINISCENT OF DECLARATIONS THAT CAME FROM FRANCE SHORTLY BEFORE HER FALL, THE NEWSPAPER DWELT UPON "THE DECISIVELY SUPERIOR SEA AND AIR FORCES" OF THE ALLIES.

IN RECENT DAYS THE PRESS HAS GIVEN THE ITALIANS A FAIRLY CLEAR PICTURE OF THE SITUATION AND HAS TOLD THEM THAT IT IS CRITICAL. THESE WARNINGS, FOLLOWING INITIAL ATTEMPTS TO GIVE AN OPTIMISTIC IMPRESSION, APPARENTLY HAVE RESULTED IN APATHY.

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RELIABLE INFORMATION THROUGH ITALIAN CIRCLES IS THAT THE CURRENT FEELING OF MERELY WAITING FOR DEVELOPMENTS WITHOUT TAKING POLITICAL ACTION EXTENDS EVEN TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

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A24

WELL INFORMED DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES BELIEVE THAT KING VITTORIO EMMANUELE, WHO MIGHT INSPIRE SOME POPULAR ACTION BY TAKING INDEPENDENT STEPS TO ALTER THE FASCIST REGIME, IS DETERMINED TO LET DEVELOPMENTS TAKE THEIR COURSE.

THE BIG QUESTION YET TO BE DETERMINED IS THE ITALIAN REACTION SHOULD SICILY FALL. THE ISLAND HAS BEEN CONSIDERED THE BASE OF THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE, AND MUSSOLINI REGARDED IT AS SO STRONG IN 1937 THAT HE DECLARED "NOT ONE SOLDIER" COULD LAND THERE.

PERSONS WHO KNOW ITALY WELL BELIEVE THAT SICILY'S FALL WOULD COME CLOSE TO IMMOBILIZING THE NATION WITHOUT FURTHER DIRECT ATTACK UPON IT.

BZ418AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 16-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED TODAY FROM VICHY THAT THE LAVAL GOVERNMENT, STILL COLLABORATING WITH GERMANY TO DRAIN FRANCE OF ITS YOUTH, HAS BEGUN CHECKING SPECIAL WORK CARDS OF FOUR CLASSES CALLED FOR COMPULSORY LABOR IN THE REICH.

THE AGENCY SAID THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN EVADING REGISTRATION WERE GIVEN A FOUR-DAY GRACE PERIOD ENDING JULY 20 IN WHICH TO COMPLY AFTER WHICH, A VICHY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, THE LAW WILL BE ADMINISTERED "WITH SHARPENED RIGOR."

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IN THE CHECKUP PERIOD, ALL YOUNG MEN IN THE 21 TO 23 AGE CLASSES AS WELL AS THE 25 AGE GROUP ARE REQUIRED TO PRESENT THEMSELVES TO CITY HALLS THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

ALL DELINQUENTS AND THOSE AIDING THEM ARE LIABLE TO PUNISHMENTS, INCLUDING INTERNMENT. PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS REFUSING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM UNIVERSITIES.

MOSCOW-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN XXX HAVE WEAKENED.

THE RUSSIANS WERE DRIVING ON OREL FROM THE SOUTH, AS WELL AS THE NORTH AND EAST. THE LATEST SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "HAVING BLED THE ENEMY WHITE" IN THE OREL-KURSK, DIRECTION, THE GERMANS WERE FORCED ONTO THE DEFENSIVE, AND THE RUSSIANS ATTACKED.

IN A SPECIAL XXX ETC AS BEFORE.

GH138PEW

APP Moscow

THE BREAK-THROUGH AT OREL WAS INTERPRETED BY SOME FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW AS THE END OF HITLER'S LAST ALL-OUT ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT RUSSIA.

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3024 - 6175

THEY SAID THERE WAS NO QUESTION THE GERMANS HAD HURLED THE MOST POWERFUL WEIGHT OF ARMOR AND MEN THEY COULD SPARE AT THE RUSSIANS IN THIS SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN.

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(COMMENTING ON THE RUSSIAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON, M. VIKTOROV, A MOSCOW COMMENTATOR, DECLARED THAT HITLER HAS NOW BEEN FORCED TO FIGHT ON TWO FRONTS. IN HIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE ALLIED SUCCESSES IN SICILY, THE COMMENTATOR SAID THAT "HITLER'S LATEST GAMBLE HAS BEEN FOILED. HIS FAILURE IS ALL THE MORE CONSPICUOUS AS HIS MAIN FORCES ARE ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONTS.")

(BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE NORTH OF OREL, BUT WAS VAGUE ON DETAILS. A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TERMED THE DRIVE AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE RUSSIAN TROOP[illegible] THE BELGOROD SECTOR.)

A109

ALGIERS, JULY 15-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT HAS LEFT MARTINIQUE AND IS LIVING ON A WARSHIP OFFSHORE.

LAND FORC[illegible]SLAND HAVE BEEN PLACED AT THE COMMITTEE'S DISPOSITION.

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(THE ISLAND WAS RECENTLY TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE BY ROBERT'S REQUEST. HENRI-ETIENNE HOPPENOT HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS PLENIPOTENTIARY TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE PRO-VICHY OBERT, BRINGING THE ISLAND OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS SIDE.)

SB1033PEW

ADD w/Amy. 7th Army in Sic. Italy — First Airfield

THE FIRST CUSTOMER WAS AN AMERICAN P-40 WITH ENGINE TROUBLE WHICH MADE A FORCED LANDING.

THEN A WOUNDED P-38 PILOT WHO HAD BEEN SHOT THROUGH AN ARM BY AN ME-109 AND TWO P-38 FELLOW PILOTS BROUGHT DOWN THEIR CRAFT. AFTER SEEING THE WOUNDED FLIER OFF TO A HOSPITAL, THE OTHER TWO TOOK OFF TO RETURN TO THE BATTLE.

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THE ENGINEERS DIDN'T EVEN KNOCK OFF TO HUNT STANDARD ARMY GRUB, FEASTING BRIEFLY ON TOMATOES AND MELONS IN THE FIELDS AND THEN PITCHING IN AGAIN ON THE ARDUOUS LABOR OF CLEARING AND SMOOTHING THE RUNWAY.

AS MUNROE PRIDEFULLY TOLD HOW THE WHEAT FIELD WAS WHIPPED INTO MILITARY SERVICE AN AMERICAN SPITFIRE IN A GROUP PATROLLING OVERHEAD CIRCLED AND LANDED.

CAPT. W.C.BRYSON OF CASTLEGATE, UTAH, FLIGHT LEADER, STEPPED OUT.

"HAVE YOU GOT PLENTY OF ACK-ACK GUNS, FOOD AND GASOLINE?" HE ASKED.

"WE ARE SET UP TO DO BUSINESS," ANSWERED MUNROE.

"WE HAVE SCORES OF AIRCRAFT AND HUNDREDS OF MEN. CAN YOU TAKE US?" CAME THE QUESTION.

"OKAY, COME ON IN," SAID MUNROE.

A MINUTE LATER BRYSON TOOK OFF.

IT WAS AS OFFHAND AS THAT--MOVING DAY DURING A MILITARY OPERATION. YOU PICK THE BEST HOME YOU CAN AND SETTLE DOWN ON IT BEFORE SOME OTHER UNIT BEATS YOU THERE.

AMONG THE GROUP OF SOLDIER ENGINEERS WITH MUNROE WERE LIEUT. ESTELL DRAPER OF 809 SOUTH FIFTEENTH ST., KNOXVILLE, TENN.; LEONARD FALLON OF ELKHORN, NEB.; MUREL R.WILLIAMS OF BLANCHARD, OKLA.; AND CORPORAL LORAN M.CULLEN OF LUCAS, KAS.

KA552PEW

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OF THE SICILIAN ... Insert With Amy 7th Army - Patton Order -- airborne troops

WE CAME TO REALIZE THE FANTASTIC SIZE OF THIS EXPEDITION. WE HAD HAD HINTS ALREADY AS WE ZIGZAGGED OUR WAY ALONG DEVIOUS COURSE THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN. AGAIN AND AGAIN WE KEPT BUMPING INTO OTHER BRITISH OR AMERICAN CONVOYS.

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ONE EVENING WE HAD THREE IN SIGHT, ALL BIGGER THAN OURSELVES. THEY SEEMED TO FORM A FRIEZE AROUND THE ENTIRE HORIZON WITH BARRAGE BALLOONS FLOATING LIKE BLACK OR SILVER SPECKS IN THE SKY ABOVE.

THE AMERICAN NAVY'S FOOD WAS SUPERB--NOT LUXURIOUSLY RICH BUT JUST VERY, VERY GOOD FOR ITS KIND. NEGRO STEWARDS SERVED COFFEE ALL DAY LONG. AT THE CANTEEN THE MEN WERE ABLE TO GET ICE CREAM AND SOFT DRINKS. ON SOME EVENINGS WE HAD MOVIES.

THE DECKS AND CABINS WERE SWARMING WITH GENERALS AND COLONELS.

THERE WAS A FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD FILM STAR ABOARD AND ALSO A FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK AND A RENOWNED BASEBALL PLAYER.

(THESE WERE NOT NAMED IN THE DISPATCH.)

THERE WERE JUST ABOUT A HALF DOZEN BRITISH OFFICERS ENGAGED IN INTELLIGENCE LIAISON JOBS.

INSPECTED THE SICILIAN FRONT. Add Command Post 15th Army Group ON HIS FIRST TRIP HE CALLED ON LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY. WITH HIS USUAL TACT HE CHOSE TO VISIT THE AMERICANS FIRST.

INSPECTION OF THE AREAS HELD BY THE BRITISH FOLLOWED. HE TRAVELED BY FAST LIGHT CRUISER ON HIS FIRST TRIP BY DESTROYER ON HIS SECOND.

"ALEX" AND "MONTY" ARE A PERFECT TEAM. ASN AN OFFICER TOLD ME HERE AT THIS ADVANCE POST, "ALEX IS THE GUN, MONTY IS THE SHELL."

THEY HAVE BEEN WORKING TOGETHER EVER SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE IN 1940. IT WAS ALEXANDER WHO BROUGHT MONTGOMERY OUT TO THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE BLACK DAYS OF LAST SUMMER AND GAVE HIM COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH ARMY.

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THEIR RELATIONSHIP IS INTIMATE AND COMPLETE AND HAS BEEN SO EVER SINCE ALEX WAS DIVISIONAL GENERAL WITH MONTY AS ONE OF HIS BRIGADIERS.

NEITHER ONE HAS EVER DONE SO WELL SEPARATELY AS TOGETHER.

(EDS: 4TH GRAF FROM END MAKE READ: "XXX TEAM. AS AN OFFICER" ETC.)

MJ1241PEW

Add With Amn. Forces in Sicily -- Paratroopers

"WE JUST MADE THE BEST OF IT," CUMMINGS SAID. "WE CRAWLED AND WALKED ALL NIGHT LONG CUTTING WIRES AND TRYING OUR BEST NOT TO BE DISCOVERED. WHEN IT WAS DAYLIGHT WE TRIED TO GET OUR BEARINGS, BUT WE REALIZED WE HAD TO LIE LOW BECAUSE WE WOULD HAVE BEEN DEAD DUCKS IF WE DIDN'T."

ANOTHER GROUP OF PARATROOPERS LANDED THE SECOND NIGHT OF THE INVASION ON THE TAIL-END OF A HEAVY GERMAN BOMBING RAID.

LIEUT.FRED W.HARRIS OF CHARLESTON,S.C., DESCRIBING THAT LANDING, SAID: "I'M TELLING YOU, THAT WAS THE ROUGHEST JUMP I EVER HAD."

N833AEW

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3024 - 6177

ALL ALONG THE DUSTY ROAD, THE GUNS AND AMMUNITION WERE MOVING FORWARD IN RELENTLESS FASHION. AT AN ADVANCED BASE I MET FIRST LIEUTENANT JACK WEINER, 25, OF 2718 TARLTON AVENUE, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, AND CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WYKOFF, 3211 TENNYSON STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. WYCKOFF, A FORMER CENTER OF THE MINNESOTA FOOTBALL SQUAD, REPORTED WE WERE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

MISSING MEN GRADUALLY FOUND THE POST AND WERE DIRECTED UP THE TRAIL. WE STARTED BACK TO THE BEACH ALONG THE TRAIL AND AN ITALIAN OFFICER POPPED OUT OF THE BUSH AND SURRENDERED HIS CARBINE TO AN UPCOMING PRIVATE WHO TOOK HIS PRISONER TO THE COMMAND POST.

AT THE BEACH, A ROUGH SURF STILL WAS CAPSIZING SOME BOATS WHILE THE NAVY SHIPS WERE HAVING A FURIOUS DUEL WITH SHORE BATTERIES. ENSIGN FRANK WALRATH, OF KEYSTONE CITY, FLORIDA, OUR BEACHMASTER, SAID SOME OF THE BOATS HAD BEEN DAMAGED ON THE RAMPS OF THE BEACHES AND WERE OUT OF COMMISSION.

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THE BEACH LOOKED LIKE A BIT OF AMERICA TRANSPLANTED TO SICILY. SUPPLIES WERE PILED UP EVERYWHERE. THE CHIEF PROBLEM THE ARMY HAD WAS TO BUILD A ROAD FOUR MILES THROUGH SAND DUNES TO THE NEAREST SICILIAN ROAD. THIS WAS DONE WITH BULLDOZERS, WIRE, TREES, AND PARTS OF THATCHED HUTS. SOME TRUCKS AND JEEPS OVERTURNED TRYING TO FOLLOW THE INFANTRY UP THE TRAIL.

I RETURNED TO THE COMMAND POST AND RAN INTO A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MAN, PETE ELDRED, NOW AN ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, HEADING FOR THE FRONT. I HEARD HERE THAT FIRST LIEUTENANT GORDON L.KINLEY, 23, OF 4208 46TH AVENUE, SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, HAD DONE A FINE JOB KNOCKING OUT AN ITALIAN BATTERY. A RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER, KINLEY SNEAKED UP BEHIND THE BATTERY, RADIOED ITS POSITION TO SHIPS, AND NAVAL GUNS BLEW IT SKYWARD.

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I ALSO HEARD SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANCIS P. FARLEY, 21, OF BONTEMAN AVENUE, PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS, HAD LED HIS COMPANY FAR FORWARD IN A SUCCESSFUL ACTION. A FORMER FOOTBALL PLAYER, FARLEY HAD PROMISED TO DO JUST THAT.

I MET LIEUTENANT HARRY O. ANDERSON, OF CHICAGO, AND RODE WITH HIM IN A JEEP TO THE FRONT LINE. ANDERSON WAS BUSY TAKING WATER AND AMMUNITION TO THE FORWARD LINE.

ONE OF THE MOST DEPRESSING SIGHTS OF GELA IS THE ABJECT POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE. NORMALLY THIS PART OF THE ISLAND SHOULD SUPPORT AN INDUSTRIOUS FAMILY DECENTLY, BUT MUCH OF THE FOOD HAS GONE TO FEED THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES AND AS A RESULT CIVILIANS HAVE SUFFERED.

WE PASSED AN ANTI-TANK GUN AT THE EDGE OF GELA WITH WHICH SGT. PATRICK KANE OF EL PASO, TEX., KNOCKED OUT A TANK AND ARMORED CAR THAT WERE ADVANCING ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH.

SGT.EDWARD HOGAN, OF 1300 PUTMAN AVE., BROOKLYN, SHARES CREDIT IN THE VICTORY BECAUSE HE BROUGHT THE GUN TO THE PIER IN THE EARLY ASSAULT WAVE.

AFTER LOSING THREE TANKS AND AN ARMORED CAR THE ENEMY WITHDREW AND THE RANGERS HAD A CHANCE TO TAKE STOCK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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THE POVERTY-RIDDEN CITY WAS A DEPRESSING SHAMBLES. BODIES OF DEAD ITALIANS LAY SPRAWLED ON THE COBBLESTONED STREETS HOURS AFTER THE FIGHTING HAD ENDED.

THE ITALIAN RED CROSS USED AN AMBULANCE AS A HEARSE TO CARRY AWAY THE BODIES WHILE THE PEOPLE LOOKED ON APATHETICALLY, SEEMINGLY STUNNED BY THE SWIFTNESS OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

BZ625AEV

--DASH--

ADD-With Amy 7th Army in So. Sicily — Darley

A GROUP OF 17 AMERICAN SOLDIERS "POACHED" ON CANADIAN TERRITORY TO TAKE THE TOWN OF RAGUSA. IT WAS ON THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE CANADIANS AND THE AMERICANS.

THE AMERICANS MET WITH LESS RESISTANCE, HOWEVER, AND REACHED THE AREA FIRST. THEY COULDN'T RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO TAKE THE TOWN, POLISHING OFF A FEW SNIPERS IN THE PROCESS. WHEN THEY HEARD THE SOUND OF CANADIAN GUNS IN THE DISTANCE THEY THOUGHT THE GERMANS WERE ON THE WAY BACK AND FACED FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK. MESSAGES FROM HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, SET BOTH GROUPS STRAIGHT. THE AMERICANS WENT THROUGH AND THE CANADIANS MARCHED IN AS ANGRY AS BEES

BECAUSE NOWHERE HAD THE ITALIANS STOOD IN FORCE ENOUGH TO GIVE THEM THE GOOD FIGHT THEY HAD BEEN SPOILING FOR.

--DASH--

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THE FIRST MAN TO GREET GEN. PATTON, COMMANDER OF THE 7TH ARMY, AS HE STEPPED ASHORE FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS TRANSPORT WAS A NEGRO TROOPER WHO HAD BEEN HIS STABLE BOY 30 YEARS BEFORE. ALTHOUGH THE BEACH WAS UNDER INTERMITTENT ATTACK BY GERMAN PLANES THE GENERAL STOPPED AND CHATTED WITH HIS OLD FRIEND FOR SEVERAL MINUTES BEFORE DRIVING UP UNDER FIRE TO INSPECT HIS NEW FRONT IN SICILY.

--DASH--

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THERE WAS A REASON FOR THE LACK OF POLICEMEN IN GELA'S STREETS. THE ARMY GOT TOGETHER WITH LOCAL TOWN OFFICIALS AND DECIDED THAT THE ITALIAN POLICEMEN SHOULD REMAIN ON THE JOB TO MAINTAIN ORDER AMONG THE CIVIL POPULATION. THEIR UNIFORMS RESEMBLED THOSE WORN BY THE ITALIAN TROOPS. AS SOON AS THEY APPEARED ON THE STREETS AMERICAN SOLDIERS QUICKLY ROUTED THEM OFF DESPITE THEIR VEHEMENT PROTESTS AND MARCHED THEM OFF TO A PRISON STOCKADE. NO ONE COULD UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY WERE SAYING AND, STILL PROTESTING AT THE TOP OF THEIR LUNGS, THE POLICEMEN WERE HERDED WITH OTHER PRISONERS OF WAR ABOARD A SHIP THAT PROMPTLY PUT OUT TO SEA.

THAT'S WHY THE GELA GENDERMARIE IS IN AFRICA INSTEAD OF POLICING THE STREETS OF THEIR HOME TOWN.

--DASH--

TWO RANGERS, CAPTAIN JACK STREET AND SERGEANT SHIRLEY JACOB, WERE ALL OUT OF AMMUNITION EXCEPT FOR A 15-POUND CHARGE OF TNT WHEN THEY SAW AN ITALIAN TANK ROLLING THROUGH GELA.

THEY RAN UP TO THE TOP OF A NEARBY BUILDING AND WHEN THE TANK PASSED DIRECTLY BENEATH THEM THEY DROPPED THE TNT ON IT.

"IT WAS A NEAT AND SIMPLE JOB," SAID STREET.

-DASH-

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ONE OF A BATCH OF PERSPIRING SICILIANS HAD THE NEATEST HITCH-HIKING SYSTEM YET DEVISED. WHEN A MILITARY VEHICLE APPROACHED HIM ON THE ROAD HE TURNED AND MADLY WAVED AN AMERICAN FLAG WITH HIS LEFT HAND. HE HAD A GRIN AS WIDE AS THE GRAND CANYON. WHEN YOU GOT CLOSER YOU SAW HIM JERKING HIS RIGHT THUMB OVER HIS SHOULDER IN THE TRADITIONAL AMERICAN GESTURE FOR "GOING MY WAY?".

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THE TROOPS LAUGHED AND WAVED AT HIM BUT DID NOT STOP. ARMY REGULATIONS PROHIBIT PICKING UP CIVILIANS IN MILITARY VEHICLES.

-DASH-

ONE RANGER SERGEANT RECEIVED AN ABDOMEN WOUND IN A BLAST OF GUNFIRE THAT KILLED HIS CAPTAIN. COVERING THE WOUND WITH HIS HAND THE SERGEANT LED HIS MEN UP THE BEACHES AND HELPED THEM TAKE THEIR NEXT OBJECTIVE. A LIEUTENANT FINALLY PERSUADED HIM TO GO BACK TO A FIRST AID STATION FOR TREATMENT.

HELL, I'M NOT HELPLESS YET," SAID THE SERGEANT. "GIVE ME SOME PRISONERS TO GUARD OR SOMETHING."

HIS WAS NOT AN ISOLATED CASE. THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF INSTANCES OF EQUAL VALOR.

-DASH-

ONE OF THE FRESH RECRUITS TO THE AMERICAN CAUSE IN SICILY WAS GIOS GENNERO WHO ONCE LIVED IN NEW YORK CITY. BEGINNING ON "D" DAY HE STARTED CARRYING WATER TO PARACHUTISTS WITH HIS HORSE AND CART.

HE WORKED PURELY ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. WHEN HE BEGAN EVACUATING AMERICAN WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO A COMBAT TEAM FIRST AID STATION HE WAS UNDER FIRE HIMSELF AND LAST NIGHT HE WAS STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL.

HIS NEW FRIENDS ARE SEEING THAT GENNERO IS GETTING THE BEST OF CARE. HE TOLD DOCTORS HE HAD TAKEN OUT HIS FIRST CITIZENSHIP PAPERS IN NEW YORK IN 1931 BUT LATER RETURNED TO SICILY AND NEVER BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

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WM-TA823PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA-FIRST ADD INVASION ROUNDUP X X X WAS FEEBLE.

IN THE INVASION OPERATIONS SO FAR, THE ENEMY HAS MADE AN EXTREM[illegible] SORRY SHOW--AND FRONT LINE DISPATCHES SUGGEST THIS MAY CONTINUE, ALTHOUGH A CONCERTED COUNTERATTACK IS EXPECTED.

THE ITALIANS, EXPRESSING EVERY INDICATION OF BEING GLAD TO BE OUT OF THE WAR, ARE SURRENDERING IN DROVES. AMONG THE NEW PRISONERS ARE ANOTHER ITALIAN GENERAL, COMMANDING THE 54TH NAPOLI DIVISION, WHO SURRENDERED TO THE AMERICANS YESTERDAY SOUTH OF VIZZINI.

ONE CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE WEST REPORTED THE ENEMY POSITION WITH REGARDS TO AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY ALREADY APPEARS TO BE SERIOUS. THIS SAME CORRESPONDENT SAID THE GERMANS HAD DELIBERATELY SHELLED SURRENDERING ITALIANS

ATELY SHELLED SURRENDERING ITALIANS.

ANOTHER AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN, JOHN GUNTHER, DECLARED ITALIAN AIRCRAFT IS MOSTLY OUT OF DATE, THEIR TANKS "ARE A MISERABLE JOKE" AND THEIR ARTILLERY "LUDICROUS." ITALIAN RATION BOXES, HE WROTE, WERE FOUND WITH A LAYER OF PROVISIONS ON TOP AND

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GRAVEL IN THE BOTTOM. MANY TINS OF MEAT WERE SPOILED.

EVEN THE VAUNTED NAZI HERMANN GOERING DIVISION, WITH ITS FORMATIONS OF GIANT TIGER TANKS, HAS NOT PROVED TOO FORMIDABLE WHEN FACED BY THE DETERMINED AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN INVASION FORCES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, WHO WITNESSED ONE ASSAULT BY TROOPS FROM THE GOERING DIVISION ON THE CENTRAL FRONT LAST SUNDAY, REPORTED:

"IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE PRISONERS FROM THE GOERING DIVISION WERE MOSTLY YOUTHS IN THEIR EARLY TWENTIES, WITH LITTLE OR NO COMBAT EXPERIENCE AND VERY LITTLE TRAINING."

HAROLD V.BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ON ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE AMERICAN FRONT, GAVE SIMILAR INFORMATION. YOUNG POLES, YUGOSLAVS AND FRENCHMEN WITH NO BATTLE EXPERIENCE, HE SAID, ARE BEING THROWN INTO BATTLE IN SICILY BY THE NAZIS.

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AND ALLIED HQS W. HERE - INVASION Landing (Dayland)

WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE ROLLING ALLIED TROOPS BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR-BORNE AND PARACHUTE FORCES SWOOPED FROM THE SKIES TO KNOCK OUT CENTERS OF ENEMY RESISTANCE AND PAVE THE WAY FOR THE ONCOMING TANK AND INFANTRY UNITS.

THE ENEMY STILL HAD NOT DEVELOPED RESISTANCE ON THE SCALE THE INVADERS HAD EXPECTED AND FOR WHICH THEY HAD BEEN PREPARED.

A SEVEN-MILE THRUST BY AMERICANS THROUGH MOUNTAIN TERRITORY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT ENGULFED STRATEGIC UPLAND POSITIONS IN THE VIZZINI AREA 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE BEACH HEAD FORGED BY U.S FORCES AT SCOGLITTI.

IN THE VIZZINI REGION THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., THUS IS LINKED WITH BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES COMPRISING GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY.

TO THE WEST, THE AMERICANS, SOME OF WHOM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOHN A.MOROSO REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A DELAYED DISPATCH WENT DIRECT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE INVASION SHORE, HAVE CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF CAMPOBELLO AND RIESI ABOVE THE LICATA BRIDGEHEAD AND ARE MENACING CALTAGIRONE, NORTHEAST OF GELA.

THE EIGHTH ARMY, AFTER REPULSING A GERMAN TANK ATTACK THAT CARRIED ALMOST TO THE CAPTURED PORT OF AUGUSTA ON THE SHORES OF THE IONIAN SEA, HAS SUBDUED MELILLI, SOUTHWEST OF AUGUSTA, AND BRUCOLI, FOUR MILES TO THE NORTH, AND IS DRIVING ALONG THE COAST TOWARD LENTINI.

AT LENTINI, IN THE FOOTHILLS AT THE EDGE OF CATANIA PLAIN, THE GERMAN-ITALIAN DEFENDERS ARE REPORTED MASSING TO BAR THE ALLIED SURGE TOWARD CATANIA, SICILY'S SECOND LARGEST CITY AND HALF-WAY POINT ON THE ROUTE UP THE EAST COAST TO MESSINA, AXIS SUPPLY DOORWAY TO THE ISLAND.

CAPTURE OF LENTINI, ONLY 13 MILES FROM CATANIA, AND CARLENTINI NEARBY WOULD PLACE THE ALLIED FORCES IN POSITION FOR A MASSIVE ASSAULT ON CATANIA.

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(AN NBC CORRESPONDENT, REPORTING FROM A BRITISH CRUISER OFF THE EAST SICILIAN COAST, SAID FLATLY THAT BOTH LENTINI AND CARLENTINI

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ALREADY HAD FALLEN).

THE ALLIED AIR MIGHT, WITH BIG FORCES OF U.S. LIBERATORS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND LENDING AN ABLE HELPING HAND, GAVE THE SICILIAN ENTRY PORT OF MESSINA A HEAVY DOSE OF THE FAMOUS PANTELLERIA TREATMENT ON WEDNESDAY, DROPPING HUNDREDS OF TONS OF BOMBS AND CAUSING WHAT AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CALLED "VERY GREAT DAMAGE."

AT THE SAME TIME THE CONSTANTLY REVOLVING CONVEYOR BELT OF ALLIED PLANES SPILLED DEATH AND DESTRUCTION ON THE ENEMY ALL OVER THE ISLAND AND ON SUPPLY SHIPS TO THE NORTH. ENEMY FIGHTER RESISTANCE WAS FEEBLE.

4402AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD INVASION ROUNDUP

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

JUL 17 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SATURDAY, JULY 17-(AP)-A DESPERATE BATTLE RAGED LATE YESTERDAY WITHIN 13 MILES OF STRATEGIC CATANIA WHOSE FALL WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES CONTROL OF MUCH OF SICILY WITHOUT THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY OF OCCUPATION, AND THREATEN THE AXIS DEFENDERS WITH ANOTHER CAP BON DISASTER.

CATANIA WAS REPORTED IN FLAMES.

TWELVE MORE TOWNS HAD BEEN OVERRUN BY THE ALLIES, SIX OF THEM BY THE HARD-DRIVING AMERICANS IN THE INTERIOR, MORE THAN 20,000 PRISONERS HAD BEEN BAGGED, AND GAINS WERE SCORED ALL ALONG THE FRONT FROM THE AGRIGENTO AREA ON THE AMERICAN LEFT FLANK TO THE LENTINI SECTOR 13 MILES BELOW CATANIA WHERE THE BRITISH COLLIDED WITH THE NAZI HERMANN GOERING DIVISION AND REPULSED IT WITH [illegible]VERE LOSSES.

(A VICHY RADIO BROADCAST SAID AGRIGENTO, AN IMPORTANT AXIS TROOP CENTER, HAD FALLEN; ROME RADIO, HEAD BY NBC, ALSO SAID THAT THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED THAT CITY IN A 10-MILE GAIN IN THE EXTREME WEST; AND ROME RADIO ALSO SAID THE BATTLE OF THE CATANIA PLAIN PROBABLY WOULD DECIDE THE ISSUE IN SICILY.

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MESSINA

BY RELMAN MORIN

JUL 17 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 16-(AP)-YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE AND THE RAF TURNED THE POWER OF THEIR TITANIC BOMBER STRENGTH AGAINST THE ITALIAN PORTS OF MESSINA AND SAN GIOVANNI AT OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE MESSINA STRAIT.

RECONNAISSANCE PICTURES NOW ARE COMING BACK, AND THIS IS WHAT THEY SHOW:

A SQUARE MILE OF BUILDINGS TOTALLY BLOTTED FROM SIGHT BY SMOKE FROM ONE GIGANTIC OIL FIRE.

AN AREA ABOUT TWO MILES LONG AND A MILE WIDE BURNING AS A SINGLE FIRE.

MORE THAN 150 BOMBS CONVERGED ON THAT REGION, AND THEY LANDED AND EXPLODED AT PRECISELY THE SAME INSTANT. THE BLAZING SKELETON OF AN AMMUNITION TRAIN AND THE MELTING WALLS OF WAREHOUSES CAN BE CLEARLY SEEN IN THE PICTURES.

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AND FINALLY A TREMENDOUS BANNER OF WHITE SMOKE SPREADING ACROSS THE SKY FROM STORAGE SHEDS THAT APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN BURNING FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

MEANWHILE, ADVANCING ALLIED FORCES SAW AT CLOSE RANGE THE DEVASTATING EFFECT OF THEIR AIR POWER. WHEN RAF GROUND PERSONNEL TOOK OVER THE COMISO AIRDROME IT FOUND HANGARS, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND BUILDINGS SMASHED.

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ON THE RUNWAYS THEY FOUND LARGE NUMBERS OF SERVICEABLE ENEMY PLANES, ALL BOMBED-UP AND READY TO GO. THEY HADN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET OFF THE GROUND, SO PITTED WERE THE RUNWAYS. EVEN LARGER NUMBERS OF WRECKED AIRCRAFT WERE IN THE DISPERSAL AREAS.

ITALIAN AIR PERSONNEL CAPTURED AT AND AROUND THE GERMAN AIRDROMES NOW IN ALLIED HANDS DECLARED BITTERLY THAT THE GERMANS HAD TREATED THEM LIKE "POOR RELATIONS."

THE EVIDENCE BORE THEM OUT. ALL THE STONE BUILDINGS AT ONE AIRFIELD HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS FOR LIVING QUARTERS, WHILE THE ITALIAN AIRMEN HAD BEEN SHUNTED INTO WOODEN HUTS AND FARMHOUSES AROUND THE FIELD.

HOW WELL THE GERMANS ARE EATING ON THE PRODUCTS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WAS SHOWN BY THE FOOD THEY LEFT BEHIND--DANISH BUTTER, BELGIAN CANTELOUPE AND FRENCH SAUSAGES. THEIR WINE CELLARS WERE FOUND TO BE WELL STOCKED, TOO.

GH121SPEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

LICATA, SICILY, JULY 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WERE USED TO BLAST SHORE PILLBOXES FOR FAMOUS INFANTRY WHO, AFTER DESTROYING DEFENSES AT FOUR SICILIAN LANDING BEACHES, CONQUERED SOME HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF ITALIAN-HELD TERRITORY IN THREE DAYS OF AN UNRELENTING DRIVE.

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THEY WERE MAD--THESE SOLDIERS OF A HISTORIC WORLD WAR DIVISION--BECAUSE AFTER SMASHING THROUGH AT CASABLANCA LAST NOVEMBER, THEY HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO COOL THEIR HEELS IN MOROCCO FOR SIX MONTHS, REACHING TUNISIA ONLY IN TIME TO POLICE THE BATTLEFIELDS OTHER AMERICAN FORCES HAD WON.

"THIS HELPS US MAKE UP FOR THE TIME WE LOST," GRINNED CAPT. NORMAN P.BARNES OF WILLIAMETTE, ORE.

"WE DIDN'T WANT THAT LONG REST BUT IT LOOKS LIKE IT DID US GOOD," SAID CORP. ROBERT C.PICKRELL OF 2824 35TH AVE. WEST, SEATTLE, WASH.

THE EXPERIENCE GAINED WHEN THEY SPEARHEADED THE AMERICAN INVASION INTO FRENCH MOROCCO STOOD THESE BOYS IN GOOD STEAD IN THE CURRENT INVASION WHEN THEY GUARDED THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK.

CAPT. HUGH A.SCOTT, OF SOUTHWEST HUMPHREY BOULEVARD AND MAPLE LANE, PORTLAND, ORE., DESCRIBED THE LANDINGS THUS:

"AS SOME OF OUR CRAFT APPROACHED THE SHORE, ITALIAN GUNS OPENED FIRE ON THEM FROM HEAVY PILL BOXES. THE HEAVIEST GUNS WE HAD IN THE

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BOAT WERE 20 MILLIMETER ANTIAIRCRAFT CANNON. THEY WERE NOT VERY BIG, BUT THEY WERE EXTREMELY ACCURATE. FIRING AT POINT BLANK RANGE, THE GUNNERS QUICKLY KNOCKED OUT THE PILLBOXES AND THE MEN LANDED SAFELY. OUR CASUALTIES WERE EXTREMELY LIGHT."

ALTHOUGH THE OPPOSING COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS WERE VERY DENSE, THE TROOPS PUSHED QUICKLY THROUGH THEM AND BY NOON HELD THE HIGH GROUND CONTROLLING THE AREA SURROUNDING THIS CITY OF 30,000 POPULATION.

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"WE SHOT THE WORKS," SAID SCOTT, "AND EVERY REGIMENT WENT THROUGH ON TOP. THE CITY OF LICATA WAS TAKEN BY 11:30 ON THE DAY OF THE INVASION AND THE TROOPS FOUND ABOUT A THIRD OF THE POPULATION THERE. THE REST HAD BEEN EVACUATED IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS. THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WAS SHORT OF FOOD, BUT GAVE NO ORGANIZED OPPOSITION --NOTHING BUT A LITTLE LOOTING AND RIOTING WHICH WE QUICKLY STOPPED."

ON THE FIRST DAY, THE TROOPS WERE SUPPOSED TO TAKE A CERTAIN AREA BUT THEY WENT BEYOND THEIR QUOTA. IN THEIR CONTINUING ADVANCE, THE DOUGHBOYS SEIZED APPROXIMATELY 5,000 PRISONERS INCLUDING 150 GERMANS.

FANNING OUT AS AN ADVANCED DIVISION,THEY MADE A FOUR-PRONGED ATTACK WHICH SOON NETTED THEM THE TOWNS OF RIESI, NARO, PALMA DI MONTECHIARO, AND CAMPOBELLO. THEY ARE WORKING TOWARD THE MAIN ROAD NETWORK BETWEEN CALANISSETTA AND AGRIGENTO.

THESE DOUGHBOYS FELT THEY WERE ON THEIR METTLE TO SHOW IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE NOT TO BE GIVEN A BETTER CHANCE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR FIGHTING PROWESS IN AFRICA--AND THEY ARE PROVING THEIR POINT WITH EVERY MILE THEY CAPTURE.

"WE DON'T WANT TO TAKE A CHANCE THAT THEY WILL LEAVE US OUT ON THE NEXT SHOW," SAID CAPT. BARNES, "OUR BOYS ARE STILL BITTER ABOUT THAT LONG SIEGE OF RESTING WE HAD IN MOROCCO."

TA200AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

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WITH THE AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS ON SICILY, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.-COL. BILL DARBY PICKED UP A FIELD TELEPHONE IN HIS COMMAND POST ON A HILL OVERLOOKING THE PLAIN OF GELA.

"JIM," HE SAID, "WE'RE GOING TO ATTACK. WE'RE GOING INTO A DEEP INLAND TOWN.

"NOW, LISTEN, I'M SENDING UP SOME ASSAULT GUNS. I'M GOING TO PUT FOUR SELF-PROPELLED 75'S IN YOUR POSITION. SO RECONNOITRE A SPOT FOR THEM.

"I'M SENDING IN ONE COMPANY. IF THEY ARE FIRED ON WE'LL BLAST THE HELL OUT OF THE ENEMY. I WANT YOU TO SHOOT ANYTHING THAT MOVES WHILE WE'RE GETTING OUR STUFF UP. OKAY?"

"ROGER," (OKAY) CAME THE REPLY OF CAPTAIN JIM LYLE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

DARBY, BROAD-SHOULDERED, TWO-FISTED COMMANDER OF THE RANGER BATTALIONS WHICH STORMED GELA ON THE MORNING OF THE INVASION OF SICILY--A PRODUCT OF FORT SMITH, ARK.,--PUT THE TELEPHONE ON THE HOOK.

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"CHUCK!" HE CALLED.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHUNSTRUM OF FOUR BOLTEN PLACE, RADBURN-FAIRLAWN, N.J., STEPPED FROM THE GROUP OF SOLDIERS LOUNGING NEAR THE COMMAND POST.

"CHUCK, YOU'RE THE LEAD-OFF MAN. I KNOW YOUR BOYS ARE TIRED. THEY'VE FOUGHT HARD AND THEY NEED A REST. BUT THEY ARE THE BEST FOR THIS JOB. YOU UNDERSTAND?"

"YES, SIR."

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CHUCK MOVED OFF DOWN THE HILL.

DARBY PULLED OUT A BOTTLE OF COGNAC FROM A BAG.

"I FOUND THIS AFTER WE DROVE THE ITALIANS OFF THIS HILL," HE SAID. "THAT'S WHEN I KNEW THEY LEFT IN A HURRY. YOU DON'T LEAVE COGNAC BEHIND UNLESS YOU'RE IN A HURRY."

THERE WAS ONLY A SWALLOW AROUND--A TOAST TO THE SUCCESS OF THE NIGHT'S OPERATION.

BELOW US LAY THE PLAIN OF GELA. GELA WAS SPREAD OUT ON THE COAST LIKE A TOY VILLAGE, BUT ONLY THREE DAYS BEFORE THE RANGERS WERE BATTLING IN THE STREETS AND BODIES LAY SPRAWLED ON THE BLOODSTAINED PAVEMENTS GROTESQUELY. BEYOND THE VILLAGE THE INVASION TRANSPORTS LAY IN THE HARBOR WITH SMALL CRAFT SHUTTLING THEIR CARGOES TO THE BEACH.

THIS WAS A PERFECT OBSERVATION POST. NOTHING COULD MOVE ON THE PLAIN WITHOUT BEING SEEN FROM THE POST NOW OCCUPIED BY DARBY IN A NICHE DUG INTO THE HILL.

"THIS WAS ONE TOUGH POSITION TO TAKE," DARBY SAID. "IF WE HADN'T HAD HELP FROM THAT CRUISER WE COULDN'T HAVE TAKEN IT. WE LAID SALVO AFTER SALVO ON THESE POSITIONS AND THE ITALIANS WENT STREAMING OUT. WE HAD TO KNOCK OUT SOME MACHINE GUNS BUT THE SHELLING DID THE TRICK."

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HE WALKED TO THE CREST OF THE HILL AND LOOKED AT THE ROAD. TWISTING UP THE VALLEY TOWARDS THE TOWN, IT CLIMBED THE SIDE OF A RIDGE AND DISAPPEARED THROUGH A GAP WHICH WOULD BE DARBY'S COMMAND POST FOR THE OPERATION.

BELOW US THE VALLEY WAS DARKENING WITH SHADOWS. OUR ARTILLERY OPENED UP, REGISTERING ON THEIR TARGETS. THE SOUND OF THE EXPLOSIONS CAME TO US SECONDS LATER. THROUGH THE VALLEY MARCHED THE FIRST COMPANY OF RANGERS GETTING OFF TO THE STARTING LINE.

SECOND LIEUT. CLIFTON W.ROE OF 590 OCEAN STREET, SOUTH PORTLAND, ME., PLATOON COMMANDER, REPORTED TO DARBY.

"I WANT YOU TO PUT YOUR TANKS BY THAT STONE HOUSE YOU SEE ON THE RIDGE," DARBY SAID. "I MAY USE YOU AS SUPPORTING ARTILLERY. WE ARE GOING INTO SOMETHING WE KNOW NOTHING ABOUT. WE'RE GOING TO FACE IT OUT. WE MAY TAKE THIS PLACE WITHOUT A FIGHT. WE MAY WALK INTO A TRAP. WE CAN'T TELL. SO GET IN POSITION."

THERE WERE NO WRITTEN ORDERS AND NO PAPERWORK FOR THIS ATTACK. THE INSTRUCTIONS WERE SIMPLE AND DIRECT. OBVIOUSLY THE MEN IDOLIZED DARBY, WHO ORGANIZED THE FIRST AMERICAN RANGER BATTALION IN ENGLAND. FIFTY OF HIS MEN WERE ON THE DIEPPE RAID.

"HERE COMES SAMMY," SOMEONE SAID. A SLIGHT BLONDE YOUNG CAPTAIN

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WITH A HANDLEBAR MUSTACHE WALKED UP.

"I'VE LIFTED 19 GERMAN TELLER MINES OUT OF THE ROAD MYSELF, JUST BEYOND THE GAP," SAID SAMMY. "I WENT OVER EVERY YARD PROBING WITH A BAYONET BEFORE DARKNESS GOT ME, BUT I'M POSITIVE THERE ARE NO MORE MINES. I'LL DRIVE OVER THE ROAD FIRST IF ANYONE FEELS BASHFUL."

"NO ONE DOUBTS YOU, SAMMY," DARBY SAID. "YOU'VE DONE A GOOD JOB."

"WELL," SAID SAMMY, "I REACHED DOWN ONCE AND SHOOK HANDS WITH A DEAD GERMAN. I SAW THREE BODIES OUT THERE ON THE ROAD WHERE THE MINES WERE. THEY WENT UP ON ONE OF THEIR OWN MINES."

"SAMMY, YOUR MUSTACHE IS DROOPING," DARBY CHUCKLED. "YOU BETTER GET GOING AND GOOD LUCK."

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IT WAS 10:30. WE CLIMBED INTO JEEPS AND DROVE DOWN THE HILL ONTO THE ROAD WHERE TROOPS WERE MARCHING TO THEIR ASSEMBLY POINTS.

NEAR THE GAP IN THE RIDGE WE PULLED OFF THE ROAD UNDER A GROVE OF TREES. DARBY AND HIS COMPANY COMMANDERS HUDDLED OVER A MAP AND STUDIED IT BY THE FAINT GLOW FROM A FLASHLIGHT.

"YOU'LL MOVE ON IN EXACTLY 20 MINUTES," THE COLONEL SAID. "IF YOU ARE NOT FIRED ON DO NOT FIRE. ONE MILE FROM THE TOWN, SHUNSTRUM, YOU WILL HOLD ON THE TOWN. AT THE EDGE OF THE CITY, IF YOU GET IN TROUBLE FIRE A STEADY STREAM OF RED ROCKETS. THAT WILL BE THE SIGNAL FOR OUR ARTILLERY. IF YOU'RE SUCCESSFUL, SHOOT TWO GREEN FLARES. THAT WILL BE THE SIGNAL FOR ALL THE RANGERS TO MOVE INTO TOWN.

"GENTLEMEN, THE BEST OF LUCK, AND WE'LL SEE YOU TOMORROW MORNING."

JACK BELDEN OF TIME MAGAZINE AND I JOINED THE LEADING COLUMN. SHUNSTRUM GATHERED HIS PLATOON COMMANDERS ABOUT HIM.

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"I WANT 15 YARDS INTERVAL BETWEEN EACH MAN. MARCH AT A SLOW PACE. WE GO IN ALONE AND WITH FIXED BAYONETS. BE SURE TO KEEP PLENTY OF DISTANCE. WE DON'T WANT TO BE CAUGHT BUNCHED IN AN AMBUSH."

NONE OF US KNEW WHAT TO EXPECT EXCEPT THAT THERE WAS A GARRISON OF ABOUT 400 ENEMY TROOPS IN THE TOWN. THIS COUNTRY IS A SERIES OF TREELESS HILLS. YOU FIGHT YOUR WAY ONTO ONE HILL AND THEN HAVE TO FIGHT TO THE TOP OF ANOTHER--TERRAIN GREATLY IN FAVOR OF ITS DEFENDERS.

WE MARCHED IN SINGLE FILE STRUNG IN A LONG WAVERING LINE ALONG THE ROADSIDE. THERE WAS NO SOUND EXCEPT THE CRUNCH OF BOOTS ON GRAVEL AND THE SINGING OF CRICKETS.

A SOLDIER STOPPED AND WHISPERED TO BELDEN AND HE WHISPERED TO ME "THE PASSWORD IS 'HAUNTED HOUSE'."

THERE WERE CONSTANT REMINDERS THAT THE ENEMY WAS NEAR -- CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT STREWN ALONG THE ROADSIDE WHERE IT WAS ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY OR WHERE THEY WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED BY SHELLFIRE.

IT WAS 12:40 A.M. WHEN WE REACHED THE TOP OF A RIDGE AND LOOKED OUT ACROSS THE VALLEY TO SEE A VERITABLE FORTRESS CAPPING THE BARE SHEER SIDES OF A PEAK. IT WAS SQUARE, SOLID AND FORMIDABLE AGAINST THE STARLIT SKY.

THE COLUMN STOPPED ON THE ROADSIDE AND SHUNSTRUM PICKED UP THE RADIO.

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"WE ARE GOING TO MOVE IN A FEW MINUTES FOR THE ATTACK."

WE LEFT THE RIDGE AND FOLLOWED THE ROAD WINDING INTO A DEEP GORGE.

IN A NARROW DEFILE FAR BELOW THE WALLS OF THE TOWN LAY THE BODIES OF SIX MEN. A SHELL HAD LANDED NEAR TWO VEHICLES, HAD BLOWN THEM INTO THE ROADWAY. ONE WAS NAKED, HIS CLOTHES EITHER BLOWN OR BURNED OFF.

THE ROAD BEGAN WINDING UPWARD. THERE WERE ONLY TWO WAYS TO REACH THE STRONGHOLD, EITHER TO FOLLOW THE ROAD OR CLIMB THE STEEP MOUNTAIN SIDE.

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AT 3:30 A.M. WE STOPPED, LOOKING UPWARD. IT SEEMD THAT THE TOWN WAS JUST ABOVE US, QUIET AND MENACING. WE CROUCHED UNDER THE BANK.

SHUNSTRUM CALLED HIS OFFICERS TOGETHER.

"KENDRICK (FIRST LIEUT. COLLINS KENDRICK, MACON, GA.) WILL LEAD THE FIRST PLATOON ALONG THE SIDE OF THE ROAD. THE SECOND PLATOON WILL GO UP THE HILL AND COVER HIS FLANK. LET'S GO!"

IT WAS SLOW, HARD CLIMBING. FREQUENTLY THE PLATOON LEADER WOULD WHISPER A WARNING AND WE FLATTENED OURSELVES AGAINST A HILL PEERING INTENTLY AT THE SKYLINE ABOVE US AND THEN WE CRAWLED FORWARD AGAIN.

WE WERE ALMOST TO THE TOP OF THE SLOPE WHEN MACHINE GUN AND RIFLE FIRE CRASHED ON OUR RIGHT. THE RANGERS FELL TO THE GROUND, GUNS READY.

"SHUNSTRUM TO KENDRICK...SHUNSTRUM TO KENDRICK...WHAT HAS HAPPENED?" THE RADIO CRACKLED.

IT WASN'T KENDRICK'S VOICE THAT ANSWERED.

"LIEUT. KENDRICK HAS BEEN WOUNDED. WE RAN INTO TROUBLE," CAME THE ANSWER. "WE HAD TWO CASUALTIES BUT NEITHER IS BADLY HURT."

"THEN PULL YOUR MEN OUT," SHUNSTRUM SAID. "WE'LL SHELL THE DAMNED PLACE."

"YOU MEAN YOU DON'T WANT US TO GO ON?"

"DO YOU THINK YOU CAN?"

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"WE'D LIKE TO TRY IT."

"O.K., BUT DON'T TAKE TOO MANY CHANCES."

THEN CAME AN ORDER FOR OUR PLATOON TO WITHDRAW TO THE ROAD, AFTER WE HAD STRUGGLED ALMOST TO THE TOP OF THE SLOPE. SO DOWN WE WENT.

OUR LEADER HALTED THE PLATOON BEFORE WE REACHED THE ROAD.

"SERGEANT, TAKE CHARGE," HE SAID. "I'M GOING INTO THAT TOWN. THEY CAN'T DO THAT TO US."

"YOU CAN'T STORM A CITY BY YOURSELF, SIR," THE SERGEANT SAID. "WAIT A FEW MINUTES AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS."

A LITTLE LATER WE WERE ORDERED AGAIN TO THE CREST OF THE SLOPE AND AGAIN WE HAULED OURSELVES BACK OVER THE GROUND WE COVERED ONCE. WE EXPECTED TO SEE THE TOWN IN FRONT OF US AT THE TOP. BUT WHEN WE CLIMBED OVER THE RIDGE WE WERE LOOKING ACROSS THE PLATEAU AND THE TOWN WAS STILL ABOVE US.

"SOMETHING'S MOVING OUT THERE," THE PLATOON LEADER SAID. "OPEN FIRE."

TOMMY GUNS AND CARBINES POURED FIRE AHEAD OF US. THE CRASH OF NOISE ECHOED AGAINST THE HILLS. THERE WAS NO ANSWERING FIRE, SO WE MOVED AHEAD OF THE ROAD AND FOLLOWED IT TOWARDS THE TOWN.

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ON THE ROAD WERE TWO ANTI-TANK GUNS AND AROUND US THE BODIES OF 10 ITALIAN SOLDIERS, MOWED DOWN BY THE RANGERS' FIRE.

AND JUST AS WE WERE NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF THE CITY THE GREEN VICTORY FLARES ARCHED ACROSS THE SKIES. IT HAD FALLEN TO TWO PLATOONS OF RANGERS--A FORTRESS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN HELD AGAINST A DIVISION.

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WE FILED THROUGH THE DARK COBBLED STREETS. DAWN WAS BEGINNING TO SOFTEN THE SHADOWS. THE TOWN WAS BARRED AND SHUTTERED. NO ONE MOVED IN THE STREETS EXCEPT THE RANGERS.

SHUNSTRUM HAD HIS COMMAND POST IN A SMALL COURTYARD NEAR THE CENTER OF TOWN, A PLACE WELL-PROTECTED FROM SNIPERS. KENDRICK LAY ON A PILE OF BLANKETS AGAINST A WALL, SMOKING AND TALKING TO HIS COMRADES. WITHIN A FEW HOURS HE WAS BACK IN ACTION AGAIN.

"IF THERE'S A MEDAL OR PROMOTION POSSIBLE CONSTANTINE SH[illegible] HAVE IT," HE SAID. "HE WAS GREAT."

SHUNSTRUM'S PRAISE WAS FOR PRIVAT

WITH THE AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS ON SICILY, FIRST ADD WHITEHEAD'S GELA PLAIN XXX WAS GREAT."

SHUNSTRUM'S PRAISE WAS FOR PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN CONSTANTINE OF 407 FIRST STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO STARTED THE ADVANCE ON THE TOWN WITH PRIVATE JOHN C.SEE OF MOUNT KISCO, N.Y.

"WE SAW THE ITALIANS IN THE ROAD WITH GUNS," CONSTANTINE SAID. "SO WE WALKED UP TO ABOUT 25 YARDS OF THEM AND I TOLD THEM IN ITALIAN TO SURRENDER OR WE'D BLAST THEM OUT.

"THE ITALIANS WERE READY TO SURRENDER BUT THEY HAD TWO GERMAN OFFICERS WITH THEM WHO WOULDN'T LET THEM. THEN ONE OF THE MEN SHOT KENDRICK AS WE OPENED FIRE BUT THE GERMANS GOT AWAY."

SEE CHASED THEM INTO THE CITY BUT LOST THEM IN THE SHADOWS.

DAYBREAK BROUGHT THE PEOPLE STREAMING FROM THEIR HOMES, CHEERING THE AMERICANS. FAMILIES LIVING IN CAVES BELOW THE CITY POURED OUT OF THEIR MISERABLE QUARTERS BABBLING HAPPILY.

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THE RANGERS, AFTER TAKING SOME 400 PRISONERS, OPENED THE GARRISON'S FOOD STORES TO THE PEOPLE AND DISTRIBUTED ALMONDS, WHEAT, OLIVE OIL AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS TO A WILD CROWD WHICH ALMOST GOT BEYOND CONTROL.

B1050PEW

BY JOHN THOMPSON

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS IN SICILY, (DELAYED)--SPEARHEADING THE INVASION OF [illegible] AN AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOV COMBAT TEAM HAS JUST COMPLETED A BRILLIANT AND TOUGH MISSION, FULFILLING THE EXPECTATIONS OF THIS THE LARGEST AIRBORNE COMBAT OPERATION EVER ATTEMPTED BY THE U.S. ARMY.

SINCE LATE FRIDAY NIVHT, WHEN THEY LANDED BY THE LIGHT OF A WANING MOON, THEY HAVE BEEN FIGHTING CRACK GERMAN AMD ITALIAN TROOPS, KILLING AND CAPTQRING HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS. THEY HAVE FOUGHT AS SMALL GUERRILLA BANDS, ATTACKING PILLBOXES AND STRONG POINTS WITH GCENADES, ANTI-TANK WEAPONS AND KNIVES AND TMEY HAVE FOUGHT AS A SMALL BUT RUGGED TEAM AGAINST THE HERMANN GOERING GRENADIERS AND TANKS.

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THEY HAVE TAKEN RATHER HEAVY LOSSES BUT THEY NEVER GAVE GCOUND. AND IT WAS LARGELY THROUGH THEIR SLASHING, DEMORALIZING ATTACKS ON STCONGLY PREPARED ENEMY POSITIONS THAT THE ADVANCE OF THE MUCH LARGER SEABORNE FORCE COMING IN BEHIND THEM WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE AREA AROUND VITTORIA.

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IT WOULD TAKE A BOOK TO TELL THE FULL STORY OF THIS OPERATION AND IT WILL BE DAYS BEFORE ALL DETAILS ARE EVEN LEARNED, FOR ALMOST EVERY MAN WHO JUMPED DID A JOB WOGTHY OF AN ARMY MEDAL. BUT THIS MUCH AT LEAST CAN BE TOLD BY A COCRESPONDENT WHO JUMPED WITH THEM TO MAKE HIS SECOND COMBAT JUMP AND THIS BY NIGHT.

ACTUALLY THIS MISSION STARTED UNDER AUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES FOG THE ENTIRE TEAM WAS DROPPED BY TROOP CARRIERS 30 TO 50 MILES FROM THE PLANNED OBJECTIVES. INSTEAD OF JUMPING INLAND IN FRONT OF THE CENTER FOCCE TO CUT OFF ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS, DESTROX STRONG POINTS AND OTHERWISE SOFTEN UP THE SEABORNE LANBING, THE ENTIRE GROUP OF PARATROOPS JUMPED IN FRONT OF ANOTHER FORCE FARTHER OUT.

WHILE THE MOON WAS DIPPING LOW ALONG THE WESTERN HORIZON WE CAME IN OVER THE SEA, A MIGHTY ARMWDA OF TRANSPORT PLANES FLYING IN VEGFECT FORMATION. TME TERGAIN LOOKED UNFAMILIAR TO THE TEAM COMMANDER, A COLONEL FROM MOUNT VARMEL, PA., BUT A RED LIGHT XLASHES FROM THE PILOT CONTROLSM

WE HAD BEEN STANDING FOR SEVEVAL MINUTES IN OUR MEAVY PARACHUTES, THE SOLDIERS WEIGHTED DOWN WITH LOADS OF AMMUNITIONN GUNS AND DEMOLITIONS AND THIS REPOCTER SAGGING UNBER MIS OWM LOAD OF NONCOMBATTANT EQUIPMENT.

THE RED LIGHT MEANT THAT WE WOULD BE OVEC OUC OBJECTIVE IN A FEW MINUTES.

TMEY VASSED QUICKLY. THE GREEN JUMP LIGHT FLICKERED, THERE WAS A RUSH DOWN THE ISLE TOWACD THE DOOR AND IN A MOMENT WE WERE HURLING THROUGH SPACE. THEN THERE WAS THE SNAP OF SHOULDERS AS THE 'CHUTE OPENED.

A BRILLIANT GLARE ILLUMINATED THE GROUND REVEALING AN OLIVE GROVE INSTEAD OF THE EXPECTED WHEAT FIELD. FOR A MOMENT MOST OF US THOUGMT THAT GROUND TROOVS HAD SENT UP FLARES AND WECE OPENING FIRE. THEN THE SICKENING REALIZATION CAME THAT THE FLARE WAS FROM ONE OF OUR TRANSPORTS WHICH HAD BROKEN IN TWO AND HAD BURST INTO FLAMES.

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O THE NEXT MOMENT WE WERE LANDING.

THIRTY FEET FROM THE GROUND THE OSCILLATION SWUNG MY BODY HORIZONTAL AS I SMASHED THROUGH AN OLIVE TREE AND THEN TO THE GROUND. IT WAS A GOOD LANDING, ALL THINGS CONSIDERED. THE OTHERS DIDN'T FARE AS WELL.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT EMERGED FROM HIS TANGLED SHROUD WITH A WRENCHED KNEE, SKINNED KNUCKLES AND BRUISES, AND WHAT WAS NOT TO APPEAR UNTIL LATER--A CRACKED RIB.

THAT NIGHT W[illegible] WENT PROWLING ABOUT IN SMALL GROUPS, TRYING TO REACH SOME GROV[illegible] THAT WE COULD RECOGNIZE. BEFORE DAWN AS IT TURNED OUT LATER, EVER.WONE REALIZED, WE HAD LANDED IN THE WRONG LOCALITY AND WE HAD TO CHECK TO FIND OUT IN WHAT PART OF SOUTHERN SICILY WE WERE. THEN WE STARTED A GENERAL MOVEMENT TO THE NORTHWEST TOWARD OUR ORIGINAL OBJECTIVE.

MANY MEN JUMPED INTO THE FIGHT RIGHT AWAY, LANDING ON MACHINE-GUN NESTS OR PILLBOXES. OTHERS SOON FOUND THEIR HANDS FULL AS THEY RAN INTO ITALIAN STRONG POINTS ALONG THE COAST OR FURTHER INLAND ALONG STRANGE HIGHWAYS.

WE BEGAN TO LOSE MEN, BUT NOT MANY, AS THE TOUGH WILY TROOPERS

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RUSHED THE PILLBOXES. THESE EMPLACEMENTS WERE WELL DESIGNED WITH THREE-FOOT CEMENT WALLS, SLITS COMMANDING ALL APPROACHES, 47-MILLIMETER GUNS AND MACHINE-GUNS, AND A GREAT DEAL OF WIRE.

BUT THE TROOPERS HAD COME TO KILL AND THEY DID. THEIR ANTI-TANK WEAPONS AND GRENADES DROVE THE GUNNERS FROM THE SLITS OF THE PILLBOXES TO BE RUSHED. WELL-AIMED GARAND RIFLE FIRE OFTEN ACCOMPLISHED THE SAME PURPOSE AND WITHIN A SHORT WHILE EACH PILLBOX SURRENDERED ITS LOAD OF ITALIANS OR A FEW GERMANS.

THAT WAS ALONG THE BEACHES. INLAND THE FIGHTING CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

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OUR OWN GROUP BY DAYLIGHT HAD INCREASED, INCLUDING THIS CORRESPONDENT AND TWO MEDICAL OFFICERS, ALSO UNARMED, WHO HAD BEEN "SWEATED OUT" IN THE DARK HOURS TOGETHER, TO 35 ASSORTED TROOPERS.

AND HERE IT MIGHT BE POINTED OUT THAT EVERY MAN WHO JUMPS, WITH THE ABOVE EXCEPTIONS, JUMPS READY TO FIGHT, WHETHER HE'S A COOK, COMPANY CLERK, A RIGGER OR ONE OF THE SERVICE COMMAND, AND THEY FOUGHT HARD AND VICIOUSLY.

OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICER HAD JOINED UP WITH US AND AT HIS COMMAND WE MOVED OFF IN COLUMN, WITH FLANKING SCOUTS, INTENDING TO SWING NORTH AROUND VITTORIA. THAT WAS A DAY WE WON'T SOON FORGET, PARTICULARLY THIS REPORTER, WHO HAD SELDOM WALKED MORE THAN TWO MILES AT A TIME AT HOME.

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(Lead missing)

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS--FIRST ADD ORCHACD (BY THOMPSON)

X X X AXIS SOLDIERS.

AND THE FACT THAT WE ALWAYS HAD FOOD AND WATER AS WELL AS AMMUNITION AND OTHER VITAL SUPPLIES WAS DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE INGENUITY OF THE COMBAT TEAM'S SUPPLY OFFICER, MAJOR EDWARD KAJ, FROM HAMTRAMCK, MICH. NO REQUEST SEEMED TO BE BEYOND HIS POWER TO FULFILL. HIS SUPPLY PROBLEMS CAME LATER. FOR THE FIRST 24 HOURS, LIKE EVERY OTHER OFFICER, HE WAS FIGHTING WITH A SQUAD GOING TO THE NORTHWEST, NEAR VITTORIA. PILLBOXT

NORTHWEST, NEAR VITTORIA. PILLBOXES BECAME HIS SPECIALTY AND KAJ WAS HAPPY.

ANOTHER GROUP OF SIX PARACHUTISTS, LATER AUGMENTED TO 14 AND HEADED BY LIEUT. RICHARD JANNEY, 26, OF BALTIMORE, MD., AND SERGT. CARL HEARN, 25, OF COLUMBUS, IOWA, KNOCKED OFF HALF A DOZEN PILLBOXES ALONG THE COAST, TAKING 250 PRISONERS. SOMETIMES OUR MEN WERE WOUNDED OR KILLED BUT MORE OFTEN IT WAS THE ENEMY.

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WOUNDED OR KILLED BUT MORE OFTEN IT WAS THE ENEMY.

THERE WAS THE CASE OF PRIVATE ROBERT GAMES, OF NORFOLK, VA., A CLERK IN THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY. HE SHOULD BE DEAD. ATTACKING A PILLBOX, GAMES CREPT IN CLOSE, WHEN THE ENEMY FIRED 70 ROUNDS AND THEN PITCHED THREE HAND GRENADES AT HIM, KNOCKING HIM UNCONSCIOUS. HE AWOKE INSIDE THE PILLBOX, STRIPPED NAKED. HALF AN HOUR LATER THE AMERICANS ATTACKED AGAIN AND DESTROYED THE PILLBOX, KILLING ALL THE ITALIANS, BUT HE WAS NOT SCRATCHED.

SOMETIMES OUR MEN DID NOT TAKE MANY PRISONERS, AFTER RESCUING SOME OF OURS AND FINDING THEM NAKED OR OTHERWISE MISTREATED.

THEN THERE WAS PRIVATE LEONARD ROSENTHAL, 28, OF 1221 INDEPENDENCE BLVD. (EDITORS: CITY AND STATE MISSING). ROSENTHAL BLEW THE ROOF OFF A PILLBOX, WOUNDING TWELVE ITALIANS. ONE CAME OUT WITH A WHITE FLAG AND THEN STARTED FIRING. ROSENTHAL KILLED HIM AND

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THE REMAINING TWO SURRENDERED.

"IT WAS OUR FIRST FIGHT," HE SAID, "SO WE GAVE THE DEAD MAN A PROPER BURIAL." THIS COULD GO ON INDEFINITELY. THERE WAS LIEUT. H. H. SWINGLER, 25 OF ST. LOUIS, MO., OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, WHO LED THE FINAL ASSAULT ON AN ENEMY HILL IN A BATTLE TWO DAYS AGO. WITH A FORCE THAT INCLUDED RIGGERS, COMPANY CLERKS, COOKS AND ORDERLIES, AS WELL AS INFANTRY AND ENGINEERS.

TWO OF HIS BEST MEN WERE KILLED ON EITHER SIDE OF HIM BUT SWINGLER KEPT ON, CREEPING UNDER MACHINEGUN CROSS-FIRE. IN A DEFILE HE CAME UPON A MARK IV TANK, BESIDE WHICH STOOD TWO OF ITS CREW. ONE HAND GRENADE KILLED BOTH AND THE TANK RETREATED, WHILE SWINGLER HOLLERED FOR AN ANTI-TANK GUN.

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OR PRIVATE PHILIP FOLEY OF BOSSTON. HE AND TWO OTHERS WERE THE FIRST TO REACH A POINT FROM WHICH THEY COULD OBSERVE THE ENEMY BEFORE COLONEL'S TEAM CAME INTO ACTION. SOON THEY WERE UNDER FIRE.

ONE OF HIS PALS WAS KILLED BY A SNIPER WHO FELL A FEW MOMENTS LATER TO FOLEY'S ACCURATE GARAND FIRE. A SECOND MAN LOST AN ARM AND FOLEY HAD HIS HEEL CREASED TRYING TO HELP THE WOUNDED MAN. LATER, BACK IN THE LINES, HE STARTED BACK A MILE TO RECOVER HIS MUSETTE BAG BUT CHANGED HIS MIND, FEARING HE WOULD MISS THE NEXT ACTION. HE DIDN'T MISS IT. I SAW HIM AGAIN BEHIND A TREE HUNTING SNIPERS.

OR SERGT. DAVID ROSENKARANTZ, OF LOS ANGELES, AND CORP. LEE BLACK, OF JACKSON, TENN. THEY STUMBLED UPON 200 ITALIANS AND WERE CAPTURED. BUT THE ITALIANS HELD A CONFERENCE AND DECIDED THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS. ROSENKARANTZ AND BLACK AGREED TO TURN THEM OVER AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY. THEN EVERYONE SAT DOWN TO DINNER AND WINE PROVIDED BY THE MAYOR. AS SOON AS THE YANKS APPEARED AFTER DAYLIGHT, THE ITALIAN COLONEL FORMED HIS COMMAND, AND HEADED BY ROSENKARANTZ AND BLACK THEY MARCHED, SINGING, TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

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OR OUR OFFICIAL AIRBORNE OBSERVERS. LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM T. RYDER, THE ARMY'S FIRST PARACHUTIST, AND FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE PARATROOP SCHOOL AT FT. BENNING; AND CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO JUMPED WITH THE BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS IN TUNISIA. THEY CAME TO WATCH AND REMAINED TO FIGHT. EACH STARTED OUT WITH A SQUAD, FIGHTING AND MARCHING DAY AND NIGHT WITHOUT ANY SLEEP AND WITH LITTLE FOOD. RYDER PITCHED IN, HELPING THE COLONEL AS TROOP DIRECTOR AND LIAISON OFFICER--BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE BATTLE. LATE ON THE DAY OF THE BATTLE BILLINGSLEA WAS SIGHTED COMING UP THE ROAD AT THE HEAD OF A "COXEY'S ARMY" OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PARACHUTE TROOPS WITH THEIR STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF TRANSPORT. BY THE TIME THE FIGHTING WAS OVER THESE TWO LOOKED LIKE GAUNT AND BLACKENED SCARECROWS.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY STRANGE SIGHTS HERE DURING THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS. THE LUSH GREEN FIELDS OF TOMATO PLANTS OR UNRIPENED GRAPES, AND IN THEIR CENTER, A SQUAT, UGLY TIGER TANK BELCHING SMOKE AND SHELLS. THE ROADS, CONGESTED WITH TINY, TWO-WHEELED SICILIAN CARTS, THEIR SIDES PAINTED IN BRILLIANT REDS AND BLUES, ILLUSTRATING HEROIC PASSAGES OF HISTORY OR THE SCRIPTURES, THEIR HORSES OR

ONE BLACK-COATED PEASANT WAS TRAPPED ON THE ROAD NEAR THE U.S. HEADQUARTERS DURING THE BATTLE. HE AND HIS CART AND JACKASS TOOK SHELTER BENEATH A TREE 25 YARDS FROM THE COLONEL. THERE THEY REMAINED THROUGHOUT THE DAY UNTIL OUR EVENING ATTACK WHEN THE GERMANS COUNTERED WITH HEAVY MORTAR.

THEN THE OLD MAN LED HIS HORSE RAPIDLY TO THE REAR.

MEDICAL MEN WERE UNDER FIRE ALL THE TIME YET PERFORMING HEROIC WORK CARRYING THE WOUNDED BACK FROM THE FRONT LINES, TREATING THEM

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AT IMPROVISED AID STATIONS IN THE ORCHARD WHERE LIFE-GIVING BLOOD PLASMA CANS LITTERED THE PLACE. SOME WERE CARRIED BACK TO THE TINY RAILROAD STATION WHERE OPERATIONS COULD BE PERFORMED UNTIL GERMAN SKIP-BOMBERS BLASTED A FEW YARDS FROM THE BUILDING. THEN THERE WAS A STRUGGLE TO GET AMBULANCES, TRUCKS AND THINGS IN WHICH TO CARRY THEM FARTHER TO THE REAR TO A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL OR DOWN TO BEACHES.

THERE THEY LAY ON STRETCHERS SHIELDED FROM THE HOT SUN AND TENDED BY OTHER DOCTORS AND FIRST AID MEN, AWAITING THE TIME WHEN LANDING CRAFT WOULD BE UNLOADED OF SUPPLIES AND THEY COULD BE PUT ABOARD SHIPS BOUND FOR AFRICA.

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IT WAS THERE ON THE HOT SANDS AMIDST THE ORDERLY CONFUSION OF THE BEACHHEAD THAT I MET ANOTHER CHICAGOAN, ENSIGN RANDOLPH HERMAN, 28, OF 348 LINDEN AVE., HIGHLAND PARK. AS BEACHMASTER HE AND HIS SHORE PATROL AND ARMY ENGINEERS HAD THE TASK OF UNLOADING SUPPLIES AND GETTING THEM MOVED OVER IMPROVISED ROADS INLAND.

HERMAN'S HIGHEST PRAISE WAS FOR THE ARMY'S "DUCKS," THOSE AMPHIBIOUS TRUCKS. THEY PROVED SUPERIOR TO ANY LANDING CRAFT.

THERE WAS AN OLD FRIEND AND TUNISIAN CAMPAIGNER, LIEUT. COL. P. YARBOROUGH FROM NEW YORK. HE AND HIS MEN HAD SEEN THEIR COMRADES GO DOWN IN BLAZING SHIPS BUT HAD JUMPED SAFELY THROUGH A HAIL OF FIRE, SOME COMING DOWN WITH RIDDLE CHUTES, BUT ORGANIZING INTO FIGHTING UNITS ONCE THEY WERE ON THE GROUND AND PUSHING ON TO JOIN US WITH THEIR EQUIVMENT.

IT WAS A MISSION WORTHY OF THE BEST PARACHUTE TROOP EFFORTS--O THIS ENTIRE OPERATION--AND NOW THE MEN ARE REORGANIZING FOR THE NEXT MISSION WHEN NEEDED.

(END)

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

GELA, SICILY, JULY 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A TANK OFFICER DESCRIBED TODAY HOW THREE AMERICAN TANKS AND AN ARTILLERY BATTERY KNOCKED OUT 14 OF 30 ATTACKING GERMAN TANKS AND KEPT THEM FROM OVERRUNNING VITAL LANDING BEACHES.

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THE BATTLE WAS THE FIRST MAJOR ENGAGEMENT FOR THE VICTORIOUS TANK MEN, WHO FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS TO DEFEAT THE PRIZED TANKS OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION.

"THEY ALMOST GOT AWAY WITH IT," SAID LIEUT. COL. BRIARD JOHNSON OF NORTH AMHERST, MASS., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN COMMAND POST WHICH WAS DIRECTLY IN THE PATH OF THE CHARGING TANKS EAST OF GELA.

"A FEW ALREADY HAD CUT ACROSS THE MAIN COASTAL ROAD WHEN WE WENT INTO ACTION," CONTINUED JOHNSON. "IF THEY HAD EVER GOT TO THE SHORE THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IN POSITION TO CAPTURE OUR SUPPLY DUMPS, SHOOT UP UNLOADING CREWS AND EVEN LAY FIRE ON OUR MAIN TRANSPORT FORCE IN THE HARBOR."

BUT BEFORE THEY COULD REACH THEIR OBJECTIVE THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY A PLATOON OF SHERMAN TANKS WHOSE DAREDEVIL STAND WAS HELPED BY THUNDEROUS BLASTS FROM A BTTERY OF 105 HOWITZERS WHICH WERE DESIGNED FOR OTHER PURPOSES THAN POT-SHOTTING AT TANKS.

"THEY JUST TURNED DOWN THEIR MUZZLES AND BEGAN LAYING SHELLS DIRECTLY IN AMONG THE TANKS ADVANCING OVER THE PLAIN," SAID JOHNSON. THEY WERE ONLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM THE LANDING BEACH SO WE COULDN'T WASTE TIME OR MISS MANY SHOTS.

"ONE HOWITZER USED AS AN ANTI-TANK GUN DID PHENOMENAL WORK IN KNOCKING OUT FIVE OR SIX MARK III AND MARK IV TANKS ALONE. ALL THE

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TIME THE ARTILLERY WAS DRUMMING IN ITS BIG SHELLS OUR TANKS WERE BORING IN AT THEM AT CLOSER RANGE.

"IT WAS MEANT TO BE AN ATTACK IN FORCE--THE GERMANS DON'T THROW THAT MANY TANKS AROUND CASUALLY--BUT THEY COULDN'T STAND UP UNDER OUR COMBINED FIRE. THEY BROKE AND MADE FOR THE SHELTER OF BUILDINGS AND TREES FIRING BACK ALL THE TIME WITH THEIR 75 MM GUNS.

"THE BATTLE LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND THEN THE GERMANS BEGAN TO RETREAT. THEY TRIED TO GET AWAY UNDER COVER OF SMOKE FROM THEIR OWN BURNING TANKS BUT OUR SHELLS KEPT PICKING THEM OFF ONE AFTER ANOTHER. WHEN THE FIRING FINALLY STOPPED THERE WERE 14 NAZI TANKS SMOLDERING IN THE FIELDS. THEY DIDN'T GET A SINGLE TANK OF OURS AND WE HAD NO CASUALTIES. IT WAS A CLEAN-CUT VICTORY."

(EDS: BY-LINE MAY READ: BY HAROLD V.BOXLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING, ETC.)

JUL 17 1943

KA520PEW

BY ALEXANDER CLIFFORD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LICATA, SICILY, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-BEHIND THE RAILINGS OF THE FLOWER-FILLED PUBLIC GARDENS OF LICATA A LITTLE GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS WERE SITTING IN THE SHADE THIS AFTERNOON.

WHEN SPOKEN TO IN GERMAN THEY ANSWERED IN POLISH. ALL OF THEM WERE POLES EXCEPT TWO, WHO WERE JUGOSLAVS.

THEY WERE ALL WEARING GERMAN UNIFORMS, BUT THERE WAS ONLY ONE AMONG THEM WHO SPOKE DECENT GERMAN.

TWO OF THEM HAD BROTHERS WHO HAD FOUGHT IN THE POLISH ARMY AND WHO ARE NOW PRISONERS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS. THEY HAD HAD LETTERS FROM THEIR BROTHERS ENCLOSING PHOTOGRAPHS OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE SAME CAMP.

ONE OF THESE POLES HAD ACTUALLY FOUGHT IN THE POLISH ARMY AGAINST THE GERMANS, HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND RELEASED, AND THEN CONSCRIPTED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY.

MOST OF THEM CAME FROM THE POLISH CORRIDOR, DANZIG, OR UPPER SILESIA, AND BECAUSE OF THEIR GERMAN NAMES WERE LISTED AS VOLKSDEUTSCHE OR RACIAL GERMANS. THAT MEANT THAT THEY WERE FORCIBLY CONSCRIPTD INTO THE GERMAN ARMY AND HAD HAD THE HONOR OF FIGHTING FOR HITLER'S NEW ORDER, WHICH HAD ALREADY DESTROYED THEIR HOMES, KILLED THEIR PARENTS AND FLUNG THEIR BROTHERS INTO PRISON CAMPS.

MOST OF THEM WERE 19 AND 20-YEAR-OLDS WHO HAD HAD FROM SIX TO EIGHT MONTH'S TRAINING AND HAD THEN BEEN SENT TO SICILY.

THEY SPOKE NOTHING BUT POLISH IN THEIR BARRACKS AND THE GERMANS REGARDED THEM ALWAYS AS POLES. IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THEY COULD NOT BE TRUSTED TO GARRISON ANY OCCUPIED COUNTRY, BECAUSE IT WAS OBVIOUS WHERE THEIR SYMPATHIES MUST LIE.

SO THEY HAD BEEN SENT TO SUPPORT GERMANY'S ALLIES AND FINALLY HAD FOUND THEMSELVES IN THE FRONT LINE.

THE GERMANS CAN HARDLY HAVE EXPECTED THEM TO FIGHT. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THEY GOT ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE AMERICANS AND NOW THEY SCARCELY COULD FIND GERMAN WORDS ENOUGH TO EXPRESS THEIR DELIGHT IN BEING CAPTURED.

JUL 17 1943

30.24 -6193

ABOUT THE YUGOSLAVS, IT'S NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY ANYTHING, BECAUSE THEY WERE VERY YOUNG AND BEWILDERED AND COULD SPEAK NOTHING BUT SLOVENE. BUT THEY, TOO, WERE MEMBERS OF SOME ALLEGED GERMAN MINORITY IN NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA AND THEIR HOMES HAD BEEN SCOOPED INTO GREATER GERMANY AS A PROVINCE CALLED LOWER STYRIA.

IT WOULD BE TOO MUCH TO DEDUCE ANYTHING FROM THIS, BUT ITS ANOTHER GLARING EXAMPLE OF HITLER'S DESPERATE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER.

THE GERMAN ARMY IN ITS PRIME WOULD NEVER HAVE SENT INTO THE FRONT LINE TROOPS WHO COULD NOT SPEAK GERMAN AND WHO MUST, FROM THEIR PERSONAL EXPERIENCES, BE ANTI-GERMAN.

JUL 17 1943

FH238PEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

AT SEA WITH U.S. TASK FORCE ENROUTE TO SICILY, JULY 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WE ARE ON OUR WAY AT LAST! WE RIDE ON A TIDE OF ARMS PLEDGED NEVER TO EBB FROM EUROPE UNTIL THE LAST GERMAN AND ITALIAN SOLDIER IS DEAD OR A CAPTIVE.

WE MOVED IN A RISING MIST THROUGH A LANE OF BRITISH WARSHIPS AND THEIR NAMES WERE A ROLLCALL OF HONOR AND VALOR IN THE BATTLE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JUL 17 1943

A FRIENDLY YOUNG NAVAL LIEUTENANT BY WHOM I WAS STANDING AT THE RAILSIDE NAMED THEM FOR ME AS WE PASSED.

AFTER I WALKED AWAY A YOUNG ARMY OFFICER ASKED IF I KNEW WHO THE NAVAL LIEUTENANT WAS. I REPLIED I DIDN'T.

"THAT WAS DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS,JR., THE MOVIE STAR," SAID THE ARMY OFFICER.

LATER AS I WAS STROLLING WITH A MAJOR, THE LATTER STOPPED BRIEFLY TO EXCHANGE GREETINGS WITH ANOTHER OFFICER.

"LOOK MAJOR," I SAID, "IF YOU'VE GOT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HIDDEN IN ANY OF THESE HATCHES, LET ME KNOW SO I'LL RECOGNIZE HIM WHEN I BUMP INTO HIM."

THE PRESIDENT, OF COURSE, WAS STILL IN WASHINGTON, BUT TAKING THE AIR ON THE TOP DECK WERE TWO OF AMERICA'S FAMOUS WARRIORS, LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON,JR., COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, AND VICE ADMIRAL H.K.HEWITT, U.S. NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE AFRICAN THEATER.

AGAIN THEY WERE TEAMED TOGETHER AS THEY WERE IN FRENCH MOROCCO AS MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMANDERS OF INVADING AMERICAN FORCES.

THE LAST TIME I HAD SEEN VICE ADMIRAL HEWITT WAS ON THE BEACH AT FEDALA, MOROCCO, LAST NOVEMBER 8, WHEN HE AND PATTON LANDED TOGETHER UNDER SHELL FIRE.

BOTH WERE IN FINE SPIRITS AS THEY GAZED SEAWARD. PATTON'S CHIEF OF STAFF REMARKED:

"I HOPE WE ARE AS LUCKY AS THE LAST TIME."

PATTON AND HEWITT SMILED SIMULTANEOUSLY, RAISED BOTH HANDS AND CROSSED THEIR FINGERS. OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN AROUND THE DECK LAUGHED.

JUL 17 1943

THERE WAS MUCH LESS TENSION IN THE START OF THIS INVASION THAN IN THE LAST, PERHAPS BECAUSE MOST OF THESE MEN HAVE NOW FACED DANGER AND SURVIVED IT.

ON THE UPPER DECK VICE ADMIRAL HEWITT WATCHED, PLEASED AS A FATHER, AS GUNNERS MATE JAMES MEADOWS OF MOUNT HOPE, W.VA., SHOWED A GROUP OF SOLDIERS HOW TO LOAD AND OPERATE A 20 MILLIMETER ANTI-AIRCRAFT CANNON HE KEEPS IN REPAIR.

JUL 17 1943

ONLY 17 YEARS OLD AND BLITHE AS A CRICKET THE YOUNG SEAMAN SWUNG THE CANNON LIKE A POPGUN WHILE THE SWEATING SOLDIERS LOADED AND REMOVED MAGAZINES.

"YOU'VE LESS THAN TEN SECONDS OF FIRE IN EACH OF THOSE MAGAZINES," HE TOLD THEM, "SO YOU GOT TO KEEP HOPPING."

GENERAL PATTON AND OTHER ARMY OFFICERS WERE SO TICKLED THEY CAME OVER FOR A LECTURE TOO.

ALL THIS RANK UNNERVED MEADOWS FOR A MOMENT, BUT HE RALLIED AND DID A GOOD JOB.

"BOY THEY-THEY-THEY HAD ME GOING FOR A MINUTE,--" HE STUTTERED AS THE OFFICERS LEFT. "AIN'T USED TO SHOWING THIS GUN OFF TO MEN AS IMPORTANT AS M-M-MISTER PATTON AND THOSE OTHER G-G-GENERALS.

"D-D-DARN THOSE GENERALS. THEY'LL HAVE ME S-S-STUT-STUTTERING FOR A W-W-WEEK."

GH/N822AEW

BY NOEL MONKS

CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD AN ALLIED DESTROYER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-SEATED BESIDE ME IN THE WARD ROOM OF THIS DESTROYER IS THE BULKY 55-YEAR-OLD ITALIAN GENERAL BY THE NAME OF ACHILLE D'AVET, CAPTURED IN THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN SICILY.

JUL 17 1943

HE IS TRYING TO READ WHAT I AM TYPING BUT HIS WATERY BLUE EYES ARE DROOPING WITH SLEEP AND HIS MASSIVE, CLOSE-CROPPED HEAD IS NODDING WITH FATIGUE.

HE ROUSES HIMSELF WITH AN EFFORT AND SAYS IN A HUSKY VOICE:

"TELLA---TELLA DA ENGLISH PEOPLES WE THINKS KINDLY OF THEM, AND TELLA MY WIFE IN ROMA THAT I FIGHT LIKA DA GENTLEMAN UNTIL UP COMES THIS VERY FINE GENTLEMAN MONTGOMERY."

IT IS STIFLING HOT IN THE WARD ROOM BUT ACHILLE D'AVET IS CLAD IN FULL KIT--THE KIT OF AN ITALIAN GENERAL IN THE FIELD.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THREE ROWS OF DECORATIONS NESTLES THE RIBBON OF A BRITISH MILITARY MEDAL, BUT I SUPPOSE IT'S JUST ANOTHER COLOR PATCH TO ACHILLE D'AVET.

HE MAKES A FRESH EFFORT.

"AND NOW," HE SAYS, WITH WHAT SEEMS A TRACE OF HOPE IN HIS VOICE, "WE GO TO ENGLAND, NO?"

AT THIS, ANOTHER ITALIAN SITTING OPPOSITE, SAYS QUICKLY IN GOOD ENGLISH, "YES, YES TO ENGLAND WE HOPE. IF IT CANNOT BE ITALY THEN LET IT BE ENGLAND."

THIS MAN IS ABOUT HALF AS BIG AS ACHILLE, IS BALD-HEADED, 10 YEARS YOUNGER AND HAS SPARKLING BLUE EYES. HE IS DRESSED IN THE WINTER RIG OF ITALIAN NAVAL CAPTAIN.

JUL 17 1943

30.24 - 6195

BRUNO PRENEY IS HIS NAME AND NEW BAGULOI STREET IN NAPLES IS WHERE HE HOPED TO RETIRE AFTER THE PROSPECTIVE DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH IN 1940.

GENERAL D'AVET IS THE FIRST ITA[illegible] GENERAL IN SICILY TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THAT GREAT COLLECTOR [illegible]TALIAN GENERALS, GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY. CAPT.PRENEY IS, OR WAS UNTIL 24 HOURS AGO, HIS NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER.

JUL 17 1943

I'VE HAD THE HAGGARD GENERAL AND THE SMILING CAPTAIN ON MY HANDS BECAUSE THOSE OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT RUNNING THE SHIP ARE SLEEPING IN BUNKS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE WE BEGAN THE INVASION OF SICILY FIVE DAYS AGO.

THE GENERAL WAS TOO WEARY TO GO INTO DETAILS OF HIS DOWNFALL--HE SURRENDERED JUST SOUTH OF SYRACUSE--BEYOND TELLING ME IN A TONE THAT SUGGESTED HE WAS PIQUED THAT HE HAD EXPECTED US TO LAND IN SICILY ON JUNE 6.

WHEN I TOLD HIM THAT WAS JUST MUSSOLINI'S GUESS, HE THREW OUT HIS HANDS IN THAT GRAND MACARONIAL GESTURE AND SAID, "AH, AH POLITICS," AND LET HIS HEAD SINK BETWEEN HIS HANDS.

THE LITTLE CAPTAIN, HOWEVER, WAS ANXIOUS TO TELL HIS STORY. HE WAS VERY UPSET, HE SAID, THAT MUSSOLINI DIDN'T SEND THE ITALIAN FLEET TO PROTECT SICILY.

"OF WHAT USE IS A NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER WITHOUT A NAVY AT HIS BACK," HE ASKED ME.

HE BLAMED THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FOR NOT PICKING UP OUR GREAT IN-

VASION ARMADA AT SEA (I SMILED AT THIS AND HE HASTILY ADDED, "AND THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE.")

HE AND THE GENERAL WERE JUST RISING FROM A LEISURELY DINNER WHEN THE NEWS WAS BROUGHT TO THEM OF OUR PARACHUTE TROOPS LANDING SATURDAY NIGHT.

JUL 17 1943

"WE THOUGHT IT WAS JUST A SABOTAGE RAID," THE CAPTAIN TOLD ME, "AND WE SENT WORD THROUGH TO ROME. MY GENERAL, WHO WAS DIVISIONAL COMMANDER FOR ALL THE INVASION AREA, THOUGHT THE ALLIES WOULD NOT INVADE IN MOONLIGHT, AND PROCEEDED TO TAKE STEPS TO DEAL WITH PARACHUTE TROOPS. BUT SUDDENLY EVERYTHING WENT POOF.

"IN DAYLIGHT, WHEN OUR PLANE REPORTED THAT MANY MORE THAN 1,000 SHIPS WERE ANCHORED ALONG THE COAST DISCHARGING TROOPS AND GUNS WE FELT TERRIBLE."

THE LITTLE CAPTAIN SHUDDERED.

"WE KNEW THIS WAS SERIOUS. NOT ONE WORD HAD WE FROM ROME; ALAS, NEVER AGAIN DID WE HEAR FROM ROME. WE KNEW IT WAS TOO BIG FOR US.

"THEN CAME GEN.MONTGOMERY'S MEN, ABOUT WHOM WE HAD HEARD, AND WE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE HONORABLE TO SURRENDER TO SUCH HONORABLE SOLDIERS LIKE THE EIGHTH ARMY. SO WE SURRENDERED."

THE GENERAL AND CAPTAIN HAVE MADE ONE REQUEST OF ME. IT WAS THIS, "TELL THE BBC TO MENTION OUR NAMES; THEN OUR PEOPLE WILL KNOW WE ARE SAFE."

FW156PEW

JUL 17 1943

BY JOHN A. MOROSO III

IN A SICILIAN VINEYARD, JULY 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SHELLS ARE SCREAMING OVERHEAD AND ENEMY PLANES ARE ATTACKING OUR SHIPS A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY.

JUL 17 1943

THE WHOLE WORLD SEEMS TO BE BLOWING UP IN A BURST OF SMOKE AND FLAME AND WE JUST DON'T CARE, WE FIVE HALF-DROWNED AMERICANS.

THE FOUR MILITARY MEN AND MYSELF HAVE LOST ALL INTEREST IN LIFE AND DEATH. WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED A THREE-.8)(3 543(9;34 '5330 '-, $7,3' -,$ 23 -43 $8456 -,$ $9&5843$. WE FLOPPED HERE BECAUSE SOME STRANGERS BEGAN PLANTING SHELLS IN THE LITTLE VALLEY.

WE ARE TOO TIRED TO DIG FOXHOLES AND WE CAN'T MOVE ON.

IN THE GROUP ARE ENSIGN JOSEPH A.MENDOLARA, OF 702 ALBERT ST., YOUNGSTOWN (STATE UNGIVEN); SGT.CHARLES JOYCE, 818 N.SIXTH ST., STEUBENVILLE,O.; CORP.WOODROW KING, 626 S.EIGHTH ST., CHICHASHA, OKLA.; PRIVATE CHARLES DAFFARA, 317 E.WALNUT ST., OGLESBY,ILL., AND MYSELF.

WE LAY IN SUCH UTTER EXHAUSTION THAT I DECIDED TO WRITE A STORY ON THE SPOT TO CHEER THE LADS UP AND TO KEEP BUSY ENOUGH TO DRIVE MY FEAR INTO THE BACKGROUND.

JOE IS IN CHARGE OF A RADIO TEAM, BUT HE ISN'T MUCH GOOD TO THE ALLIES RIGHT NOW BECAUSE MOST OF HIS EQUIPMENT WAS LOST WHEN OUR BOAT HIT THE ROCKS. HIS MEN ALL LOST THEIR RIFLES AT THE SAME TIME, BUT THEY MADE UP FOR THAT BY TAKING RIFLES FROM ITALIAN PRISONERS.

JOE RAN A BEER PARLOR IN YOUNGSTOWN BEFORE HE JOINED THE NAVY. I ASKED HIM HOW HE WOULD LIKE SOME BEER TO EASE OUR DUST-CAKED THROATS.

HIS MIND WAS FAR AWAY, FOR HE STILL SUFFERED SHOCK FROM OUR NEAR-DROWNING. "I WAS JUST ABOUT READY TO GIVE UP," HE SAID. "WE WERE COOKED PIGEONS."

"I FELT I WAS GONE BUT SAID TO MYSELF: 'I CAN'T DIE YET,'" BROKE IN JOYCE.

"I FELT I WAS A GONER TOO BUT I WASN'T CARING MUCH THEN," SAID KING.

JUL 17 1943

DAFFARA JUST NODDED WEAKLY.

FOUR BOMBS FELL BEHIND THE HILL NEAR US AND NO ONE STIRRED.

MY WATCH SHOWED 7 A.M. AND A BRILLIANT SUN WAS COLORING THE CLOUDLESS AZURE SKY. GREEN GRAPES HANGING FROM THE VINES MADE US THIRSTY BUT THEY WEREN'T RIPE ENOUGH TO EAT AND THE WATER IN OUR CANTEENS TASTED FOUL.

A BATTERY OF 88'S SENT SHELLS WHISTLING OVER OUR HEADS AND THEY CRUMPED LOUDLY AS THEY FELL.

THIS STORY WILL HAVE TO END HERE, AS OFFICERS FROM OUR ADVANCE COMMAND POST JUST CAME UP AND TOLD US TO JOIN THEM IN AN ADVANCE.

THE MEN WHO A FEW MINUTES BEFORE HADN'T CARED WHETHER THEY LIVED OR DIED STUMBLED FORWARD. WE HAVE 10 MORE MILES BEFORE US.

N7AEW

(EDS--THIRD GRAF ABOVE (B31) READ X X JUST COMPLETED A THREE-MILE TREK OVER STEEP SAND DUNES AND WE ARE DIRTY AND DOGTIRED. WE FLOPPED X X ETC.)

JUL 17 1943

30.24-6197

A113

BY JOHN MOROSO III

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN SICILY, JULY 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE WAR'S LATEST SGT.YORK OF THE AIRFORCE IS LIEUT.(JG) PAUL E. COUGHLIN, AN AMERICAN NAVAL AVIATOR.

COUGHLIN CAPTURED 150 ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN A UNIQUE AND BRAINY MANEUVER AT ONE P.M. TODAY NEAR SCOGLITTI.

FLYING HIS SLOW SCOUT PLANE OVER THE SAND HILLS COUGHLIN SPOTTED ITALIANS MANNING PILLBOXES IN THE PATH OF THE ADVANCING AMERICAN TROOPS. BY RADIO HE ASKED THE CAPTAIN OF HIS SHIP FOR PERMISSION TO DROP SOME BOMBS.

JUL 17 1943

THE PERMISSION WAS GRANTED, HE LET GO AND TO HIS AMAZEMENT THE ITALIANS, INSTEAD OF TAKING COVER, RAN INTO THE OPEN WITH THEIR HANDS HELD HIGH.

IN A QUANDARY OVER WHAT TO DO, COUGHLIN CONTINUED CIRCLING UNTIL HE SAW AN ADVANCED PATROL FROM A COMBAT TEAM. WITH THE MACHINEGUNS HE FIRED TO THE REAR OF THE ITALIANS, FORCING THEM TO RUN IN THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICANS--LIKE A SHEPHERD HERDING SHEEP. FINALLY HE FLEW OVER THE AMERICANS SIGNALLING THEM THE DIRECTION OF THE ITALIANS.

THEN HE RETURNED TO THE ITALIANS, KEEPING THEM TOGETHER WITH HIS GUNS UNTIL THE AMERICANS ARRIVED AND TOOK THEM PRISONER.

HIS JOB DONE, COUGHLIN RETURNED TO HIS SHIP.

SB1045PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 15-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN RANGERS, CHARGING A HEAVILY-MINED BEACH AT GELA DURING THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS THERE, CAPTURED 52 ITALIAN OFFICERS IN ONE BUILDING AFTER A SHORT FIGHT, AMERICAN OBSERVERS REPORTED TODAY.

THE RANGER DETACHMENT LANDED AT ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED POINTS ON TME SOUTH SICILIAN COAST SATURDAY. GERMAN MINES--THE TYPE WHICH JUMP FOUR FEET IN THE AIR ON CONTACT AND SPRAY FRAGMENTS OVER A WIDE AREA---HAD BEEN THICKLY SOWN BY THE ENEMY.

BUT THE AMERICAN SPEARHEAD, DESPITE ENEMY MACHINE-GUN FIRE, CROSSED THE DEADLY SHORE STRIP AND QUICKLY BEGAN MOPPING UP THE TOWN ITSELF.

FD159PEW

JUL 17 1943

BY MICHAEL CHINIGO

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE WESTERN TASK FORCE (DELAYED)--AXIS WAR PRISONERS UNANIMOUSLY HAVE VOICED SURPRISE OVER THE FACT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS EVER PENETRATED THROUGH THE DEFENDERS' ARTILLERY HAIL.

AXIS AIR ACTIVITY DECREASED MARKEDLY DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE BOMBING ITALIAN CIVILIANS DELIBERATELY, AND GERMAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN SHELLING GROUPS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS WHENEVER THEY SURRENDERED TO US.

IN OCCUPIED TOWNS THE AMERICANS FOUND JAILS STUFFED WITH ANTI-FASCISTS, WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE LANDING.

OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE SICILIAN BATTLE IS LIELY TO DEVELOP IMTO A MUTUAL STRUGGLE TO NOCK OUT OPPOSING SUPPLY LINES.

THE ENEMY'S SITUATION REGARDING AMMUNITION SUPPLY ALREADY APPEARS TO BE SERIOUS.

FD146PEW

JUL 17 1943

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ON THE CANADIAN FRONT IN SOUTHEAST SICILY, JULY 13-(DELAYED)-WITH ITALIANS SURRENDERING IN DROVES AND TOWNS CAPITULATING WITH SCARCELY ANY FIGHT, THESE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE AMAZING SICILIAN CAMPAIGN HAVE BEEN A SWEEP FOR CANADIANS IN THIS SECTOR.

I FINALLY CAUGHT UP WITH THE FAST-MOVING FRONTLINE TROOPS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN A JEEP AFTER PURSUING THEM AFOOT FOR TWO DAYS AND THEY WERE SITTING ATOP THE WORLD.

EVEN THE COMMANDERS WERE SURPRISED BY THE MEAGER DEFENSE THE ITALIANS WERE MAKING FOR THEIR HOMELAND.

JUL 17 1943

THE CANADIANS HAVE TAKEN EVERY ADVANTAGE OF THE WEAK STAND OF THE ENEMY, AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ARE HAVING EQUAL SUCCESSES.

IT HAS BEEN A VICTORY MARCH SO FAR THROUGH THE VINEYARDS, OLIVE GROVES AND PLANTATIONS AND OVER CHALK DUST ROADS OF THIS PART OF SICILY BUT THERE MAY BE TROUBLE AHEAD.

FD1012AEW

17 ST (PD-ASKED)
BY CLINTON GREEN
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUL 17 1943

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN SICILY, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-RAGUSA WAS CAPTURED BY 17 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TWO JEEPS WHO AT THE SAME TIME RESCUED TWO WOUNDED AMERICAN FLIERS, THE FIRST ITALIAN-HELD PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE YANKEE INVASION FORCES.

THE TWO FLIERS ARE FIRST SERGT.ALLEN B.HUCKABEE, 43, OLDEST COMBAT MAN IN THE AIR FORCE, AND TECHNIC SERGT.DAVID FLEMING OF JACKSON,MICH. HUCKABEE HAD ELEVEN BULLET WOUNDS AND FLEMING FIVE. WHILE THEY WERE IN THE RAGUSA HOSPITAL, AMERICAN PLANES BOMBED THE TOWN FIVE TIMES.

JUL 17 1943

FLEMING AND HUCKABEE WERE IN A FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES THAT RAIDED THE COMISO AIRFIELD ON JULY 5. THEY WERE ATTACKED BY MORE THAN 100 ITALIAN AND GERMAN PLANES, BUT THEY FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE SWARM OF ENEMY FIGHTERS AND SUCCEEDED IN DROPPING THEIR BOMBS. THEN THEY RAN INTO MORE TROUBLE.

"AS WE WERE PULLING OFF THE TARGET MORE ENEMY PLANES KEPT COMING AT US," FLEMING SAID. "THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT SOMEONE4ENGINE, SETTING IT AFIRE AND SLOWING US UP. WE WERE

COMING AT US," FLEMING SAID. "THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT OUR NO.4 ENGINE, SETTING IT AFIRE AND SLOWING US UP. WE WERE FORCED TOP

FORCED TO DROP BACK FROM THE FORMATION.

"ANTI-AIRCRAFT LATER HIT OUR NO.1 ENGINE AND WERE LOSING ALTITUDE FAST. OUR ACCOMPANYING WINGSHIPS HAD TO LEAVE US TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. THOSE 109S AND 202S STARTED POURING IT IN ON US AT LEAST 20 ENEMY PLANES WERE ATTACKING US."

IN A MATTER OF MINUTES FOUR MEN WERE KILLED--SECOND LIEUT. ALLEN J.EWOLT, OF IOWA, CO-PILOT; STAFF SERGT.FRANK M.ESPOSITO,

JUL 17 1943

30.24 - 6199

OF CROTON AVE., THE BRONX, BALL TURRET GUNNER; SERGT.C.E.LOGAN, OF MANSFIELD,OHIO, WAIST GUNNER, AND STAFF SERGT.ROBERT MILLS OF PALATKA,FLA.

BY THIS TIME ONLY TWO GUNS WERE WORKING, BUT THE FORTRESS GOT ELEVEN ENEMY PLANES. HUCKABEE GOT AT LEAST FIVE WHILE OPERATING THE TOP TURRET, HE SAID.

JUL 17 1943

THEN HUCKABEE'S GUN AND THE RADIO GUN WENT OUT OF COMMISSION AND THE PILOT, FIRST LIEUT.ALBERT E.DAVIS OF MODESTO,CALIF., GAVE ORDERS TO BAIL OUT.

OVER THE SIDE WENT WAIST GUNNER JOHN WITHROW, OF GRAND JUNCTION,COL.; SERGT.DOOR, A PHOTOGRAPHER MAKING HIS FIRST TRIP; FIRST LIEUT.VINCENT SHANK, OF CALIFORNIA, BOMBARDIER; FIRST LIEUT. HERBERT O.PERRY OF HOLLYWOOD,CALIF., FORMER MUSIC ARRANGER FOR THE WALT DISNEY STUDIOS; PILOT DAVIS AND THEN FLEMING. HUCKABEE WENT LAST.

FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER THEY HIT THE GROUND, ITALIAN TROOPS HAD THEM SURROUNDED. THEY WERE ALL SENT BY AMBULANCE TO THE CATHOLIC HOSPITAL IN RAGUSA, WHERE THEIR WOUNDS WERE TREATED. DAVIS AND WITHROW WERE UNWOUNDED.

LATER ALL EXCEPT FLEMING AND HUCKABEE WERE MOVED TO VENICE.

"THOSE RAIDS OVER THE HOSPITAL WERE AWFUL," SAID FLEMING, "BUT WE WERE FULLY REPAID WHEN THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS FINALLY TOOK OVER AND CAME TO THE HOSPITAL. I COULD HAVE KISSED A SERGEANT.

"THOSE 17 SOLDIERS TOOK THE TOWN WITH TWO JEEPS. THEY GOT AN AMBULANCE AND MOVED US TO COMISO."

A FRIENDLY ITALIAN SOLDIER HAD TOLD FLEMING AND HUCKABEE THAT THE AMERICANS HAD LANDED ON THE ISLAND AND THEY PROTESTED THAT THEIR CONDITION WAS SO SERIOUS WHEN THEY MOVED THE OTHERS TO VENICE THAT THEY WERE ALLOWED TO REMAIN.

N1203PEW

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

JUL 17 1943

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN ADVANCED 8TH ARMY POST IN SICILY, JULY 15-(DELAYED)- IN AN INTERVIEW WITH CANADIAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS, GEN.SIR BERNARD Z.MONTGOMERY SAID "THE CANADIANS WERE TERRIFIC ON THE BEACHES AND IN THE ATTACK INLAND" AND TOLD US OF THE LATEST SUCCESSES IN THE REMARKABLE ADVANCE OF HIS 8TH ARMY.

HE SAID AUGUSTA HAD FALLEN AND LEADING BRITISH FORMATIONS ON THE CANADIANS' RIGHT FLANK WERE 60 MILES INTO SICILY. VIZZINI, 25 MILES WEST OF THE GULF OF AUGUSTA ON THE EAST COAST OF THE ISLAND, ALSO HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

IN THE NORTH, IN THE DIRECTION OF CATANIA, THE 8TH ARMY IS MEETING GERMAN TROOPS FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE.

WE HAD SPENT THE NIGHT IN A CAMP OF THE 8TH ARMY AND GEN. MONTGOMERY HAPPENED TO BE THERE. THIS MORNING (THURSDAY) HE GRANTED INTERVIEWS TO PETER STURSBERG OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND MYSELF.

JUL 17 1943

WE WERE THE FIRST CORRESPONDENTS TO TALK WITH THE 8TH ARMY COMMANDER IN SICILY.

GRIMY AND DUSTY AFTER THREE DAYS OF RACING AROUND IN THE HEAT, WITH SCARCELY ANY SLEEP, WE HADN'T HAD OUR CLOTHES OFF SINCE THE LANDING.

WE WENT INTO THE GENERAL'S DESERT CARAVAN UNDER AN OLIVE TREE, PROBABLY THE MOST BEDRAGGLED LOOKING CORRESPONDENTS GEN. MONTGOMERY EVER HAD SEEN.

JUL 17 1943

I HAD TO BORROW A WEDGE CAP FROM AN OFFICER BEFORE THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE I HAD LOST MY OWN AND WAS WEARING AN ITALIAN SOLAR TOPI WHICH I HAD PICKED UP FROM A CAPTURED ENEMY POSITION. I DIDN'T THINK THE GENERAL WOULD APPRECIATE SUCH HEADGEAR.

I ALSO REMEMBERED GEN. MONTGOMERY'S TEETOTAL RULES AND DROPPED INTO A HANDY BUSH MY WATER BOTTLE FULL OF CHIANTI WINE.

HE SHOOK HANDS WITH US, SMILED AND SAID:

"I AM DELIGHTED TO SEE CANADIANS HERE. I AM ALWAYS GLAD TO [illegible] AROUND. I KNEW THEM WELL IN ENGLAND, YOU KNOW."

I RECALLED A MANEUVER WHICH HE HAD DIRECTED, CALLED THE "TIGER EXERCISE," MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, WHEN HE WAS THE COMMANDER OF BRITAIN'S SOUTHEAST COAST. THE CANADIAN CORPS PARTICIPATED IN THE MANEUVER AND MARCHED NEARLY 300 MILES IN 10 DAYS, ONE OF THE TOUGHEST THE CANADIANS EVER WERE ON.

"OH, YES, YOU WERE ON THAT ONE," HE EXCLAIMED.

THE GENERAL LOOKED A LITTLE WEARY FROM THE LONG DRIVES OVER THESE TERRIBLY, DUSTY ROADS BUT HE WAS MOST AFFABLE AND IN GREAT FORM. HE SAT DOWN ON THE STEPS OF HIS CARAVAN, A BIG TRUCK FITTED OUT ESPECIALLY FOR HIM AND IN WHICH HE RODE FROM EL ALAMEIN TO TUNIS. HE WAS IN SHORTS AND A BUSH SHIRT.

IN HIS HAND HE CARRIED HIS FAMOUS BLACK BERET AND A GREEN COMMANDO BERET.

"THEY JUST GAVE ME THIS COMMANDO BERET," HE SAID, "NICE, ISN'T IT?"

I ASKED HIM HOW HE FELT THE OPERATION WAS GOING GENERALLY AND HE SAID: "I AM SATISFIED."

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HE REPEATED THIS AND WENT ON:

"I AM VERY PLEASED INDEED TO HAVE CANADIANS UNDER MY COMMAND. THEY HAVE DONE WELL. IN FACT, THEY WERE TERRIFIC ON THE BEACHES AND IN THE ATTACK ON THE ISLAND.

"THE TROUBLE IS THEY HAVE BEEN COOPED UP ON SHIPS FOR SO LONG. YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFUL HOW YOU TREAT TROOPS LIKE THESE. THEY AREN'T USED TO THE SUN--IT'S PRETTY HOT HERE."

TO EMPHASIZE IT, HE HELD OUT HIS BARE ARMS WITH THE DARK SUNTAN, AND SAID: "THAT'S FROM A YEAR IN THE DESERT."

THE GENERAL TALKED FREELY. HIS FACE WAS TANNED BY THE WIND AND SUN, JUST LIKE LEATHER. HE KEPT FINGERING HIS NEW BERET.

"I KNOW THE CANADIANS ARE SORRY THEY HAVEN'T HAD MUCH FIGHTING HERE BECAUSE THE ITALIANS HAVE BEEN RUNNING SO FAST," HE SAID, "BUT THEY'LL GET A BELLYFUL BEFORE THEY'RE THROUGH."

JUL 17 1943

30.24 - 6201

GEN.MONTGOMERY TOLD THEN OF THE FALL OF AUGUSTA AND THE PUSH NORTHWARD TOWARD CATANIA.

"WE HAVE REALLY HIT THEM FOR SIX," HE SAID, USING A CRICKET EXPRESSION THAT MEANS ABOUT THE SAME AS HITTING A HOMERUN IN BASEBALL.

"WE HAVE HIT THEM WITH TERRIFIC CONCENTRATION OF FORCE IN THIS OPERATION," HE ADDED.

ASKED HOW LONG HE THOUGHT THE CAMPAIGN MIGHT LAST, HE THREW UP HIS HANDS. THEN, AFTER A PAUSE, HE SAID:

"O I CAN'T SAY. IT MAY TAKE A MONTH, BUT THEN, AGAIN, IT MAY TAKE SIX MONTHS--OR IT MAY TAKE TWO WEEKS."

HE GOT UP FROM THE STEPS.

"I MUST GO NOW. THERE ARE THINGS TO DO."

HE WAVED HIS BERET--THE NEW ONE--AND THE INTERVIEW WAS OVER.

N1037AEW

JUL 17 1943

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS OFF SICILY, JULY 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS PLOUGHING THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN TOWARD SICILY ON THIS VESSEL PROBABLY CAN LAY CLAIM TO THE ONLY GENUINE SWING BAND IN THE ENTIRE ALLIED INVASION CONVOY.

TWO NIGHTS AGO OUR AGGREGATION OF "HOT" ARTISTS GAVE A CONCERT ON DECK, AND THE TROOPS LOVED IT.

WHEN THE LEADER, WARRANT OFFICER JAMES BOYER OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND., SANG THE CHORUSES THERE WAS A VIBRANT HUSH OVER THE CROWD OF MEN WHO ARE ON THEIR WAY INTO BATTLE.

THERE IS CORP. JAMES BRUCE OF BOAZ,ALA., ON THE GUITAR; SERGT. WILKIE FLATT OF CINCINNATI,O., THUMPING THE STRING BASS; SERGT. IGGY CUSHMAN OF SAULT ST.MARIE,MICH., PLAYING THE SAXOPHONE; SERGT.ROBERT HUNT OF ASHLAND,KY., ON THE DRUMS; SERGT.JOSEPH ANDERSON OF CHICAGO AT THE PIANO, AND SERGT.ELMER COLE OF ELWOOD,IND., PLAYING FIRST TRUMPET.

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THERE ARE OTHERS IN OUR BAND, BUT I DIDN'T GET THEIR NAMES.

IN COMBAT THEY WILL SERVE AS RUNNERS AND STRETCHER BEARERS. AT THE MOMENT THEIR MUSIC MEANS A GREAT DEAL TO THE LADS ON THIS SHIP.

ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE, TODAY PERSONALLY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO 12 OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES TROOP CARRIER COMMAND WHO LED GREAT FLEETS OF TROOP TRANSPORT PLANES TO SICILY.

THE CITATIONS CREDITED THE OFFICERS WITH MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN PLANNING AND EXECUTING THEIR HAZARDOUS MISSION, AND IT WAS REPORTED, WERE WRITTEN BY SPAATZ IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING WHILE IN HIS PLANE EN ROUTE TO THE TROOP CARRIER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA.

TWO OF THE OFFICERS CITED ARE REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AS A RESULT OF MISSIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BEGINNING OF THE SICILIAN INVASION.

THE OTHERS CITED INCLUDED COL. JEROME B.MCCAULEY OF DENTON, TEX., LIEUT. COL. AMBREY S.HURREN, 321 KEYSTONE ST., BURBANK,

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CALIF., LIEUT. COL. JOHN CERNY, 1027 WEST PROVIDENCE ST., SPOKANE, WASH., MAJ. QUINN CORLEY, 9833 OVERLAKE DRIVE, DALLAS, TEX., AND CAPT. MARCUSO OZENS, JR., OF LUBBOCK, TEX.

OTHERS INCLUDED LIEUT. COL. FREDERICK H.SHERWOOD, 2650 ALLESANDRO ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., MAJ. ROBERT H.MONROE OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., MAJ. LEONARD J.BORROW, JR., 2203 WELLINGTON AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

OTHERS WERE:

LIEUT. COL. JAMES J.ROBERTS OF SILVER CITY, N.M.;

LIEUT. COL. WILLIS MITCHELL OF 3020 HONEYSUCKLE ST., FORT WORTH, TEX.

WM411PEW

JUL 17 1943

BY CLINTON GREEN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 17 1943

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY, JULY 19--THE TOUGHEST, ROUGHEST YANKS I HAVE MET SINCE LANDING WITH AMERICAN INVASION FORCES IN SICILY FIVE DAYS AGO ARE OUR PARATROOPS.

THE EASIEST WAY OF DESCRIBING THEM IS TO SAY THAT THEY ARE ALWAYS LOOKING AND SPOILING FOR ACTION.

THEY OVERCAME ALL KINDS OF OPPOSITION AND DIFFICULTIES, WHICH BEGAN WHEN THEY WERE DROPPED SOME MILES FROM THEIR OBJECTIVES AND ROUNDED UP HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS PRACTICALLY SINGLE-HANDED.

ALONG THE DRY, DUST-COVERED HIGHWAY OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF COMISO I FOUND SERGT.DAVID ROSENKRANTZ OF LOS ANGELES AND CORP. LEE BLACK OF JACKSON, TENN., WHO CAPTURED MORE THAN 200 ITALIANS AND IN TURN WERE ROYALLY FETED BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE SMALL TOWN SCICLI.

WHEN THEY HIT THE GROUND IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS OF JULY 10, ROSENKRANTZ SPRAINED HIS ANKLE. HE AND BLACK HID OUT UNTIL DAYLIGHT, AND SHORTLY AFTER THEY STARTED WALKING. THEY MARCHED RIGHT INTO A CONCENTRATION OF 200 ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

"THEY CAPTURED US," SAID ROSENKRANTZ, "BUT THEN STRANGE THINGS BEGAN TO HAPPEN. THEY HELD A CONFERENCE AND DECIDED TO TURN THEMSELVES OVER TO US, FOR THEY HEARD THAT THE AMERICANS WERE ONLY EIGHT KILOMETERS AWAY.

JUL 17 1943

"THEY PRESENTED US TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE NEARBY TOWN AND HE FED US, WINED US, GAVE US GOOD BEDS AND DECLARED ON HIS HONOR THAT HE WAS GLAD TO SEE US. IN FACT, EVERYONE WAS HAPPY, INCLUDING OUR PRISONERS.

"AROUND 4 O'CLOCK THAT AFTERNOON THE ITALIANS MARCHED INTO SCICLI, WHERE THEY SURRENDERED. THEY GAVE US THEIR GUNS AN HOUR BEFORE, SO WE LET THEM GO IN ALONE. THEY WERE SINGING AND JUST ABOUT RAISING HELL AND A COUPLE OF THEM REMARKED THAT THEY HOPED THEY WOULD BE SENT TO A PRISON CAMP IN THE UNITED STATES."

PRIVATE DAVID F.TRAVIS OF BRAWLEY, CALIF., TOLD ME THAT EIGHT OF HIS FELLOW PARATROOPS LED BY A CAPTAIN JOHNSON OF TEXAS WAITED IN AMBUSH AND LET AN ENEMY HALFTRACK AND GERMAN ARMORED CAR GO BY. THEN ALL EIGHT LET GO WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD, SAID TRAVIS.

JUL 17 1943

30.24 - 6203

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE U.S. TASK FORCE AT GELA, SICILY, JULY 10 (DELAYED)

-(AP)-TWO OF THE FIRST AMERICAN COMBAT SOLDIERS TO TOUCH SICILIAN LAND IN THE ALLIED INVASION AGREED TODAY THAT THE ITALIANS RESISTED THE LANDINGS FEEBLY.

JUL 17 1943

THE MISSION OF PARATROOPER PRIVATE RAYMOND KRUPINSKI, 20, OF ERIE, PA., WHO LANDED IN AN ORCHARD AFTER A NIGHT LEAP OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET, WAS TO MINE A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND DESTROY PILLBOXES ON THE WAY TO THE BEACH.

"THEY DIDN'T EVEN KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM UNTIL WE LIT THAT BONFIRE," SAID KRUPINSKI. "THEN THEIR ARTILLERY BEGAN TO WARM US A LITTLE."

"THEY DID A PRETTY SLOPPY JOB OF DEFENDING THEIR COAST," SAID INFANTRY SERGEANT ROBERT E. COMMERTON, 21, OF 27 164TH DRIVE, HAMILTON BEACH, L.I., WHO WENT IN WITH THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE FROM THE TRANSPORTS "IT WASN'T HALF AS TOUGH AS KASSERINE OR MATEUR."

FROM BOYLES POOLER 1926 SERIES---SW---555P

1115

BY C.R.CUNNINGHAM

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 17 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 16--THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, UNDER LIEUT.-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN AN UNSHAKABLE BEACHHEAD SIX DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDING AND HAS PAVED THE WAY FOR A QUICK CLEAN-UP THAT MAY SEE THE FALL OF SICILY WITHIN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.

THE LIGHTNING-LIKE LANDING OF THE AMERICANS CAUGHT THE ITALIANS AND GERMANS BY COMPLETE SURPRISE. ONE CAPTURED ITALIAN OFFICER SAID HIS UNIT RECEIVED THE ALARM AT 1:30 A.M., JULY 10.

AS THE FIRST WAVE OF ASSAULT INFANTRY CHARGED ACROSS THE BEACHES, BIG NAVAL GUNS OPENED UP WITH A TREMENDOUS BARRAGE THAT CAUGHT THE ENEMY REAR GUARD, INCLUDING TANKS, IN FULL FORCE.

SIX DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS, THE AMERICANS HAVE CAPTURED 16,000 PRISONERS, 192,000 GALLONS OF ENEMY GASOLINE, OVER 200,000 ENEMY BOMBS RANGING FROM 250 TO 1,000-POUNDERS, INNUMERABLE SMALL ARMS, HEAVY GUNS INCLUDING 175 CANNON RANGING FROM 47-MILLIMETER AND UP, AND HUGE AMMUNITION DUMPS, ONE OF THEM AT LEAST A MILE AND A HALF LONG.

MORE B1103PEW

JUL 17 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, FIRST ADD CUNNINGHAM'S SEVENTH ARMY XXX A HALF LONG.

--DASH--

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF DOUGHBOYS OF ITALIAN DESCENT WHO ARE EAGER AND WILLING TO KNOCK ITALY OUT OF THE WAR AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

AS PRIVATE JIM SANGEMINO, 407 MARCY AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y., PUT IT:

JUL 17 1943

"I HOPE THEY PUT UP THE WHITE FLAG BUT IF THEY ARE REALLY GOING TO GIVE US A SCRAP WE'LL GIVE IT RIGHT BACK TO THEM--AND ABOUT 10 TIMES AS HARD. WHEN I SAY THAT, I AM FEELING AS THOUGH I AM SPEAKING FOR JUST ABOUT ALL THE ITALIAN BOYS IN OUR UNIT AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF THEM."

SANGEMINO'S MOTHER AND FATHER WERE BORN IN SICILY. THEY CAME FROM THE TOWN OF SCIACCA, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT AIRDROME IN PALERMO PROVINCE. HIS FATHER WENT TO THE UNITED STATES 39 YEARS AGO AND ENTERED SERVICE IN THE MERCHANT MARINE. HIS MOTHER WENT TO THE UNITED STATES 35 YEARS AGO. SHE DIED SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

SANGEMINO SAID "I BET MY DAD WILL BE SURPRISED TO KNOW I AM IN SICILY. IF I EVER GET INTO SCIACCA I AM SURE I HAVE RELATIVES THERE. YOU SEE, MY GRANDFATHER HAD 13 BROTHERS. I BET THERE ARE ALL KINDS OF MY RELATIVES IN THERE."

--DASH--

THE UNLOADING OF THE SHIPS DURING THE INVASION OF SICILY WAS CARRIED ON DESPITE THE TURMOIL, AND SURPRISINGLY THERE WERE FEW CASUALTIES. ONE BOMB STRUCK A SHIP LOADED WITH EQUIPMENT. BUT THERE WERE ONLY TWO CASUALTIES ABOARD IT.

ONE OF THE

(MORE)

JUL 17 1943

WX-QQQQPW

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, FIRST ADD CUXXX SECOND ADD CUNNINGHAM'S SEVENTH ARMY XXX ABOARD IT.

ONE OF THE TOUGHEST JOBS IN THE ENTIRE OPERATION WAS ADMIRABLY HANDLED BY NAVY AND ARMY PERSONNEL, FERRYING MEN AND EQUIPMENT ASHORE AND DISTRIBUTING THEM AS THEY REACHED THE BEACH. THIS GROUP WAS ALMOST CONSTANTLY BOMBED AND STRAFED THE ENTIRE SECOND DAY OF THE OPERATION BUT THE WORK PROGRESSED RAPIDLY.

THIS GROUP HAD NEVER SEEN ACTUAL COMBAT BUT, AS PRIVATE MILTON E. POPPA OF MARYVILLE, MO., PUT IT, "WE ARE READY TO TRY ANYTHING ONCE."

SERGEANT JAMES WEENEY OF 43-40 40TH STREET, SUNNYSIDE, QUEENS, N.Y., SAID "WE'LL GIVE THESE GUYS THE BUSINESS IF THEY TRY ANYTHING."

PRIVATES HARVEY SCHNEIDER OF WEST PLAINS, MO., AND BOB HAGAN OF SCOTTSVILLE, KY., SAID "WE'VE BEEN IN THIS ARMY LONG ENOUGH TO KNOW THAT IF WE'RE GIVEN A JOB WE'LL DO IT."

--DASH--

A TRAIL OF DEATH AND RUIN LAY TUESDAY IN THE WAKE OF AMERICAN FORCES PUSHING NORTHWARD FROM THE SANDY SHORES OF SICILY.

JUL 17 1943

30.24 - 6205

IN AN 80-MILE JEEP RIDE TUESDAY I SAW NUMEROUS KNOCKED-OUT AND BURNED-OUT GERMAN AND ITALIAN TANKS WITH BODIES OF ITALIANS INSIDE AND LYING BESIDE THE VEHICLES.

MY DRIVER, A MILITARY POLICEMAN I KNEW IN TUNISIA, WAS PRIVATE VINCENT SOKOL OF 5524 SOUTH FAIRFIELD, CHICAGO, ILL. HE REMARKED "IT'S TOO BAD WE GOTTA KILL A LOT OF THESE PALOOKAS, BUT IT WAS A QUESTION OF THEIR LIVES OR OURS."M--DASH--

JUL 17 1943

THE ROAD BETWEEN VITTORIA AND COMISO IS LITTERED WITH KNOCKED-OUT ITALIAN VEHICLES AND AMERICAN VEHICLES DRIVE AT HIGH SPEED BECAUSE THERE ARE STILL MANY SNIPERS IN THE HILLS ON BOTH SIDES. OUR JEEP WAS FIRED UPON NUMEROUS TIMES. WE WERE NOT COGNIZANT OF SNIPERS UNTIL WE REACHED THE ROAD JUNCTION JUST OUTSIDE OF COMISO WHERE MILITARY POLICEMAN PRIVATE FRANCIS H.O'NEILL, A LAWYER, OF 14348 BURBANK BOULEVARD, VAN NUYS, CALIF., SAID:

"YOU GUYS OUGHT TO BE MORE CAREFUL DRIVING AROUND LIKE THAT. THE ROAD BETWEEN HERE AND VITTORIA IS FULL OF SNIPERS AND WE'VE BEEN HAVING QUITE A TIME CLEANING THEM OUT."

OUTSIDE OF COMISO IS A HUGE AIRPORT ON WHICH AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD BEEN CONCENTRATING EVER SINCE THE FALL OF TUNISIA. A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT WAS WRECKED. WHILE WE WERE THERE TWO STUKAS CAME IN ATTEMPTING TO LAND, BUT BOTH OF THEM WERE SHOT DOWN. THE PILOTS OF BOTH PLANES WERE KILLED.

B1127AEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

AT AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 16-(AP)-THE FIRST STORIES ON THE SICILIAN INVASION TO GET BACK TO AN EAGER READING WORLD CAME FROM CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES BECAUSE SHIPS PLIED CONSTANTLY BETWEEN BEACHHEADS AND THE CABLE HEAD AT MALTA.

JUL 17 1943

SOON AFTER, COPY FROM REPORTERS ACCOMPANYING THE AMERICAN TROOPS BEGAN TO FILTER BACK, SOME BY COURIER PLANES, SOME BY SHIP, SOME IN THE HANDS OF A FEW CORRESPONDENTS WHO RETURNED.

CORRESPONDENTS ACCOMPANYING THE COMBAT UNITS HAD THE LARGEST READING AUDIENCE POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF POOLING ARRANGEMENTS. THESE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN TRIED PREVIOUSLY IN THE OPENING DAYS OF THE FRENCH NORTH AFRICA LANDINGS AND ALSO WERE EMPLOYED IN THE PANTELLERIA VENTURE. ALL STORIES OF AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS AGENCIES AT WASHINGTON AND LONDON.

THE POOLING SYSTEM, WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE TERMINATED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, WAS INSTITUTED BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF LIMITING CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS. ONLY LIMITED COMMUNICATIONS WERE AVAILABLE FOR GETTING THE STORIES BACK.

B1143PEW

BY RONALD MONSON

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 17 1943

SYRACUSE, SICILY, JULY 14-(DELAYED)--THE SICILIANS ARE NOW HANDING OVER TO THE BRITISH SECURITY POLICE STILETTOS, KNIVES AND KNUCKLE-DUSTERS AS WELL AS REVOLVERS, AUTOMATICS AND SHOTGUNS OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

MOST OF THE FIREARMS ARE FULLY LOADED AND WITH PLENTY OF SPARE AMMUNITION OF EXCELLENT QUALITY. MANY ARE OF GERMAN AND BELGIAN MAKE.

A REMARKABLE REQUEST WAS MADE TO ME BY A GROUP OF ITALIANS WHO GAVE THEIR HOME TOWNS AS PALERMO, CATANIA, ROME, NAPLES AND SYR-ACUSE. THEIR SPOKESMAN SAID "WHY DON'T YOU ASK THE BRITISH TO BOMB ROME? IT IS RIDICULOUS TO REGARD IT AS A HISTORIC MONUMENT. SYRACUSE IS JUST AS HISTORIC, AND LOOK AT IT NOW."

BJ1224AEW

JUL 17 1943

--DASH--

TANK SERGEANT HAMPSON, RECONNOITERING IN A FORWARD DIRECTION TOWARDS ORTINO, SINGLE-HANDED, CAPTURED THE COMMANDER OF THE NAPOLI DIVISION, A MAJOR-GENERAL, AND ALL HIS STAFF INCLUDING AN ARTILLERY COMMANDER.

THE DIVISION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITALIAN FIELD DIVISION OPERATING IN SICILY.

HAMPSON, WHO WAS COMMANDING HIS TROOPS, FOUND THE ROAD AHEAD BLOCKED BY TWO BLAZING ENEMY TANKS. HE WENT FORWARD ON FOOT TO RECONNOITER AND PEEPED OVER A STONE WALL BORDERING THE ROAD AND SAW THE GENERAL AND HIS STAFF IN THE FIELD.

HE WENT IN, STILL ON FOOT, AND TOLD THEM THEY WERE SURROUNDED AND BROUGHT THEM ALL BACK TO DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

WHILE EATING "BULLY" BEEF UNDER A TREE THE GENERAL ADMITTED THAT DISORGANIZATION OF COMMUNICATIONS HAD LEFT THEM COMPLETELY BEWILDERED. HE SAID THE BRITISH ATTACK ON THE EAST OF THE ISLAND TOOK THEM BY SURPRISE. THEY HAD EXPECTED IT FROM THE WEST. THE CAPTURE WAS ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT AS THE NAPOLI DIVISION WAS EXPECTED TO COME UP AGAINST US IN FORCE DURING THE DAY.

AS IT TURNED OUT OUR ADVANCE THROUGH THE VERY DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, UP A ROAD THAT TURNED DANGEROUSLY IN A HAIRPIN BEND AS IT MOUNTED TO A SUMMIT WAS PRACTICALLY UNOPPOSED.

A FEW COMPANIES COULD HAVE DEVHJNCTG

RER DAYS. TRUCKS, GUNS AND MOTORCYCLES WERE ABANDONED IN THE HASTY RETREAT BY THE LEADERLESS ARMY.

JUL 17 1943

A FEW COMPANIES COULD HAVE DELAYED US FOR DAYS. TRUCKS, GUNS AND MOTORCYCLES WERE ABANDONED IN THE HASTY RETREAT BY THE LEADERLESS ARMY. ONE REGIMENT WAS CAPTURED ALMOST TO A MAN. ANOTHER FELL BACK, DEMORALIZED, HAVING LOST ITS CENTRAL CONTROL.

AS I MOVED UP WITH THE COLUMN, SICILIAN VILLAGERS, RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES FROM VAST LIMESTONE CAVES WHICH HONEYCOMB THESE HILLS, STOPPED TO TALK, WITH NOTHING BUT CONTEMPT FOR THE GERMANS.

BJ1238AEW

JUL 17 1943

30.24-6207

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS ENROUTE TO SICILY, JULY 9 (DELAYED)-(AP)-ALL THE SOLDIERS ON THIS VESSEL ARE NOT ENGROSSED IN TOMORROW'S INVASION.

CORP. IZZIE SHAW OF 322 SHAW ST., BROOKLYN, FOR ONE, IS WORRYING ABOUT THE DODGERS.

JUL 17 1943

"SAY," HE GROWLED TODAY, "TELL THEM DODGERS TO GET ONNA BALL. THEY'RE BREAKIN' THE HEARTS OF A LOT OF GUYS IN THIS OUTFIT.

"HERE WE ARE FIGHTIN' FOR THE DODGERS, AND WHATTA THEY DOIN'? THEY LOSIN' BALL GAMES THEY AOUGHTA WIN."

GH117PEW

BY MICHAEL CHINIGO

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 17 1943

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY-(DELAYED)-A SUPPLY SERVICE WAS INAUGURATED AT DAWN ON THE FIFTH DAY OF THE ALLIED INVASION AS A FLEET OF TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LANDED SAFELY IN SICILY.

AS THIS ACHIEVEMENT GREATLY ALLEVIATES TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES OVER THE 100-MILE FRONT AND RELIEVES CONSIDERABLE PERSONNEL FOR DUTY, IT IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

OPERATING FROM EMERGENCY AIRFIELDS, ALLIED FIGHTER CRAFT CLEARED ENEMY SNEAK RAIDERS FROM THE SKIES IN A FEW HOURS.

THE RAIDERS SINCE THE FIRST DAY HAD BEEN A CONSIDERABLE NUISANCE.

FRENCH FORCES SIGNIFICANTLY CELEBRATED BASTILLE DAY BY TAKING THE FIELD.

JUL 17 1943

GOUMIERS (MOROCCANS) MADE UP THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

KA124PEW

PRETORIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 16-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK ARRIVED IN LOURENCO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, BY AIR TODAY AND IS EXPECTED HERE MONDAY WHEN HE WILL MEET FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

KA526PEW

LOURENCO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, JULY 16-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK, CATHOLIC MILITARY VICAR FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY BY AIR AFTER VISITING THE CITY OF MOZAMBIQUE AND THE TOWN OF BEIRA WHERE HE SPENT FIVE DAYS.

HE IS LEAVING FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA SUNDAY.

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN IS RESIDING WITH THE ARCHBISHOP OF LOURENCO MARQUES DOM TEOSOSIO GOUVEIA WHILE HERE. HE MADE OFFICIAL VISITS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SULDOSAVE.

THE ARCHBISHOP SAID HE WOULD SPEND FIVE DAYS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BEFORE PROCEEDING TO ALL COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA THENCE TO BURMA AND INDIA.

HE DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD OFFERED TO THE CATHEDRAL OF LOURENCO MARQUES THE STATUE OF SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER BY THE PORTUGUESE SCULPTOR, SIMOES DEALMEIDA IN THE NAME OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

HE WILL MAKE A BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES AT 8 P.M., G.M.T. (4 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) SATURDAY.

JUL 17 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 12-(AP)-(DELAYED)
-(AP)-MAJ. HAROLD V.MAULL OF (919 JACKSON ST.) WILMINGTON, DEL.,
AND FOUR OTHER VETERAN UNITED STATES AIRMEN TODAY
WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CORSSES BY GEN.GEORGE C.
KENNY FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT, WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 50 BOMBING
MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPS.

MAJOR MAULL WAS DECORATED FOR MISSIONS THAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN
MARCH 29, 1942 AND MARCH 15, 1943. OTHERS RECEIVING THE DFC INCLUDED:

TECH,SGT.QUENTIN PARDUE, MARION, LA., FROM APRIL 28
TO DEC.14, 1942; STAFF SGT.JAMES H.HUME, BABSON PARK, HORK,ME.,
MAY 1 TO NOV. 22, 1942, AND STAFF SGT.HOLLEY PERKINS, JR.,
ASHDOWN, ARK., APRIL 11 TO DEC. 4, 1942.

JUL 17 1943

XA-EW709PCW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
FOR MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS AGAINST THE
JAPANESE, AND FOR "OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY,"
13 OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS
BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES
IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE OPERATIONS, WITH ENEMY CONTACT PROBABLE AND EXPECTED,
CONSISTED OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE AIR-
DROMES, HARBORS, SHIPPING AND NAVAL FORCES.

JUL 17 1943

THOSE CITED INCLUDED:

CAPT.FREDERICK F.WESCHE, 390 WEST FOURTH AVE., ROSELLE, N.J.,
FOR FLIGHTS FROM JUNE 6-MARCH 23; 1ST LT.FRANK R.WHITELEY,
63? LAFAYETTE, BATON ROUGE, LA., JAN.7-APRIL 14; 1ST LT.
JOHN H.PICKERINGBN, 1213 MASON ST., FLINT, MICH., APRIL 9,
1942-APRIL 7, 1943; 1ST.LT.JOHN A.CROCKETT, STEPHENS,
ARK., JUNE 25, 1942-APRIL 1, 1943;

MASTER SGT.FREDERICK J.KING, 95 NORTH ST., FEEDING HILLS,
MASS., AUG.27, 1942-APRIL 28; TECH.SGT.ORVILLE K.
COULTER, 210 CORWIN AVE., WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, AUG.30, 1942-
MARCH 25; STAFF SGT.JOHN G.BREEN, 56 FOREST COURT, TORRINGTON,
CONN., AUG.10, 1942-MAY 8;

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STAFF SGT.AMIEL VOKOUN, RAVENNA, NEB., APRIL 25-JUNE 15,
1942; SGT.RALPH I.MARTIN, PORT EDWARDS, WIS., FEB.1-JUNE 21,
1942; SGT.DALE W.ALLTON, 448 NORTH ST., CROOKSVILLE, OHIO,
AUG.22, 1942-MARCH 14.

SGT.COKOUN RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO THE DFC, AN OAK LEAF
CLUSTER FOR 200 HOURS ADDITIONAL FLYING TIME.

FR1116PCW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL,JULY 10 (DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITED STATES NAVY AND
MARINE DIVE AND TORPEDO BOMBERS SMASHED AT THE JAPANESE WITH THE
HEAVIEST SINGLE BOMBING RAID OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN TODAY
AS OUR FORCES CLOSED IN ON MUNDA POINT, NEW GEORGIA ISLAND.

DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO PLANES THOROUGHLY
BLASTED THE ENEMY'S WOODED RIDGE DEFENSE POSITIONS NORTH AND EAST OF
THE MUNDA AIRDROME. SEVENTY TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE AIMED ACCURAT-
ELY AT THE TARGET FROM ALTITUDES AS LOW AS 2,500 FEET.

OTHER DIVE-BOMBERS SIMULTANEOUSLY SPILLED NINE MORE TONS OF

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36.24-6209

BOMBS INTO ENEMY GUN POSITIONS AT ENOGAI INLET AND BAIROKO HARBOR TO THE NORTHEAST. (BEFORE THE DAY ENDED ENOGAI INLET WAS INVESTED BY A COMBINED ARMY AND MARINE FORCE PUSHING IN FROM RICE ANCHORAGE, ON THE NORTH SHORE OF NEW GEORGIA.)

THIS AFTERNOON THE ENEMY SENT DOWN 30 ZEROS IN A SWEEP OVER NEARBY RENDOVA ISLAND. IN THE ENSUING DOGFIGHT, GRUMMAN WILDCATS SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS AND AN ARMY AIRACOBRA DOWNED ONE. ONE OF OUR WILDCAT PILOTS IS MISSING.

THE DEADLY MID-MORNING BOMBING OF MUNDA WITH DAISY CUTTERS ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS FOLLOWED HOURS OF SHELLING IN THE EARLY MORNING BY FOUR OF OUR DESTROYERS.

IN HENDERSON FIELD'S READY ROOMS, EXHILARATED PILOTS TOLD TONIGHT OF THE COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF THE DAY'S AERIAL STABS WITH ALL THE GRINNING EXCITEMENT OF A VICTORIOUS FOOTBALL TEAM IN ITS DRESSING ROOM.

"IF THERE WERE ANY JAPS IN THERE WHO WEREN'T CRAZY BEFORE, THEY SURE MUST BE BOMB-HAPPY NOW," SAID ENSIGN JOHN YEAMAN OF MARYVILLE, MO. THE YOUNG PILOT WAS FIRED UP. HIS WORDS TUMBLED OUT AT MACHINEGUN RATE.

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"MAYBE THIS WILL BE THE LAST TIME WE'LL HAVE TO BOMB THAT PLACE," DRAWLED LIEUTENANT COMMANDER W.SPENCER BUTTS, BIG RED-HEADED COMMANDER OF AN AVENGER GROUP.

LIEUTENANT MARTIN GENTRY OF WILCOX, ARIZ., PHOTOGRAPHER-OBSERVER, AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN HULME OF BOSTON, A SQUADRON COMMANDER, TOLD OF SEEING ENSIGN BOB SAGGAU OF DENNISON, IOWA, FORMERLY A STAR NOTRE DAME HALFBACK MAKE A DIRECT DIVE BOMBING HIT ON ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AT THE EXTREME TIP OF MUNDA POINT.

"IF IT WASN'T DOWN THE MUZZLE, IT WAS RIGHT BETWEEN THE GUNS, BECAUSE I'M SURE I SAW PIECES OF GUN FLYING IN THE AIR," GENTRY SAID. THE ENTIRE AREA WAS COVERED WITH A SOLID CLOUD OF BOMB SMOKE. WHEN THIS CLEARED, HE COULD SEE A LARGE FIRE AT THE EAST END OF THE RUNWAY AND REDDISH SMOKE RISING FROM THE REVETMENTS AND TAXI-WAYS OFF THE SOUTH RUNWAY.

DIVEBOMBERS WENT IN FIRST TO HIT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS THEN THE GRUMMANS FOLLOWED WITH HEAVY DAISY CUTTERS. THE WHOLE POSITION WAS COVERED FROM LAMBETI PLANTATION BEACH ACROSS THE AIRDROME TO THE WOODED RIDGE INLAND, THE AIRMEN SAID.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FREDERICK L. ASHWORTH OF WENHAM, MASS., LED THE GRUMMAN SECTION WHICH DROPPED BATCHES OF BOMBS ALONG THE RUNWAY.

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AIR HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT IN TEN DAYS OF ACTION SINCE THE OFFENSIVE STARTED JUNE 30, OUR FIGHTERS ALONE SHOT DOWN 174 ENEMY FIGHTERS, BOMBERS AND FLOAT PLANES. WE HAVE LOST ONLY 25 PLANES. TWELVE OF THEIR PILOTS WERE RECOVERED.

GG12NCW NM

ADD OTTAWA — GIRARD

THE SITUATION AT THE PRESENT IS GOOD," THE GENERAL ADDED. "I PREDICT THAT SICILY IS GOING TO BE A SERIOUS SETBACK FOR THE GERMANS. BUT SICILY, YOU MUST REMEMBER, IS ONLY THE FIRST PART OF THE FIRST ACT OF THE PLAY IN WHICH CANADIANS WILL HAVE A GREATER

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PART TO PLAY.

"I CANNOT PREDICT WHEN THE WAR WILL BE OVER, I KNOW IT WILL END WITH THE TOTAL COLLAPSE OF GERMANY AND JAPAN.

"I AM NOT MENTIONING ITALY. ITALY IS ALREADY COLLAPSING."

GH1207PEW

OTTAWA, JULY 16-(AP)-A CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST LAST NIGHT REPORTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPEATIONS OVERSEAS, PILOT OFFICER RICHARD HERMAN DOSE, WHOSE FATHER GEORGE DOSE, LIVES AT SOLANA BEACH, CAL.

TA229AEW

JUL 17 1943

EDMONTON, JULY 16-(AP)-SEARCH FOR A UNITED STATES ARMY CARGO PLANE WITH THREE MEN ABOARD, MISSING SINCE JUNE 16, IS CONTINUING DAILY, OFFICIALS OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND SAID TODAY. THE PLANE WAS LAST REPORTED NEAR THE ALASKAN BORDER.

PLANES SENT OUT TO SEARCH FOR THE MISSING CRAFT HAVE BEEN CALLED OFF BUT U.S. PLANES WHICH FLY TO AND FROM ALASKA ARE TAKING DIFFERENT ROUTES OFF THE REGULAR COURSE TO COVER AN EXTENSIVE AREA WHERE THE PLANE MIGHT HAVE CRASHED.

THE PILOT OF THE MISSING PLANE IS GILBERT E.ENGER OF DULUTH, MINN. WHOSE WIFE AND MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER ARE LIVING IN EDMONTON. RAYMOND VANDERBUSH, 28, OF SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., IS CO-PILOT, AND JOHN E.REBUS, 25, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., RADIO OPERATOR.

TA232AEW

MONTREAL, JULY 16-(AP)-THIS BIG FRENCH-SPEAKING CITY PLAYED HOST TONIGHT TO GEN.HENRI GIRAUD, JOINT CHAIRMAN OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION, WHO BROUGHT THIS MESSAGE: "I HAVE RECEIVED EXCELLENT NEWS FROM SICILY. CANADIAN SHTERE ARE DOING A REMARKABLE PIECE OF WORK."

GIRAUD, WHO ARRIVED AT NEARBY DORVAL AIRPORT FROM OTTAWA, DID NO HOLD A FORMAL PRESS CONFERENCE BUT MERELY PAUSED TO TELL NEWSMEN "I HAVE A MESSAGE FOR YOU" AFTER WHICH HE GAVE HIS BRIEF STATEMENT ON SICILY. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

ACCLAIMED BY SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS, MASSED AROUND HIS MID-TOWN HOTEL, HE WAS CALLED TO A BALCONY WHERE HE STOOD STRAIGHT AND SALUTED WHILE HE HEARD SHOUTS OF "LIG LIVEFRANCE."

BJ

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SALUTED WHILE HE HEARD SHOUTS OF "LONG LIVE FRANCE."

BJ1231AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMERICAN UNITS FROM ROBIANA ISLAND ATTEMPTING NEW LANDINVS EAST OF MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND YESTERDAY WERE REPULSED WITH THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 20 VESSELS.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY TME ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT OTHER AMERICAN FORCES ATTEMPTING TO ADVANCE OVERLAND AGAINST MUNDA IN COORDINATION WITH THE LANDING ATTEMVT ALSO WERE BEATEN BACK.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

KR656AEW

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30.24 - 6211

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS

THE WAR TODAY

JUL 17 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL ULTIMATUM TO THE PEOPLE OF ITALY IS AN ASTUTELY LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERED WITH WHAT APPEARS TO BE FINE TIMING.

THE ITALIAN PUBLIC AS A WHOLE NEVER HAS HAD ITS HEART IN THIS WAR. THE COUNTRY WAS SWEPT INTO THE CONFLICT BY MUSSOLINI'S SUDDEN TREACHERY AGAINST FRANCE AND, ONCE CAUGHT IN THE MILL-RACE, COULDN'T GET OUT.

AS I PREVIOUSLY HAVE REPORTED IN THIS COLUMN, BACK AS FAR AS THE FATEFUL MUNICH CONFERENCE, WHEN THE POWER-MAD BUT PUSILLANIMOUS DUCE WAS BEGINNING TO SNIFF THE HITLERIAN HEELS, I FOUND IN ITALY A WIDESPREAD FEELING OF ABHORRENCE FOR THE NAZI LEADER AND HIS WORKS. THE AVERAGE ITALIAN HAD NO USE FOR HITLER, AND DECIDEDLY HAD NO INTENTION OF GOING TO WAR TO SUPPORT HIM.

EVEN THEN THERE WAS A GREAT UNDERCURRENT OF UNREST AND RESENTMENT AT THE REPRESSION OF THE DICTATORSHIP. THE PEOPLE LIVED IN CONSTANT FEAR--SO MUCH SO THAT THEY WERE AFRAID TO SPEAK THEIR MINDS OPENLY, AND SO SUFFERED IN SILENCE.

THEIR TROUBLE WAS THAT THEY HAD NO CHAMPION TO LEAD THEM IN REVOLT AGAINST MUSSOLINI. THE KING AT THAT TIME HAD LOST HIS HOLD ON THE RESPECT OF MANY OF HIS PEOPLE, AND WAS REGARDED MORE OR LESS AS A FIGUREHEAD AND HELPLESS IN THE HANDS OF THE DUCE.

SINCE THEN, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE IN ITALY. THE ROYAL HOUSE SEEMS TO HAVE MADE A RECOVERY IN THE ESTEEM OF THE PUBLIC, AND THE OLD KING HAS BEEN ASSERTING HIMSELF.

COINCIDENTLY, WE HAVE SEEN THE CURIOUS SPECTACLE OF ITALIAN STAFF OFFICERS COOLLY SURRENDERING EN BLOC IN SICILY, AND THEIR SOLDIERS HAPPILY FOLLOWING SUIT. OBVIOUSLY MANY OF THE ROMAN TROOPS HAD NO INTENTION OF RESISTING THE INVASION BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, WELCOMED IT. THAT'S NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE UNWILLING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY BUT BECAUSE IT'S CLEAR TO THEM THAT THEY AREN'T BATTLING FOR THE FATHERLAND BUT ARE MERELY PROVIDING CANNON FODDER FOR HITLER.

A115

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BACK AT THE TIME OF TUNISIA, ITALIAN PRISONERS WERE BITTER IN THEIR DENUNCIATION OF THE BOCHE. AND IT MAY BE SAID THAT THE GERMANS THOROUGHLY DESPISE THEIR ALLIES.

SO IT IS INTO SUCH AN ATMOSPHERE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAVE PITCHED THEIR ULTIMATUM. THERE'S NO MINCING OF WORDS IN WARNING THAT "THE SOLE HOPE FOR ITALY'S SURVIVAL LIES IN HONORABLE CAPITULATION," BUT IT HOLDS OUT THE FAIR PROMISE OF "RESTORATION OF NATIONAL DIGNITY, SECURITY AND PEACE" TO THE ITALIANS.

OF COURSE, THE PRESSURE FROM HITLER IS VERY GREAT, AND HE HAS MANY

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TROOPS AND SECRET POLICE IN ITALY TO MAINTAIN HIS POWER. THAT IS CALCULATED TO HAVE A RESTRAINING INFLUENCE ON A LOT OF FOLK. STILL, THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE PEOPLE ARE READY FOR REVOLT AND ONLY NEED A STRONG LEADER TO SET THEM MARCHING.

THIS IS THE CRUCIAL MOMENT WHEN THE KING MIGHT STEP IN AND SAVE HIS COUNTRY FROM FURTHER SUFFERING. IT'S DOUBTFUL IF HITLER COULD DO MUCH TO RESTRAIN A CONCERTED MOVEMENT, FOR HE IS UP TO HIS NECK IN TROUBLES NORTH OF THE ALPS. CERTAINLY THE ALLIED LEADERSHIP HAS GAUGED THE SITUATION SHREWDLY IN ISSUING THE ULTIMATUM.

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WHATEVER ELSE THAT DOCUMENT DOES, IT WILL FOREVER LIVE IN HISTORY AS A CASTIGATION OF THE TREACHEROUS MUSSOLINI. HIS SINS ARE DEFINITELY ON RECORD.

CHORAEW

BLANK

JUL 17 1943

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30.24-6215

JAPAN LOSES 7 SHIPS, 49 PLANES TO U. S. FLIERS IN SOLOMONS FIGHT; ALLIES SPEED ADVANCE IN SICILY

GREAT AIR FLEET SMASHES HARBOR NORTH OF MUNDA

200 U.S. Bombers, Fighters Carry Out Brilliant Attack.

JUL 18 1943

49 JAPS SHOT DOWN

Cruiser, Two Destroyers, Tanker Among Vessels Sunk.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, July 18.—(AP) More than 200 United States torpedo bombers, dive bombers, heavy bombers and fighter planes—greatest force ever sent against Japan in the south and southwest Pacific — sank seven ships, including a cruiser and two destroyers, and downed 49 Japanese planes Saturday in 20 minutes of dazzling action in the northern Solomons.

The big force struck at the Buin-Faisi harbor—northern terminal of the "Tokyo express", those fast warships which the Japanese try to slip in at night to aid garrisons in danger of falling, such as their imperilled air base at Munda to the south of yesterday's brilliant action.

Half of Flotilla Destroyed

Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers, Liberator and Flying Fortress four-engined heavy bombers, Corsairs and Lightnings started great fires and destroyed nearly half of the warships and merchant men in the harbor at Buin-Faisi, southern Bougainville.

In addition to the light cruiser—the communique said it was either that or a destroyer leader—and the two destroyers, a submarine chaser, a tanker and two cargo ships were blasted to the bottom of the anchorage.

The price the Americans paid for the big aerial victory was six planes.

A third cargo vessel was so badly damaged by the raiders that it had to be beached.

Below Bougainville on New Georgia, Dauntless dive bombers supporting our jungle fighters moving south toward Munda attacked enemy positions in the Bairoko area.

No Action on Munda

There was no further report of ground action around Munda, where some of our advanced patrols have penetrated within less than two miles of the air base.

As the forerunner for the heavy assault on the Buin-Faisi shipping, a heavy force of Liberators and Flying Fortresses attacked the nearby Kahili airdrome, starting early in the evening of July 16. The series of attacks lasted nine hours, starting many fires and probably knocking out a number of grounded Japanese planes.

At 9:20 a. m. yesterday, Dauntless, Avenger and Liberator bombers in great force, escorted by fighters, moved in for the attack.

Zero float planes — land planes equipped with pontoons for alighting in the water—rose to meet them and the battle was on.

The bombers steadily pressed toward the target of 15 warships and merchantmen our reconnaissance planes had reported earlier were in the harbor.

Our bombers must have made almost every bomb count because they sank seven out of 15 and caused an eighth to be beached. What also is important is they bagged their principal target, the light cruiser or destroyer leader.

Japanese planes dropped out of the skies in an almost steady stream, some burning brightly, others trailing long plumes of smoke, to crash into the sea.

20 Minute Battle

It was brief but deadly. In 20 minutes it was all over.

The Buin Faisi anchorage is the point from which Japanese supplies are moved south to Solomons points by fast groups of cruisers and destroyers.

In two naval actions against the "Tokyo Express" since the start of the current operations in the Solomons, at least 13 and probably 17 cruisers and destroyers have been sunk.

The forty-nine Japanese fighters lost exceeded the previous big single day's bag July 15 in another big sky battle over Rendova island, when 45 were shot down out of a formation of approximately 80.

In the New Guinea sector of the Pacific offensive, 30 tons of bombs were dropped by Allied planes on Salamaua and Lae, Japanese air bases on the Huon gulf.

Today's communique reported that an attack by American bombers lasting nearly nine hours was made on the Kahili airdrome near Buin, a potential source of air for imperilled Munda.

Communique Reports Attack

"Following this preparation, our heavy torpedo and dive bombers in force, with a strong fighter cover, attacked enemy shipping in the anchorage with brilliant results," it related.

"Seven vessels were sunk comprising one light cruiser or destroyer leader, two destroyers, a submarine chaser, a tanker and two cargo vessels; a third cargo vessel was damaged and beached.

"The enemy's air force in strength unsuccessfully attempted to protect the shipping. Forty-nine enemy fighters were shot down in a great aerial combat which resulted. Six of our planes are missing."

Medium bombers made the heavy strike against Salamaua, the northeastern New Guinea air base on which Australian and American jungle fighters are pressing less than 10 miles away. The bombers scored direct hits on ammunition and fuel dumps. Large explosions and numerous fires resulted.

Above Salamaua, big four-engined bombers made a midday attack on Lae.

Above the ground fighting scene of Munda, an Allied bomber on reconnaissance attacked and set afire a small Japanese cargo ship yesterday off the west coast of Vella Lavella island.

This sector, from which the Japanese could make efforts to aid their New Georgia island garrisons by sea, is one in which several small ships and barges have been hit by our bombers this week.

Northwest of Australia on the island of Timor, our medium bombers struck at Lautem and started fires which could be seen for 60 miles.

Other air attacks were made on the Tanimbar islands and Dutch New Guinea.

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JAPS AT MUNDA NOW AWAITING COUP DE GRACE

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82 Tons of Bombs Dropped on Foe's Base Singled Out for Destruction.

NAVAL FIRE TERRIFIC TOO

Ammunition and Gasoline Dumps Are Blasted and Thousands of Enemy Killed.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 17 (A. P.).—Munda is being dive-bombed to destruction. Eighty-two more tons of bombs burst Friday upon the Japanese air base.

More than 100 Dauntless and Avenger planes delivered the latest low-level attack.

Today's communique reported: "Our torpedo and dive bombers, in two strikes in close support of ground forces, dropped eighty-two tons of high explosives and fragmentation bombs on the enemy positions in the Munda area."

Heavy Rains Experienced.

The Lambeti plantation positions of the Japanese two miles east of the airdrome and the air field itself were yesterday's targets. The communique made no further reference to United States jungle fighters who have been closing in on Munda. Heavy rains swept the fighting sector.

On northeast New Guinea, where Australian and American conquerors of Mubo now are moving against Komiatum, within seven miles of their objective of Salamaua, the Japanese air base, Douglas attack planes bombed and strafed in support of the ground troops. The positions they raided were at Bobdubi, five miles below Salamaua.

The enemy's bombers didn't risk a single run on the ships, which reached port safely.

Four Zeros of an enemy fighter force trying to draw off our protecting fighters were shot down. Not a single U. S. plane was lost. The Admiral commanding our naval forces in the Solomons said:

"We certainly would have lost those ships if it had not been for our fighter planes. Our kids have done a big job in this campaign. It's an inspiration to know the feeling of confidence and security those fighter planes overhead gave the officers and crews of those ships."

A Bomber Pilot's View.

Guadalcanal, July 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Navy patrol bomber scouting over the central Solomons early today sighted an approaching Japanese flotilla, radioed the word to a United States task force and then stood by to watch an hour's blistering surface action—the second battle of Kula Gulf.

The story of this engagement was told by the bomber's two pilots, Lieuts. (j. g.) William H. Carter, 28, of Coushatta, La., and Harry G. Sharp Jr., 23, of Greensboro, N. C.

A little after midnight, they spotted a line of six enemy destroyers and one cruiser bearing toward Kula Gulf, off which a United States task force previously had sunk nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers in a brief night engagement July 6.

Lieut. Carter flew low along one side of the line of ships to silhoutte them against the moon and make their identification positive. He then radioed the position and strength of the enemy to the commander of our task force. The American ships at that time were about thirty-five miles away and heading in the direction of the enemy.

The Action Is Joined.

Not long afterward the action was joined.

"Our ships opened fire first," Carter said. "The enemy cruiser trained a searchlight on our ships. Not long after the cruiser turned on her lights, there was a big, red explosion aboard her. That must have been a hit on the magazine."

"Our tracers, as far as we could tell, were going right on in there. Our shooting couldn't have been any better."

When the firing started Carter's plane was flying at about 1,000-foot altitude and directly between the two forces, which stood approximately 14,000 yards apart.

"Those big shells came by just aft of us and right on our level," the pilot said. "We were in dangerous territory."

Carter swung westward and ranged back and forth over the enemy ships, observing the results of our ships' firing. Intense shelling lasted only five minutes, he said. The enemy cruiser and a destroyer were silenced quickly.

But four destroyers, running for cover in a storm squall, kept returning fire until covered by rain. (The official reports on the battle said that, in addition to the Japanese destroyer immobilized at the outset, two others and perhaps four were sunk, indicating that only one ship in the flotilla escaped without at least severe damage.)

Through Severe Ack-Ack.

Carter followed the ships into the squall. Finding them emerging from the western edge of the storm, he made two glide-bombing runs, releasing his bombs from a low level on one enemy vessel and scoring a near-miss.

On the second run, Carter related, "both destroyers really let us have all the ack-ack they could throw."

Navy's Kula Wounds Revealed

Damaged Cruisers Reached Port Safely, but Destroyer Gwin Had to Be Sunk.

Guadalcanal, July 17 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Gwin, a destroyer, was so badly damaged by a Japanese torpedo in the second naval battle of Kula Gulf July 12-13 that she had to be abandoned and sunk by our own fire.

After the night battle a strong cover of our fighter planes drove off enemy dive-bombers attempting to attack our damaged cruisers as they turned homeward at fifteen knots speed in daylight off the New Georgia east coast.

[This mention of damaged cruisers is the first indication the United States Navy suffered any losses other than the Gwin. The engagement cost the Japanese a cruiser and three destroyers sunk and two other destroyers probably sunk.]

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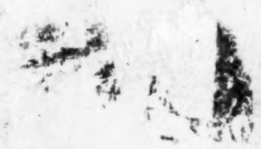

One shell gouged a hole three feet in diameter in the leading edge of the right wing. Fragments slashed many smaller holes in the bomber and one fragment sliced through the trouser leg of one crewman who was unhurt. With that, the bomber turned home.

Other members of the bomber's crew included: Ensign Raymond Hempen of St. Louis, Mo.; Ensign Paul Pfester of Terre Haute, Ind.; R. D. Doull of Staten Island; L. G. Black, Bozeman, Mont.; E. M. Bruce, Portland, Ore.; A. S. Monell, Suffield, Conn.; B. J. Woodruff, Wilburton, Okla., and J. D. Geddes, Woodland, Cal.

Flyers Have 'Air-Side' Seats At Kula Battle

By Leif Erickson JUL 18 1943

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Guadalcanal, July 13 (Delayed). A navy patrol bomber scouting over the central Solomons early today sighted an approaching Japanese flotilla, radioed the word to a United States task force and then stood by to watch an hour's blistering surface action—the second battle of Kula Gulf.

The story of this engagement (which later reports said cost the Japanese one cruiser and at least three destroyers sunk against American losses of one destroyer sunk and an unstated number of other warships damaged) was told by the bombers' two pilots, Lieutenants (j. g.) William H. Carter, 28, of Coushatta, La., and Harry C. Sharp, Jr., 23, of Greensboro, N. C.

Seven Craft Spotted

A little after midnight they spotted a line of six enemy destroyers and one cruiser bearing toward Kula Gulf, off which a United States task force previously had sunk nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers in a brief night engagement July 6.

Carter flew low along one side of the line of ships to silhouette them against the moon and make their identification positive. He then radioed the position and strength of the enemy to the commander of our task force.

"Our ships opened fire first," Carter said. "The enemy cruiser rained a searchlight on our ships. Not long after the cruiser turned on her lights there was a big, red explosion aboard her. That must have been a hit on the magazine."

Between Two Forces

When the firing started Carter's plane was flying at about 1,000-foot altitude and directly between the two forces, which stood approximately 14,000 yards apart.

"Those big shells came by just aft of us and right on our level," the pilot said "We were in dangerous territory."

Carter swung westward and ranged back and forth over the enemy ships, observing the results of our ships' firing. Intense shelling lasted only five minutes, he said. The enemy cruiser and a destroyer were silenced quickly.

Enemy Runs For Cover

But four destroyers, running for cover in a storm squall, kept returning fire until covered by rain.

Carter followed the ships into the squall. Finding them emerging from the western edge of the storm, he made two glize-bombing runs, releasing his bombs from a low level on one enemy vessel and scoring a near-miss.

On the second run, Carter related, "both destroyers really let us have all the ack-ack they could throw."

Heavy Munda Shelling Described By Newsman

By Rembert James JUL 18 1943

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard a United States Warship off New Georgia Island, July 12 (Delayed)—This naval task force has just given Munda, the Japanese air base nearest to Guadalcanal, a half-hour bombardment comparable in magnitude to some of the great raids by Allied flyers against Germany.

It hurled 400 tons of explosives onto the enemy, starting two large and many small fires, blowing up ammunition and gasoline dumps and killing uncounted Japanese soldiers.

Japanese shore batteries that for a time sent shells whistling over our heads have been silenced.

Jap Guns Useless

An enemy airplane now is trying to silhouette us with flares and is getting itself shot at. But if the flares light us up, that should only enrage the Japanese artillerymen ashore, because evidently they lack the guns to fire.

So now at 2.46 A. M., the way is cleared for American ground forces already landed on New Georgia to move in upon Munda from two sides.

The shelling started lazily. One by one, the ships began to lob tracers on the Japanese.

Heaviest Ever On Munda

Munda, which has suffered more than a hundred air raids, never before felt anything like this. The bombardment walked all over the area, then centered itself on certain spots.

Standing beside a naval observer, I watched through field glasses at the explosions and the fires which followed.

Japs Cease Firing

The Japanese batteries flung several shells overhead. They burst along Rendova beach. Then the shore batteries suddenly stopped, deadened by our naval gunners, who had spotted their flashes.

Several minutes ago our anti-aircraft stopped firing at the Japanese plane, which has disappeared.

AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZE AGRIGENTO, KEY ROAD JUNCTION

JUL 18 1943

German Armored Division Smashed by British Eighth Army.

FOE IN RETREAT

May Make Desperate Stand in Effort to Save Catania.

ITALIAN UNITS ROUTED

Allied Invasion Force Nears Gerbini's Nest of Airfields.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 17.—(AP) The British Eighth army fought a stubborn German foe on the edge of flaming, shell-pitted Catania today, and the battle for that port prize halfway up the eastern Sicilian coast had entered the final stage.

On the southern Sicilian coast American troops occupied Agrigento, a key road junction and Axis troop concentration center. Agrigento represents a 12-mile gain from the last known American position, and is 25 miles northwest of the original beachhead at Licata. The town is three miles inland from Porto Empedocle.

Still another Italian general, erstwhile commander of a coastal division was captured. His name was not announced immediately.

Americans in Rail Junction

Seizure of Agrigento put the Americans on railways running northward to Palermo, and also gave them access to three roads leading into northwestern Sicily.

Capturing Lentini, 15 miles below Catania, and Scordia, nine miles inland, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops broke the back of one German armored division and parts of another in one of the most decisive engagements yet fought in Sicily. Enemy remnants then retreated toward Catania in a last effort to prevent capture of that city, whose fall would give the Allies control of a great part of Sicily.

Southwest of the tank-strewn Catania plain Canadian troops captured Caltagirone, and farther west the Americans had penetrated 30 miles inland in the Allied invasion only a week old.

While the Eighth army rolled up the Axis coastal flank, the Canadians pushed on through Caltagirone to hit the enemy on the other side. Caltagirone's fall denied to the Axis a vital east-west road needed for the mobilization of German-Italian strength around Catania.

Military Government Set Up

An Allied announcement that a joint American-British military government had established its headquarters in Sicily was accepted as meaning that complete Allied occupation of the island will be only a matter of time.

(An NBC radio report from an Allied cruiser off the east Sicilian coast said German forces were "attempting to rally their forces at the foot of Mt. Etna, after combined warship and artillery bombardments had blasted a path for British armored units into the suburbs of Catania." Mt. Etna is just north of Catania. He said naval artillery since early Friday afternoon had been pounding roads north of Catania.)

Gen. Montgomery's forces have captured Lentini, 15 miles south of Catania, and Scordia, nine miles inland, Allies headquarters said, and advices from the battle area said the warriors were mopping up pockets of Italian resistance north of those places.

Italians Retreat

Other Italian units had cracked and retreated, leaving the pockets at the base of the hills fringing the Catania plain and it was apparent that the Allied forces were within grasping distance of the nest of enemy airfields of Gerbini as well as Catania. Gerbini is 12 miles southwest of Catania.

American and Canadian troops to Gen. Montgomery's left struck deep into the heart of the enemy's defenses in central Sicily, pulling their line up abreast of the Eighth army's.

By a rapid march, the Canadians occupied Caltagirone, 28 miles due west of Lentini, without any fighting at all, and captured Grammichele, six miles east, after a minor fracas.

The American Seventh army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was reported to have struck far north and west of Caltagirone, reaching a distance of about 30 miles from the sea, and probably was emerging from the screen of hills fringing its beachheads.

(A penetration of 30 miles in this area would represent a dangerous spearhead aimed either at Caltanissetta or Enna, communication and concentration centers in the middle of Sicily. The comparative silence concerning the Seventh army's movements might be explained by the importance of these objectives. Caltanissetta is 28 miles from the coast and almost due north of Riesi, already in American hands. Enna is about 32 miles inland.

Warships Patrol Strait

Strong Allied naval forces, patrolling the narrow waters off the east coast almost in the shadow of Mussolini's mainland air bases and with complete disrespect for his navy, were paving the way for Gen. Montgomery by throwing shells into Axis defenses at will.

Again Allied motor gunboats ventured into the two-mile wide Messina strait in their war to cut the island's communications with the mainland and routed a formation of Italian motor torpedo boats, sinking one and damaging two others.

For the same purpose cloud-darkening fleets of Allied bombers—Fortresses, Mitchells, Marauders and blockbuster-toting Wellingtons—again shook up the already smoking targets on the ferry line between Sicily and Italy.

Around the clock air fleets hammered at such targets as San Giovanni, Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia on the mainland side of the strait and Crotone on the Gulf of Taranto, battering airfields, docks, sidings and ferry terminals, while the Middle Eastern Liberators covered with bomb bursts the big air base of Bari on the upper part of the Italian heel.

Randazzo, a big enemy concentration center across smoking Mt. Etna from Catania, also came in for a major airblow.

(The R.A.F. from Britain, renewing "combined operations" against Italy from its homeland bases, attacked Munich on the German-Italian Brenner Pass route and bombed electrical targets in northern Italy after a flight across the Alps. The Italians said La Spezia, naval base on the northern west coast, was one of the targets.)

Gen. Montgomery's battle-hardened veterans smashed the Hermann Goering and parts of the 15th armored divisions after having been in contact with these Germans since early Wednesday.

These forces were regarded by Allied military observers as the backbone of Axis resistance in Italy, forced into battle to prevent the United Nations forces from reaching Catania and threatening their lifeline at Messina.

Rivers Hamper British

The Catanian plain into which Gen. Montgomery emerged, however, was still favorable to Axis defense, crisscrossed as it is by many waterways, including three large rivers which run at right angles to the line of his advance.

These rivers were the Gornalunga, Dittiana and the Sinetta. In addition there are many deep crevices to delay tanks.

The Canadians, by their swift advance to Caltagirone and Grammichele, had made the deepest penetration of any of the Allied forces.

They had sliced into the heart of Axis defenses in central Sicily, and now controlled a strategic east-west highway and river valley which facilitated communications between the Allied left and right wings.

Possession of these towns forced the Axis to fall back for 30 miles to find a new line of lateral communications.

If the defenders wished to move troops from the west to the threatened east they had only three remaining highways available. One is 30 miles north of Caltagirone through Enna, the second through Nicosia and the third along the north coast.

Catania Cut Off

This meant that except for secondary roads, too narrow for large troop movements and unsuited to heavy traffic, Catania was cut off from highway communication through central Sicily.

It appeared obvious to Allied military observers that the force of 60,000 Germans reported in Sicily was not equal to the job cut out for it.

In addition to these troops, which included the two armored divisions and line of communications troops forced into combat duties, it was estimated that Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, the Italian commander, had no

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more than 250,000 Italians at his disposal when the invasion started.

Of these seven Italian divisions—two regular field divisions and five coastal divisions—it seemed likely that at least three, the 206th and 207th coastal divisions and the 47th Livorno—already had been put out of action.

Axis prisoners already totaled 20,000, more than 16,000 of them captured by Americans.

The British, however, were fighting their way across terrain which greatly favored the defending forces. It is crisscrossed with waterways and contains three large rivers which run at right angles to Montgomery's advance.

Pour Onto Plain

(The London *Daily Express* said American and Canadian troops also were pouring onto the Catania plain from the Vizzini area, apparently threatening the Gerbini airfields in an advance from the west which supplemented the Eighth Army's push.

Although headquarters [illegible] gave few details from

Allies Battering At Port; Nazis Smashed Back

JUL 18 1943

New York, July 17 (AP)—Alfred Wagg, of the National Broadcasting Company, in a radio report from a British cruiser off the east Sicilian coast, said today that Germans now are "attempting to rally their forces at the foot of Mount Etna, after combined warship and artillery bombardments had blasted a path for British armored units into the suburbs of Catania."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 17—The Axis' situation around Catania in eastern Sicily was reported in front-line dispatches tonight to be growing more critical by the hour.

The Allied announcement that a joint American-British military government had been established ashore and was beginning to take control was interpreted as meaning that complete occupation of Sicily was considered to be only a matter of time.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's desert army was believed to be approaching the outskirts of Catania after smashing back the Hermann Goering and elements of the Fifteenth German Armored divisions in the biggest battle yet fought for Sicily.

With French Goumiers, fierce knife and tommy-gun wielding warriors from the Moroccan hills on their left flank, the Americans of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were believed to have emerged from the hilly ground that ringed their beachheads and to have penetrated inland for perhaps thirty miles.

Cut Into Defenses

The Canadians had cut into the heart of the enemy's defense system in central Sicily by their capture of Caltagirone, about twenty-eight miles due west of Montgomery's forces at Lentini.

The whole Allied line in that sector had moved up almost abreast of Montgomery, and the new surge gave the Allies possession of a lateral east-west highway and a valley running east-west which will greatly facilitate the task of maintaining unbroken communications with the British Eighth Army.

Reported Six Miles Away

The Axis would now be forced back approximately thirty miles, it seemed, before reaching the next major east-west road running through Caltanissetta, Enna and Gerbini to Catania.

Fighting was still going on between Lentini and Catania, but Montgomery was believed to be very close to Catania harbor after engaging the Hermann Goering division since Wednesday morning. (A BBC broadcast from Algiers, recorded by CBS, said the Eighth Army "is less than six miles from Catania.")

Airfields Threatened

It was assumed also that the capture of the nest of airfields in and around Gerbini, twelve miles southwest of Catania and at the edge of the Catania plain, was now threatened by British forward elements.

Going forward with a powerful Allied war fleet on his seaward flank gunning the enemy's positions, Montgomery has captured both Lentini and Scordia, at the entrance to the Catania plain, Allied headquarters announced, while on all other parts of the Allied front the advance continued.

15 Miles From Base

Lentini is about fifteen miles below Catania, the prize seaport and air base half way up the east Sicilian coast, and Scordia is nine miles inland from Lentini.

Rounding out the capture of four more towns by the Allies, the Canadians took Caltagirone, twenty miles inland from the American bridgehead at Gela, and Grammichele, six miles to the east.

American western sector, the Italian communique indicated the American Seventh Army was putting on a powerful drive to broaden its coastal base to the west. The Italians said bitter fighting was raging near Agrigento.

20,000 Captured

(Agrigento is about twelve miles west of Naro, captured by the Americans a few days ago, and only three or four miles inland from Porto Empedocle.)

More than 20,000 Axis troops had been captured, some 16,000 of them by the Americans, in spreading far to the west and north of Caltagirone.

The Seventh Army, it was announced, includes five divisions, among them the First Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, Third Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Lucian Truscott, Forty-fifth Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, Second Armored Division under Maj. Gen. Hugh Gaffey and the Eighty-second Airborne Division under Maj. Gen. Matthew W. Ridgway.

It was believed here that Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, Axis commander in Sicily, had no more than 250,000 Italians and 60,000 Germans at his disposal when the invasion began.

These forces included two field divisions and five coastal divisions of Italians, besides the two German armored divisions and German line of communication troops.

These latter Germans have now been welded into the combat forces, it was reported.

Nearly Wiped Out

The Italian radio singled out three Italian divisions for special praise, but Allied observers noted that all three have been entirely or for all practical purposes put out of commission.

They are the Two Hundred and Sixth and the Two Hundred and Seventh Coastal divisions and the Fourth Livorno Division. Observers noted that special mention by the Italian radio of any particular Italian army unit usually has been tantamount to a disclosure that the unit has been put out of action.

Poor Leadership

Allied military observers said that the 60,000 Germans were too few to defend the island and were being used mainly to brace the Italians at Catania where the Nazis apparently are in the majority.

Poor leadership and inferior equipment appeared to be a serious handicap to the Italians, dispatches from the front said. The resistance by the Germans, with good officers and first-class equipment, however, continued to be very stiff.

The Canadians made a very rapid advance to take Grammichele, which fell after only slight resistance. Caltagirone was taken with no fighting at all.

The occupation of these two key points, however, probably sealed off another large area between the Allied flanks.

[The London Daily Express said American and Canadian troops also were pouring onto the Catania Plain from the Vizzini area, joining hands with Gen. Montgomery for a push on Catania. The Algiers radio said the British were attacking the outer defenses of Catania itself.

[Indicating that the Americans were putting on a powerful push to broaden their coastal base to the west also, the Italian High Command announced in its communique that a bitter battle was raging near Agrigento, as well as near Catania. Capture of Agrigento would give the Allies possession of well over half of the Sicilian south coast and occupation of about 150 miles of Sicily's coastline.]

Allies Control Key Roads.

At the end of a week's campaign the Allied armies were thus firmly established at bridgeheads all along the southeast coast and in control of two of the most strategically important roads in the area.

While it was announced that a joint American-British military government already had established headquarters in Sicily, with Lord Rennell of Rood, son of a former British Ambassador to Italy as the chief civil affairs officer, Allied air and sea forces maintained their crippling blows to isolate the island and reduce its defenders to impotence.

Again penetrating Messina Strait, the shortest water route by which Axis reinforcements and supplies can flow from the mainland, Allied motor gunboats scattered destruction amid Italian motor torpedo boats Thursday night, sinking one of the enemy craft and damaging two others.

Navy Patrols Coast.

U. S. Builds Up Sicily Chain of Strong Points

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Solidly Linked Line Reaches Well Inland; Heroes of Hill 41 Describe Battle

By Alexander Clifford

For the Combined British Press

Distributed by The Associated Press

AMERICAN 7TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY, July 15 (delayed).—The American front line in Sicily now is solidly connected by a string of crucial strong points well inland.

Fighting is going on all along it, but so far there has been no strongly organized counter-attack and no really powerful resistance.

The American line has been pushed firmly and evenly ahead and up into the hills which form the backbone of Sicily. The main forces opposite the Americans are Germans of the Hermann Goering Division and the Italian Livorno Division.

ALLIES ESTABLISH RULE OVER SICILY

JUL 18 1943

Military Government Organized by New Branch of Army.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 17—(AP) The invasion of Italy was barely hours old before AMGOT—a brand new branch of the Allied army—had waded ashore and unlimbered for action.

AMGOT was so new that not even the troops had heard of it.

It means "Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory" and it is composed of British and American officers who have received special training in government.

Its function is to administer occupied territories to relieve the actual fighting forces of the job of securing the areas in their rear and at the same time to alleviate hardships of the native population.

AMGOT's job is to restore order and organization as rapidly as possible after the wave of battle passes.

Alexander Is Governor

The landing of military government officers on Sicily was disclosed only today. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander is the military governor of Sicily, and AMGOT officers will carry out his proclamations.

AMGOT itself is headed by Maj. Gen. Lord Rennell of Rodd, as chief civil affairs officer. Brig. Gen. Frank J. Mosherry of the United States is deputy chief.

(Former Gov. Charles Poletti of New York is in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's civil government division, but it is not known whether he now is in Sicily. A British correspondent reported a former New York governor was in the invasion fleet but did not give his name.)

No Political Ties

An official announcement said AMGOT had "no political implications of any kind," that it would be benevolent to civilians but would destroy the "influence of Fascism," abolish the Fascist party, and make "no negotiations with exiles or refugees." AMGOT, it added, "will attempt to govern the people of occupied provinces and cities through their own officials who are not active members of the Fascist party."

In a typical case, AMGOT might move into a town partly destroyed in fighting, with no public utilities functioning, no gas or water, with hundreds of hungry, homeless people. Epidemics would be threatened, medicine and food and other supplies would be needed quickly, buildings would have to be converted into hospitals, a police force formed to combat looting, proclamations and instructions for citizens printed and distributed, courts reopened, and banks reopened. And that is only an outline of the real tasks.

For all this Italian-speaking officers would be needed. It would be impossible to find enough interpreters.

Such men have been trained secretly for months. They were selected for special qualifications—doctors, lawyers, engineers, police and civil administrators—from the army or civilian ranks. They were given language lessons, listened to lectures by experts on the history, geography, psychology, customs, and government systems of Italy.

When they went ashore, the AMGOT officers knew Italy as well as they knew their own country, or perhaps better.

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SICILY'S CIVIL RULE SET UP

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Alexander Is Top Man and McSherry of U. S. Is Aid.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 17 (A. P.).—The first combined American-British military Government of its kind accompanied the Allied invasion Army to govern Sicily, it was announced today.

Hundreds of American and British officers and men, who were trained secretly for months to govern occpied enemy territory, quickly established headquarters.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower designated Gen. Sir Harold Alexander as Military Governor with supreme authority in Sicily.

The Allied military government organization itself is headed by Major-Gen. Lord Rennell Rodd as chief civil affairs officer. Brig.-Gen. Frank J. Mcsherry of the United States is deputy chief officer.

It was officially declared that establishment of the Allied military government has no political implications of any kind.

The action was authorized by Washington and London through a directive from the combined chiefs of staff in Washington to Gen. Eisenhower.

AMGOT, jointly organized by British and American authorities months before the invasion, was set up to do a specific task in a specific area. Similar schools already existed, such as at Charlottesville, Va., but they were more generalized and more theoretical than this.

Much of the actual planning was done by a former New York lawyer, Lieut. Col. C. M. Spofford, working with experienced World war one occupation authorities. The problem was divided into six general categories—legal, financial, civilian supply, public health, public safety, and senior civil affairs. Qualified men were sought for each division.

Three section leaders were British and three Americans. Eacn British section chief had an American assistant, and vice versa.

Method Is Defined.

"Amgot"—Allied military government organization — officers are responsible for the obedience of Sicilian civilians to proclamations of the military governor.

Although the administration of Sicily is to be benevolent so far as the civilian population is concerned, the influence of Fascism will be destroyed, it was officially stated.

"The Fascist party will be abolished and the ringleaders of Fascism will be removed from office," said the announcement. "Fascist militia and so-called Fascist youth organizations will be abolished. No political activity of any kind will be permitted by Amgot.

"There will be no negotiations with exiles or refugees.

"No local politicians will be given preferential treatment.

"Amgot will attempt to govern the people of occupied provinces and cities through their own officials who are not active members of the Fascist party.

"Rationing will be supervised by Amgot."

Freedom of Worship.

"When found necessary medical supplies and food for the destitute will be provided.

"Freedom of religious worship will be upheld and the position of the Catholic church and all religious institutions will be respected."

It was officially stated that "all laws which discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color will be annulled.

"Physical symbols of the culture of true Italy, buildings, libraries, monuments, archives and works of art will be protected from damage.

"Within military necessity free press and free speech will be promulgated.

"Those accused of crimes against the Allies will be tried by Allied military courts under Amgot.

"Today the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fly side by side at every Amgot headquarters in Sicily. They will be flown together as symbols of the Allied military government's authority until the Allied forces attain their final objective: to liberate the Italians."

Furious Air Attack Pressed On Sicilian, Italian Targets

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 17.—(AP) Allied air units, which scored one of the war's most decisive aerial victories by virtually clearing the Mediterranean skies of Axis planes, closed out the first week of the Sicilian invasion with furious new attacks on enemy supply ports and air bases all along the southern coast of the Italian mainland.

While fighters and fighter-bombers continued their non-stop assault on Axis positions all over Sicily yesterday, heavy and medium bombers from North Africa and the Middle East battered San Giovanni, Vibo Valentia, Reggio Calabria and Bari in daylight attacks which carried the aerial onslaught again around the clock.

San Giovanni, Vibo Valentia and Reggio Calabria also were hit the previous night along with an air field at Crotone, and an Allied headquarters communique said many bombs were seen to burst in the target areas, starting numerous fires.

San Giovanni, mainland ferry port directly across the strait from the vital Sicilian harbor of Messina and principal embarkation point in the Axis lifeline from Italy, was hit in daylight by American Flying Fortresses after R.A.F. Wellingtons had pounded it by night.

Devastating loads of high explosives were dumped on docks, railroad sidings and the ferry line itself and aerial photographs showed at least 50 direct hits in the target area.

American Liberators from Middle East bases attacked the Bari airdrome, enemy fighter base high on the Italian boot, covering hangars, administration buildings, dispersal areas and runways with concentrations of bombs.

Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers, escorted by Lightning fighters, pounded the air fields at Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia after formations of Wellingtons had bombed the same targets the previous night.

The Allied headquarters communique said planes from North African and island bases shot down 13 Axis aircraft yesterday while losing four of their ov. . The Liberator raid on Bari resulted in the destruction of 11 enemy planes, the probable destruction of seven others and damage to two more. Three four-engined bombers were lost.

ing San Giovanni smashed their way through heavy and accurate anti-aircraft barrages to reach their targets.

On Sicily itself, the principal target was the vital enemy communications center at Randazzo, just across Mt. Etna from Catania, the immediate goal of British ground armies in the east. American Mitchells blasted the town in daylight, following up night attacks by R.A.F. and South African Bostons and Baltimores.

Lightnings, sweeping the island from end to end, were credited with destroying at least 100 motor trucks and inflicting heavy damage on rail traffic throughout the area behind the enemy lines.

Although the aerial onslaught against transport and communications on Sicily continued virtually unmolested, some of the fliers attacking mainland targets reported meeting increased opposition.

The Liberators encountered heavy enemy fighter squadrons at Bari. Flying Fortress formations attack-

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Axis Supply Lines Battered.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 17 (A. P.).—Allied air units struck new paralyzing blows at the Axis lifeline from Italy to Sicily yesterday and the previous night with heavy attacks on the Messina strait transport system and enemy air bases from heel to toe on the Italian boot.

American Flying Fortresses battered San Giovanni, mainland terminus of the Messina ferry route, following up a night attack on the same target by Wellingtons of the R. A. F. The big bombers planted rows of explosives on docks, railroad sidings and the ferry line itself. Aerial reconnaissance showed that at least fifty direct hits were scored in the target area.

Other Allied raiders battered air fields at Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia in daylight raids, continuing assaults that started the previous night on these objectives and another air field at Crotone, and air units operating over Sicily kept up their pounding of Axis communications in support of Allied invasion forces.

American Liberators from Middle East bases again joined in the daylight offensive, striking this time at Bari airdrome, Axis fighter and fighter-bomber base on the Adriatic coast of southern Italy. Hangars, administration buildings, dispersal areas and runways were covered by concentrations of bomb bursts and at least four grounded aircraft were set afire, a Ninth Air Force communique said.

In this raid the Americans bumped into heavy fighter opposition, destroying eleven enemy planes, probably destroying seven others and damaging two more. Three of the Liberators were lost.

13 Enemy Planes Downed.

Allied air units operating from North African and island bases meanwhile, accounted for thirteen enemy planes, four of them downed by night fighters, while losing four aircraft of their own.

Mitchells, Marauders and Wellingtons also crossed the Messina Strait to strike at Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia on the toe of the Italian boot. A large amount of enemy motor transport was destroyed or damaged and the concentration center of Randazzo was bombed.

Allied air units operating from North African and island bases meanwhile accounted for thirteen enemy planes four of them downed by night fighters, while losing four aircraft of their own.

Vibo Valentia, on the Italian toe, was hit twice, first by Wellingtons and then by Mitchells and Marauders, escorted by Lightning fighters.

Allied fighter-bombers roved at will over Sicily, almost unmolested, but raiders attacking targets on the Italian mainland reported heavier resistance.

Flying Fortresses went out in strength for their renewed attack on San Giovanni. They were forced to fly through heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire but reached the target area and strung necklaces of bombs over the ferry terminus, barracks and railway yards.

Lightnings on sweeps over "targets of opportunity" were credited with the destruction of 10 motor trucks and with having inflicted heavy damage on railroad traffic throughout the area behind the Axis lines. They were forced to sweep the island several times to find suitable targets.

Warhawks Sink Boats.

American Warhawks went out to sea on their operations and sank five or six small boats in Mozara Harbor. They also shot up radio installations at the eastern end of the island.

Fighter and intruder sweeps became increasingly evident at night as the Germans, who are concentrating their efforts on Allied shipping and supply beachheads, virtually abandoned the daylight skies to Allied airmen. With the intruders, the night fighters remained in the air from dusk to dawn and shot down six Axis aircraft.

Their reports agreed with previous descriptions of the island as "slowly burning up." The pilots said they saw fires on all sides of them.

Hard to Find Targets.

Fighter-bombers had to go down as low as fifty feet frequently to find their targets. They worked over the Enna area in central Sicily, hitting some transport, a railway bridge and a mountain road where some observers thought they saw a landslide start.

Some Axis troops caught in a motor convoy on the road running north from Cape Bianca in the western sector deserted their vehicles and machine-gunned the planes which shot up the trucks.

"They apparently ducked into trenches and blazed away at us," said one pilot. "After we finished with the trucks we turned our guns on the trenches and the fire stopped."

ALLIED WARPLANES SEIZE SUPREMACY OF SICILIAN SKIES

JUL 18 1943

163 Enemy Craft shot Down Since Invasion Started.

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 17—(AP) Since the zero hour last week when they swept across in uncounted hundreds to spearhead the invasion, Allied planes have been over embattled Sicily every single minute of the day and night.

In that time they have won complete mastery of the Sicilian skies—air supremacy as great or greater than that held by the Nazis when they operated over Poland, Greece and Crete.

The combined American, British, Canadian and South African air forces have shot down 163 enemy planes in aerial combat and destroyed hundreds of others on the ground. Their own losses totalled 69. A general officer affirmed today that the enemy airforce in the Mediterranean now was "hopelessly outnumbered."

Three Objectives

During the first week our airmen had three objectives: To hunt out and destroy the enemy's force, to provide cover and support for Allied land forces, and to hit the enemy's reinforcements in bunches before they could reach the front. Their present ability to range over the island at will is a yardstick of their success.

Spitfires, Warhawks, Lightnings and Boston attack bombers provided almost 100 percent protection for ground troops, patrolling around the clock. The largest group of enemy fighters to challenge them—40 planes—was broken up within a few minutes and sent running home.

In the past three days only a handful of Axis craft have been seen, and they did not attempt to fight. Sicily's air defense was described as "pitiful" by one veteran flier.

Use Fields On Second Day

R.A.F. service commandos and advance American units went ashore on Sicily with the ground troops to put captured airfields in condition for quick use. Allied fighters landed on the island the first day of the invasion and began operating from it on the second.

Allied fighter-bombers have ranged far and wide on strafing missions after dumping their bombs. In one instance Mustang P-36s caught 1,000 enemy ground troops marching in column, and in another they smashed half of a convoy of 200 trucks on the road.

Even the highways through Sicily's deep gorges have not been safe for enemy transport. Allied flight leaders heroically dived alone to shoot up columns and to see if gorges were wide enough for a plane to pass through. If they lived, their teammates followed them.

These planes also developed a new convoy and bridgebusting technique, knocking out the trucks first and then blasting bridges fore and aft to bottle them up.

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SEVENTH ARMY UNITS LISTED

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Sicilian Invasion Leaders Are Identified.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 17 (A. P.).—The United States Seventh Army fighting in Sicily includes the First Infantry Division under Major-Gen. Terry Allen, the Third Infantry Division under Major-Gen. Lucian Truscott, the Forty-fifth Infantry Division under Major-Gen. Middleton, the Second Armored Division under Major-Gen. Hugh Gaffey and the Eighty-second Airborne Division under Major-Gen. Matthew Ridgway.

Simonds In Command

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, July 17—Maj. Gen. Guy Simonds, of Kingston, Ont., is commanding Canadian forces in the Mediterranean, including Sicily, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today.

King said the landings on Sicily had been completed "with very light casualties," and that resistance in the first week of battle had been comparatively slight.

He cautioned against undue optimism, but said the Canadian people "have every reason to rejoice at the results so far achieved in the first major operations in which the Canadian army has taken part."

Major At War's Start

Simonds, only 40 years old, was a major at the beginning of the war and went to North Africa as a brigadier.

He was at the battle of the Mareth Line and the fall of Sfax in Tunisia. Then he was recalled to Britain and made a general and divisional commander. Born in England, Simonds came to Canada as a boy.

FEUD MAY HURT SICILY DEFENSE

Richthofen and Kesselring Have Clashed in Past.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 17 (A. P.).—Friction between Field Marshal Baron von Richthofen, directing Axis air operations in Sicily, and Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, supreme Axis commander in the Mediterranean, may disrupt Axis defense plans, an Allied Air Force statement indicated today.

Recalling that there has been friction between the two men in the past, the statement said:

"Those who know the two men are wondering how Richthofen will get along with Kesselring who is now in supreme command of all armed forces, land, sea and air, German and Italian, in Sicily, Sardinia, Greece and Crete. In the past there has been friction between them."

Richthofen was recently assigned to the Mediterranean theater by Hitler. In the Allied statement he is described as "tough, brutal, devil may care." His exploits include leading the Condor Legion of German Flyers for Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish civil war and his command of the Nazi squadrons which blasted Sevastopol.

See 'Tight Corner.'

"Sending Richthofen from the Russian front to southern Europe is regarded as a sign that the German air force is in a tight corner," the Allied statement said. "He usually appears when things are critical for he is the man with the reputation for ruthlessly carrying out his plans regardless of losses.

"Wherever German aggression has reached out in this war, Richthofen has been there. He served in the Polish campaign, in the Low Countries and in France. His air corps was used against Britain in the autumn of 1940 and later in the Balkans. When Hitler turned on Russia Richthofen was sent there.

"A firm believer in close army-air co-operation, he has been able to put his pet theories into practice and is believed to have been largely responsible for the Nazis' costly drive into the Caucasus last year.

"He is known as a man of great personal courage but is believed not to have flown since 1936 when he was appointed to the German general staff. A Nazi party adherent, he has been mentioned as a possible successor to Hermann Goering," the statement said.

ENEMY PLANE MISSES U. S. GENERAL'S AUTO

JUL 18 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY, July 17 — A narrow escape from serious injury or death for Major General Troy H. Middleton came early in the Sicilian campaign, according to Lieut. General George S. Patton, Jr.

The latter told newsmen that the commander of the 45th division was riding along a road with another officer when an enemy plane swooped low over the general's car but apparently failed to recognize the insignia and kept going without firing a shot.

Gen. Patton reported Gen. Middleton told him the plane was going so fast that he was unable even to get a rifle out to take a pot shot at it.

"And was the general sore," said Gen. Patton.

"Our transport landed us and we went ahead and seized high ground for the infantry which was being landed," he related. "Then we started working back to the beach, destroying enemy pillboxes and strong points on the way.

Shot Them in Pillboxes.

"One concrete pillbox was held by a single Italian gunner. I got a bead on him through a slit in the pillbox and shot him. They have a habit of hiding in those places and spraying you with rifles and machine guns and then giving up when you get in position to crack down on them.

"The second fellow I plugged was in another pillbox just above the beach. While he was peppering at us I put a bullet through his neck. A little later a third pillbox opened up on us. I had handed my rifle to one of the fellows who had picked up a light Italian machine gun, and I was looking his new weapon over.

"I had never fired it before, but I laid a few rounds on the pillbox with it. The Italian soldier bolted out and tried to get away. I cut him in half with the machine gun. It's a pretty good gun."

Got Three Nazi Marines.

Private Prine was with six other parachute troopers when they ran into three German Marines.

"As we turned a corner they shot at us with a machine pistol, killing one of our boys and wounding another," he said.

"Then the rest of us turned loose on them and blew two Germans to pieces. The third was shot directly between the eyes.

"He remained conscious and after a while got up for a drink and a smoke. We gave him a morphine shot to ease the pain. The bullet had gone clear through the center of his head and come out the back. We helped him all we could, but he bled so much nothing could save him. After about three hours he died."

As Prine finished speaking the barber turned toward the two Americans with a questioning look. The chair was empty. Thomas walked over to it and sat down. The parachute trooper who had slain three Italians in combat looked slowly at the little Sicilian barber waiting with a razor in his hand. Then he leaned back and bared his throat.

"Shave," Thomas said calmly.

Sicilian Barber Had Big Chance

Pvt. Thomas, Parachutist Who Picked Off Three Italians, Came In for Shave.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE.
Associated Press Correspondent
Representing the Combined American Press.

With the American Seventh Army in Southern Sicily, July 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two mild-looking American soldiers in stained and dirty uniforms sat in a little Sicilian barber shop patiently waiting their turn in the chair.

They were parachute troopers, and they had killed three Italian soldiers and helped knock off three German Marines since they plunged 600 feet to earth Saturday night from a transport plane.

As they waited Privates Wilfred J. Thomas of Milton, Ore., and Cecil E. Prine of Barton, Fla., told their stories. Thomas, an expert rifleman, used both a rifle and a borrowed machine gun to pick off the three Italians.

U. S. HELD HILL WITH ONE GUN

JUL 18 1943

Infantry Halted Nazi Tank Attack in Sicily.

By DON WHITEHEAD
Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With American Division Troops at Niscemi, Sicily, July 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—There was hell on Hill 41 that morning when the infantry took on a German tank attack with one lone anti-tank gun.

That's what the boys of the Second Battalion of an American infantry regiment will tell you whenever Hill 41 is mentioned. The enemy counter-attacked on three sides with at least twenty tanks. The tanks over-ran the hill but the men held on to Hill 41 and then put in a counter-attack.

"I swear I never saw anything like it," said Capt. Robert Irvine of Framingham, Mass. "You're supposed to have anti-tank guns against tanks and you're not supposed to fight them with your hands, but that's almost what we had to do.

"I saw tanks knocked out by mortars. I saw men stand up in their slit trenches and shoot pistols and grenades at them. One man even threw an anti-tank rifle grenade at a tank from close range and we set it afire.

Fight Was Family Affair.

"Who was outstanding in the fight? That would be hard to say. It was sort of a family affair."

The men praised Capt. Edward F. Wozenski of Terryville, Conn., for the manner in which he fought.

"A tank went over my foxhole once," he said, "but then it seems to me that tanks went over almost everyone's foxhole. Once there were eight tanks within twenty-five yards of me. Troops were shooting pistols, rifles, tommy guns and throwing hand grenades at them at close range.

"Some of the men ran off when the tanks came in one them. I wanted to take off, too, but then my men were looking at me and I couldn't run. In fact I didn't know what to do so I stayed."

At the height of the battle about noon there were forty-five men and nine officers on Hill 41 and they couldn't be knocked off.

When the battalion commander was wounded by a machine-gun bullet, Capt. Bryce F. Denno of Long Island took over the command and carried on the fight.

Captain Helped Man Gun.

Capt. Denno managed to get one 37-millimeter gun onto the hill and he helped man it during the fight.

"We really had some great fighters with us in the parachute troops," Capt. Fred Hall of Hudson, N. H., said. "Thirty-five of them joined us under Capt. Edwin Sayre of Breckenridge, Tex., and although this was their first time in combat they did a great job. They're the best troops I ever saw."

Second Lieut. Thomas F. Ellzey of St. Augustine, Fla., credited Lieut. Obie Clements of San Francisco with knocking out one tank.

"We really manhandled that anti-tank gun, swinging it around and shooting as fast as we could," he said.

Sergt. Randell Cassell of Oneonta, N. Y., knocked out one tank by dropping a mortar shell down the turret.

"And he didn't even have a baseplate on the mortar when he did it," Lieut. Ellzey said.

At night Bostons, Baltimores and Mitchells flown by Americans and South Africans crisscrossed the island as "intruder raiders," flying low to search valleys and wadis for any signs of enemy activity.

The night fliers were supplemented by one of the biggest formations of R.A.F. Wellington bombers ever to leave the Africa coast. They participated in the initial attack, striking deep into Sicily against airfields, key highways, railways and strong points while allied troops were landing on the beaches.

Frequently, in their merciless attacks on some 20 of Sicily's main cities and towns, Allied day raiders dropped hundreds of incendiaries to guide their nightflying comrades to the targets.

Shuttle Service

Beaufighters, Bostons, Lightnings and A-36s formed the Allied spearhead behind the enemy's lines, running a virtual shuttle service to the island in search of "targets of opportunity." At the end of the seventh day their scoreboard showed they had destroyed at least 800 enemy trucks and vehicles, many of them armored; 13 locomotives, 140 railroad cars, a dozen tanks of all sizes and at least 13 ships destroyed or damaged.

Torpedo-carrying Beaufighters and Wellingtons of the coastal command played an important part in the week's operations, sinking as much as 20,000 tons of enemy shipping in one 12-hour period. Among their victims were two destroyers which were left in flames.

Reconnaissance planes, principally Lightnings and A-36s, operated so efficiently on invasion morning that photographs they took were being used to select fighter and bomber targets 50 minutes after our troops hit the beaches of Sicily.

JUL 18 1943

By C. R. CUNNINGHAM.

Representing the combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

At an Advanced Airdrome in Sicily, July 14 (Delayed).—The first American fighter group landed and occupied this field today and immediately began a day-long patrol of an important beachhead, covering American landings.

Veterans of air battles over England, France, Algeria and Tunisia, the men of this outfit were chosen to lead the air battle over Sicily. Their leader is young Col. Fred Dean of St. Petersburg, Fla., who just has been promoted to full colonel and now is leaving Headquarters Group to accept a more important mission in Washington.

"A thorough program of in-

"This probably will be my last scrap for a little while, but when I was so near it I could not help getting in on it," said Col. Dean.

Col. Dean's successor as group leader is Major Frank Hill of New Jersey (address unavailable), who will soon be promoted to lieutenant - colonel.

Record of Group.

This group which shot down twenty-seven enemy planes when the Allies took Pantelleria already has shot down twelve enemy planes since the start of operations against Sicily. The flyers had been based on Malta from where they furnished constant air cover to the huge invasion armada heading for Sicily. As soon as the ground troops had cleared the landing field of mines and booby traps the group moved in.

No sooner had they landed when huge "ducks" or amphibious ton and half ton trucks began pouring in from landing barges carrying thousands of gallons of high octane gasoline for the group's Spitfires.

ITALIAN CAPTIVES IRKED BY DELAY

An Allied Force Command post in North Africa, July 15 (A. P.).—A train loaded with Italian soldiers captured in Sicily rolled slowly through the African tableland and a Yank riding along an adjacent highway in a jeep couldn't restrain himself.

"Hey, where you fellows been?" he called.

Back came the reply in perfect English:

"We've been packed and waiting for three weeks. Where have you been?"

JUL 18 1943

German Youth Dissatisfied.

With the United States Seventh Army in Sicily, July 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—"Life in Germany today is the most modern form of slavery." Those words came from a young German prisoner who surrendered to Americans fighting to deepen the bridgehead on Sicily.

There is evidence that the youth of Germany—at least the youth fighting on the island of Sicily—do not like the way of life Adolf Hitler has forced on the Fatherland. And students of psychology among the Army officers interpret this as a definite sign of a crack growing in the German home front.

One German prisoner told questioners that he expected the Allies to conquer Sicily, but said that the Germans would deliver a smashing defeat if invasion of the continent proper was ever attempted.

Apparently the news has spread over the island that soldiers who either surrender or enter the Allied lines in civilian clothes have nothing to fear if their conduct is circumspect, for there have been hundreds of prisoners who have surrendered voluntarily.

By H. R. Knickerbocker

For the combined American press Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SICILY, July 14 (delayed).—Italian soldiers are surrendering by the thousands and are being gladdened and their smiles broadened every day by rations "C" and "K" so that today their thoughts are beginning to turn to politics.

Large concentrations centers have been set up for them, but these could hardly be called camps or cages or stockades, since the Italians' disinclination to leave good food makes it possible for a half-dozen American soldiers to guard hundreds of their willing guests.

Many Italian prisoners already have been sent back to North Africa, presumably to be transported thence to places better supplied with food, possibly the United States or Canada.

Meanwhile, the prospect of their number swelling from thousands to hundreds of thousands presents a problem of supply which is beginning to burden our comissary officers.

The United States Army is sticking rigorously to the principle of feeding the prisoners the same as our soldiers. The Italians receive breakfast, dinner and supper exactly as the Americans and they are finding some difficulty in finding their way about in our scientific food boxes.

Whoop for Joy Over Coffee

In the "K" breakfast box the Italians dig around, eat the biscuits, devour the cheese and then find a little silver foil package of instant coffee. They whoop with joy. They love coffee more than any people on earth and for four years they haven't had any.

The Italian Army, although favored above all civilian elements, has had no coffee for two years. Their first sight of American coffee sent Italians into ecstasies. It impressed them more than the sight of our troops marching with endless lines of tanks and guns or our innumerable ships or our fleets of airplanes.

Now on "D plus four," or four days after landing day, Italian civilians are coming out of their holes and doing everything possible to prove that they really welcome these invaders.

Captain Marco Bo
Rochester, N. Y., who
cal officer in one of our
is in an advantageous p
judge the attitude of t
population. His parents were born in Italy and his maternal grandfather, now in his eighties, is still living in Sicily.

It May Be Propaganda

Capatin Bonsignor took his medical degree at the University of Rome. He knows the Italians better than most of us ever can. Bonsignor has had many conversations with intelligent and well placed Italians in this area. What they told him may be propaganda to make the best of a situation they can't help, but it is interesting just the same.

Their views may be summed up about as follows: "All Italians know that Germany is no ally, but has been an enemy from the beginning until right now. We all knew from the first that if Germany were to win we should lose, just as we shall lose if Germany loses—but we think we won't lose as much as if Germany won."

"All Italians are glad the Americans are here," insisted Captain Bonsignor's new friend.

"But why did the Italian soldiers shoot at us?" they were asked.

"Ask yourself, my friend," came the reply, "why were not more Americans hit by our shooting? They did not shoot to kill; they shot to perform their duty until they could decently surrender."

FASCISTS DESERT CAPTURED TOWNS

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Parish priests in Sicily are taking the place of Fascist municipal officials in small towns and villages captured by the Allied armies, front-line dispatches said today.

The Fascist officials were said to be deserting almost en masse.

Italians Seized In Sicily Happy Over U. S. Food

Prisoners Whoop for Joy at Army Coffee, and Talk Is Now Turning to Politics

JUL 18 1943

ANADIANS ON HUNT FOR TOUGHER FIGHT

Troops Who Stood Guard in Britain Growl at Ease of Action in Sicily

JUL 18 1943

ITALIANS QUIT ON THEM

Lieutenant Complains of Foe That Had Ammunition in Plenty but Fired No Shot

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

For the Combined American Press.

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHERN SICILY, July 14 (Delayed)—The most unhappy soldiers in Sicily are not the defeated Axis troops but thousands of victorious Canadians, broken-hearted because they are unable to force the fleeing enemy to stand and battle them.

These cocky lads, immensely proud to be enlisted members of the Canadian Army, sheared their way through heavy fortifications in landing at the beach at Pachino at the southeast corner of the island. In triumphant marches through Ispica, Modica and Ragusa, a town of 40,000 population that is one of the key cities of southern Sicily, the Canadians captured more than 3,000 prisoners in three days. But their success only aggravated their discontent.

[The Canadians, capturing Caltagirone and Grammichele on the central front at the end of the week, were now apparently getting more fighting.]

For three and a half years, during which they helped to protect the British Isles against invasion, they were spoiling for a good fight, and they still are. They feel a bit cheated, because they think Sicily is only a sideshow to the main battle.

Looking for Germans

A group of these husky, bloodthirsty neighbors of the United States, who were assigned to the task of policing Ragusa, explained the source of their discontent while munching oranges on a street corner.

"It's too slow for us here," said Corp. William Purves of Grand Prairie, Alba. "We want to fight—we want to kill our enemy."

"I expect we will be going faster soon," said Pvt. William Korbett of Edmonton. "Those Germans ought to give us some fun."

Lieut. Maxwell Saville of Edmonton was one of the most bitter because the Italians failed to afford sufficient competition.

"We floated in on Sunday morning with very light casualties," he said. "Then eighteen of us rolled into Ispica and the whole Italian garrison came swarming out of the walls and holes to surrender. They had bushels of ammunition, enough for a whole fortress, and if they really had wanted to fight they could have made it miserable for us. But they have so damn little they don't seem to care what happens.

"We took 300 prisoners without losing a man or firing a single shot. Our greatest risk was being crushed to death by people trying to beg cigarettes."

Italy Unable to Quit War, Leaders Reply to Ultimatum

"We've been carrying this damned ammunition for three and a half years, and if we can get the Italians to stop long enough to fight we could have some fun out of them," observed Lieut. Albert O. Newberg of Victoria, B. C. "But sending us here was certainly a step in the right direction."

Foe Left Guns Unmanned

Sgt. Robert Acheson, a tall, yellow-mustached soldier from Winnipeg, said his outfit threw 186 mortar bombs and knocked out an Italian mortar company that had held up the Commandos all day, but he added mournfully:

"They have been running ever since. They left guns pointing at us, but nobody stays behind to pull the trigger."

"Yes," broke in Capt. George Street of Welland, Ont., "every time we catch up with them they surrender. That's the main trouble. It's bloody good to be here. We were afraid we'd be stuck with guarding England for the rest of the war. But we want to kill them. We want some real opposition."

The thing that incensed the Canadians most, they said, was that most of their few casualties were caused by snipers, civilians as well as soldier sharpshooters. They said a number of Italian soldiers were taking off their uniforms and trying to slip through the lines posing as civilians.

HUGE RUSSIAN CANNON ABANDONED IN SICILY

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHERN SICILY, July 15.—(Delayed)—(AP) Huge abandoned 240-millimeter Russian artillery field guns have been captured by advancing troops of the Seventh army, which has taken more than 13,000 Axis prisoners since invading Sicily Saturday.

The mammoth guns were apparently brought by Germans who had taken them during the Russian campaign. They were found on the battlefield by infantry pushing north of Gela. The artillerymen manning them had been forced to flee before they could do damage of any consequence. The Germans found that the huge guns, like their huge 52-ton Tiger tanks, were of no use against the sweeping, rough-and-ready American tactics.

JUL 18 1943

Rome Publishes Full Text of Allied Demand.

JUL 18 1943

By HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, July 17.—(AP) Stefani, official Italian news agency, declared tonight that the entire text of the Roosevelt-Churchill demand for Italy's surrender had been printed by the Fascist press, which answered it by reiterating Mussolini's words that if defeated the Italians would be "left only their eyes to weep with."

(Allied planes dropped leaflets containing the message over Italy, and tonight the Rome radio broadcast the text to North America, and presumably elsewhere in the world. This was a curious development, indicating that Italian propagandists could no longer conceal the contents, or had other undisclosed reasons for wishing to give greater circulation to the message.)

Only One Choice

Swiss dispatches said the Rome correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve reported that the press had reminded the Italians of the presence of their Nazi allies and generally expressed the opinion that Italy now has only one choice—"not the best but the least bad."

That choice was said to be to try to stop the invasion, and if unable to do so then try to hold the Allied position on a determined line.

The most disastrous of Italy's possibilities, the newspaper said, would be an effort to step out of the conflict and make Italy the base of an attack on Europe with demands on it greater than those it must now meet.

"It is very improbable that the Germans on Italian soil would withdraw without resistance and Italy therefore would become a battlefield," the dispatch quoted the press as saying.

Even if the Allies' intentions are the best, the newspaper told the people, "vigorous German resistance about which there should be no doubt in the event of Italian capitulation" would compel the Allies to treat Italy as France has been treated by occupation troops—"exploitation to an extreme degree."

Swiss dispatches said the Journal de Geneve, commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill message, declared there was no doubt that Italy is "tired of w r" and that there were "millions" discontented but not a single organization in the country capable of uniting the opposition.

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2d-Front Plans Seen Proved In Sicily

JUL 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 17—The imminent prospect of a clean-cut victory in Sicily has confirmed the Allied formula for an amphibious assault on western Europe and suggests strongly in the view of some observers that the same pattern will work against Adolf Hitler's Atlantic wall of western France.

There is no intention to imply, these sources pointed out, that the Germans are relying on mere scarecrow defenses. However, reports from the Mediterranean front of surprisingly-low Allied casualties and rapid progress throw a clearer light on the Nazi theme of impregnability.

Task For Gerow

The ascendancy of Allied air power leaves little doubt, it was said, that the RAF and the Eighth United States Air Force will be able to lay down the same ruinous preliminary bomb shower and maintain the same efficient umbrella over an Allied landing on the French coast as over the Sicilian coast.

To Maj. Gen. Leonard Townsend Gerow, former chief of the United States Army's staff war plans division and newly-appointed commander of American forces in Britain, goes part of the task of preparing and executing any invasion move in this theater.

General Gerow, it was announced yesterday, replaces Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who brought the first American troops to Europe at the start of the present war. Hartle's new assignment was not disclosed.

(General Gerow formerly was in command of "Maryland's Own" Twenty-ninth Division, to which he was assigned February 24, 1942. General Hartle is a native of Maryland.)

Bases Are Closer

British bases are closer to the West Wall than the Allied Mediterranean bases are to Sicily. Although the German air force in the West is undobtedly superior to that in Sicily, the Allies have proved repeatedly that they can control the skies over France.

A simple fact illustrated by Sicily seems to be that the Axis, for all its reserves, cannot maintain a adequate front against the Russian army and still man the whole rim of the Continent, observers here said.

In their own broadcasts the Germans and Italians said they were fully aware of the impending attack on Sicily. Thus the only surprise element was where the Allies would strike.

Problem Is Magnified

It was obvious that even with 250,000 to 400,000 men estimated by the Allies to be in Sicily they could not be thinned out to man the 500-mile coast and still have sufficient for a mobile reserve.

That same problem is magnified to cover an 8,000-mile coastal front on western Europe.

The message, the editorial said, seemed to forget that Italy is "not mistress of her own destiny; that she is bound by the Reich; that even if the regime wished to end hostilities—which it does not dream—it is unable to stop them."

The Rome radio, making its first direct reply to the Roosevelt-Churchill demand, intimated that Italy had strung along with Hitler too long to turn back because "even if Italy surrendered it would not mean that she would have found peace once again."

"If, as the British and Americans say, their goal is Berlin, then their way to it is Italy," the broadcast declared.

Would Remain in War

"The Italian people would still be in the war; they would be asked by the invaders to turn their weapons against Germany. Italians know full well that for them this war is one of life or death."

It declared that "common sense tells us that Italy will become a battlefield in any case" and warned Italians against betraying their cause "by placing themselves at the disposal of the invaders."

Too Late To Quit, Rome Says

JUL 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 17—In the first direct reply to the Roosevelt-Churchill surrender demand, the Rome radio intimated today that Italy had strung along with Adolf Hitler too long to turn back now.

"Even if Italy surrendered," it would not mean she would have found peace once again. If, as the British and Americans say, their goal is Berlin, then their way to it is Italy.

"The Italian people would still be in the war; they would be asked by the invaders to turn their weapons against Germany.

War To Life Or Death

"Italians know full well that for them this war is one of life or death."

The broadcast came soon after the Italian high command communique had announced that Allied planes flew over Rome last night and dropped copies of the Churchill-Roosevelt proclamation issued yesterday demanding that Italians capitulate or suffer the consequences.

Counter-Propaganda Active

Fascist propagandists hastily marshalled arguments today against an Italian capitulation.

The Italian newspaper *Corriere Della Sera* was quoted in a Berlin broadcast as saying that "capitulation would only bring us shameful peace and more fighting, destruction and suffering."

Allies Must "Pay The Price"

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, was quoted in the London morning press as saying that "if Britain and the United States want to defeat Italy they must defeat her with weapons in their hands and pay the price."

The timeliness of the Roosevelt-Churchill [illegible] at Italian morale, meanwhile, was emphasized anew by dispatches from Bern to the London *Daily Express* that Italian press and spokesmen were bitterly remarking on the scantiness of German forces in Italy and calling for aid.

Allies "Not Conquerors"

The British attitude was summed up by Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, who said that the Italian people should receive the Allied armies as liberators, not as conquerors, and added that there were signs they were doing so.

This expression came as London continued to hail the Roosevelt-Churchill statement as generous and humane. Londoners were firm, however, in their insistence that there be no bargaining.

FORTRESSES DOWN 50 NAZI FIGHTERS

Two Bombers Lost in Attacks on German Industrial Centers

LONDON, July 17.—(AP) Tight-flying formations of U. S. heavy bombers, returning from northwest Germany unescorted, beat off more than 200 enemy fighters in one of the most clear-cut victories of the bomber-versus-fighter war over western Europe today while another group, with fighter escort, gave Amsterdam its first American bombing.

The Americans downed upwards of 50 enemy fighters against a loss of two bombers in a running battle that lasted half an hour. Some crews reported between 50 and 75 Messerschmitt and Focke-Wulf attacks.

100 to 10 Score

Thus the Fortresses brought their lop-sided score for two conflicts in four days to almost 100 fighters downed against perhaps 10 bombers lost.

In the Amsterdam raid the Americans were escorted by Thunderbolt fighters and returning crews reported that few enemy planes got far enough through the protective screen even to be seen by the bombers.

The unusually large number of fighters encountered by the bombers indicated that "the enemy is apparently maintaining its strong defenses over northwest Germany despite demands from other fronts," air force headquarters said.

Major Virgil L. Emerson, 26, of Ames, Iowa, who led one group of Fortresses, said the Nazis were "as persistent as hell. It was obvious from the way they flew that they were not cadets."

In their latest previous raids on Bastille day over France—the bombers were credited with at le 45 of the 51 fighters shot down. tal Allied losses that day v eight Fortresses and R.A.F. m um bombers.

Industrial Targets Hit

The American communique tod said the big bombers succeeded hitting selected industrial targets. They were only part of massive formations of Allied bombers and fighter-intruders which paraded across the channel from sunrise to late afternoon, one series of formations in late afternoon stretching all the way from London to Folkestone on the coast.

They followed night forays in which the R.A.F. again winged across the Alps to strike at northern Italy and Munich in southwestern Germany.

The Air ministry said British heavy bomber attacks on electrical nerve centers—transformer and switching stations—in Italy were closely connected with the Allied operations in Sicily. They were aimed at breaking the flow of current from Alps generators which keep traffic moving on the Axis railways.

The day raids followed attacks by Britain-based RAF bombers on Italy's transportation system in their second straight assault across the Alps and upon Munich.

Last night's targets in Italy, as was the case Thursday night, were transformer and switching stations through which flow the current generated in the Alps to keep Italian rail supplies moving.

The Air Ministry also announced this afternoon that an R. A. F. Beaufighter squadron caught a heavily laden, medium-size enemy supply vessel off the Norwegian coast this morning and set her afire with bombs.

The strength of the raiding force was not given immediately, but the fact that the R. A. F. bombers set alarms wailing in Western and Central Switzerland would indicate it was a powerful one.

At sunrise today the daylight precision assault on Continental targets was resumed in great strength, with hundreds of two-engined and four-engined bombers and fighter-intruders shuttling across the channel.

Forts Bomb Amsterdam, Bag 50 Planes In Air

JUL 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 17 — American heavy bombers raided industrial targets at Amsterdam in the Occupied Netherlands and in northwest Germany today, it was officially announced.

Bombs were seen to burst in the target areas.

The unescorted Flying Fortresses encountered clouds of enemy fighters on their way home, and early claims indicated that upward of fifty were destroyed by Fortress gunners.

Two bombers were missing from the daylight raid.

Nazis Lost 51 Wednesday

This was the second time in four days that the Germans have lost fifty or more fighters. On Wednesday at least fifty-one fighters were destroyed during raids on aircraft works and airfields in France, least forty-five of them by [illegible] tresses.

Abbeville, important French railway center, was the target for American medium bombers which struck at dusk yesterday to leave great fires burning in that control point for all rail traffic to the north.

Raiders Well Protected

The raiders were protected by a thick blanket of Allied fighters. One bomber was lost.

Flying Fortresses had bombed Abbeville in three previous assaults.

The dusk attack followed up night blows by the RAF which cut a path of ruin from northern Italy to the Low Countries.

The Air Ministry announced that an RAF Beaufighter caught a heavily laden, medium sized enemy supply vessel off the Norwegian coast this morning and set it afire with bombs.

In releasing additional information on the Thursday night raids over northern Italy, the Air Ministry said the attacks were on electrical nerve centers and were closely tied up with the battle of Sicily in crippling the Italian railway system.

Vichy Reports 300 Dead

The RAF's Thursday night raids on France were concentrated on the great Peugeot motor vehicle works at Montbeliard.

The Vichy radio, describing the Thursday night raids, said casualties in an eastern French town, which was presumed here to be Montbeliard, were 300 dead and 500 injured.

Auxiliary intruders plastered airfields and railways in Germany, France and the Low Countries.

ACCORD WITH RUSSIA SEEN BY SULZBERGER

Soviet Ready to Join in Collective Security, He Believes

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said today that he had returned from a three weeks' visit to Russia greatly encouraged by what he had seen of that country's determination to continue in close collaboration with Britain and the United States until Adolf Hitler is defeated, as well as by Russia's readiness to take her full part in a system of collective security after the war.

"The Russians refer to themselves and the Allies constantly as 'freedom-loving' people, and my contention is that if that is so, then we can work with them through the war and afterward regardless of differences in our language and economic systems," he said.

Mr. Sulzberger said he went to Russia officially as a special representative of the American Red Cross and unofficially "to see what is going on, see how we can ge along with Russia, because there is no doubt in my mind that our three countries are going to have to work together."

"I came away more convinced than ever that a world war cannot be allowed to happen again," he added. "Let's set up some real system of collective security. We need Russia as much as she needs us, and I am confident she is ready to join such a scheme."

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Mr. Sulzberger declined to comment on a reported food shortage in Russia, but remarked that there appeared to be a difference in the physical condition of ordinary civilians and men in the armed forces. He construed this as evidence that Russia's resources had been thrown without restriction into the war effort.

SHIP REPORTED SUNK

2 Other Enemy Craft Damaged by British Naval Units

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—An enemy ship probably was sunk and two others were damaged when light coastal forces of the Royal Navy attacked a convoy off the Netherland coast early today, the Admiralty announced.

The surprise attack was made at close range and without damage or casualties to British forces, the announcement said.

The Berlin radio broadcast a DNB dispatch asserting that one of four British E-boats was damaged in a clash with German escort vessels off the Netherlands.

ETNA EMITS SMOKE

London, July 17 (A. P.).—Volcanic Mount Etna, which towers more than 10,000 feet above the eastern coast of Sicily where Allied and Axis forces are now locked in combat, has begun to throw heavy smoke from a lower crater after a long period of inactivity, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Sicily.

RAF Bombers' June Nazi Bag 2

LONDON, Sunday, July 18 (AP)—Gunners on the RAF's night bombers from Britain destroyed twenty-two Nazi fighter planes during June, the greatest month of the European aerial offensive, the Air Ministry announced today. The British bombers are not as heavily armored or armed as their American counterparts, which have set a sensational record for shooting down Axis planes in daylight.

Turks Mass Troops in Anatolia

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said today in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press that reports from Ankara revealed that Turkish troops had been concentrated in southwestern Anatolia opposite the Italian-held Dodecanese Islands.

NO NEWS OF ROMMEL

London, July 17 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio, which said it was quoting a reliable Swiss source, reported today that Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel hurriedly left Aix Les Bains, France, for Lyons the night of the Allied landings in Sicily and that since then no news has been received of his whereabouts. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

A report that Rommel was shot down in a transport plane en route to Sicily was broadcast over an underground German radio station Tuesday night. The broadcast was recorded in Sweden and the story was relayed to Great Britain. There was no Allied confirmation of the report.

Planes Over Bulgaria Reported by Algeria

London, July 17 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that planes of unknown nationality have been making daily flights over Bulgaria.

Two flights within the last few days resulted in air raid alerts, the broadcast said.

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Third New Base in Three Days.

An American Medium Bomber Base In England, July 17 (A. P.).—The Eighth United States Air Force Support Command, which delivered its first blow against the Axis yesterday with a medium bomber attack on Abbeville, today formally accepted the third airport to have been taken over from the United States Engineer Corps within three days.

This base, the estimated value of which is $8,000,000, represents the fastest piece of work yet done by the Army Engineers in their whirlwind campaign of building American military airfields throughout the British Isles. Materials were supplied by the British, and work was begun on August 20, 1942.

Appeal Published in Italy.

Berne, Switzerland, July 17 (AP.).—Further Italian reaction to the Roosevelt-Churchill appeal to abandon the struggle was awaited today following hints from within Italy that non-military surprises were forthcoming.

The exact nature of the expected developments was not stated. Dispatches from Rome suggested they would take the form of a sweeping political change to bolster morale and form a regime to carry on the war pending an opportunity to reach a compromise settlement with the Allies.

The Allied leaders' direct appeal to the Italian people was made public in Italy late last night by the Fascist News Agency, after it had been broadcast repeatedly in Italian yesterday by Allied radio stations and scattered in pamphlets over a wide area from planes.

Papal Displeasure On Note Reported

Bern, Switzerland, July 17 (AP)—The *Basler Nachrichten*, in a Rome dispatch, reported today that Pope Pius XII had sent by special Vatican courier an answer to President Roosevelt's message received at the start of the Sicilian invasion.

The newspaper quoted Vatican sources as asserting that the letter was personal and would not be made public and said these sources indicated the Pope was not pleased at the lack of distinction between the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

(In the message to the Pope, made public a week ago today, the President gave assurances that "throughout the period of (invasion) operations the neutral status of Vatican City as well as of the Papal domains throughout Italy will be respected.")

It quoted Vatican sources as saying that strong expressions against Germany possibly could be overlooked but not so with Italy with which the Vatican has normal diplomatic relations "different from those with Nazi Germany."

Bern, July 17 (AP)—The Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported today that Italian troops were withdrawing from the Savoie and Haute Savoie departments of France. It said all motor trucks and busses in the two departments had been commandeered to transport them, presumably back to the home front.

GERMANS BOLSTER FRENCH GARRISONS

More Troops Shifted to Southern Area Near Italian Border.

BERN, Switzerland, July 17 — (AP) Nazi troops are pouring into the Lyon region of southern France and a dispatch to the Tribunede Geneve said they now number two complete armies.

Puzzled inhabitants of the region, the dispatch said, at first thought these were intended to relieve Italian contingents, many of which left for Italy. The Italians, however, were immediately replaced by other troops from Italy.

It was assumed that the Germans were taking additional precautions for strong cover of the Alpine frontier between France and Italy.

A Paris dispatch to the same newspaper said German officers expected one or more Allied thrusts at the French Normandy coastline as cover for what they believe is the scene of the next major invasion thrust—Greece.

From Paris the Tribune also reported that people were disturbed by a British radio report that France would be compelled by Germany to go to war with Russia so that more than a million young men now in the Nazi labor mills could be put at the front. The correspondent said the report was not true although Germany offered high wages to volunteers for the eastern front and many youths have been sent to the Ukraine for industrial and agricultural work.

LONDON, Sunday, July 18.—(AP) The Red army smashed six to eight miles closer to the Nazi fortress of Orel yesterday, capturing four more villages and cutting down thousands of German reserves hastily hurled into the breach in a furious effort to halt the massive Soviet drive on that city, it was announced early today in Moscow.

Battlefront dispatches said Soviet heavy artillery now was within range of the vital communications hub seized by the Germans in the fall of 1941.

Positions Restored

A special communique and a midnight bulletin also announced that Russian troops had "completely restored" their positions in the sector between Orel and Kursk to the south where the German offensive, begun July 5, had failed "with unprecedented losses in manpower and equipment."

The special communique issued late last night said that in Friday's fighting in the Orel-Kursk sectors, 168 German tanks were knocked out, and 106 planes shot down.

In Saturday's battles the later bulletin said that a total of 77 tanks were knocked out and 94 artillery and mortar batteries destroyed along with hundreds of enemy supply trucks.

At least 4,300 more Germans fell yesterday as the Russians swept on, beating down German reserves and gravely menacing Orel's defenses-in-depth and the railway behind the city running northwest to Bryansk.

Use Tanks as Pillboxes

German tank crews again were burying their machines and using them and their guns as immobile pillboxes, the Russians said.

The Red airforce was laying down a hail of fire to cover the advancing Russians who, admittedly, were meeting desperate resistance but were not being stopped in their effort to unhinge the entire German line in south-central Russia.

The new gains around Orel on the fifth day of the great Russian counteroffensive were in addition to advances of 12 to 28 miles made in the first three days and gains of six to 10 miles made yesterday. Strong German opposition was beaten down by an avalanche of Soviet machines, including sturdy American-made Sherman tanks.

At the southern end of the active front, the war bulletin noted only ...uting engagements in the Bel...od sector, 165 miles below Orel.

Germans drove a wedge into ...sian positions there early this ...th, but were contained by the time the Soviets struck their huge counterblow in the north.

Three-Sided Drive

The specific areas where the fresh advances occurred were not disclosed in the bulletin, but the Russians had been reported only 27 miles north of Orel, 25 or 28 miles on the east, and 25 miles to the south in their three-sided onslaught.

There was no indication whether the Russian big guns had begun pouring shells into the bastion city thrusting a huge bulge into the Russian lines.

From the new forward positions, the Soviets also could plump shells upon the railroad running from Orel northwest to Bryansk, a supporting base.

A third Soviet column pushing in from the south was reported to be 25 miles or less from Orel.

Everywhere, the Russians said, strong German counterattacks were beaten back. Berlin, while declaring that Soviet assaults had been halted, said there was "fierce fighting" in a 'hard, fluctuating struggle" yesterday. Moscow said the Germans hurled an armored and one infantry division into the battle, but without success.

Soviet War News, a publication of the Soviet embassy in London, declared that "defense lines which the enemy spent over 18 months in building have been broken."

"Every Soviet patriot knows that the victory of freedom-loving peoples over the perfidious and hated enemy is approaching," it added.

The Russian columns stabbing in from the north and east are within heavy artillery range of Orel, the dispatches said, but it was not disclosed whether any shelling had actually begun yet. They were also in a position to pound the Orel- Bryansk railroad.

[In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command reported that "fierce fighting of defense continued in the Orel area" yesterday, that Russian attacks were repulsed in a "hard, fluctuating struggle," and that 251 Russian tanks were destroyed.]

Overcome Counter-attacks.

The dispatches said the Russians were sending motorized infantry with tanks and mobile cannon to comb the forest clearings for Nazi troops.

One of the most stubborn battles took place around a village on the west bank of an unidentified river not far from the Russian wedge in the German line, it was reported. The Russians said they captured the village.

Dispatches reported that the northern column of the Russian counter-offensive against Orel was advancing southward and had progressed another six to ten miles after overcoming eleven heavy German counter-attacks.

The war bulletin gave the day's bag as 129 German tanks and seventy-six planes raising the twelve-day total to 3,181 tanks and 1,762 planes. German losses in personnel also continued to mount, the communique said, listing the total at 62,000.

Russian reports said that in some sectors the Germans were in somewhat disorderly retreat. Of ten divisions facing the Red Army, five were reported routed while the remainder suffered a heavy defeat. Four of the ten divisions were armored, the communique said.

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Red Troops Near Outskirts of Orel

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Four Villages Recaptured, Thousands of Nazi Soldiers Slain.

Moscow, July 17 (A. P.).—The German High Command has thrown two new divisions, one armored and one infantry, against the Russian spearhead now threatening Orel, front-line dispatches said today, but the Russians were beating off every thrust and continuing to advance.

Fighting also broke out in the Caucasus where Russian troops recaptured a "height of great strategical importance" northeast of Novorossisk, the bulletin said. More than 600 Germans were killed, some prisoners were taken, and 35 mortars and machineguns destroyed, it added.

One wing of the Red Army's smashing counter-attack was reported to have rolled to within twenty-five miles of the heavily fortified Nazi base as the Germans frantically rallied all available man power and equipment in a desperate effort to stave off a major break-through.

The Russians said the advance was heavily opposed by the German Air Force, which was said to have flown 1,500 sorties in a single day. Heavily mined areas over which the Soviet tank divisions were advancing also slowed down the attack.

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At the southern end of the Kursk salient, where the Germans in the first few days of the battle made their only gains, the Russians said they still were whittling the wedge which the Nazis have held for the last ten days.

Heavy, medium and fighter bombers made nearly 330 sorties against the Japanese and completed forty-seven missions, he said.

London, July 17 (A. P.).—The Russian forces advanced another six to eight miles on the vital Orel front today, according to a special Russian communique broadcast from Moscow tonight and recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor. These were on top of advances of from twelve to twenty-eight miles the first three days of the offensive, and six to ten miles yesterday.

Reds Again Talk Of Second Front

Moscow, July 17 (AP)—Russian press comment today on the Allied invasion of Sicily took an optimistic view of developments but again talked of a second front in western Europe.

"The Allies now have every possibility to take Sicily and not only turn Sicily into a theater of hostilities but also to cut off Italian troops in the Balkans and annihilate them," the Moscow *News* said.

"The events of the first few days have already clearly revealed that the Germans have left Italy to shift for herself. This shows that, as before, the Germans attach the greatest and decisive significance to the Soviet-German front. They would unquestionably attach the same significance to the second front in western Europe."

BURMA IS BOMBED FOR 12 OF 15 DAYS

New Delhi, July 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commander of the United States Tenth Air Force, announced today that his fliers had smashed at Burma through the monsoon with heavy and medium bombers on twelve of the first fifteen days of July.

Buffeted by driving rains and strong winds and curtained by thick, black and seemingly endless monsoon clouds, the planes averaged three missions a day in the first half of the month.

Major-Gen. Bissell said that during the first week of July there was executed what he believed to be the longest medium bomber mission of any war theater of the world. A B-25 medium bomber winged round trip 1,500 miles from India to bomb the Shweli Road bridge near the border between Burma and China's Yunnan Province. The pilot was Second Lieut. John R. Amenn, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

8 RUSSIANS TO HANG, CONVICTED OF TREASON

LONDON, July 17—(AP) Eight of 11 Russians charged with high treason in connection with the slaying of Soviet citizens by the Germans when they occupied Krasnodar in the Caucasus last fall have been condemned to death by hanging, the Moscow radio announced early today.

The other three were sentenced to prison for 20 years, said the broadcast, recorded by the Soviet Monitor. One woman was among those condemned to death.

FRANCO MAY ACCEPT MONARCHY IN SPAIN

MADRID, July 17.—(AP) Generalissimo Francisco Franco, in a long-awaited statement on domestic policy, said today that he did not oppose the possibility of a restoration of the Spanish monarchy but added that the monarchy should never serve as a tool for foreign propaganda.

The Phalange party and its program, he said, was "the only just and true solution" of Spain's problems.

Franco also indicated that the question of restoration was being used by foreign propaganda in Spain, although he did not say how.

He made it clear that he conceived of the monarchy's return at the moment he decided it was propitious, and then it would be "adopted" by the Phalange party movement which he heads.

FIRST SHIP FROM U. S. DOCKS AT MARTINIQUE

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, July 17—(AP) Enthusiastic crowds swarmed to the quayside today when the first food ship to reach Martinique in many months docked for unloading of 5,000,000 pounds of staples and clothing.

The supplies will be distributed through local rationing organizations.

(Food shipments to Martinique were suspended last November by the United States government while Admiral Georges Robert, governor of Martinique, clung to Vichy. The ties were snapped this week.)

AIRCRAFT PLANT IS 'REAL'

Pennsylvania Aide Says He Was Misquoted on Canadian Firm

TORONTO, July 17 (AP)—Sidney Lipsett, secretary-treasurer of the Maple Leaf Aircraft Corporation, issued today the following statement regarding a Philadelphia court action against three officers of a Canadian securities concern:

"Maple Leaf Aircraft is very far from being a fictitious company. Our plant at Lucknow, Ont., making airplane parts, is operating 24 hours a day. The corporation has been shipping for about a year."

At Philadelphia, Arthur J. Spragg, chief investigator for the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, declared that he was incorrectly quoted in an Associated Press dispatch of June 8 which said that he described the Maple Leaf company as fictitious.

BOMBERS RESUME HEAVY ASSAULT ON KISKA ISLAND

Warship Also Joins in Bombardment of Japs in Aleutians.

WASHINGTON, July 17—(AP) The North Pacific command, increasing its pressure on Japan's Kiska island outpost, threw heavy and medium bombers as well as warships into the most recently reported onslaughts against the enemy garrison there the Navy disclosed today.

An American warship, probably a cruiser or destroyer, started the assault, which could be in the nature of softening up operations for a landing on Kiska, with an attack on Gertrude cove, southwest of Kiska harbor, on Thursday. Enemy guns failed to return the fire—possibly a bit of playing dead by the Japanese for the purpose of concealing their key defense positions.

The attack by naval guns was followed up, today's communique revealed, by a force of Army Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Lightning fighters which made a total of four raids over the mountainous, fog blocked island.

"Several fires were observed in the vicinity of the enemy aircraft batteries," the Navy said in the only line in the communique which gave a clue to the targets of our bombers.

The aerial forays were the first against Kiska since Monday when three attacks were made. They raised the total for the month to 16 whereas in April, the heaviest month of attack to date, 140 assaults were made. Navy men said that fog and poor operating conditions at this season forced the reduction in the air attacks from the American base at Amchitka island, only 63 nautical miles to the southeast of Kiska.

The aerial activity has been supplemented by naval bombardments, however, and while results of these have not been reported the belief here is that they have been very effective. Enemy positions, especially those near Gertrude cove, have been shelled five times this month so far. Naval shellings are ordinarily highly accurate and a large ship can throw an immense amount of metal and explosives into a shore target in a very short time.

HOOVER SAYS U. S. HAS FOILED SPIES

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared today that "not a single successful act of foreign-directed sabotage has occurred to hinder our war efforts."

Addressing the graduating class of the FBI National Police Academy, Mr. Hoover said the co-ordinated efforts of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies have curbed activities of foreign espionage agents "before they could accomplish their fiendish aims."

"We have, by planning and co-ordination, avoided the hysteria which prevailed in world war 1, when innocent persons were persecuted and harmed as the result of ill-advised vigilante activities," he said. "We have kept the home front secure."

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator, told the graduates "there is unusual room for improvement" in law enforcement, particularly in communities where politics still play a major part in the selection of police officials.

"Even today, there are many communities wherein sheriffs and police officers must spend a great portion of their time campaigning if they are to hold their jobs," he said, and added that often law enforcement posts go to "popular" men who possess "no fundamental equipment for their jobs."

CURBS ON EVACUEES WILL STAY IN FORCE

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Byrnes Says War Situation Will Govern Restrictions on Japanese Descendants

GIVES RULES ON RELEASES

Background of Each Person Is Checked Before Outside Job Is Allowed, He Asserts

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—James E. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, gave notice tonight that "the present restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires."

Mr. Byrnes issued a statement, prepared by the War Department and War Relocation Authority (WRA) at President Roosevelt's request, which made clear there was little likelihood the evacuated West Coast area would be opened in the near future for the return of former residents of Japanese ancestry. The Senate had asked for a report on their treatment.

Without referring to the charges, the report took issue with recent contentions by members of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities that disloyal Japanese were being released from war relocation centers to accept outside employment.

Mr. Byrnes' statement said that before permission was granted for such releases "the evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained."

"If there is evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the war effort," it said, "permission for leave is denied."

Segregation Plan Under Way

In answer to recent demands in Congress for separation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, Mr. Byrnes reported that the War Relocation Authority was now attempting "to segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan."

"The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves, and will not be eligible for leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area."

Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with United States fighting forces, the report said:

"They are all citizens of the United States and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent.

"Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operations in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious services. It is the policy of the War Department and the Army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers."

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...sions for Evacuees Cited

...luded in the review were state-...s that:

1. Military police have been summoned only once to "quell a disturbance" in the relocation centers.

2. In milk shortage areas, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers and special dietary cases.

3. Beef served at the centers is "third grade" and "no fancy meats" of any kind are furnished.

4. In general, the food is "nourishing but definitely below Army standards," with the average cost a person a day ranging from 34 to 42 cents.

5. Evacuees who work are paid at the rate of $12, $16 or $19 a month and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances ranging from $24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to $45 a year for adults in centers where winters are severe.

Admiral Ramsey Named To Aeronautics Post

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral De Witt Clinton Ramsey, a former Neptune (N. J.) high school athlete now commanding a task force in the South Pacific, has been named chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

He was appointed yesterday to succeed Rear Admiral John Sidney McCain, advanced to vice-admiral and made deputy chief of naval operations for air. This is a new office created, the Navy announcement said, "to correlate and co-ordinate all military aspects of naval aviation within the Navy Department while the Bureau of Aeronautics will continue to deal with the design, procurement and upkeep of aircraft and aircraft equipment."

Admiral Ramsey is the son of Mrs. L. C. Ramsey of 1700 Webb street, Asbury Park, N. J.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today nine casualties, including six dead, one wounded and two missing. In addition the names of eleven whose status has changed from prisoner of war to dead are listed.

This brings to 27,144 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,304 dead, 4,736 wounded, 10,246 missing and 3,858 prisoners.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK.

KILLED

LAZAREK, GEORGE, Marine. (Reported prisoner of war released May 25, 1943.) Father, Mike Lazarek, 5 Spring Forest avenue, Binghamton.

WALDRON, DOUGLAS WARREN, father, Harvey Macy Waldron, 222-17 92d Road, Queens Village.

WHITNEY, GEORGE MELVIN, father, Frederick Melvin Whitney, 83 Catherine street, Saratoga Springs.

MISSING

BURNS, EUGENE JOSEPH, parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Burns, 54-15 Arnold avenue, Maspeth.

NEW JERSEY.

KILLED

CHAMPION, WILLIAM GEORGE, father, William Champion, 40 Pine street, Mount Holly.

SENATORS TO WEAR UNIFORMS ON TRIP

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—The Army is all set to put five United States Senators into uniform, complete with dog tags, shots in the arm and helmets, for a trip around the world battle fronts.

Just when the five Senators officially assigned to investigate the war situation over a 30,000-mile itinerary will start on their trip is a military secret. The War Department has about completed its routine for guiding the quintet, composed of Senators Russell (D.-Ga.), their spokesman, Lodge (R.-Mass.), Chandler (D.-Ky.), Mead (D.-N. Y.) and Brewster (R.-Me.).

They will represent both the Military Affairs Committee and the Truman Committee, which has been inquiring into domestic phases of the war effort.

Each Senator will wear an Army uniform during the time he is under the direct charge of the Army, so that in the event of capture, he will have an official status entitling him to treatment as a military prisoner of war.

Each Senator has had to undergo a series of inoculations for protection against various diseases that could be contracted on the twenty-four-day jaunt.

Just like a soldier each one will wear around his neck two metal tags strung on a cord, giving his name, nearest relative and home address.

PUERTO RICO PLAN WILL BE DRAFTED

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Committee to Prepare Recommendations for Island's Home Rule.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(AP) At President Roosevelt's bidding, Interior Secretary Ickes and seven men will go into a huddle Monday on how to grant Puerto Rico home rule in harmony with the Atlantic Charter's respect for "the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

The President's committee of eight—four mainlanders and four insular citizens—is about to begin sessions out of which, in the words of Mr. Roosevelt, are to come recommendations for legislation to "permit the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own governor, and to redefine the functions and powers of the Federal government and the government of Puerto Rico respectively."

The President, in telling Congress of what he has in mind for the island, pointed out that "it has long been the policy of the government of the United States progressively to reinforce the machinery of self-government in its territories and island possessions."

Father Raymond A. McGowan, assistant director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare conference, is the only non-administration mainland representative on the committee. Others from the states, in addition to Secretary Ickes as chairman, are Abe Fortas, undersecretary of the Interior, and Rexford G. Tugwell, governor of Puerto Rico.

Tugwell, like all his predecessors since Uncle Sam raised the flag over the small Caribbean island in 1898, is a presidential appointee. More than a year ago he suggested that governors of this possession which contains 2,000,000 persons, should be elected at home rather than appointed in Washington.

DRAFT OFFICIALS MUST KEEP MUM

Warned That Revealing Secrets Is Espionage Law Violation.

WASHINGTON—(AP) From now on Selective Service System people will weigh their words before speaking because they could forfeit their lives for the wrong one.

They have been told that giving out secret, confidential or restricted information will be considered a violation of the Espionage Act, which carries the death penalty.

Penalties under the Selective Act are as high as five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine, but draft officials and the Army apparently felt that wasn't tough enough as a silencer.

Major objectives are to prevent disclosure of the size of quota calls, to prevent creditors from using draft records for collection purposes, and to protect registrants against revelation of highly personal information.

Still publishable are the names of men accepted at induction centers and ordered to active duty.

Will Weed Out Japs

Soritng Japanese-Americans: The War Relocation Authority (WRA), custodian of 100,000 Japanese and Japanese - Americans, plans to tackle in September a big job it says it's been wanting to do from the beginning—get the 90 per cent pro-Americans away from the 10 per cent pro-Japanese in relocation camps.

WRA says it would have done this long ago—conflicts between these elements have caused most of the troubles behind the barbed wire of the 10 relocation centers—but that it had to have full information about each adult individual. This, it says, has been gathered, partly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) partly by WRA.

WRA Director Dil' 1 S. Myer says probably 25,000 persons will be moved one way or another as the pro-Japanese are weeded out and placed in one center by themselves. Then WRA will go about the business of releasing the pro-Americans into civilian life.

More Meat In Fall

Beef-eaters: Meat will be much more plentiful this fall than now, but that doesn't mean butcher shops will be bulging with beef.

The armed forces still will get a big share of it.

The Office of Price Administration (OPA) scoffs at any suggestion that meat will be too abundant, although g.eat quantities are expected to move to market soon.

147 WAR CRIMINALS SEIZED BY FBI IN YEAR

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(AP) Arrest and conviction of 147 persons for war crimes—espionage, sabotage, sedition and failure to register as foreign agents—during the 12 month period ending June 30 was reported today by the Department of Justice.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said:

"The keynote of FBI war work has been the safeguarding of the American home front against the spy, saboteur, and foreign agent. Spy rings have been broken up and [illegible] of foreign-directed sabo[illegible]s have been thus far ineffec[illegible]"

HULL WORKS ON PLAN TO AID WAR PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, July 17. — (AP) The State department announced today it was working on a plan to send medicines and other relief supplies through Soviet Russia to American war prisoners and internees in the Far East, subject to Japanese agreement.

The Soviet government has expressed its readiness to assist by facilitating shipment through Soviet territory to Japan if satisfactory arrangements are made by the United States with Japan, the announcement said, and the Japanese government has agreed to consider the proposal.

The mechanics of carrying out this plan now are being worked out with the governments concerned. Americans in the Philippines are included among the proposed beneficiaries.

ESSENTIAL WAR SHIPPING NEEDS ARE BEING MET

JUL 18 1943

Much More Daylight Can Be Seen Through Bottleneck Now.

BY JAMES D. WHITE

WASHINGTON — (AP) Much more daylight can be seen these days through the shipping bottleneck in the war effort.

Precisely how much is a military secret, but the nation's Maritime planners declare we have met and will meet essential war shipping needs.

But they warn in the same breath that the fight will go on and will not be won until victory itself.

Global war moves into action mainly in ships, and as the armed forces deploy at battle stations around the world, shipping is what puts the "over" in "over there," to quote Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery of the Maritime Commission.

Prime factors—though there are many others—behind the recent improvement in shipping are successful anti-submarine warfare and mounting construction of new ships.

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Six months ago, for reasons of security, the best that could be said publicly about the war against the submarine was that we were building ships faster than Hitler was sinking them.

Best Month of War

Yet in the month of June, says Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill, "scarcely a single merchant ship has been sunk in the North Atlantic," and shipyards in England, Canada, and the U. S. produced between "seven and ten times as much as our losses from enemy action" during that month, which he described as "the best month we have ever known" in this war.

Many things helped to squelch the submarine—including new escort vessels for convoys, air protection all the way across the North Atlantic, off-shore patrols by planes and blimps, guncrews on the merchantships, new technical devices like radar. Experiments are reported going forward in the use of helicopters.

But Allied leaders warn against over-optimism. In the back of their mind may be these thoughts: that the Germans may have something up their sleeve, that losses may mount again, and that even if they don't, more shipping will be needed as military operations expand.

The United States is building the most colossal merchant armada in history. By the end of this year the Maritime Commission figures this nation will have constructed a fleet equal to two-thirds of all the merchant tonnage in the world in January, 1941.

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F New Ships Daily

The goal for 1943 has been upped be Presidential directive from 16,000,000 deadweight tons to 19,000,000. Five new ships now are launched every day.

In the first half of this year we built 879 ships, weighing 8,818,622 deadweight tons, whereas in all of 1942 we built 746 totaling 8,089,732 deadweight tons.

After a ship is built, it must be manned, and that takes, says Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Administration, "heroes in dungarees."

Merchant seamen who habitually go back to sea after they've been torpedoed and rescued are among the marvels of this war, but there still aren't enough of them.

The War Shipping Administration (WSA) has organization to supply United States and in some United Nations ships with officers and men.

There are shortages in all ranks, but at present the pinch is felt most among engineers, mates, advanced seamen and cooks.

WSA is scouring the country for ex-sailors, coaxing them back to sea.

The huge and still-growing American merchant marine is becoming one of the most detailed and extensive organizations of its kind in history. Just now, it is one of the most secret.

System Hides Information

All shipping is operated by the WSA, whose system is designed to let the fewest possible people actually know the whereabouts, routes and cargoes of its hundreds of ships over the world.

But in spite of size, shipping operations have been conducted in such a way that millions of tons of shipping have been saved, WSA says.

Matching cargoes with requirements, imports with exports, and routes with sources of needed materials are matters that claim the attention of experts sent by WSA to all important ports in the globe where American vessels call. Many of these ports were relatively unknown a few years ago.

Docking and loading facilities, harbor conditions, fueling accommodations and convoy routes and timing are things about which the most precise knowledge is required if time is to be saved.

New wrinkles have been worked out. Goods are stowed scientifically, by weight as well as by bulk, so the ship will ride evenly. A large proportion of U. S. fighter planes now move to the European theater on the decks of oil tankers.

Cargoes, ships and routes are sometimes swapped with other United Nations if by doing so space and time are saved, WSA says.

all this planning and effort has eased the shipping situation remains unanswered for the average person.

"Never Enough Ships"

President Roosevelt recently told Congress that "with the improvement in the war against the submarine, we may even be able soon to remove sugar and possibly later coffee from the ration list."

But his is the only authoritative hint in this direction.

Lewis W. Douglas, deputy War Shipping administrator, calls this an unlimited unpredictable war, cites the "accepted fact" that there never will be enough ships to meet all its requirements and contingencies.

Essential military and Lend-Lease shipping demands have been and will continue to be met, he said, but he claims the situation is tight and will remain so until the war ends.

Admiral Land recently gave some figures on the allocation of shipping which might be interprete further to discourage optimism about increased shipping for civilian purposes. He said a recent report showed that out of total dry-cargo, 41 per cent had been allotted to Army operations, 13 per cent to the Navy, 30 per cent to Lend-Lease, and 16 per cent to the essential civilian economy of this nation and Latin America.

SHIP SUNK IN CARIBBEAN

WASHINGTON, July 17. — (AP) The Navy reported today that a small United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean early in July. Survivors landed at Miami and Norfolk.

SPELLMAN HAILS U.S. FIGHTING MEN

Valor Proved Around the World, Says New York Archbishop.

NEW YORK, July 17.—(AP) The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, archbishop of New York, who has been visiting American Army and Navy stations all over the world during the past nine months, said today "My admiration for the valor and the value of my countrymen whom I meet and whom I see everywhere grows almost daily."

30.24-6225

The archbishop's words were transmitted by short wave from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, and broadcast nationally from here by NBC.

Speaking of the American people, Archibshop Spellman said:

"I observe their mighty accomplishments in every part of the world. I note the transformation of the American people from a peace-loving, peace-exemplifying people to a people still peace-loving but nevertheless an eficient, hard-fighting people—a brave, strong, right-eous-minded people who believe that they are waging war for justice and for freedom for themselves and for other peoples."

He said his admiration for Americans grew as he saw "evidence of the quantity and quality of food and other commodities and supplies that come across the ocean from the factories and homes of America to our soldiers, sailors and flying men."

The archbishop added:

"America has time and time again declared that she wishes no additional territory. And time and time again she has declared that she wished well to all the world. She also has wished for the world national, racial, social and economic stability which must be the crux of any enduring charter or world order of peace. Thus is America doing now and with God's help she will so continue."

BULLITT WILL SEEK PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—(AP) William C. Bullitt, former U. S. ambasador to France and Soviet Russia, announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of Philadelphia today.

His formal announcement came from Washington, where he is confined to his home by a foot injury, a few hours after James P. Clark, Democratic city chairman, reported he was the nearly unanimous choice of the party organization here.

Bullitt is now a special assistant to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The Republicans have made no choice of a candidate, but ward committeemen are understood to be planning action next week. Acting Mayor Bernard Samuel has been in the forefront of G.O.P. possibilities.

British Honor Chinese Steward

New York, July 17 (AP)—The Chinese steward of a torpedoed British freighter who floated alone on a life raft 133 days, living on a diet of raw fish and sea gulls, has been awarded the British Empire Medal.

Poon Lim, 25, the steward, was invited to England yesterday to receive the award personally from King George VI, by Leonard H. Leach, acting British consul general.

Leach said Lim was "a living example of the toughness of the Chinese—a toughness that bodes ill for Japan."

PRISONERS TO RECEIVE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK, July 17. — (AP) American merchant seamen in German prison camps will get a chance to play the games they enjoy.

Douglas P. Falconer, national executive director of the United Seamen's Service, said today a request for athletic equipment had been received from 60 seamen in prison camps. On the first ship available will go boxing gloves, baseball and softball equipment, footballs, volley balls and sets of horseshoes.

Distribution will be made by the war prisoners aid of the Y.M.C.A. in Geneva, Switzerland.

WOUNDS REUNITE 2 ARMY BUDDIES

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Veterans of 'Fighting First' Meet Again in Devens Hospital.

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—(AP) Two buddies in training with the "Fighting First" infantry division were shipped out some months ago —"destination unknown." Neither saw or heard from the other, though they fought through the swirling dust and hell of the Tunisian campaign, until they were strangely united again at Fort Devens by their wounds.

Raymond Villeneuve, 22, of Tupper Lake, N. Y., and Raymond L. Zeller, 22, of Weedsport, N. Y., are the two boys whose wounds reunited them. Villeneuve lost his sight when shrapnel ripped into his face and Zeller's ankle and arm were shattered and his back plastered by shrapnel.

Under Heavy Fire

Zeller, telling of his experience in North Africa, said he received his wound near mateur while moving his squad into a valley under heavy German mortar fire. He had just been made acting corporal.

Zeller explained that his captain had told the men to move up a hill at the end of the valley to get between the Nazis and their fire.

"As I neared the top a shell dropped very close and I hit the dirt for all I was worth," he reminisced. "One of my men ran back and started to help me up. Then I noticed I was hurt. I couldn't move my left arm and my ankle was busted. I realized shrapnel had sprayed nearly all of me.

"The medics carried me by litter for about two miles until we met a jeep carrying ammunition to the front. I waited there until the driver returned and took me to a field station."

Villeneuve was wounded at El Guetar when Rommel's army counter-attacked with mechanized forces. A shell burst close to the machine gun he was spurting at the Germans.

"One of them burst right next to us," he recalled, "and I could feel something sharp hit me in the face. It smarted but it didn't knock me out. A lieutenant noticed I was hit and crawled with me until we were out of range of fire. He told me to keep going straight and left me to return to his gun. I kept going for nearly 100 yards when the medics met me and got me back to a field station."

Hopes To Regain Sight

He lost one eye but hopes to regain sight in the other. Villeneuve came home by boat little dreaming that his pal, Zeller, had made a similar casualty voyage.

Neither knew the other was wounded and convalescing at Devens. Then one day Villeneuve expressed a desire to revisit many of the spots he had known from his training here. A Red Cross worker took the blind boy around the camp.

Near the end of the ride the Red Cross worker remembered that there was another wounded veteran from the same regiment at New Station hospital a short way from the hospital where Villeneuve was staying. She suggested a visit and over they went.

The meeting between the wounded friends was mixture of tonishment and riotous emoti

TRADE EXPANSION URGED IN REPORT ON MEXICAN TIES

Commission Says Economic Cooperation Will Aid Both Nations.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(AP) Full economic cooperation between the United States and Mexico during and after the war "for the maximum development of both nations" was urged today by the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation.

A report to President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho said:

"The days of exploitation or economic imperialism, whether by nations or by powerful private groups, are past—no future Mexican or United States government will condone or permit their reappearance."

Recommendations for Mexico included full development of food supply, immediate and long-range industrial projects, concentration on production of war materials, a program of public works products, and expansion of transportation, communications, merchant marine and fisheries.

Named by the two governments after President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho conferred in April, the commission seeks to correct Mexico's disturbed international trade, thrown out of kilter by the war, and at the same time keep strategic materials flowing to the United States.

President Avila Camacho expressed "sincere satisfaction" with the commission's conclusions. President Roosevelt said the recommendations "are indeed in the spirit of friendliness and mutual understanding."

A joint statement released by the State department said "the governments of Mexico and the United States of America manifest their determination to take without delay the necessary steps to carry into effect the conclusions" in the report.

The report said Mexico's imports from the United States shrunk from $159,000,000 in 1941 to $147,000,000 in 1942, while her exports to the United States increased from $141,000,000 to $179,000,000. Her imports were $59,000,000 in the first four months this year and exports $73,000,000.

The increase in imports and "restricted availability" of important items Mexico desires to purchase, the report said, contributed to her balance-of-payments problem.

NAZI COMMANDER HONORED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio said today that Rudolph von Ribbentrop, 22-year-old son of the Reich foreign minister, has been decorated with the Knight's insignia of the Iron Cross north of Belogorod in Russia.

Ribbentrop is a commander of a tank company in Adolf Hitler's bodyguard, said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Events of earth-shaking significance trod on each other's heels as another critical week of the global war ended.

From the jungles of New Guinea to the orange groves of Sicily, from the rich plains of central Russia to the far islands of the North and South Pacific the tide of United Nations attack upon the Axis arch of conquest is mounting in fury and power. On the ground and over it, on all the seven seas, the pattern of victory is being wrought in a manner to buoy the belief of free men everywhere that the end is certain and perhaps nearer than any have dared believe.

That was embodied in the stern joint warning by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to the war-sick people of Italy to surrender now, before they feel the full havoc of destruction which their ill-omened fellowship with Hitlerized Germany has invited. And it was strikingly implicit in the President's abrupt rebuke of two high ranking war aides for wrangling in public over policy.

The matters in public debate between them, Mr. Roosevelt told Vice President Wallace and Commerce Secretary Jones, "are now academic so far as winning the war is presently concerned."

The Axis on every active war front, that was a striking pronouncement. A survey of the week's events on battle fronts half the world apart tends to bear out that interpretation of the President's words. Presidential impatience with ill-timed and acrimonious disputes among his home front lieutenants speaks of knowledge they may not possess of impending events designed to smash the foe and shorten the war.

The revealed elements of that pattern of victory as the war news set them out this week are dramatic enough. First among them in significance and glowing possibilities stands the Russian counter-attack on a stalled Nazi foe, carving savagely at the Orel salient that is the keystone of the German war arch in Russia.

That transcends even the continuing swift forward rush of American, Canadian and British forces in Sicily to set all Italy tottering. It means that the massive Nazi offensive, whatever its purpose or objective, which failed even to delay Red army preparations for attack.

It was halted without detriment to the offensive deployment of Russian armies ringing the Orel salient for concerted thrusts at the communication lifeline of the whole center and south sectors of the Nazi front in Russia, the Vitebsk-Smolensk-Bryansk-Orel rail network. The Orel outwork and the Bryansk section of that vital feeder system are in peril. If they fall to Russian arms, a Nazi retreat in Russia behind the Dnieper river line from Vitebsk to the Black sea, a withdrawal on a front a thousand miles or so in length, would seem inevitable. It would mean ultimate disaster in Russia for Hitler.

With the launching of that Russian offensive grave apprehension in highest Anglo-American military circles was eased. The Russian blow definitely ended uneasy doubts whether Russia intended to sustain the Allied demands for unconditional surrender of the common foe.

The effect is the same as if the Russian thrust had been mapped also at strategic council tables in Casablanca or in Washington. It nips the Axis in a continent-wide, three-pronged pincer attack, makes multi-fronted war a reality for Hitler.

Nor can he look to Japan for aid. Gen. MacArthur's men are surging forward to stamp out the last Nipponese footholds on New Guinea, and American ships and planes are taking an ever-rising and disproportionate toll of enemy surface and air craft in the Solomons theater. Sooner or later the Nipponese enemy must send his main fleet into action, with all its risks, or fall back and leave a fatal dent in the southeast perimeter of his conquest zone.

And anytime now another Japanese island foothold in the Aleutians, Kiska, may go the way of Attu.

The steady and now undenied waning of Nazi U-Boat menace in Atlantic sealanes is another and dominant factor in the brightening war scene. All in all, there is some justification for those who hope that less than another twelve-month will see the end of Hitler in Europe and a beginning made on massed and over-powering Anglo-American attack upon Japan.

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GEN. HODGES BUSY HELPING MORALE, RAIDING NAZIS

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Son Is in Air Force, Daughter Married to Air Force Officer.

BOMBER HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND—(AP) The thousands of American parents whose sons are serving under Brigd. Gen. James P. Hodges, commander of the Liberator Bomber Force in England, may be assured their boys are overseen with fatherly solicitude.

Gen. Hodges is a professional soldier, an expert on air power and a veteran of half a dozen raids on Europe, but at heart he's a family man.

A stocky, cherub-faced individual of 49 who looks as if he ought to be behind the wheel of a Buick sedan, five minutes after he meets you he will be chatting animatedly about his daughter, who is married to an Air Force officer, and his son, James P. Jr., who has just gone into the Air Force.

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When new crews arrive from the United States, Hodges welcomes them with an informal, candid talk. There is no military pomp about it. The men are assembled, Hodges walks down front and, without any introduction, starts talking, in a low, even voice.

He talks of the difficulties his small force has operated under, and takes them into his confidence on plans for the future. He indulges in no pep-talking.

Lost Over North Sea

He illustrates his points from his own experience, noting casually in the course of an account of being completely lost over the North sea for several hours, "I was never so scared in my life...."

His equanimity has served him well in his present post, because in an air force which at the outset was predominated by B-17 Flying Fortresses, his B-24 Liberators played a secondary role. Even when they did something spectacular, headline writers often referred to them out of habit as "Fortresses," which for the Liberator men was the same thing as having an accomplishment credited to Joe Smith when your name is Bill Brown.

This anonymity, in the face of a steady toll of casualties and little relief of replacements, might have sapped morale to the point where Hodges' men would have been a mass of jitters. It is a testament to his leadership that the morale has been kept so high that his men, far from having any group inferiority complex, are just as amiably oblivious of the Fortress crowd as the Fortress men are of them.

Smooths Over Rivalry

In fact, the esprit de corps was so great that two of the Liberator groups developed a rivalry in which sharp words were being said. Hodges just got the two groups together at a cocktail party and, having had a look at each other, they parted fast friends and boosters.

You don't get this kind of savvy right out of a hat. Hodges has been learning the business, like most of the top-ranking Air Force men, ever since the World War.

Son of an Oakley, Md., tobacco planter, Hodges, after his mother died when he was quite young, grew up with his grandmother in Washington, D. C., going through the public schools there and then to work as a handy man in a little coffee store on 14th street. It was the John H. Wilkins Company, which since has grown into a big wholesale grocery house, and Hodges sometimes muses that if he had stayed there, he might be president of the company.

Instead, he enlisted in the Army as a flying cadet in 1917, trained at Georgia Tech, and like his Eighth Air Force boss, Maj. Gen. Ira Eaker, spent the war as a flying instructor in the United States —at Payne Field, Miss.

He was on the staff of the GHQ Air Force when it was commanded by Frank M. Andrews, commanded successively the 21st Reconnaissance Squadron in Miami, Fla., and the 29th Bombardment Group at Tampa, Fla., and then became chief of staff of the Third Bomber Command at Tampa, acquiring an intimate knowledge of both Fortresses (to which he confesses an initial partially) and Liberators.

He flew his first Liberator at Macdill Field, Tampa, last spring, and shortly afterward was sent over here in charge of them.

Few people knew he had been going on raids until a routine check for the five-raid air medal awards disclosed that Hodges was practically a regular commuter to Europe. He was given the Silver Star.

Trips News to Wife

That was the first that Mrs. Hodges—the former Eunice Fadeley of Washington—had heard about his trips, and although she "sweated out" the last war with him, she wrote that if he was going to start doing dangerous things like going on raids, it was high time he came home.

Hodges' favorite diversions are golf, at which he says he asks only a reasonable handicap; bridge, at which he says he "asks no quarter"; and just sitting back thinking about the employment of air power.

WORLD'S WORST HEAT IN IRAN

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And Mess Call in Iran Still Gets Good Response.

By CLYDE FARNSWORTH

WITH THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND (AP)—In one of the hottest places in the world, the heat's on in the Gulf region and Americans arming and provisioning the Red army through the vital Iranian corridor can take it.

Despite temperatures such as none of them ever experienced before, they are keeping up the schedule of deliveries to Soviet Russia over truck and rail routes with a surprisingly low rate of heat cases.

Here where the weathermen would have no end of grim fun keeping hourly temperature records, there is little scientific recording yet but an ordinary thermometer exposed in the afternoon easily tops 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Shaded, it hovers betwen 120 and 130 degrees.

Refrigeration is scarce, ice is a precious thing and there are no soft drinks. Rationed beer gave out before the heat really started.

Crude air conditioning in field hospitals—the only air conditioning available—is considered successful when it keeps the temperature below 100.

Turn Hose On Patients

One ward of a hospital where I visited had a temperature of 99 degrees after the patients—beds and all—had been wet down with a hose from a water truck parked outside. They acted much like tenement kids under a stream from a fire hose.

Persian Gulf Service Command hospitals need fever thermometers of higher graduation than the regular 108-degree instruments because the temperature of heat victims is likely to run past 108 degrees, which already is 9.4 above normal.

The treatment for heat cases is to bring the body temperature down as quickly as possible. Stricken men, under sheets or towels, are drenched with ice water, placed in front of electric fans and fed cold drinks.

One hospital has an air conditioned unit containing 24 beds where a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees may be maintained, but there is only one of these in Iran.

Most of the Persian Gulf Service Command personnel lives now in thick-walled barracks, though 1,000 men still are under canvas.

In the Gulf and desert districts men work split shifts, spending the afternoons in their quarters.

Effects of Heat

The best way to describe the heat is not with thermometer readings but with its effects.

My typewriter, though in the shade, feels like a steam radiator in January.

The touch of a belt buckle, collar ornament or metal button to the bare flesh, even out of the sun, is enough to make a man jump as with a "hot foot."

Most men have put away the brass identification discs supposed to be worn around the neck.

Men sleep naked, covered with wet towels, or with their matresses soaked.

A man can launder his shirt on the way to a shower and don it, dried, when he has finished his bath.

A cold shower in unknown. Heating tanks are unnecessary. Water standing in the pipes must be run off before a shower to avoid scalding.

A ma nis likely to drink three or four gallons of water daily. Americans have adopted the native jugs which cool drinking water through evaporation from their porous surfaces, and likewise the skin-shaped canvas water bags of British-Indian troops, Gunga Din model.

With every drink men are required to take one or two five-grain salt tablets to preserve their saline balance against excessive loss of salt through perspiration. Sweat-patches on clothing are alway rimmed with a salt deposit.

Kept In Purdah

Women of the household of the Nizam of Hyderabad, reputedly the wealthiest man in the world, are kept in purdah. Three Moslem members of the viceroy's council keep their wives in purdah. They are Sir Sultan Ahmed, member for information and broadcasting; Sir Mohommed Usman, posts and air minister, and Feroz Khan Noon, defense minister.

They entertain mixed gatherings, but their own wives remain out of sight.

Among the bitterest opponents of efforts to abolish purdah are some women living within purdah. The word "purdah" simply means "screen," and many women like to live quiet lives screened from outside male associations.

met both Lady Shafti and her granddaughter at the convention, held in an open grain field under a huge Mogul-type tent open on four sides. "Granny," was obviously enjoying such mingling in earthy politics, despite her generations of patrician upbringing. We sat together on the ground for dinner while she related her own fight with the purdah system.

She recalled that one of her ancestors some three hundred years ago had given land to the great Mogul emperor, Shah Jahan, upon which he built the famous Shalimar Gardens. He was the same emperor who built the Taj Mahal, tomb of his wife.

But purdah is not restricted to

It is climbing steadily higher as the lava piles up. The force within is so terrific that the first crater at the summit proved insufficient, and another has opened on the side.

Scientists consider Paricutin the best volcanological laboratory in the world because of its accessibility, its incessant fury, and the manner of its birth.

Sightseers, too are beating a path to the cone in the state of Michoacan, 325 miles west of Mexico City.

The earth trembles around Paricutin, and loud booms accompany the volleys. The aspect is that of a super-gun in action.

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Hundreds of Thousands of Women in India Still Hide Behind Purdah Veil, But Custom Is Fading Fast

Historic 'Rebellions' Have Been Staged Against Medieval Practice.

By PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI—(AP) Hundreds of thousands of Indian women are still kept in the secluded confines of "purdah" where no man but their husbands may see them — but agitation to end this medieval custom has worked so fast that the practice is approaching extinction.

But so garish are its more outward aspects that to the thousands of Americans now in India it appears like something out of the Arabian Nights. There are hosts of explanations for the custom. It was doubtless introduced by the Mohammedans from Arabia, but its wide practice in India in olden times began when the invading Mohammedan warriors began looking around for Hindu wives. The Indians started keeping their wives and daughters concealed in their houses, or in shrouded palanquins when traveling. By a strange shift however, purdah is now more common among Mohammedans than among Hindus.

Under this practice a girl is secluded at an early age. She sees her father and sometimes her brothers, but never cousins nor male friends of the family. She may never see her prospective husband until the hour of the marriage, nor he her. Both take the assurances of relatives and friends that the match is acceptable.

...ther have been some historic "rebellions." One was by Lady Mohammed Shafti of Lehore. She and her husband are Mohammedans, descendants of wealthy land owners in the Punjab. Sir Mohammed was education minister in the viceroy's cabinet immediately after the last war, and he supported his wife's rebellion.

She dared not attempt it in Lahore, where her mother and her mother's mothers for generations had lived in purdah. But her husband took her to Calcutta, and she threw aside the veil. It caused an India-wide scandal and her husband's political future was jeopardized.

Returning to Lahore, she went back into purdah for a short time, then she threw off all restraint and rode down the main street of the city. Stones were thrown at her carriage and she was noisily abused. But she had broken the ice, and never again went back.

She is now 66. She contributes to political movements. Her daughter, Begum Shah Nawaz, is a member of the Punjab legislature and an active organizer for the national war front. In turn, Begum Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, daughter of Begum Shah Nawaz, has strong socialist leanings and was one of the leaders of a recent peasant's convention whose organization was sponsored by Communist agencies directly associated with Moscow. I

the rich. Remnants of it continue to exist throughout the social structure. Peasants usually ignore it, for their wives have to work.

My bearer—everybody in India has a bearer—keeps his wife in strict purdah.

"Sometimes I take her out for a walk in the dark," he told me. But even then she must wear that hideous "burqa," a sort of Ku Klux Klan garment hiding her from head to foot. She must peer through a thin net in front of her eyes. In summer such a costume is murderously hot.

MEXICAN VOLCANO BUILDS MOUNTAIN

Indian, Owner of Ground, Thought World Was Coming to End.

By THEODORE A. EDIGER

URUAPAN, Mexico (AP)—Paricutin, Mexico's new volcano, belching red lava continuously, has built itself into a mountain more than 1,000 feet high and a mile at the base since it first erupted five months ago in an Indian's ploughed field near here.

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An entire town has been destroyed, and trees for miles around have been ruined. Ash-gray deserts now cover the farmers' fields.

The 800 inhabitants of the abandoned town of Particutin are being relocated by the government at another town, Caltzontzin, 25 miles away.

His 125 acres of fertile corn and alnd have become national property, but the Indian, 68-year-old Dionisio Pulido, homesick though he is for his native town, bears no malice.

Imagine His Surprise

Seated in a dark cafe in Caltzontzin, Pulido told his story in soft, quaint Spanish:

"That Saturday (February 20) I was in the field with my wife, Pabla Rangel, and our 10-year-old son, Cresencio, who were guarding our little lambs. I was preparing the field to plant corn.

"As I walked along, I heard the ground in front of me snort. I looked, and there was smoke issuing from the earth. I was greatly frightened, but stopped and admired the scene for about five minutes.

"I thought the world had caught fire. I thought it was the end of the world. I thought the world was burning up.

"The ground thundered loudly for about ten minutes, and I said 'Ave Maria Purisima.' Soon water seemed to be running beneath me. I thought perhaps all the noise I had heard was merely the sound of the water below.

"Phuyee! a snort came from the ground, like steam escaping from a boiler."

30.24-6227

EXILED BRAINS HELPING IN WAR, POST-WAR PLANS

JUL 18 1943

83 of Best Minds in Europe Have New York Headquarters.

By SIGRID ARNE

NEW YORK, July 17.—(AP) Years ago I remember a deeply wise man telling me to remember this one thing: "there is no geography to an idea."

Not even a hod-carrier would argue that today. He's seen the idea of dictatorship wipe out the old map of Europe. His son probably is in the war because of it.

But the rule works both ways. The poisonous notion of dictatorship spread outward from Munich. Now the idea of democracy is rehopping the hedges.

Little GHQ's for democracy are collecting in spots all over the world. But certainly the headquarters here, on West 12th Street, just off Fifth Avenue, must be unique.

In two buildings are collected 83 men who represent the best brains of Europe.

They're German, French, Belgian, Italian, Austrian.

They earn their livings as teachers in the New School for Social Research: in the two buildings on West 12th.

They helped lay the plans for the invasion of Africa. They're smoothing the way for the invasion of Europe. Their knowledge of Europe is being used in postwar plans.

Scholars Hitler Fired

The story behind the coming to America goes back to 1933 when Alvin Johnson, director of the New School, saw a list of famous German scholars whom Hitler had just fired.

Johnson knew the high calibre of the men on the list. He saw the horrors ahead, and determined to rescue the best of Europe's brains for the sole purpose of saving their knowledge for the world at large.

He figured he could do it for $60,000 a year, for two years. He would bring the men here, and [illegible] them into a graduate school teach American leaders to think in world terms: the type of thinking he believed we would need both for the war, and the peace to come.

In a week he had $12,000 pledged. Then the lightning struck. He had a phone call from Hiram Halle, of New York, president of the Universal Oil Products Co. Johnson [illegible] never met Halle, but Halle quickly promised that he'd make up the $120,000 needed for the two years.

Johnson quickly made out a list of the men to bring over. He circulated it to outstanding American universities to get the opinion of American scholars in the same fields: literature, economics, law, the social sciences.

The First Group

The first group to arrive included eight Germans and one Italian. The school now has saved 167 European scholars.

In return, the refugees have turned out 200 exhaustive reports which have been used by 23 different war agencies in Washington.

Take tall, energetic Dr. Ernst Kris, who used to teach at the Institute of Psychoanalysis in Vienna. He went to London when the war was just starting. The generals had to know what the German radio was saying on special beams to the neutral countries. Kris organized the monitoring system, and worked out a way to classify the arguments put out by the Nazis.

We entered the war, and Kris came over here to help set up our monitoring service. He's now training, in his classes at the New School, men and women to do the actual monitoring in Washington.

Take scholarly Boris Mirkine-Guetzevitch. Born in Russia, he became a French citizen and lectured on law in half the capitols of Europe.

He's giving us help with Latin American relations. This fall he'll publish a book—the first ever compiled—of the constitutions and laws of the South American countries. It should be a tremendous help to all western hemisphere trade. Up until now any one who planned to work in any South American country had to go there to find out how the country's law would affect his plans.

There's a Spaniard on the New School staff who must be giving Spain's Franco nightmares. He's Don Fernando De Los Rios, the Spanish republic's last ambassador to the United States. He also has been Spain's minister of justice, education and foreign affairs.

U. S. Now Cultural Center

De Los Rios is a leader in democratic thinking among Latin-American peoples. Last year, on a round of visits to capitols below the equator, so many people insisted on seeing him that hundreds stood outside of homes where he was being entertained. Obviously Franco wasn't too high in popular favor.

The calibre of these refugee scholars is spectacular.

They've been summed up most unequivocally in an editorial in the New York Times, which never has been known for superlatives. The editorial said, "as a result of the New School's pioneering lead in bringing these prominent scholars to our shores, the United States has become the intellectual and cultural center of the world."

JUL 18 1943

Hitler Reaction

THE LEAFLETS, IT LATER WAS REPORTED, CONTAINED THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL SURRENDER DEMAND.

DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A REPORT BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO, ASSERTED THAT ROME AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS PRINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LEAFLETS THOUGH IT DID NOT SAY IF THE WORDS COULD BE READ IN THE REPRODUCTIONS.

JUL 18 1943

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE "MESSAGE REPRESENTS A PART OF THE POLICY ANNOUNCED BY CHURCHILL OF 'THE BIG STICK AND CARROT' TOWARD ITALY. THE MESSAGE, OF COURSE, IS THE 'CARROT.'"

WHILE FULL PUBLICATION OF THE SURRENDER DEMAND WAS REPORTED WITHHELD FROM THE ITALIAN PRESS AND RADIO, BOTH BRITISH AND NORTH AFRICAN STATIONS WERE BROADCASTING THE TEXT FOR ITALIAN LISTENERS.

JUL 18 1943

JUL 18 1943

WITHOUT MENTIONING THE RADIO BARRAGES WHICH ARE SPREADING THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL ULTIMATUM ALL OVER ITALY, FASCIST PROPAGANDISTS HASTILY MARSHALLED ARGUMENTS TODAY AGAINST AN ITALIAN CAPITULATION.

NEITHER ITALIAN RADIOS NOR NEWSPAPERS PICKED UP THE ALLIED APPEAL BUT THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA WAS QUOTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT "CAPITULATION WOULD ONLY BRING US SHAMEFUL PEACE AND MORE FIGHTING, DESTRUCTION AND SUFFERING." JUL 18 1943

THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI WAS QUOTED IN THE LONDON MORNING PRESS AS SAYING THAT "IF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WANT TO DEFEAT ITALY THEY MUST DEFEAT HER WITH WEAPONS IN THEIR HANDS AND PAY THE PRICE."

ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, FORMER ITALIAN CABINET MINISTER, WAS REPORTED IN A STEFANI DISPATCH TO REUTERS AS SAYING THAT "THE ENEMY OFFERED ITALY PEACE TERMS BUT WE ARE TOLD THAT EVEN IF ITALY DROPPED OUT OF THE FIGHTING SHE WOULD NOT DROP OUT OF THE WAR."

THE TIMELINESS OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL JAB AT ITALIAN MORALE, MEANWHILE, WAS EMPHASIZED ANEW BY DISPATCHES FROM BERN TO THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS THAT ITALIAN PRESS AND SPOKESMEN WERE BITTERLY REMARKING ON THE SCANTINESS OF GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY AND CALLING FOR AID.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE WAS SUMMED UP BY SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, BRITISH AIR MINISTER, WHO SAID THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE SHOULD RECEIVE THE ALLIED ARMIES AS LIBERATORS, NOT AS CONQUERORS, AND ADDED THAT THERE WERE SIGNS THEY WERE DOING SO.

add Londor - Axis reaction

THE BROADCAST FOLLOWED CLOSELY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ALLIED PLANES FLEW OVER ROME LAST NIGHT AND DROPPED LEAFLETS WHICH LATER WERE DISCLOSED TO HAVE CONTAINED THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER HONORABLY OR BE BLASTED OUT OF THE WAR.

-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH SAYING AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS IN ROME PRINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LEAFLETS, BUT IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHETHER THE WORDS COULD BE READ IN THE REPRODUCTIONS.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE "MESSAGE REPRESENTS A PART OF THE POLICY ANNOUNCED BY CHURCHILL OF 'THE BIG STICK AND CARROT' TOWARD ITALY. THE MESSAGE, OF COURSE, IS THE 'CARROT.'"

JUL 18 1943

THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT NAZI FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES HAD LEBELED THE SURRENDER DEMAND "TYPICAL OF THE ANGLO-AMERICANS TO TAKE A POLITICAL MORTGAGE ON THEIR INITIAL MILITARY SUCCESSES."

XM423PEW

JUL 18 1943

30.24 - 6229

Add AN AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND--FIRST ABD NEW AIR FIELD (TOP ON AYE) XXX BY THE BRITISH.

THE CONCRETE TAXI STRIPS AND RUNWAYS WERE LAID IN 89 DAYS--A RECORD.

JUL 18 1943

THE FIELD WAS FORMALLY HANDED OVER BY BRIG. GEN. CYRUS R.MOORE OF HARRISONBURG, VA., CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, TO BRIG. GEN. ROBERT C.CANDEE, CHIEF OF THE AIR SUPPORT COMMAND.

"FOR US THIS MERELY IS A STEPPING STONE," CANDEE SAID. "FROM HERE WE ARE GOING TO JUMP OVER TO THE CONTINENT, AND FROM THERE WE ARE GOING TO JUMP WHEREVER ELSE IT IS NECESSARY TO GO TO SMASH THE NAZI ENEMY."

AFTER COMPLIMENTING THE ENGINEERS ON THE LARGE AMOUNT OF EARTH THEY HAD MOVED HERE, GENERAL CANDEE TOLD THEM THAT THE AIR FORCE NOW WOULD TAKE OVER THE JOB OF EARTH-REMOVAL--ONLY HE POINTED OUT THAT IT WOULD BE GERMAN EARTH AND THAT THE HANDLING OF IT WOULD BE SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

COL. CARL STORRIE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., IS IN COMMAND OF OPERATIONS FROM THIS FIELD.

KA1142AEW

AT A LINK IN THE GERMAN-[illegible]

ADD LONDON — Aerial

AMSTERDAM HAS BEEN RAIDED 21 TIMES BEFORE BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST VISIT BY THE AMERICANS. THE BRITISH LAST RAIDED THE CITY PROPER IN JULY, 1941, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE ATTACKED THE BIG AIRFIELD NEARBY SEVERAL TIMES SINCE.

JUL 18 1943

GIVING FURTHER INFORMATION ON THURSDAY NIGHT'S RAID WHEN ELECTRICAL TARGETS FIRST WERE ATTACKED IN NORTHERN ITALY, FROM HEIGHTS OF LESS THAN 1,000 FEET, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THREE OR FOUR TRANSFORMERS HIT WERE NEAR BOLOGNA, THROUGH WHICH RUNS THE RAILWAY TO MUNICH. THE OTHER ATTACK WAS 20 MILES NORTH OF GENOA.

LAST NIGHT, THE MINISTRY SAID, SIMILAR TARGETS WERE ATTACKED AT BRUGHERIO, CISLAGO, NEAR MILAN AND AGAIN AT BOLOGNA.

BRIG.GEN.ROBERT C.CANDEE, COMMANDER OF U.S. GROUND SUPPORT AIR FORCES IN BRITAIN, SAID YESTERDAY'S DOUBLE ATTACK BY AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS ON THE RAILWAY CENTER OF ABBEVILLE, FRANCE, WAS "JUST THE BEGINNING OF CONTINUOUS OPERATION."

ALTHOUGH HIS COMMAND NORMALLY OPERATES IN SUPPORT OF TROOPS, CANDEE SAID FRIDAY'S MISSION WAS "CONTRIBUTORY TO STRATEGIC BOMBING."

"WE HOPE TO CONDUCT OPERATIONS WHEN THE FORTRESSES CAN'T," HE ADDED.

FRIDAY'S ATTACK ON THE ABBEVILLE FREIGHT YARDS WAS CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE AND THE CREWS WERE COMPLETELY OUTFITTED WITH ARMORED CLOTHES. IT WAS THE FIRST RAID BY THE MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THIS COMMAND.

"I AM WELL PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS," COMMENTED COL. SAM ANDERSON OF GREENSBORO, N.C., WHO RODE IN A BOMBER PILOTED BY LIEUT. N.W. MORGAN OF ATLANTA, GA.

JUL 18 1943

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM J.MARQUES, TAIL GUNNER, OF LYNN, MASS., SAID "A 190 BLEW UP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FORMATION. ALL I COULD SEE LEFT WAS A COWLING FLYING THROUGH THE AIR. HE NEVER KNEW WHAT HIT HIM."

TECH. SGT. RICHARD L.SCHUTTLER OF CARSON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SAID "IT WAS JUST ONE BIG BATTLE UP OVER THE CLOUDS. THERE WERE SWARMS OF FIGHTERS ON OUR TAILS AND ABOUT 50 ON OUR FORT ALONE."

STAFF SGT. HENRY J.GARDNER, 23, OF KEMPTON ST., BOSTON, MASS., SAID "GETTING THE FIRST FOCKE-WULF WAS THE FUNNIEST EXPERIENCE I EVER HAD. I GAVE IT A BURST AND THE LEFT LANDING GEAR CAME OFF. THIS SLOWED IT DOWN CONSIDERABLY AND I LET HIM HAVE A HUNDRED ROUNDS MORE. THEN THE FOCKE-WULF BLEW UP COMPLETELY. ONE OF THE NAZI 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS WENT BETWEEN MY LEGS TEARING A HOLE IN MY COVER-ALL AND EXPLODING AT THE BACK OF THE SHIP. THERE WAS SUCH A LOUD BANG I THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT IT HAD GOT ME."

JUL 18 1943

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM J.DOUBLEE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, SAID "THE JERRIES SHOWED A LOT OF COURAGE. THEY SEEMED TO JUST IGNORE OUR FIREPOWER AND WERE DETERMINED TO HIT RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FORMATION."

JUL 18 1943

PILOTS RETURNING FROM THE BATTLE OVER NORTHWESTERN GERMANY REPORTED BITTER FIGHTING.

STAFF SGT. ALFRED DRABMIS OF MIDDLEPORT, PA., GROUND CREW MEMBER AT HICKAM FIELD, HAWAII DURING THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, SAID, "IT WAS STEADY SHOOTING FOR 30 MINUTES. THERE WERE AT LEAST 20 SEPARATE ATTACKS."

JUL 18 1943

"I'VE NEVER SEEN GERMANS ATTACK WITH MORE CONCENTRATED FORCE," SAID STAFF SGT. ARTHUR H.BLOCK, 22, TAILGUNNER WHO SENT THREE FIGHTERS BLAZING DOWN. BLOCK, A FORMER RESIDENT OF TROY AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES, SAID "THEY SURE WERE DESPERATE. THEY MUST HAVE A NEW TEACHER."

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM WEIR OF FAIRBANKS, CALIF., SAID "ABOUT 15 NAZI FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE GROUP BEHIND US AND ABOUT FIVE FIGHTERS CAME AT OUT FORMATIONS FROM THE FRONT. FIVE MORE CAME IN A STRING FROM THE RIGHT AND TURNED INTO OUR NOSE. I FIRED AT THE FIRST ONE AND SAW FLAMES IN THE COCKPIT. HE WAS ABOUT SIX YARDS AWAY. ANOTHER FOUR CAME RIGHT IN LUNGING DESPERATELY AND WE HAD TO PULL UP TO LET THEM PASS UNDER."

ADD LONDON

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND WAS REPORTED USING ALL ITS AVAILABLE MOTOR TRANSPORT TO RUSH RESERVES TO THE THREATENED FRONT.

THE THREE-PRONGED RUSSIAN DRIVE CONVERGING ON OREL HAD BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY TO HAVE CARRIED THE RED ARMY 12 TO 48 MILES INTO ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

JUL 18 1943

THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION FROM THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE THAT THE RED ARMY HAD BITTEN DEEPLY INTO GERMAN DEFENSES. OREL IS AN IMPORTANT RAIL CENTER AND THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND HAS SPENT 18 MONTHS ON ITS FORTIFICATIONS, MAKING IT ONE OF THE KEY BASES ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

30.24 - 6231

RUSSIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY SMASHED THE FIRST GAPS IN THE GERMAN LINES. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE HEAVY TANK UNITS FOLLOWED.

ARTILLERY ACTION MARKED THE DAY TO THE NORTH OUTSIDE OF LENINGRAD WHERE THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR GUNS SMASHED TEN NAZI BLOCKHOUSES AND DUGOUTS AND DESTROYED SEVERAL GUNS.

JUL 18 1943

(A BROADCAST BY THE OSLO RADIO RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE RUSSIANS AFTER A LONG LULL HAD BEGUN ATTACKING SOUTH OF SCHLUESSELBURG ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT. THE BROADCAST SAID THE SOVIETS HAD THROWN THREE BATTALIONS INTO THE ATTACK THERE.)

R&DN402AEW

ADD London - Russian

SHARP FIGHTING SOUTH OF OREL WITH THE RUSSIANS GENERALLY SCORING VICTORIES WAS REPORTED FROM THE FRONT, BUT SPECIFIC DETAILS WERE NOT GIVEN BEYOND THE CAPTURE OF A LARGE SETTLEMENT AT A HIGHWAY INTER-SECTION.

FARTHER NORTH, THE SOVIETS WERE SAID TO HAVE CUT A RAILWAY AND SEIZED A COMMANDING HEIGHT.

JUL 18 1943

WITHOUT MENTIONING THE PRESENT STRATEGIC SITUATION AT OREL, A BERLIN BROADCAST OF THE WEEKLY MILITARY REVIEW BY TRANSOCEAN SAID THAT AT BELGOROD FAR TO THE SOUTH A "STRONG GERMAN WEDGE" HAD BEEN DRIVEN FORWARD NORTHEAST AND NORTH AND STILL WAS ADVANCING, ENCIRCLING SOME RUSSIAN TROOPS. RUSSIAN ATTACKS WEST OF KURSK HAVE BEEN THROWN BACK, THIS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ADDED.

BOSTON BOMBERS DEALT HEAVY, PRECISE BLOWS UPON THE GERMANS, FLOWN BY AN AIR UNIT UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ.GEN.I.D.ANTOSHKIN, A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION WHO RECENTLY WAS AWARDED THE AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

JUL 18 1943

DISPATCHES SAID THE FLIGHTS OF BOSTONS WERE ESCORTED BY A NEW RUSSIAN FIGHTER, THE YAKOVLEV NINE, WITH A NEW DIVE BOMBER, THE TEPLYAKOV TWO, COOPERATING.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 251 SOVIET TANKS DESTROYED YESTERDAY, AND SAID THAT FAR TO THE SOUTH IN THE CAUCASUS SEVERAL TANK-LED RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPULSED. RUSSIAN AIRPLANES ALSO JOINED IN THESE ASSAULTS UPON THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

RUSSIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND MOVEMENTS WERE ATTACKED BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT, AND 80 RUSSIAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN FRIDAY ALONE, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

XM1219PEW

JUL 18 1943

A41

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT ONE OF FOUR BRITISH E-BOATS WAS DAMAGED IN A CLASH WITH GERMAN ESCORT VESSELS OFF IMUIDEN ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE NETHERLANDS EARLY TODAY.

JUL 18 1943

BRITISH SOURCES HAVE NOT DISCLOSED SUCH A CLASH.

JR526AEW

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-SWIFT RAF MOSQUITO BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN MUNICH LAST NIGHT WHILE OTHER BRITAIN-BASED BOMBERS SWEPT ACROSS THE ALPS FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT TO HIT TRANSFORMER AND SWITCHING STATIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

JR704AEW

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO IN A BROADCAST OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCED BITTER BATTLES WERE RAGING IN THE CATANIA AND AGRIGENTO SECTORS IN SICILY. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, DENIED THAT THE ALLIES HAD MADE ANY PROGRESS.

JUL 18 1943

BLANK

THE AGRIGENTO SECTOR WHERE AMERICANS ARE PRESSING THE ATTACK IS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE ABOUT 12 MILES WEST OF NARO WHICH WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY.

JUL 18 1943

CATANIA IS AT THE SPEARHEAD OF THE BRITISH ATTACK WHERE ALLIED FORCES UNDER GENERAL ALEXANDER ARE CUTTING NORTHWARD TO PINCH OFF MESSINA, CHIEF PORT OF SUPPLY FOR THE AXIS DEFENDERS ON SICILY.

"IN SICILY, PARTICULARLY IN THE AGRIGENTO AND CATANIA SECTORS, THE BATTLE CONTINUED BITTER YESTERDAY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"IN SPITE OF HIS HEAVY ATTACKS AND HEAVY LOSSES THE ENEMY DID NOT SUCCEED IN MAKING ANY FRESH PROGRESS.

BLANK

JUL 18 1943

30.24 - 6233

THE ITALIANS ADMITTED "VERY SERIOUS DAMAGE" IN NAPLES, BARI, REGGIO CALABRIA AND MESSINA AS ALLIED SQUADRONS RANGED ACROSS FROM NORTH AFRICAN BASES NORTHWARD UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA.

THE ITALIAN BULLETIN ALSO SAID THAT ALLIED BOMBERS IN "LIMITED" STRENGTH STRUCK AT THE NAVAL BASE AT LA SPEZIA ON THE NORTHWEST COAST AND AT OTHER LOCALITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF LOMBARDY AND EMILIA.

ALLIED PLANE LOSSES OVER SICILY WERE PLACED BY THE ITALIANS AT 16, OF WHICH 12 WERE REPORTED TO BE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS, ALL WERE STRUCK DOWN BY GERMAN FIGHTERS, THE ITALIANS ASSERTED. JUL 18 1943

ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND FIGHTER DEFENSE BROUGHT DOWN 18 PLANES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, FIVE FALLING IN THE STRAIT BETWEEN MESSINA AND REGGIO CALABRIA, SEVEN IN THE ATTACK ON NAPLES, THREE AT BARI AND THREE BETWEEN VARESE AND PAVIA.

TORPEDO PLANES FROM THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE RANGED OVER THE SEA IN THE CAPE PASSERO AREA, AT THE SOUTHEASTERN POINT OF THE SICILIAN TRIANGLE, THE BULLETIN DECLARED, ADDING THAT A 7,000 TON SHIP WAS SET ON FIRE AND SUNK.

NAVAL ACTION EAST OF SICILY WAS REPORTED WITH THE ITALIANS CLAIMING THE TORPEDOING OF AN ALLIED DESTROYER AND DESTRUCTION OF TWO MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS.

THE DEATHS FROM ALLIED RA[illegible] ITIES WERE PLACED AT 274 DEAD AND 573 INJURED IN [illegible]MMUNIQUE. LEGHORN SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST WITH [illegible]URED AND NAPLES REPORTED 22 KILLED AND 70 I[illegible]ES WERE AVAILABLE FOR MESSINA AND REGGIO CALABRIA.

[illegible]AEW

A13

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO OF SPAIN, ADDRESSING THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE FALANGE, CALLED TODAY FOR IRON DISCIPLINE AND WARNED AGAINST INTERFERENCE "WITH THE UNITY OF OUR NATION," THE MADRID RADIO SAID.

WM452PEW JUL 18 1943

A122

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH APPEARED TO BE AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES FLEW HIGH OVER LONDON IN MID-AFTERNOON AND SOME WATCHERS ON THE GROUND SAID THEY COUNTED HUNDREDS. THEY PASSED OVER SINGLY OR IN GROUPS OF TWO OR THREE, NOT IN FORMATION. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION.

YM939AEW JUL 18 1943

JUL 18 1943

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, BRITISH AIR MINISTER, DECLARED TODAY THE ITALIAN PEOPLE SHOULD RECEIVE THE ALLIED ARMIES AS LIBERATORS, NOT AS CONQUERORS, AND SAID THAT THERE WERE SIGNS THEY ARE DOING SO.

THIS EXPRESSION CAME AS LONDON CONTINUED TO HAIL YESTERDAY'S JOINT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL TO ITALY AS GENEROUS AND HUMANE. LONDONERS WERE FIRM, HOWEVER, IN THEIR INSISTENCE THAT THERE BE NO BARGAINING.

"WE CAN HAVE NO DEALINGS WHATEVER WITH MUSSOLINI AND HIS FASCIST GANGSTERS," SINCLAIR SAID IN A SPEECH FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY CONFERENCE. "BUT FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WE HAVE NO ENMITY. LET THEM PURGE THEMSELVES OF FASCISM AND REVIVE THOSE TRADITIONS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY WHICH WERE ONCE THEIR PRIDE. THEN THEY WILL REGAIN THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY OF EUROPEAN NATIONS."

THE AIR MINISTER WARNED THAT RECENT ALLIED SUCCESSES "MUST NOT BLIND US" THAT THE ROAD TO BERLIN IS A "LONG ROAD WITH MANY TURNINGS."

JUL 18 1943

A WIDESPREAD BELIEF PREVAILED IN LONDON THAT THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL STATEMENT, COMING AT THIS TIME, WAS BASED ON INFORMATION THAT ITALY WAS READY TO CRACK INTERNALLY. THIS VIEW WAS EXPRESSED BY THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, WHO WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT "THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT NO RESISTANCE WOULD BE OFFERED TO INVASION OF THE MAINLAND."

THE LONDON TIMES MADE IT CLEAR THAT "THERE CAN BE NO BARGAINING. A WAY OUT MUST BE SOUGHT THROUGH AN "HONORABLE CAPITULATION."

"IT IS NECESSARILY A FINAL WARNING," THE LONDON HERALD SAID. "ALLIED ARMIES WILL NOT BE HELD IN LEASH WHILE THE ITALIANS HESITATE."

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-WORD FROM THE SICILIAN FRONT TODAY INDICATED THAT MAJ.-GEN. GUY G. SIMONDS IS COMMANDING THE CANADIAN 1S DIVISION AS IT FIGHTS

JUL 18 1943

1ST DIVISION AS IT FIGHTS AS PART OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

IT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN THAT THE CANADIAN FIRST DIVISION IS ENGAGED IN THE ISLAND ASSAULT WHICH BEGAN A WEEK AGO TODAY, BUT THE COMMANDER'S NAME WAS WITHHELD.

YESTERDAY ROSS MUNRO, CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE DIVISION, WAS PERMITTED TO SAY THAT THE CANADIANS WERE COMMANDED BY A 40-YEAR-OLD GENERAL FROM HAMILTON, ONT. THIS WAS VIRTUAL IDENTIFICATION, BUT AT THAT TIME SIMONDS' NAME WAS CENSORED FROM COPY LEAVING LONDON.

TODAY PETER STURSBURG OF VANCOUVER, CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION CORRESPONDENT, IN TELLING OF A VISIT BY GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, TO THE CANADIAN AREA IN SICILY, RECOUNTED HOW GEN. EISENHOWER IN A JEEP ENCOUNTERED LT.-COL. KEN. BRADFORD OF TORONTO ON A DUSTY ROAD.

WROTE STURSBURG:-

"GEN. EISENHOWER JUMPED OUT AND SAID, 'I AM GLAD TO SEE A CANADIAN OFFICER. I AM GLAD TO HAVE CANADIANS UNDER MY COMMAND.'

"EISENHOWER ASKED COL. BRADFORD IF HE WOULD DELIVER A MESSAGE TO GEN. SIMONDS SAYING THE GENERAL HOPED TO SEE HIM SOON."

FD838AEW

JUL 18 1943

30.24 - 6235

By Leo Branham

At a U.S. Bomber Station in England, July 17-(AP)-Lieut. Armand F. Burch, 27, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has had tamm to many flying fortresses shot up over Europe that they have nicknamed the repair hangar at this station "Burch's Barn."

NOT once has the tall, affable pilot returned from 17 raids without his ship having to undergo repairs.

JUL 18 1943

Three times his skilfully-skippered, shell-splintered bombers came back from the blazing continental air lanes so badly wrecked that they became "hangar queens." In air force parlance that means that a bomber is so badly damaged that its parts are salvaged to patch up other planes.

From the Antwerp raid April 5, Burch glided home across the English channel on one engine with three wounded crewmen. On June 11 the same ship was knocked out completely in an attack on Wilhelmshaven.

From Kiel two days later he brought another battered fortress home with two wounded crew members.

Several times he has failed to get back to his own base, having force-landed crippled bombers as soon as he reached the English coast.

JUL 18 1943

Burch himself has emerged unscathed except for a tiny flak scratch on his right cheek.

"Like a bad penny I've always managed to turn up back here," he said, crossing his fingers. "And I hope I always do while I sweat out the remainder of my combat mission."

Burch is reputed to be one of the best pilots at this station. He and his co-pilot, Lieut. Bert J. Cardwell, 22, of Salt Lake City, Utah, -- sometimes referred to as the "gold dust twins" -- have flown together since their training days and are known as the "perfect team."

JUL 18 1943

But somehow Burch always catches plenty of enemy fire. "Well, I've got another one for you, ~~Sam~~ Chuch," is the way he usually greets Capt. Charles R. Lewis of Chicago, base engineer, on ~~his~~ his return from a mission.

JUL 18 1943

Lewis said Burch has had as many as three damaged ~~plan~~ planes undergoing repair in the hangar at the same time. His crew ~~has~~ has flown in so many different fortresses that they've never had an ~~opportu~~ opportunity to get really ~~attach~~ attached to a particular one.

They christened their last ship, "Sons of Burch's," but the painters only had time to trace the first word on the bomber's ~~nose~~ nose before they took off for Villecoublay, near Paris, last Wednesday.

On that raid, the bombardier, Lieut. R.L. Rohrlich, 24, of New York City, was wounded ~~fat~~ fatally as the fortress limped back to Britain, bearing 50 gaping flak holes. He was the only member of the crew hit.

Before Burch reached the target a flak burst tore away half of the bombardier's face. Another ripped away part of the electrically heated flying jacket worn by ~~Staff~~ Sergt. R.M. Cooney, 19, of Los Angeles, the left waist-gunner. A third missed Lieut. John D. Noblin, 28, of Jackson, Miss., the navigator, by inches. Three engines were hit

JUL 18 1943

The power was so reduced that the bomber lagged behind the formation, losing altitude rapidly. Turning back toward home, the bomber soon picked up a spitfire escort which drove off pursuing fighters.

"The bombardier's oxygen mask was torn off by the blast," Burch related. "Noblin took off his mask and put it on Rohrlich and asked me to get ~~him~~ down to lower altitude as soon as possible. You know a man can't live very long up there without oxygen.

"Our radio operator (Sergt. George W. Ashworth, 25, of Oriskany, N.Y.) managed to repair the radio and we told the base of our situation."

When Burch put the ship down on an RAF field near the English coast

JUL 18 1943

30.24 - 6237

despite one flat tire and unworkable brakes, Rehrlich still was conscious. He was rushed to a hospital but died several hours later.

Other members of the crew were Sergeants Benjamin Barlow, 29, of Fort Morgan, Colo., top turret gunner; Louis P. Bourdon, 20, of Chicago, ball turret gunner; Delvyn Smith, 25, of Melvin, Ill., right waist-gunner; and Anthony Bednarchuck, 23, of Woonsocket, R.I., tail gunner.

JUL 18 1943

Hard luck has dogged the Burch's crew since they first sighted Europe. They brought over the first fortress to leave the United States for England in 1943, taking off when the new year was only two hours old. Near Britain they encountered stormy weather and headwinds which forced the fortress off its course.

"Finally we dropped through the clouds and found ourselves over land at 12,000 feet," said Burch. "At first we thought it was England but then i noted the automobile traffic moving on the right hand side of the street in a town below us. Then I knew it was France. About that time flak guns opened up on us and we ducked the hell out of there fast. Fortunately we were NOT hit."

JUL 18 1943

The bomber arrived in England with only five minutes' gasoline left. Breaking out of an overcast, Burch found the only possible spot for a landing was on a golf course atop a cliff on a peninsula jutting out into the channel. He made a successful belly landing, although part of one wing was torn off when the bomber struck some treetops. None of the crew was injured.

"It seems like I've had a hell of a lot narrower escapes since I landed here," mused Burch who is a shipping clerk in civilian life. "And to think I had the chance of getting into the quartermaster corps."

1454

apl branhams 1631 thru 7th habl132new

JUL 18 1943

POWER.

ADD Bonner Fellers HQ in Eng - - Hodges

HE MAKES ALMOST DAILY TRIPS TO THE FLYING FIELDS TO KEEP AN EYE ON HIS BOYS. HE TRAVELS IN AN ARMY FORD DRIVEN BY SERGEANT WAYNE LEATHERMAN OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"THE GENERAL IS THE MOST CONSIDERATE MAN I EVER WORKED FOR," LEATHERMAN SAYS. "HE TREATS ME JUST LIKE A FATHER."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 18--NOTE DATE--MOVED JULY 11)

BJ1023PEW

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ADD Bern — Stefani

A POLITICAL WRITER FOR THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI ANSWERED THAT "FEEBLE MORALE DOESN'T EXIST" BUT THAT THE PEOPLE REGRETTED THE LACK OF ARMS WITH WHICH TO MAKE THE ALLIES "PAY A HIGHER PRICE IN BLOOD.

"IF THE ALLIES WANT TO BATTER ITALY, THEY MUST DO SO WITH ARMS," HE SAID.

THE ITALIAN PRESS GENERALLY CONTINUED TO EMPHASIZE ITALY'S LACK OF SUFFICIENT MILITARY STRENGTH FOR PROPER BATTLE BUT SAID THE MORAL DETERMINATION TO CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE RUNS HIGH.

THE PERSISTENCE OF THIS THEME LED FOREIGN OBSERVERS HERE TO CONCLUDE THAT THE PEOPLE WERE BEING PREPARED FOR PERHAPS SUDDEN LOSSES, AND THAT THE WAY WAS BEING FURTHER CLEARED FOR THE RETREAT WITH HONOR OF WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPOKE. THE MAJORITY OF THE PRESS MADE NO VICTORY CLAIMS, DECLARING INSTEAD THAT THE COUNTRY AND ARMY DESIRED RESISTANCE "WITH ALL THEIR MEANS."

JR644AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 17-(AP-STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE FASCIST PRESS HAD PRINTED THE ENTIRE TEXT OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL SURRENDER DEMAND.

IT QUOTED THE PRESS AS ANSWERING BY REITERATING MUSSOLINI'S WORDS THAT IF THEY WERE DEFEATED THE ITALIANS WOULD BE LEFT "ONLY THEIR EYES TO WEEP WITH."

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YM306PEW

FOLO LONDON AXIS REACTION

STOCKHOLM, JULY 17-(AP)-THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA HAS DEVISED AN ANSWER TO THE LEAFLETS DROPPED FROM ALLIED PLANES AND BEARING THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL DEMAND FOR ITALIAN SURRENDER.

THE MINISTRY IS DISTRIBUTING ITS OWN HANDBILLS THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAGENS NYHETER SAID, WITH THIS MESSAGE:

"ITALIANS, READ THE ENEMY LEAFLETS. WE ORDER YOU TO DO THIS INFAMY. THE BOMBS TRY TO KILL YOU. THE LEAFLETS TRY TO DISHONOR YOU. THE BOMBS WANT YOUR PHYSICAL DEATH. THE LEAFLETS WANT TO KILL YOU MORALLY.

"THE ENEMY'S PROPAGANDA IS NOT ONLY ANGLO-SAXON IMBECILITY BUT IT ALSO SHOWS CONTEMPT FOR YOUR INTELLIGENCE AND DIGNITY."

SK1102PEW

ADD MADRID — Franco

"THE PATH IS NOT BLOCKED TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT ONE DAY THE REGIME WHICH WE CREATED MAY ADOPT THE CHARACTER WHICH SPAIN HAD IN HER GLORIOUS CENTURIES," HE SAID.

"BUT THIS CONCESSION CAN NEVER SERVE AS THE EXCUSE FOR FOREIGN MACHINATIONS INTENT UPON STIMULATING APPETITES INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE

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PRESENT HISTORIC TIMES.

"THIS WILL EXPLAIN TO YOU WHY WE RELENTLESSLY CAST OUT OF OUR SHIP THOSE WHO DISLOYALLY TRY, WHEN THE STORM APPROACHES, TO SPREAD LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE PILOT."

FRANCO ATTACKED MASONRY AS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY UPRISING IN SPAIN SINCE THE 18TH CENTURY AND DWELT AT LENGTH ON THE SPANIARDS' HATE FOR BOLSHEVISM. RISING COMMUNISM, HE SAID, WAS "NOT DEMOCRACY BUT EMPIRE."

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FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE NATIONS AT WAR, THE GENERALISSIMO WENT ON, THE "LIBERAL CAPITALIST" SYSTEM HAS DISAPPEARED.

"NEITHER THE DESIRE FOR LIBERTY OF COLONIAL PEOPLES, NOR THE TREMENDOUS SUMS WHICH THE STRUGGLE CONSUMES, NOR THE INCALCULABLE DESTRUCTION, NOR THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION OF THE MASSES AGAINST SOCIAL INJUSTICES MAKE THE RETURN OF SUCH A SYSTEM POSSIBLE," HE SAID.

IN THE DIPLOMATIC GALLERIES AS HE TALKED WERE THE AMBASSADORS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, ARGENTINA, CHILE, GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE, THE PAPAL NUNCIO AND OTHER CHIEFS OF MISSIONS TO MADRID. HIS SPEECH WAS INTERRUPTED SEVERAL TIMES WITH LOUD APPLAUSE.

"EACH NATION," SAID FRANCO OF SPAIN'S POLICY," SEEKS THE SOLUTION ITS PROBLEMS ACCORDING TO THE POLITICAL STANDARDS DERIVED FROM ITS HISTORY AND PECULIARITIES.

"THAT WHICH MIGHT BE ACCEPTED BY SOME COUNTRIES AS GOOD, FOR OTHERS WOULD BE DISASTROUS. OUR LIBERAL, PARLIAMENTARY REGIME WHICH STIRRED UP OUR CIVIL WARS AND BURIED OUR EMPIRE TELLS US SO."

FRANCO ADDED, "IF ANYONE TRIES TO UNDERMINE OUR UNITY WE WILL THROW UPON HIM THE INEXORABLE WEIGHT OF OUR JUSTICE."

KK1201AEW

"THE MONARCHY RESTORATION IN SPAIN WAS RECENTLY REVIVED WHEN SPANISH MONARCHISTS IN SWITZERLAND SENT A LETTER TO FRANCO SIGNED BY 20 LEADING SPANIARDS, MOST OF THEM MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH LEGISLATIVE BODY, THE CORTES.

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SOME SUPPORTERS OF THE PRETENDER, PRINCE JUAN, SAID THAT THE MOVE HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH, BUT THIS WAS NEVER ACKNOWLEDGED BY ANY BRITISH SOURCE. THE RESTORATION WAS PROPOSED AS A METHOD OF SWINGING SPAIN FROM THE AXIS COLUMN, WHERE FRANCO HAS PUBLICLY PLACED IT, TO THE ALLIED SIDE IN A MOVE WHICH WOULD UNITE MANY FORMER REPUBLICANS UNDER A GENERAL AMNESTY.

THE MONARCHY DISAPPEARED FROM SPAIN IN 1931 WHEN KING ALFONSO LEFT THE COUNTRY AND A REPUBLIC WAS PROCLAIMED. THE REPUBLIC DISAPPEARED AFTER THE REBELLION HEADED BY FRANCO WHICH WAS SUCCESSFUL IN 1939.

(EDS: SLUG ABOVE "PRECEDE LONDON DAY.")

SK1055PEW

LA LINEA, SPAIN, JULY 16--(DELAYED)--(AP)--A SPANISH DOCKWORKER, ANTONIO MOTO, WAS KILLED HERE TODAY WHEN HE SUFFERED A BROKEN BACK WHEN A CABLE SNAPPED DURING AN ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE TRANSPORT PLANE IN WHICH PREMIER [illegible] OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE CRASHED TO DEATH JULY 4 5.

ADD With U.S. 7th Army in Sicily

THERE ARE SIGNS, TOO OF CRUMBLING ITALIAN MORALE.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVE DISCOVERED THAT MANY SICILIAN MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY ARE DESERTING FROM THEIR REGIMENTS AND ARE PUTTING

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ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES. IN MANY SICILIAN TOWNS YOUNG MEN FREQUENTLY ARE SEEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WEARING ARMY BOOTS.

THERE ARE STILL DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING AHEAD, HOWEVER, BEFORE SICILY FALLS UNDER THE BATTERING OF ALLIED FORCES BECAUSE GERMAN MORALE HAS NOT REACHED THE LOW EBB OF ITALIAN SPIRIT AND BECAUSE THE GERMANS ARE BETTER ARMED.

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THESE COMMENTS FROM PRISONERS ARE STRAWS IN THE WIND INDICATING THE TREND OF THOUGHT AMONG THE ENEMY POPULACE, AND MILITARY MEN ARE AS INTERESTED IN THE OPINIONS OF THE PRISONERS AS THEY ARE IN THE NUMBER OF GUNS AND TANKS. FOR GUNS AND TANKS IN THE HANDS OF AN ENEMY LOSING THE WILL TO FIGHT A LONG AND BLOODY STRUGGLE BECOME LESS FORMIDABLE FOR THE DETERMINED ALLIES.

ADD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD INVASION X X X TO INTERFERE.

TARGETS ON THE MAINLAND SIDE OF THE FERRY ROUTE ACROSS THE STRAIT SHUDDERED UNDER ONE OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE'S ALL-OUT ASSAULTS YESTERDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHT IN WHICH FORTRESSES, MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS AND THE RAF'S WELLINGTON NIGHT RAIDERS PARTICIPATED.

VIBO VALENTIA, REGGIO CALABRIA, SAN GIOVANNI AND CROTONE ON THE GULF OF TARANTO WERE POUNDED IN THESE ATTACKS, WHILE THE MIDDLE EAST FORCE OF LIBERATORS PUMMELLED BARI ON THE UPPER PART OF THE ITALIAN HEEL.

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RANDAZZO, A CONCENTRATION CENTER JUST ACROSS SMOULDERING MT.ETNA FROM CATANIA, ALSO WAS BOMBED DURING WIDESPREAD AERIAL SWEEPS AGAINST THE ENEMY'S TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

(THE RAF FROM BRITAIN CROSSED THE ALPS FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE NIGHT TO BLAST ELECTRICAL NERVE CENTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID "VERY SERIOUS DAMAGE" WAS DONE AT NAPLES, BARI, REGGIO CALABRIA AND MESSINA, AND SAID THE NAVAL BASE OF LA SPEZIA ON THE NORTHERN WEST COAST ALSO WAS ATTACKED.)

THE AMERICANS WERE CREDITED WITH NEARLY 16,000 OF THE 20,000 TOTAL OF AXIS PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ALLIES SINCE THE START OF THE INVASION. THE U.S. TROOPS ALSO SUBDUED SIX OF THE 12 ADDITIONAL TOWNS LISTED IN YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE AS CAPTURED.

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THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THE AMERICANS INFLICTED "SEVERE LOSSES" UPON THE ENEMY "AND CAPTURED FURTHER IMPORTANT POSITIONS" IN THEIR INLAND DRIVES FROM LICATA AND GELA.

(A VICHY BROADCAST SAID THE AMERICANS HAD STORMED INTO AGRIGENTO, IMPORTANT AXIS TROOP CENTER ABOUT 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF LICATA.)

ALMOST ALL THE GERMAN DEFENDERS OF SICILY WERE REPORTED MASSING ON THE CATANIA PLAIN, WHICH LIES ACROSS THE EIGHTH ARMY'S NORTHWARD DRIVE TO CATANIA AND MESSINA AND EXTENDS WEST TO GERBINI, AROUND WHICH THE AXIS STILL HOLDS EIGHT SATELLITE AIRPORTS.

THE EIGHTH ARMY ENCOUNTERED UNITS OF THE CRACK HERMAN GOERING ARMORED DIVISION NORTH OF LENTINI YESTERDAY AND HURLED IT BACK, ALTHOUGH THE NAZIS, UNSUPPORTED BY THEIR UNITS, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FOUGHT DOGGEDLY. THE 15TH GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION, SAID TO BE A COLLECTION OF UNITS ORIGINALLY DESTINED FOR TUNISIA, WAS REPORTED HELD IN RESERVE ON THE PLAIN.

OBSERVERS WERE CONFIDENT THE ALLIED TANK STRENGTH WAS SUFFICIENT TO OVERCOME ANY OPPOSITION.

OTHER OBSERVERS EMPHASIZED THE DEVELOPING BATTLE AS THE HARDEST

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THE ALLIES LIKELY WILL FACE IN SICILY BECAUSE THE OPPOSITION WILL BE MOSTLY GERMAN.

INDICATIVE OF THE SLUMP IN ITALIAN MORALE WERE REPORTS THAT SOME ITALIAN SOLDIERS WERE DONNING CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES. YOUNG MEN HAVE BEEN SEEN FREQUENTLY IN SICILIAN TOWNS DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES BUT WEARING ARMY BOOTS.

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AS THE GROUND CONFLICTS GREW IN INTENSITY, ALLIED AIRMEN WERE ROVING WITH INCREASING FREEDOM OVER SICILY AND THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

MESSINA, CHIEF SICILIAN PORT OF ENTRY FOR REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FROM THE MAINLAND, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBERS WHICH GOUGED OUT A STRIP TWO MILES WIDE AND A MILE LONG FROM THE HEART OF ITS HARBOR SECTION.

NAPLES, ITALY'S CHIEF MAINLAND PORT AND FAMED FOR ITS BEAUTY, WAS TURNED INTO A BLAZING INFERNO THURSDAY BY THOUSANDS OF EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES FROM FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH SHATTERED THE ROYAL ARMORY AND GUTTED ACRES OF HARBOR AND INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS. THE DAYLIGHT BLOW FELL WHILE FIRES WERE STILL BLAZING FROM A NIGHT ATTACK BY RAF BOMBERS.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED MAKING VIRTUALLY NO ATTEMPT TO PROTECT ITALIAN TOWNS FROM THIS OVERWHELMING ONSLAUGHT.

JR427AEW

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HDD Allied HP@ N. Africa — Sicily Aerial

IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY THAT FIELD MARSHAL BARON VON RICHTHOFEN, COUSIN OF THE GERMAN WORLD WAR ACE, NOW IS DIRECTING THE AIR DEFENSES OF THE AXIS IN SICILY.

THE SCORE AGAINST HIM DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE ALLIED INVASION WAS 163 AXIS PLANES DESTROYED AGAINST THE LOSS OF 69 BY THE ALLIES. IN ADDITION, A TOTAL OF FIVE MERCHANT SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK

30.24-6241

AND ONE TANKER AND FOUR DESTROYERS DAMAGED.

WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON ENEMY RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT SICILY CONTINUED WITH "LARGE NUMBERS" OF TRANSPORTS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

"THEY GA[illegible] F[illegible] AND WE REPAID THEM WITH INTEREST," SAID LIEUT. GORDON B.OLSEN OF 3550 LANFRANCO ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SERGT. ROBERT A.MANNIE OF 1510 HAWTHORNE AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, SAID: "IT REALLY WAS A THRILL TO SEE THOSE BOMBS HIT. I THINK WE LANDED SQUARELY ON THE DOCKS BUT THE SMOKE WAS TOO THICK TO SEE EXACTLY WHERE."

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NIGHT FLYING INTRUDERS WENT AFTER RANDAZZO, IMPORTANT RAIL CENTER. RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES HIT THE TARGET DURING DARKNESS, THEN AMERICAN MITCHELLS CAME IN BY DAYLIGHT. "THE WHOLE ISLAND WAS ALIVE WITH FIRES," SAID A SOUTH AFRICAN PILOT.

LIEUT. ROBERT H.MYERS OF 701 CALIFORNIA ST., GLENDALE, CALIF., SAID: "WE CAME IN FOLLOWING THE LINE OF THREE ROWS OF FIRES LEFT BY THE PATHFINDERS. VISIBILITY WAS POOR SO WE TOOK TWO RUNS, THE FIRST TO IDENTIFY THE TARGET. ON THE SECOND RUN WE LAID A PATTERN ACROSS A HIGHWAY FROM THE SOUTH AND SCORED AT LEAST ONE DIRECT HIT ON THE JUNCTION."

A FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOT, LIEUT. HAROLD V.SITTLER OF READING, PA., SAID HIS FORMATION'S BAG FOR ONE DAY'S HUNTING WAS "THREE TRAINS STRAFED ON SIDINGS AND FIVE TRUCKS ON A HIGHWAY. ON THE WAY HOME WE SAW AN OIL DUMP THAT MUST HAVE COVERED AT LEAST 40 ACRES. SMOLDERING FIRES SHOWED US IT HAD ALREADY BEEN BOMBED BUT WE DIVED IN AND OUR BOMBS STARTED SEVERAL MORE GOOD FIRES."

(NO PICKUP)

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A204 Add Allied HQ N. Africa - Aerial (N.Y.)

A GENERAL OFFICER AT AN ALLIED COMMAND POST TERMED THE AIR MASTERY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT VICTORIES OF THE WAR AND SAID GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR FORCES OPERATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER NOW ARE "HOPELESSLY OUTNUMBERED."

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THESE DWINDLING AXIS AIR DEFENSES OF SICILY WERE DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TO BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FIELD MARSHAL BARON WOLFRAM VON RICHTHOFEN, A COUSIN OF BARON MANFRED VON RICHTHOFEN, THE GERMAN ACE OF THE LAST WAR.

IN PAST SEVEN DAYS, AMERICAN BRITISH, CANADIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN FLIERS SHOT 163 AXIS PLANES OUT OF THE AIR AND KNOCKED OUT HUNDREDS OF OTHERS BEFORE THEY HAD A CHANCE TO LEAVE THE GROUND. THE COST TO THE ALLIES WAS 69 PLANES, NEARLY HALF OF THEM ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE INVASION.

AMERICAN WARHAWKS, OPERATING OVER THE COAST, SANK FIVE OR SIX SMALL BOATS AND SHOT UP RADIO INSTALLATIONS AT THE EASTERN END OF THE ISLAND.

COASTAL COMMAND PLANES COUNTED FIVE ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK AND FOUR DESTROYERS AND A TANKER HEAVILY DAMAGED AS THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE WEEK'S AERIAL SUCCESSES.

COASTAL AIRCRAFT ON PATROL OFF CORSICA YESTERDAY SHOT DOWN A THREE-ENGINED ITALIAN SAVOIA MARCHETTI BOMBER.

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XM233PEV

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AT AN ADVANCED AIRDROME IN SICILY--FIRST ADD FIGHTER GROUP (BY CUNNINGHAM) (TOP ON AVE) XXX SPITFIRES.

CAPT. CARL W.PAYNE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, SAID, "I THOUGHT THIS WAS GOING TO BE A MUCH TOUGHER SHOW BUT WE SEEMED TO HAVE DRIVEN ALL ENEMY PLANES AWAY FROM THE ISLAND."

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FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN F.PORTER OF TAMPA, FLA., IS ABOUT THE YOUNGEST LOOKING PILOT IN THE GROUP BUT HAS PARTICIPATED IN AT LEAST A DOZEN AIR SCRAPS SINCE THE START OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT RAHN OFF 1149 PLATT CIRCLE, DAYTON, O., SAID, "OUR OWN FLAK WAS THE BIGGEST BOTHER OF ALL ON THIS SHOW. IT WAS TOUGH."

SECOND LIEUT. R.F.NEIL OF 3341 EASVONT AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., SAID, "YES, IF IT WASN'T FOR THAT FLAK WE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO KNOCK DOWN A LOT OF THOSE BOMBERS WHICH WERE GIVING YOU BOYS HELL ON THE BEACH. THAT NAVY FLAK WAS TERRIFIC."

SECOND LIEUT. RAHN WAS JUST GETTING READY TO TAKE OFF ON A MISSION WHEN A "BUCK" DROVE ON THE AIRPORT LOADED DOWN WITH GASOLINE.

"YOU ARE JUST THE GUYS I AM LOOKING FOR," RAHN YELLED AT "BUCK" DRIVER CORPORAL LEE FOREMAN OF ATHENS, OHIO. FOREMAN REPLIED, "I HAD A HELL OF A TIME GETTING THIS HERE BUT THAT MAJOR DOWN ON THE BEACH SAID YOU GUYS HAD TO HAVE GAS, SO I GOT IT HERE."

THIS FIGHTER GROUP FLIES 24 MISSIONS PER DAY KEEPING CONSTANT COVER ON THE BEACHES AND OFTEN GETTING INTO HEAVY AIR BATTLES WHICH CONTINUE WHILE THE GROUND FORCES KEEP RIGHT ON WORKING AND HAULING MEN AND SUPPLIES ASHORE.

KA1035AEW

Adj Allied HQ, N. Africa - AMGOT

IN THE CAMP WHERE THE MEN STUDIED WAS A WELL-KNOWN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR FROM YAKIMA, WASH. HE WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY SECTION. LIEUT.COL.A.D.CHANLER, A FORMER CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK CITY, HEADED THE LEGAL SECTION. LIEUT.COL. BERNARD BERNSTEIN, FORMER ASSISTANT COUNSEL OF THE U.S. TREASURY, WAS CHIEF ASSISTANT TO THE BRITISH OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

THE SCHOOL WHERE THE OFFICERS RECEIVED A GENERAL ITALIAN BACKGROUND WAS DIRECTED BY MAJ.HENRY ROWELL, PROFESSOR OF CLASSIC LANGUAGES AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, AND FORMERLY HEAD OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME. SOME OF HIS PUPILS INCLUDED MAJ.ROBERT GORMAN OF THE OHIO SUPREME COURT, MAJ.GEORGE HALEY, FORMER MAYOR OF ANNAPOLIS, MD., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MEN.

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AN EQUAL NUMBER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRAINEES WENT THROUGH THE COURSE.

XMR:JPFW

[illegible] THEIR DUTY UNTIL THEY COULD DECENTLY SURRENDER.

ADD With Hom. Prisoner Exch. - Italian - Food

THIS SOUNDS LIKE A RATHER OBVIOUS ATTEMPT TO CURRY FAVOR BUT IT IS SIGNIFICANT.

"WE KNEW," THE ITALIANS SAID, "ALL ABOUT YOUR MANEUVERS IN NORTH AFRICA WHEN YOU TRAINED FOR THIS INVASION. WE KNEW SIX DAYS BEFORE YOU STARTED THAT YOU WERE COMING TO SICILY. NINE HOURS BEFORE YOU LANDED HERE AT GELA AND LICATA AND SOUTH OF VITTORIA WE KNEW THAT YOU WERE GOING TO LAND AT ALL THESE PLACES.

"WE KNEW--BUT WE DID NOTHING. SECRETLY ALL ITALIANS WANTED YOU TO LAND AND SAVE US FROM THIS ABOMINABLE WAR."

ASKED WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF THE POSSIBLE SUCCESSION TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI, EVEN THESE FREE-TALKING ITALIANS SHUT UP AT FIRST--EVIDENCE

30.24 - 6243

THAT THEY STILL WERE FEARFUL OF FASCIST VENGEANCE.

GRADUALLY, HOWEVER, THEY THAWED AND BEFORE LONG MOST OF THEM HAD VOTED FOR MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO.

A24

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CROWN PRINCE HUMBERTO THEY DESCRIBED AS A WELL MEANING BUT VACUOU PERSON INCAPABLE OF ACTUALLY LEADING THE STATE BUT STILL VALUABLE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MONARCHY WHICH SOON WILL BE THE ONLY INSTITUTION LEFT INTACT IN THE CRUMBLING RUINS OF IL DUCE'S JERRY-BUILT EMPIRE.

BADOGLIO, THEY THOUGHT, OUGHT TO BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES BECAUSE HE HAS ALL ALONG BEEN ANTI-MUSSOLINI AND WAS SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO CRUSH IL DUCE'S MARCH ON ROME IN 1922 IF THE KING HAD LET HIM. THE FACT THAT BADOGLIO MANAGED PART OF THE ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN IS NOT EVEN BROUGHT INTO REFERENCE IN REGARD TO HIS PRESENT POTENTIALITIES HERE.

COUNT DINO GRANDI, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, IS FREQUENTLY NAMED AS ANOTHER FIGURE WHICH MAY COME TO THE FORE.

BUT THE FACT IS THAT ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPYING ITALY WILL BE FACED WITH A YAWNING POLITICAL VACUUM.

BOTH MUSSOLINI AND HITLER HAVE SO THOROUGHLY SUPPRESSED DEMOCRACY THAT THERE'S BEEN NO CHANCE FOR THE NEW GENERATION TO GROW UP WITH THE FAINTEST NOTION OF FREE SOCIETY.

FOR 21 YEARS FASCISM HAS DOMINATED THE ITALIAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC AS WELL AS POLITICAL SYSTEM.

"LIBERTY IS SOMETHING TO SPIT UPON"--MUSSOLINI'S NOTORIOUS SAYING--MUST BE IN EVERY YOUNG ITALIAN'S MIND AS LIBERTY IS OFFERED HIM BY THE

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ALLIES.

NEVERTHELESS HE ISN'T LIKELY TO SPIT UPON IT.

CERTAINLY THE ITALIANS HERE IN THIS POVERTY-STRICKEN BELT OF SICILY AREN'T SPITTING UPON THE FLOOD OF AMERICAN MONEY WHICH IS POURING INTO THEIR MEAGER SHOPS AND FARMS.

IN THE STREETS OF GELA ITALIAN FAMILIES ARE ONCE MORE GATHERED IN LITTLE BLACK-SHAWLED AND BLACK-COATED GROUPS ABOUT THEIR DOORWAYS, SUNNING THEMSELVES AND LOOKING WITH CONSTANTLY DECREASING DISTRUST AT GAY YOUNG AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHOSE ROUGH HORSEPLAY WITH ONE ANOTHER ASTONISHES THESE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE MAFIA.

THAT ANCIENT INSTITUTION, I UNDERSTAND, HAS NEVER REALLY DISAPPEARED THE FAMOUS UNIONE SICILIANO, WHICH FOR SO LONG A TIME PLAYED A SINISTER ROLE IN THE AMERICAN UNDERWORLD, MAY YET POSSESS SOME ROOTS IN THE SICILIAN MOTHERLAND.

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MEANWHILE THE SICILIANS HERE ARE REVELLING IN THE SIGHT OF "THESE RICH AMERICANS" AND EAGERLY BEGGING FOR ANY CASTOFF RAGGED SHIRT.

LIEUT.MARIO E.BROD, OF WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., WHO HAS MUCH TO DO WITH THE CIVILIANS, SAID:

"I'VE HEARD NOTHING BUT PRAISES TO GOD THAT THE AMERICANS AND ENGLISH ARE HERE. THESE PEOPLE HAVE HAD A RATION OF 125 GRAMS OF BREAD DAILY AND NO CIGARETTES OR TOBACCO FOR A YEAR. THEY ARE BONE POOR. SOME OF THEM SAY THEY'D HEARD FROM TUNIS THAT ALL THE INHABITANTS ARE HAPPY THE ALLIES HAVE COME. MY IMPRESSION IS THAT THEY'VE ONLY PAID LIP SERVICE TO MUSSOLINI."

XM342PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

AT AN INVASION CENTER IN NORTH AFRICA-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIGHTING EIGHTY-SECOND OF WORLD WAR ONE RENOWN--THE DIVISION MADE FAMOUS A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO BY THE INDIVIDUAL HEROISM OF TENNEE'S ALVIN YORK--HAS GONE INTO ACTION AGAIN.

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BUT THIS TIME THE TROOPS DIDN'T SLOG INTO THE LINE AS THEY DID IN THE ARGONNE FOREST DRIVE OF 1918, THE DRIVE THAT FINALLY BROKE THE BACK OF THE KAISER'S ARMY. THIS TIME THEY RODE INTO BATTLE ON WINGS. THEY POURED OUT OF THE SKIES IN PARACHUTES AND GLIDERS IN A BOLD, SAVAGE INVASION THRUST AT THE ENEMY, GAMBLING EVERYTHING ON THEIR COURAGE, THEIR TRAINING, THEIR FINE PHYSICAL CONDITION AND THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE.

THEY SWARMED DOWN ON THEIR OBJECTIVE FROM AN ARMADA OF TRANSPORT PLANES AND GLIDERS WHICH SWEPT IN ACROSS THE SEA FROM NORTH AFRICA AND DISGORGED ARMED MEN, GUNS, AMMUNITION, EQUIPMENT AND FOOD SUPPLIES WITH BREATHTAKING SWIFTNESS.

DIRECTING THE HISTORIC RE-ENTRY OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND INTO COMBAT WAS HANDSOME, STRONG-JAWED MAJOR GENERAL MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, WHO TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE DIVISION IN JUNE 1942.

"THEY'RE THE FINEST BUNCH OF MEN IN THE ARMY," RIDGWAY SAID OF HIS DIVISION. "I BELIEVE IN THEM AND I'M PROUD OF THEM. THEY HAVE EVERYTHING BUT EXPERIENCE AND THEIR SPIRIT IS MAGNIFICENT."

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RIDGWAY SECRETLY ASSEMBLED HIS DIVISION FOR THE MOVE AT THIS STRATEGIC INVASION POINT ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WHILE ALLIED FIGHTER PATROLS SWEPT THE SKIES TO KEEP ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES FROM SPYING ON THE MOVEMENTS, FOR MUCH OF THE SUCCESS OF THE AIRBORNE MOVE DEPENDED ON A SURPRISE BLOW.

THIS WAS THE CLIMAX TO MORE THAN 10 MONTHS OF INTENSIVE TRAINING, THE FINAL PHASES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE BLAZING AFRICAN SUN AT A SECRET AIRFIELD OVER WHICH EVEN AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES WERE FORBIDDEN TO FLY.

OVER AND OVER THE TROOPS REHEARSED THEIR MISSION, A STRANGE CONTRAST TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE OLD EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH FIRST SAW ACTION IN OCTOBER, 1918, IN THE ARGONNE FOREST DRIVE. ALVIN YORK, ACCLAIMED BY GENERAL PERSHING AS THE GREAT HERO OF THE LAST WAR, WOULD NEVER RECOGNIZE HIS OLD OUTFIT WITH ITS MODERN BATTLE DRESS AND STREAMLINED BATTLE TACTICS.

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THE PREDECESSOR OF THIS AIRBORNE DIVISION WAS ASSEMBLED IN AUGUST, 1917, AT CAMP GORDON NEAR ATLANTA WITH THE FIRST DRAFTED PERSONNEL DRAWN FROM ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND GEORGIA. THEY SAILED FOR ENGLAND IN APRIL, 1918--AND 25 YEARS LATER ALMOST TO THE DAY THIS NEWLY RE-CREATED DIVISION SAILED FOR AFRICA.

THE 82ND WAS RE-ACTIVATED AS AN AIRBORNE DIVISION EARLY IN 1942.

IN AFRICA IN THE FINAL TRAINING, AT DIVISION, REGIMENTAL, BATTALION AND COMPANY HEADQUARTERS, THE OBJECTIVE AND THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN FOR ATTACK OPERATIONS WERE REPRODUCED IN MINUTE DETAIL IN SAND TABLES AND STUDIED SO THAT WHEN THE TROOPS LANDED THEY COULD RECOGNIZE LANDMARKS AND ORIENT THEMSELVES QUICKLY EVEN AT NIGHT. THE MEN WERE TRAINED IN WHAT TO DO FROM THE TIME THEY LEFT THEIR BASE UNTIL THEY REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE.

LANDMARKS AND ORIENT THEMSELVES QUICKLY EVEN AT NIGHT. THE MEN WERE TRAINED IN WHAT TO DO FROM THE TIME THEY LEFT THEIR BASE UNTIL THEY REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE.

THE AIRBORNE TROOPS CARRIED A TERRIFIC WALLOP IN FIREPOWER WITH THEM ON THEIR MISSION. THE EXACT NUMBERS OF GUNS CANNOT BE GIVEN HERE, BUT THEY INCLUDED TOMMYGUNS, LIGHT MACHINE GUNS, HEAVY MACHINE GUNS, M-ONE RIFLES, MORTARS, ANTI-TANK GUNS, AND HAND GRENADES.

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AND THE MEN WHO CARRIED OR MANNED THOSE WEAPONS WERE PICKED FROM THE TOP BRACKETS OF AMERICAN YOUTH. IN ALL THE MONTHS I HAVE BEEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA LIVING WITH TROOPS AND WATCHING THEM IN BATTLE, I HAVE NEVER SEEN A DIVISION WITH SUCH MAGNIFICENT LOOKING MEN OR WITH HIGHER MORALE THAN THE EIGHTY-SECOND AIRBORNE DIVISION

IT'S TRUE THAT A DIVISION MUST BE MEASURED BY RESULTS IN COMBAT AND NOT BY PARADE GROUND EXCELLENCE, BUT FROM THE TIME THE EIGHTY-SECOND STREAMED OUT OF TRANSPORTS IN AFRICA IN EARLY MAY UNTIL THEY BOARDED PLANES AND GLIDERS FOR THE INVASION MOVE, THE OFFICERS AND MEN HAD A DEVIL-MAY-CARE SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION THAT MADE YOU WANT TO FOLLOW THEM FROM HELL TO BREAKFAST. THEY SEEMED TO HAVE A SPECIAL STAMP ON THEM, THESE YOUNG FELLOWS GATHERED FROM THE WHEAT FIELDS OF KANSAS, THE CORNFIELDS OF IOWA, THE MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND, THE COAL MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE COTTON FIELDS OF THE SOUTH, AND THE PLAINS OF TEXAS.

THEIR APPEARANCE RECALLED THE DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD DIVISION BY THE LONDON TIMES WHEN THE TROOPS MARCHED IN REVIEW BEFORE KING GEORGE

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WHILE ENROUTE TO FRANCE:

"TALL THEY WERE, CLEAN-SHAVEN ALMOST TO A MAN; AND THEIR SPEECH BETRAYED THEM. YET EVEN AMONG THEMSELVES IT WAS NOT DIFFICULT TO PICK OUT THE SLOW SOUTHERN DRAWL FROM THE CLIPPED SPEECH OF THE YANKEE, WHILE

By Noland Norgaard

Allied force command post in north africa, July 17-(ap)- a pair of famous fighter groups -- one of which was the first american fighter unit ever to engage the luftwaffe and the other the first ever based in tunisia to battle the axis-- was disclosed today as the first united states air combat outfits to operate from sicilian airdromes.

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the ground crews who followed close behind the invading armies began reconditioning air fields immediately after their capture and within a few days spitfires of the group commanded by colonel fred m. dean of st. petersburg, fla., and a P-40 warhawk group led by colonel william W. Momyer of seattle, wash., arrived.

the two veteran outfits were well chosen for the task of maintaining an umbrella air cover over the american forces.

Dean's Spitfire group first saw action over Dieppe aug. 19, 1942, where he got his first victim, a focke-wulf-190. Subsequently it was the first american fighter group to land in north africa Nov. 8, 1942. On that occasion the pilots scored three victories even before the spitfires touched african soil--shooting down three dewoitine fighters which attacked as when the spitfires arrived over an airfield near oran.

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Momyer's group pioneered the way for the american air corps in tunisia by beginning operations from an isolated field early in december. the warhawks soon proved themselves so effective that the luftwaffe made repeated and determined efforts to knock them out of action. at one time the germans bombed and strafed the field for eight consectuive days and gave up only when the warhawks scored a grand slam by shooting down all ten junkers-88s in one formation which bombed the airbase.
Last month the group was the first to land on Pantelleria and begin combat opeations from that island. END

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30.24-6247

Allied Forces command post in North Africa, July 17 -(ap)-

It was good luck for both victor and victim when a spitfire patrol chanced to spot a dinghy floating in the mediterranean and sent for an air sea rescue walrus amphibian.

the action saved the german pilot and enabled flight officer louis m. weynandt, 24, of louise, texas, american spitfire pilot, to claim his first triumph.

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weynandt and lieut. irwin gottlieb, 27, of Brooklyn, N.y., (street address unavailable), engaged two messerschmitt 109s at 26,000 feet while on coastal/patrol.

gottlieb shot up one and saw it crash into the sea but weynandt's guns jammed after he damaged the other and he was unable to claim a victim.

the next day, however, some of his fellow pilots spotted the dinghy and the german pilot's account of the action showed that he was weynandt's opponent.

weynandt and gottlieb are members of a group led by Lieut. Col. James S. Coward of Knoxville, Tenn., which scored its 100th victory several weeks ago.

BY H.R.KNICKERBOCKER
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 18 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-AMERICAN ANTI-TANK GUNS CAN KNOCK OUT THE GERMANS' TOUGHEST AND BIGGEST TANK--THE MARK VI TIGER. TODAY I SAW HOW IT WAS DONE. I WAS NOT THERE TO SEE THE ACTUAL KILL BUT REACHED THE SPOT IN TIME TO FEEL THE QUIVERING SIDES OF A DYING TANK, STILL HOT AND PANTING ITS LAST BREATH.

HIGH ON A HILLSIDE LAY CONCEALED A SINGLE AMERICAN GUN. PRESENTLY AROUND A CORNER IN A ROAD CAME A TIGER, ITS HUGE SNOUT STICKING OUT BLACKLY, ITS 27-INCH CATERPILLAR TREADS SMOOTHLY CARRYING ITS VAST BULK OVER THE ASPHALT. IT PRESENTED ITS FLANK.

THAT WAS FATAL. ONE SHOT PENETRATED ONE OF ITS RUBBER TIRED "BOOGIE" WHEELS WHICH RUN UPON ITS CATERPILLARS. THE TANK STOPPED. TWO MORE SHOTS STRUCK THE TURRET AND BOUNCED BACK AFTER PENETRATING THREE INCHES.

THE TANK BEGAN TO BURN. EVIDENTLY THE FIRST SHOT HAD REACHED THE GASOLINE CONTAINER. AS SMOKE SWIRLED UP AND FLAMES BURST FROM ALL ITS CREVICES THE TURRET TOP FLEW OPEN AND THE TANK CREW SCRAMBLED OUT. TWO, THREE OR FOUR FIGURES COULD BE SEEN BUT SMOKE CONCEALED THEIR

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ESCAP.

I WENT DOWN WITH THE GUN CREW AND INSPECTED THE BOOTY. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARD STENGEL, 25, OF 1535 SOUTH PEARL STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., WAS THE PROUD LAD WHO PULLED THE TRIGGER ON THIS TROPHY. HIS PAL, SERGEANT ROBERT SPENCER, 22, OF RICHLAND, NEW YORK, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE GUN. WITHIN 24 HOURS THE BATTERY TO WHICH THESE BOYS BELONG KNOCKED OUT FOUR TIGERS.

NOW THERE IS NO WEAPON OF THE ENEMY WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE NOT MET AND MASTERED.

EVERYTHING JUST NOW CONSPIR

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EVERYTHING JUST NOW CONSPIRES TO LIFT OUR SPIRITS. WE HAD HARDLY LEFT THE SMOKING CORPSE OF THE TIGER WHEN OVERHEAD APPEARED A FLIGHT OF GERMAN ME-109F'S, MEANING THE LATEST MODEL OF MESSERSCHMITTS. THEY FLEW BRAZENLY INTO A CRASHING BARRAGE OF OUR ACK-ACK AND WITHIN FIVE MINUTES THREE OF THEM FELL BLAZING INTO SEA.

THE LAST ONE STAGED A SPECTACULAR FINISH. ITS DEATH SHOT EXPLODED IT LIKE DETONATING SHELL ABOUT 4,000 FEET UP. A TINY STREAMLINED SILVER SHIP BLEW OUT INTO A BALLOON OF FIRE WHICH SEEMED TO PAUSE IN THE SKY AND THEN DROPPED WITH EVER-INCREASING SPEED UNTIL IT HIT THE GLASSY SURFACE OF THE OCEAN LIKE A FALLING METEOR, LEAVING BEHIND A LONG CREPE-LIKE STREAM OF GREASY BLACK SMOKE. IT COULD BE SEEN FROM A RADIUS OF MANY MILES AND ALL OVER THIS SECTOR TROOPS CHEERED.

ALL WAY AROUND SICILY FROM NORTH OF SYRACUSE, WHERE THE BRITISH HAVE WON A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY, TO WEST OF LICATA, THERE IS POURING INTO THIS ISLAND AN UNPRECEDENTED FLOW OF MEN AND MATERIALS.

ONE ITALIAN SAID TO ME, HALF AWE-STRUCK, HALF SCOFFINGLY, "OF COURSE YOU AMERICANS CAN WIN WITH SUCH MATERIALS. ANYBODY COULD WIN WITH EQUIPMENT LIKE THAT."

HE WAS GAZING WITH ASTONISHMENT, FEAR AND SELF-PROTECTIVE DISDAIN AT A LINE OF SEVERAL SCORE "DUCKS" SPEEDING ALONG AT A QUITE UNDUCKLIKE GAIT AFTER THEY HAD SWUM FROM BEACH TO SHIP AND BACK AGAIN WITH A FULL LOAD TO THE BEACH--THENCE TO CARRY THEIR CARGO DIRECTLY TO ITS ALLOTTED DUMP.

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THESE TWO AND A HALF TON AMPHIBIOUS TRUCKS ARE THE WONDERMENT NOT ONLY OF THE NATIVES BUT OF MANY AMERICANS WHO HAD NEVER SEEN THEM BEFORE. THEY ARE BEGINNING TO RANK IN THE ARMY'S EYES WITH THE JEEP AS ONE OF OUR MOST USEFUL NEW INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.

THIS MORNING WE JEEPED OUT TO WHERE ONE OF OUR COMBAT TEAMS WAS ADVANCING TO TAKE HIGH GROUND AROUND PONTE OLIVO AIRPORT. THEIR ARMORED VEHICLES WERE JUST PASSING THE RUINS OF A MEDIAEVAL CASTLE AT LEAST 1,000 YEARS OLD. ITS STILL PROUD SKELETON, BLEACHED WHITE BY TEN CENTURIES OF SICILIAN SUN, STOOD HARSHLY OUT AGAINST THE GLARING MEDITERRANEAN SKY AND MADE US FEEL HOW TRANSITORY WAS THIS LITTLE QUARREL IN WHICH WE WERE ENGAGED.

B3

SOME TIME LATER WE PASSED A MILE-LONG COLUMN OF MARCHING AMERICAN TROOPS, FRESHLY ARRIVED, COVERED WITH DUST, STANDING NOW AND

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TROOPS, FRESHLY ARRIVED, COVERED WITH DUST, STANDING NOW AND THEN FOR MINUTES IN THE SCORCHING SUN. WE HAD TO HALT FOR TRAFFIC AND TO OUR AMAZEMENT WE NOTICED THAT THE TROOPS BESIDE US, UNIFORMED IN

DUST-GREEN COVERALLS, HAD CHERRY RED LIPS.

I LOOKED CLOSER. LIPSTICK. "NURSES," SOMEONE SHOUTED. SURE ENOUGH HALF A HUNDRED LIPSTICKED SMILES WERE TURNED UPON US AND REVEALED AS MANY CHEERFUL YOUNG AMERICAN GIRLS SWEATING IT OUT WITH THE TOUGHEST OF THEIR MALE COLLEAGUES, TRUDGING FOR MILES TO THEIR FIRST CAMP ON SICILIAN SOIL.

LAST NIGHT WAS OUR FINAL BIVOUAC ON THE CREST OF A HILL OVERLOOKING A HARBOR. THE STARS WERE PARTICULARLY BRIGHT. ACK-ACK BURST OCCASIONALLY INTO CLUSTERS OF BRILLIANT CRIMSON FLOWERS. GREAT AMERICAN 155S IN THE VICINITY ROARED REGULARLY THEIR SHATTERING LULLABY.

NEXT MORNING WE FORSOOK OUR LEMON, APPLE AND APRICOT GROVE AND ITS VINEYARD WITH YOUNG CABBAGES AND TOOK UP QUARTERS IN AN ALMOND ORCHARD. THE YOUNG GREEN ALMONDS WERE JUST RIGHT FOR A SKILLFUL POCKETKNIFE TO RIFLE. SOON OUR GENERALS AND STAFF WERE BUSY BETWEEN THOUGHTS AND PLANS OF STRATEGY AND TACTICS AND DIGGING OUT THE SUCCULENT WHITE MEAT OF TENDER ALMONDS AND THEREBY CONSERVING RATIONS BY LIVING OFF THE COUNTRY.

BY CLINTON GREEN
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 17--IF HOLLYWOOD STARS IDA LUPINO, JOAN FONTAINE, OLIVIA DEHAVILAND, BRIAN AHERNE AND SCORES OF OTHER SCREEN LUMINARIES ARE WONDERING WHAT BECAME OF ONE OF THEIR FAVORITE PEACETIME PHOTOGRAPHERS, THEY CAN FIND HIM OVER

30.24 - 6249

HERE IN SICILY, TAKING PICTURES WHICH ARE HARDLY CONSIDERED LIVING ROOM DECORATIONS.

THE LENSMAN IS SGT. PHILIP STEARN, WHOSE HOME IS IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY, BUT WHOSE "WORKING HOME" FOR SEVERAL YEARS WAS HOLLYWOOD.

JUL 18 1943

NOW THE SERGEANT IS STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES" AND VENTURES THE OPINION THAT HIS YEARS IN THE CINEMA CAPITAL WERE "SMALL TIME STUFF" COMPARED WITH THE JOB HE IS DOING TODAY.

STEARN, WHO IS IN HIS EARLY TWENTIES, SUFFERED SERIOUS WOUNDS IN THE FAMOUS BATTLE OF EL GUETTAR IN NORTH AFRICA MARCH 23 WHEN CAUGHT IN A TANK BATTLE WITH "NOTHING BUT MY CAMERA AND PISTOL, WITH THE LATTER NOT TOO MUCH HELP". HE RECEIVED SHRAPNEL WOUNDS IN THE NECK, RIGHT WRIST AND LEGS, BUT BEYOND THE FACT HE HAS SOME DIFFICULTY USING HIS RIGHT HAND, HE'S FIT AS A FIDDLE AND READY TO SNAP HIS LENS AT THE DROP OF A SHELL OR FIRE OF A MACHINE GUN.

ARMY PHYSICIANS, REALLY CONCERNED ABOUT STEARN'S WOUNDS, OFFERED

JUL 18 1943

HIM A DISCHARGE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, BUT AS HE SAID, "NOT FOR THIS BOY. THIS REALLY IS A STORY TO COVER".

STEARN CAME ASHORE WITH ME ON THE FIRST ASSAULT BOAT OFF OUR NAVY TRANSPORT. IN A MATTER OF MINUTES I HE COVERED THE ENTIRE BEACH AREA WITH SHOTS FROM HIS CAMERA. HIS BUNNY HAIR LITERALLY STANDS ON END WHEN HE IS FILLED WITH EXCITEMENT, WHICH IS JUST ABOUT 24 HOURS A DAY.

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THE SERGEANT DISAPPEARED FROM MY COMPANY FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS, JUMPING INTO A HALF TRACK ALONG A DIRTY ROAD INTO THE TOWN OF COMISO, WHERE WE WERE FOLLOWING TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN 45TH DIVISION.

"I'LL SEE YOU IN TOWN," HE SHOUTED AS HE CLAMBERED INTO THE ARMORED VEHICLE.

TWO DAYS LATER HE SHOWED UP, LOADED DOWN WITH BETTER THAN 100 PICTURES AND A STORY OF BEING CAUGHT IN THE BATTLE FOR THE HUGE COMISO AIRDROME.

"THEY TOLD ME THE FIELD WAS ALREADY IN OUR HANDS, BUT WHEN I GOT THERE I FOUND OUT--NEARLY TOO LATE--THAT THE ITALIANS AND GERMANS WERE QUESTIONING OUR RIGHT TO THE OWNERSHIP," HE SAID. "THERE I WAS IN A TANK DESTROYER WHICH WAS GOING LOOKING FOR TANKS, WHILE I WAS JUST LOOKING FOR PICTURES. THERE WAS NOTHING FOR ME TO DO BUT STAY WITH THE BOYS, SO I STAYED.

"I SLEPT OUT IN THE OPEN, BUT JUSTZ AS SOON AS THE FIELD WAS PARTLY IN OUR HANDS I SAID GOOD-BYE--THAT WAS NO PLACE FOR A MAN WITH ONLY A CAMERA AND A BAD RIGHT ARM."

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STEARN WAS ONE OF THE FIRST NEWSMEN TO LEAVE SICILY AERIALLY, "BUMMING" HIS WAY ABOARD A TRANSPORT BACK TO ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS "SO I CAN GET RID OF MY PICTURES AND GET MORE FILM. WHAT A STORY!"

ZBBZ ONI GREEN 7150 PB 540P

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 17-(AP)-FOUR VETERAN DIVISIONS AND A FIFTH THAT HAS NEVER SEEN ACTION IN THIS WAR ARE FIGHTING IN SICILY IN THE NEW AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY UNDER LIEUT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.

THE 45TH DIVISION, MANY OF WHOSE TROOPS WERE DRAWN FROM OKLAHOMA AND OTHER AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST, GOT ITS BAPTISM OF FIRE WHEN THE INVASION STARTED. THE DIVISION IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.TROY H. MIDDLETON.

THE MOST EXPERIENCED AMERICAN OUTFIT ROLLING BACK THE AXIS FLANK IS THE FIRST DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.TERRY ALLEN. IT TOOK SEVERE LOSSES IN THE KASSERINE PASS BATTLE IN TUNISIA IN MID-FEBRUARY AND CAME BACK

JUL 18 1943

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AGAIN TO SCORE AGAINST THE GERMANS AT EL GUETAR AND IN THE BIZERTE DRIVE.

"I AM A FIRST DIVISION GUY" USED TO BE HEARD FREQUENTLY BOASTED AT THE SOLDIERS' CLUBS IN NORTH AFRICA BEFORE THE SECOND EUROPEAN FRONT OPENED.

JUL 18 1943

THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY FURNISHED THE ELEMENTS WHICH MADE THE EPIC FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN TO NORTH AFRICA ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE ALLIED ATTACK IN NOVEMBER. ITS GLIDE-BORNE AND TRANSPORT-BORNE INFANTRY ARE AMONG THE FINEST TRAINED ASSAULT UNITS IN THE WORLD. THE FULL STORY OF THEIR HEROIC DESCENT UPON SICILY'S SOUTHWEST COAST FRIDAY NIGHT, THREE TO FIVE HOURS BEFORE THE SEABORNE INVASION BEGAN IS YET TO BE TOLD.

THESE AIR-ATTACK SOLDIERS, ALONG WITH THE RANGERS, HAD THE MOST DESPERATE FIGHTING OF ANY UNITS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY.

THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.GAFFEY FURNISHED THE STEEL FIST FOR SMASHING AXIS RESISTANCE IN SICILY'S INTERIOR HIGHLANDS. THIS DIVISION PARTICIPATED IN THE CASABLANCA LANDINGS IN NOVEMBER BUT AFTERWARD REMAINED IN THE TRAINING AREAS OF THE FIFTH ARMY UNTIL IT WAS SHIPPED ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ALL AMERICAN TANKS ENGAGED IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WERE FROM THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH WAS NOT AMONG THE UNITS IDENTIFIED OFFICIALLY IN SICILY.

THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.LUCIAN K.TRUSCOTT, JR., WHOSE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT WAS ONCE COMMANDED BY GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, GOT ITS FIRST TASTE OF FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION IN THE CASABLANCA OPERATIONS LAST WINTER.

IT WAS SENT TO TUNISIA FOR THE FINAL OFFENSIVE BUT ARRIVED 48 HOURS AFTER THE VICTORIOUS DRIVES ON BIZERTE AND TUNIS WERE UNDERWAY AND IT MAINLY HELPED IN MOPPING UP EAST OF MATEUR.

EISENHOWER GAVE THIS DIVISION'S PROUD TROOPS A SPECIAL INSPECTION BEFORE THEY WERE SMBARKED FOR SICILY AND SAID HE WOULD SOON BE WITH THEM ON A NEW BATTLEFRONT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT LIEUT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, WHO SUCCEEDED PATTON IN COMMAND OF THE SECOND CORPS FOR THE MARCH ON BIZERTE, COMMANDS ONE OF THE CORPS IN THE SEVENTH ARMY FAILED TO STATE WHO HAS COMMAND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE FIELD FORCES.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE NINTH AND 34TH DIVISIONS WHICH FOUGHT BRILLIANTLY IN TUNISIA HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY RELEASED.

BUT THE TOTAL OF FIVE INFANTRY, ONE AIR-BORNE AND TWO ARMORED AMERICAN DIVISIONS OFFICIALLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER IS A FORCE

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED UNDER A DASH AS A FOLLOW TO DELUCE'S SEVENTH ARMY STORY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA DATELINE)

JUL 18 1943

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THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, REGULAR ARMY, WAS NICKNAMED THE "FIGHTING FIRST" FOR ITS RECORD IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. IT WAS THE FIRST DIVISION OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE; FIRST TO FIRE ON THE GERMANS; FIRST TO SUFFER CASUALTIES.

ORIGINALLY THE 82ND, WHICH TRAINED FOR AIRBORNE WARFARE AT CAMP CLAIBORNE, LA., WAS MADE UP OF ORGANIZED RESERVES FROM GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND TENNESSEE. OTHER UNITS PROBABLY HAVE BEEN ADDED.

THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION GAVE THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION IN MAY,

JUL 18 1943

L SCALE ARMORED TACTICS AS DEVELOPED BY THE UNITED STATES.

IE "HELL ON WHEELS" DIVISION, THE SECOND ARMORED, WAS ...D AT FORT BENNING, GA., AND UNDER COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., WHEN IT DEMONSTRATED MECHANIZED WARFARE DURING MANEUVERS IN TENNESSEE.

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THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, REGULARS, WAS BASED AT FORT LEWIS, WASH., BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS. IT HAS HAD TRAINING IN COMMANDO TACTICS.

THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION IS A NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION AND WAS COMPOSED OF TROOPS FROM OKLAHOMA, ARIZONA, COLORADO, AND NEW MEXICO WHEN IT WAS INDUCTED SEPT.16, 1940, AT FORRT SILL, OKLA.

LT1048PEW NM

BY JOHN THOMPSON

CHICAGO TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS (DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY JULY 17.-THE AMERICAN INVASION OF SOUTHERN SICILY HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITH A SURPRISINGLY SMALL COST OF LIVES LOST DESPITE THE WILD CLAIMS OF PRO-AXIS RADIOS.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN RELEASED YET, IT WAS APPARENT FROM OBSERVATIONS THIS CORRESPONDENT MADE ALONG THE FRONT THAT TOTAL CASUALTIES FOR GROUND TROOPS, AIR-BORNE AND AIR FORCES LAST SATURDAY WERE FAR LOWER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

HOSPITALS SET UP IN THE REAR OF AREAS HERE AS WELL AS IN NORTH AFRICA TO CARE FOR LARGE NUMBERS OF WOUNDED MEN HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO KEEP THEIR STAFFS OCCUPIED, ALTHOUGH CASUALTIES FROM FIGHTING INLAND ARE NOW BEGINNING TO FILL THE BEDS AS AMBULANCES ROLL BACK FROM THE FRONT.

SOME OF THE WOUNDED HAVE ALREADY BEEN EVACUATED AND ARE STILL BEING EVACUATED BY SEA AND AIR.

WHEN OFFICIAL FIGURES ARE RELEASED, THIS CORRESPONDENT EXPECTS THE LOSSES WILL BE MUCH LESS THAN EXPECTED FOR THAT FIRST DAY IN THE AIR, ON THE GROUND AND IN THE WATER.

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THERE ARE MANY FACTORS TO ACCOUNT FOR THIS. WORKING OVER THE BEACH DEFENSES, AS WELL AS THOSE INLAND, AND ON THE AIRDROMES, USAAF AND RAF PLANES DID MUCH TO SOFTEN RESISTANCE. NAVAL GUNFIRE WAS DEADLY AND DEVASTATING, BLASTING COASTAL GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS AS WELL AS BEING USED LATER AGAINST TANK CONCENTRATIONS AND ENEMY STRONGPOINTS.

AND THE GUERRILLA-LIKE WARFARE CARRIED ON BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES BY OUR THOUSANDS OF PARATROOPERS DISORGANIZED COMMUNICATIONS, ROAD NETWORKS AND INTERIOR STRONGPOINTS SO THAT ENEMY INTELLIGENCE PEOPLE OBVIOUSLY DID NOT KNOW WHAT WAS HAPPENING.

STILL ANOTHER FACTOR WAS INVOLVED, NAMELY THE MORALE AND STAMINA OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS. WHILE MANY FOUGHT HARD AND FEROCIOUSLY DURING THE INITIAL STAGES, MANY HUNDREDS HAD ABSOLUTELY NO HEART IN THEIR FIGHT AND IN SOME CASES TOLD US THEY HAD BEEN WAITING FOR WEEKS FOR US TO ARRIVE SO THEY COULD SURRENDER AND COME TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOME HAD THEIR THREADBARE IMITATION LEATHER SUITCASES PACKED. OTHERS RAN UP WHITE FLAGS AS SOON AS OUR MEN OPENED FIRE OR APPEARED IN VIEW. WHILE THIS TYPE OF REACTION WAS SPREAD GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE AREA, THERE WERE ALSO MANY SPOTS WHERE ITALIANS FOUGHT TENACIOUSLY AND EVEN VICIOUSLY BEFORE BEING KILLED OR SURRENDERING.

WHILE GERMAN TROOPS ENCOUNTERED BY THE YANKS FOUGHT MUCH BETTER IN THE USUAL TRADITION OF THEIR ARMY, THERE WERE INSTANCES THERE, TOO,

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LEADING OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THAT THE NAZI SOLDIERS WERE NOT IN HERE WITH THE OLD COLLEGE TRY. IT WASN'T LIKE THE EXPECTED CALIBER OF THE OPPOSITION JUDGING FROM PAST EXPERIENCE, FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS WE DEFEATED NORTHWEST OF VITTORIA IN A PARATROOP BATTLE SUNDAY TO FLEE PELL MELL ABANDONING VALUABLE EQUIPMENT INCLUDING THEIR MORTARS.

SOME PRISONERS EXPRESSED RESENTMENT AGAINST THE ITALIANS AND THEIR OWN POSITION AND OFTEN SAID THAT MOST GERMANS ON THE ISLAND HAD LITTLE STOMACH FOR LOSING THEIR LIVES TO DEFEND ITALIAN SOIL.

SOMEWHAT SIMILAR REACTIONS WERE ENCOUNTERED AMONG NATIVES. AS PARATROOPS PASSED THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE, PEASANTS STOOD BY THEIR HOUSES SMILING, CLAPPING THEIR HANDS, SHOUTING "VIVA," AND EVEN GIVING THE FASCIST SALUTE AS A WELCOME. OFTEN THEY RAN OUT WITH BOTTLES OF DELICIOUS SICILIAN WINE, BREAD, OR WATER.

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IT WAS NOT UNCOMMON TO FIND SOME WHO SPOKE A FEW WORDS OF ENGLISH AND WHO MENTIONED RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES. OCCASIONALLY WE WOULD COME ACROSS SOME EXCITED PEASANT RUSHING PELL MELL ACROSS HIS FIELD TO SHAKE OUR HANDS AND CRY "WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN. WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU," WHICH MIGHT INDICATE THAT SICILY, AS HAS OFTEN BEEN STATED, WAS NEVER THOROUGHLY ITALIANIZED.

SGT.PHILIP STEARN, 802 WEST 119TH ST., NEW YORK, "STARS AND STRIPES" PHOTOGRAPHER WHO CAME ASHORE WITH THE SOUTHERN FLANKING FORCE, HAD BEEN POLISHING UP HIS ITALIAN FROM A SMALL PHRASE BOOK. MEETING HIS FIRST SICILIAN, STERN GRANDILOQUENTLY TOSSED OFF THE ACCUSTOMED GREETING "BON GIORNO."

"HI'YA KID," REPLIED THE NATIVE. THE SICILIAN TURNED OUT TO BE ONE TOM ADAMO, WHO'D PRESSED LADIES DRESSES IN BROOKLYN FOR 15 YEARS UNTIL HE MADE ENOUGH MONEY TO RETURN HOME. TOM SAID HE WISHED HE'D STAYED IN

30.24 - 6253

AMERICA.

IN THE CITIES THERE WAS OUTWARD EVIDENCE OF FRIENDLINESS AMONG MANY, OTHERS SEEMINGLY INDIFFERENT AND ANOTHER GROUP DEFINITELY HOSTILE. DURING THE FIRST SEVERAL DAYS THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SNIPING IN THE STREETS AS THERE HAD BEEN UPON THE ORIGINAL LANDING IN NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER.

JUL 18 1943

BUT IT WAS EQUALLY COMMON FOR A SOLDIER TO BE STOPPED BY SOME SICILIAN TO INQUIRE IF THE YANK KNEW HIS RELATIVES IN CHICAGO. AND IT IS NOW BECOMING A COMMON SIGHT TO SEE HOUSEWIVES SWEEPING PICTURES OF MUSSOLINI INTO THE STREET WITH MANY A HEARTFELT SWEEP OF THE BROOM AS THE DUCE'S FACE WENT DOWN THE GUTTER.

KK936PEW

BY PRIVATE PAUL S.GREEN

STARS AND STRIPES REPORTER OF NEW YORK CITY

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AN ADVANCED BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 16-(DELAYED)-THE BATTLE OF SICILY IS ALL SMOKE AND FIRE WHEN VIEWED FROM MORE THAN 10,000 FEET UP.IN THE SKY IN A B-25 GRANDSTAND SEAT.

ANXIOUS TO SEE HOW AN INVASION LOOKS FROM THE AIR, I RODE WITH A GROUP OF "WILD WILLIES" ON THE WAY TO BLAST TARGETS NOT SO FAR AHEAD OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

"ALLEY CAT II," A SHIP FORMERLY PILOTED BY CAPT.JOHN BURNS OF BERKELEY, CALIF., TOOK ME UP BUT LIEUT.DAN MCDUFF OF EAGLE PASS, TEX., WAS AT THE CONTROLS.

IT WAS EXACTLY 13 MONTHS AGO TODAY THAT MCDUFF WAS MARRIED BUT HE SAID HE IS NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

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THE NAVIGATOR, LIEUT.ARNOLD BODINE OF NUNDA, N.Y., OFFERED ME

THE EARPHONES AND I HEARD THE BBC ANNOUNCING THE LATEST TOWNS THE GI'S AND BRITISH CAPTURED.

OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN MCDUFF POINTED DOWNWARD, SHOUTING: "CONVOY." AND SURE ENOUGH THERE WERE DOZENS OF BOATS OF ALL SIZES, DARTING IN MANY DIRECTIONS AND TRAILING WHITE FOAM.

MORE AND MORE BOATS WERE OBSERVED AS WE APPROACHED THE SICILIAN COAST. THEY BELONGED TO THE BIGGER ONES.

THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.JOHN SHOLUND OF DULUTH, MINN., TURNED AND TOLD ME TO "PUT ON YOUR 'CHUTE BEFORE WE GET OVER THE TARGET."

IN FRONT OF US BLACK DOTS FELL AWAY FROM THE PLANES AS WE PASSED OVER THE TARGET. SUDDENLY THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.JOE BOYLE OF MANHATTAN, KAS., ANNOUNCED THAT WE HAD DROPPED OURS.

ANGRY CLOUDS OF DARK SMOKE SWIRLED UPWARD AND WITH GOOD REASON. THE OFFICIAL REPORT LATER SAID LACONICALLY "THE TARGET WAS WELL COVERED."

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FAR BELOW ONE ENEMY FIGHTER WAS OBSERVED IN A FIELD NEAR THE TARGET BUT I COULDN'T BLAME THE PILOT'S RELUCTANCE TO TAKE TO THE AIR.

NOT WITH THOSE SWARMS OF P-38S BUZZING AROUND US ON ALL SIDES.

TWICE DURING THE TRIP WE SAW FIGHTERS APPROACHING. THE FIRST GROUP TURNED OUT TO BE P-40S. THE SECOND WERE SPITFIRES.

WE DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE IN THE AIR.

SR922PEW

S7S

BY DANIEL DELUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 17-(AP)-IT WAS JULY 13 AND THE 13TH RAID FOR LIEUT.ALVIN L.SIMEONSON OF BARRE, MASS., PILOT OF A MUSTANG FIGHTER-BOMBER.

THE LAST HIS FLYING BUDDY, LIEUT.JOSEPH J.CARPARELLI, 95 PARK AVE., HARRISON, N.Y., SAW OF HIM, SIMEONSON HAD FIVE ITALIAN FIGHTERS ON HIS TAIL IN THE HEART OF SICILY.

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AND THE LAST SIMEONSON SAW OF CARPARELLI "JOE WAS DIVING TOWARD THE GROUND OBVIOUSLY HIT, WITH AN ITALIAN RIGHT BEHIND HIM."

BUT TODAY AT AN ALLIED AIR BASE THEY HAD A REUNION--SAFE AND SOUND AND WITH ONE VICTORY AND ONE PROBABLE TO THEIR CREDIT.

"WE HAD BEEN ON A MISSION AGAINST SOME RAILROAD YARDS IN CENTRAL SICILY, SCORING WELL WITH OUR BOMBS. BUT WHEN WE PULLED OUT OF OUR DIVE, WE SAW OUR FORMATION TOO FAR AHEAD, SO JUST THE TWO OF US HEADED HOME AT TREE-TOP LEVEL," SIMEONSON RELATED.

"SUDDENLY JOE SAW SEVEN MACCHI 202'S BEARING DOWN ON US. I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY HIT-AND-RUN PASSES THEY MADE AT US, BUT ON ONE I FILLED AN ITALIAN WITH LEAD AND SAW HIM GO DOWN SMOKING. I DIDN'T SEE HIM HIT. SO IT'S ONLY A PROBABLE. I SAW JOE GET ONE AND WATCHED IT CRASH AND THE NEXT THING I KNEW JOE HIMSELF WAS DIVING IN TROUBLE.

"I TURNED INTO A MACCHI, MADE HIM BREAK OFF AND TURN TOWARDS ME SO SHARPLY WE BARELY MISSED COLLIDING.

"HE GOT A LUCKY BURST INTO MY ENGINE AND I KNEW I'D NEVER GET THE A-36 BACK TO TUNISIA.

"I JUST SPOTTED A PLACE NEAR CATANIA AND WAS GLIDING AT 1,000 FEET WHEN SMOKE AND FLAMES FROM THE ENGINE SUDDENLY CAME INTO THE COCKPIT. I JUMPED IN A HURRY."

INSTEAD OF COMING DOWN IN ENEMY TERRITORY, AS HE FEARED, SIMEONSON LANDED BEHIND THE FAR ADVANCED BRITISH LINE. TROOPS RUSHED UP THINKING HE WAS A GERMAN, BUT HIS NEW ENGLAND ACCENT BUT THEM RIGHT.

CARPARELLI SAID:

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30.24-6255

"I WAS SURPRISED TO SEE AL AGAIN. HE HAD FIVE FIGHTERS ON HIS TAIL AND I WAS TOO BUSY TO WATCH THE REST OF THE ACTION BECAUSE A MACCHI WAS BEHIND ME. WHEN I SHOOK OFF THAT ONE, TWO MORE FOLLOWED ME FIVE MILES OUT TO SEA. I'D BEEN HIT IN THE WING AND THE ENGINE, BUT I FLEW AS FAST AS I COULD UNTIL THEY STOPPED SHOOTING AND LEFT.

"I THOUGHT I WAS HOPELESSLY LOST OVER THE WATER BUT THE RADIO GOT ME HOME OKAY."

MQ1006PEW

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AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GERMAN SOLDIER WITH PERHAPS THE LOWEST MORALE IN THE NORTH AFRICAN-SICILIAN CAMPAIGN WAS CAPTURED THE FIRST DAY OF THE INVASION.

AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNER, HE HAD RETURNED RECENTLY FROM LEAVE IN THE MUCH-BOMBED CITY OF ESSEN IN GERMANY. WHILE HE WAS THERE ONE OF HIS FAMILY WAS KILLED IN AN AIR RAID WHICH ALSO INFLICTED PARTICULARLY HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE KRUPP WORKS. MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS STOPPED IMMEDIATELY, HE SAID, SO THAT ALL AVAILABLE WORKMEN COULD CLEAR UP THE DEBRIS.

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AFTER A FURLOUGH HE WAS SENT TO SICILY WHERE HE FOUND THAT MANY OF HIS FRIENDS HAD BEEN SENT TO TUNISIA AND SUBSEQUENTLY CAPTURED.

THE SITUATION THOROUGHLY DISHEARTENED HIM, HE SAID, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE THE ITALIANS HAD NEITHER THE SKILL NOR DESIRE TO PROGRESS. BUT HE WAS BACK ONLY TWO DAYS WHEN HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AND SAID THAT AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED HE'D JUST AS SOON HAVE IT THAT WAY.

IP733AFW

FIES' DEAD MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, JULY 17-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS ATTACKED BARI AIRDROME, AXIS FIGHTER AND FIGHTER-BOMBER BASE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, IN THE FACE OF STRONG FIGHTER OPPOSITION YESTERDAY AND 9TH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HANGARS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS WERE COVERED BY A CONCENTRATION OF BOMB BURSTS.

A DIRECT HIT ON ONE HANGAR RESULTED IN A LARGE FIRE, THE BULLETIN SAID. DISPERSAL AREAS AND RUNWAYS WERE REPORTED WELL COVERED WITH HITS. FOUR PARKED AIRCRAFT WERE SEEN BURNING ON THE GROUND.

"HEAVY FIGHTER OPPOSITION REAPPEARED," THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED, LISTING 11 ENEMY PLANES AS DESTROYED, SEVEN OTHERS AS PROBABLY DESTROYED AND TWO MORE AS DAMAGED. THREE OF THE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS WERE LOST IN THE RAID.

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A BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AIRDROME AT CROTONE IN SOUTHERN ITALY WAS BOMBED BY LIBERATORS AND RAF HALIFAXES THURSDAY NIGHT IN AN ATTACK THAT LEFT HANGARS ABLAZE AND THE ENTIRE BUILDING AREA OF THE AIRDROME BURNING.

THE THURSDAY NIGHT ATTACK APPARENTLY WAS CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS TO THE ALLIES. THE BRITISH BULLETIN REPORTED THREE PLANES MISSING FROM BOTH THE BARI AND CROTONE RAIDS AND THE AMERICANS ANNOUNCED THAT FIGURE AS YESTERDAY'S LIBERATOR LOSS.

Add-With Korean Civil Service Commission

ABOUT THE ONLY BENEFIT FROM THE HEAT IS THE DEARTH OF FLIES,

WHICH IN JUNE WERE SO BAD THAT MEN HAD TO TALK CLOSE-LIPPED TO KEEP

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THEM FROM THEIR MOUTHS, AND STANDING AT ATTENTION WAS AN AGONY.

THE BUGLER WHO JUST BLEW THE NOONTIME MESSCALL NEAR WHERE I AM WRITING HAD DIPPED THE MOUTHPIECE OF THE BUGLE IN A GLASS OF WATER BEFORE HE COULD PUT IT TO HIS LIPS--- BUT HE BLEW A GOOD CALL AND GOT A GOOD RESPONSE.

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MUDEROUSLY HOT.

IN DELHI IS A WALLED-IN "PURDAH GARDEN," WHERE WOMEN OF THE HUMBLER CLASSES CAN THROW OFF THEIR BURQAS AND SIT IN THE SHADE OF THE TREES. A WOMAN PHOTOGRAPHER TOOK SOME PICTURES FOR ME INSIDE THE PURDAH GARDEN. AT FIRST SHY, THE WOMEN SOON WERE EAGER TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED. THEY WERE ASSURED THE PICTURES WOULD NOT BE PRINTED IN INDIA, BUT ONLY IN AMERICA. THEY WERE SOMEWHAT OF A DISAPPOINTMENT AND WOULD SCARCELY HAVE WON A BEAUTY CONTEST, IN INDIA OR ELSEWHERE.

BUT IT IS ONE OF THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS DOOMED TO WITHER AWAY UNDER THE DRIVE FOR MODERNITY WHICH IS LEAVENING LIFE IN INDIA. "SUTTEE," OR THE HINDU PRACTICE OF A WIFE BURNING HERSELF TO DEATH ON HER HUSBAND'S FUNERAL PYRE, HAS BEEN OUTLAWED AND HAS DISAPPEARED. CHILD MARRIAGE WAS OUTLAWED IN 1929 AND IS RARELY HEARD OF, ALTHOUGH CHILDHOOD BETROTHALS ARE COMMON.

THE LEGISLATURE IN JULY WILL ACT FINALLY ON A BILL TO GIVE HINDU WOMEN THE RIGHT TO INHERIT PROPERTY. AND THE SEARCHING FINGERS OF PROGRESS ULTIMATELY WILL DOOM PURDAH.

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(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 18--NOTE DATE--MOVED JULY 3.)

THE CREW WAS COMPOSED OF: PILOT, SECOND LIEUT. [illegible] BROOKLYN,N.M . [illegible] SECOND LIEUT.JASPER L.GODWIN OF CLAYTON,N.C.; SECOND LIEUT.JULES K. JUNKERS OF HAVERFORD, PA.; STAFF SERGT.J.N.HOUSE OF PARIS, TEX., AND STAFF SERGT.W.J.WATKINS OF STONEHAM, MASS.

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XM100 AEW

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, SUNDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-ABOUT 150 SEAMEN WHO SPENT A WEEK ON A JAPANESE OCCUPIED ISLAND IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS AFTER THE U.S.S.HELENA, 9,700 TON CRUISER, WAS SUNK IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE KULA GULF, HAVE BEEN TAKEN OFF SAFELY IN A DARING RESCUE BY OUR DESTROYERS, HEADQUARTERS OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ISLAND WHERE THEY WERE MAROONED WAS NOT IDENTIFIED.

(THE HELENA WENT DOWN IN THE DARKNESS OF JULY 5-6 DURING A NAVY BATTLE IN WHICH AT LEAST NINE JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WERE SUNK.

(PREVIOUS DISPATCHES HAVE DISCLOSED THAT AFTER THE HELENA WAS WOUNDED MORTIALLY BY A TORPEDO, MOST OF THE MORE THAN 1,000 MEN ABOARD HER, INCLUDING HER CAPTAIN, CHARLES P.CECIL, OF FLAT ROCK, N.C., WERE SAVED.

(SOME EYEWITNESS STORIES POINTED OUT THAT SOME OF THE RAFTS TO WHICH SURVIVORS WERE CLINGING WERE SEENDRIFTING NORTH WHICH WOULD CARRY THEM TOWARD THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF KOLOMBANGARA.

(IN THE AREA OF THE SINKING BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALL ISLANDS AT THE [illegible] OF THE KULA GULF.)

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30.24—6257

3024-6257

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 17-(AP)-MERRILL R.BELLMAN OF (ROUTE ONE) BELAVAN, WIS., A 22-YEAR-OLD CORPORAL IN THE MARINE RAIDERS, WAS WOUNDED ONLY SLIGHTLY AS HIS OUTFIT STORMED A JAPANESE GARRISON ON VANGUNU ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, BUT THAT HE DID TO AN ENEMY LANDING PARTY A SHORT TIME LATER WAS REALLY SOMETHING.

WHILE BELLMAN WAS AWAITING EVACUATION WITH THE WOUNDED, 250 JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO COME ASHORE FROM FOUR BARGES ON THE BEACH NEARBY. BELLMAN AND THE OTHERS OF HIS OUTFIT WAITED UNTIL AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT, AND THEN OPENED UP WITH MACHINE GUNS, MORTARS AND HAND GRENADES.

BELLMAN ACQUIRED A PISTOL IN THE CONFUSION AND FIRED AT THE SURPRISED ENEMY. "IT WAS QUITE A MESS," HE SAID. "BLOOD WAS ANKLE-DEEP IN THOSE LANDING BARGES AFTER WE CLEARED THE BODIES OUT."

RAC2 OACV MH

JUL 18 1943

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A YOUNG MARINE AND A YOUNG U.S. ARMY PILOT SHARED TOP HONORS WITH FOUR PLANES EACH IN THE AMERICAN AIR VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE YESTERDAY WHEN 45 ENEMY BOMBERS AND ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN NORTH OF RENDOVA ISLAND WITH THE LOSS OF BUT THREE OF OUR PLANES.

IT WAS THE SECOND 15 TO ONE AIR VICTORY MVER THE JAPANESE IN A MONTH.

(GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID OF THE BATTLE: "OUR FIGHERS INTERCEPTED AND DISPERSED AN ENEMY FORMATION OF 27 BOMBERS AND 50 TO 60 ZEROS SHORTLY AFTER NOON, SHOOTING DOWN 15 BOMBERS AND 30 FIGHTERS. THREE OF OUR PLANES FAILED TO RETURN.")

FIRST LIEUT. ERNEST A. POWELL, 26, OF 212 EAST PARK WAY, NORTH, MEMPHIS, TENN., MARINE CORSAIR PILOT, SHOT DOWN TWO MITSUBISHI BOMBERS AND TWO ZEROS DURING THE 20 MINUTE ENGAGEMENT.

THREE BOMBERS AND ONE ZERO WERE DESTROYED BY FIRST LIEUT. JOE LESICKA, 23, WESTMORLAND, CALIF., 13TH U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE, FLYING A P-40.

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DURING THE BATTLE, WHICH REPULSED AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BLAST RENDOVA'S SUPPLIES AND SHIPPING FOR OUR TROOPS INVADING NEARBY NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, MARINE CORSAIRS BAGGED 16 ZEROS AND 13 1/2 MEDIUM BOMBERS. SIX P-40S WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 12 ZEROS AND HALF THE CREDIT FOR A DESTROYED BOMBER. NAVY GRUMMAN WILDCATS CLAIMED THREE ZEROS IN THE BIGGEST SOLOMON ISLANDS DOG-FIGHT SINCE THE NEW SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OFFENSE STARTED JUNE 30.

A RENDOVA AIR OFFICER WHO REPORTED THE JAPANESE BOMBING RESULTS AS NEGLIGIBLE, DECLARED:

"IT WAS RAINING BOMBERS AND ZEROS UP THERE."

IN THE JAPS' LAST ATTEMPTED AIR ASSAULT ON GUADALCANAL JUNE 16, THE ENEMY LOST 94 PLANS. ONLY SIX U.S. PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND FOUR OF THESE PILOTS WERE RESCUED.

WHEN THE NEW GEORGIA OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED JUNE 30, AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 103 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WITH A LOSS OF BUT ELEVEN OF OUR PLANES.

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LIEUT. POWELL RELATED THAT HIS CORSAIR FLIGHT INTERCEPTED PART OF A JAPANESE FORCE OF 25 BOMBERS AND 50 ZEROS AT 23,000 FEET OVER KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND YESTERDAY TRYING TO BREAK THR THE REGULARLY MAINTAINED FIGHTER COVER PROTECTING THE AMERICAN REN

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POSITIONS.

POWELL SAID HE HAD PLANNED TO GO AFTER THE BOMBERS BUT SAW AN AMERICAN PLANE COME BY WITH A ZERO ON ITS TAIL.

"I POURED A LONG BURST INTO THE ZERO. HE BURST INTO FLAMES AND WENT STRAIGHT DOWN," POWELL SAID.

POWELL PICKED OFF A BOMBER AT 15,000 FEET.

"MY CHIEF JOB THAT AFTERNOON SEEMED TO BE KEEPING ZEROS OFF MY MATES' TAILS," POWELL RELATED. "I FOUND ANOTHER ZERO ON SOMEBODY'S TAIL AND ONE BURST WAS ENOUGH TO SEND HIM DOWN IN FLAMES.

A153FX

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"BY THIS TIME I WAS DOWN TO 8,000 FEET CHASING BOMBERS BACK TO WHERE THEY CAME FROM. I OVERTOOK ONE FINALLY AND GAVE HIM A BURST THAT JUST BLEW HIM APART."

LIEUT. LESICKA RELATED THAT HE PICKED OFF HIS FIRST ZERO AS THE ENEMY FIGHTERS CAME DOWN FROM HIGHER POSITIONS WITH THE BOMBERS. THEN HE SHOT DOWN A BOMBER.

"I TOOK TWO MORE ZEROS OFF THE TAILS OF P-40S," HE SAID. "WHEN I HIT THE LAST ONE I ONLY H

"I TOOK TWO MORE ZEROS OFF THE TAILS OF P-40S," HE SAID. "WHEN I HIT THE LAST ONE I ONLY HAD ONE GUN LEFT."

WITH THE AMMUNITION ALL GONE, LESICKA STAYED IN THE FIGHT, BLUFFING JAPANESE FLIERS WITH FAKE PASSES AND CHASING THEM HOME.

Z1049PPW.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH FROM U.S.AIR HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENTS A JULY 15 COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WHICH REPORTED, BUT IN SCANT DETAIL, THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO LARGE ENEMY BARGES BY MEDIUM BOMBERS OFF NEW GEORGIA JULY 14 AND STRONG RAIDS BY HEAVY BOMBERS ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS THE NIGHT BEFORE.)

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BE LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWIN-ENGINED MITCHELL BOMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE BLASTED TWO SMALL JAPANESE CARGO SHIPS TO BITS TODAY AFTER A STRONG FORCE OF LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESS HEAVY BOMBERS HIT LAST NIGHT AT THE ENEMY'S THREE REMAINING OPERATIVE AIRFIELDS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

AN INITIAL FLIGHT OF MITCHELLS FOUND THE FIRST CARGO VESSEL EARLY THIS MORNING IN BLACKETT STRAIT SOUTH OF KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND. THE SHIP WAS SET AFIRE BY BOMBING AND STRAFING RUNS.

THE SAME FLIGHT LOCATED THE SECOND SHIP OFF BAGA, A SMALL ISLAND WEST OF VELLA LAVELLA, WHICH LIES ABOVE KOLOMBANGARA. THIS VESSEL ALSO WAS LEFT BURNING.

TO MAKE SURE OF THE KILL, A SECOND FLIGHT OF MITCHELLS LED BY CAPT.JEAN H.DAUGHERTY OF DALLAS, TEX., WENT AFTER THE TWO VESSELS.

THIS FLIGHT FIRST BOMBED THE SHIP OFF BAGA, BLOWING IT TO BITS WITH SEVERAL DIRECT HITS. THE MITCHELLS THEN FOUND THE BLACKETT STRAIT SHIP STILL BURNING AND BLEW IT TO PIECES, TOO. THE VESSELS

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30 24—6259

WERE OF A SMALL TYPE USED BY THE ENEMY TO SUPPLY HIS FORCES IN THE SOLOMONS FROM THE CENTRAL BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.

IN THE NIGHT RAIDS, LIBERATORS AND FORTRESSES COLLABORATED TO STRIKE AT KAHILI ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, THE LARGEST JAPANESE AIRBASE IN THE SOLOMONS. A FIRE BELIEVED TO HAVE RESULTED FROM THE BLOWING UP OF AN OIL AND GASOLINE DUMP WAS OBSERVED IN THE DISPERSAL AREA.

LIBERATORS IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THSI HEAVIEST NIGHT BOMBING ATTACK ON ENEMY BASES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE NEW GEORGIA OFFENSIVE STARTED A SERIES OF FLASHING, EXPLODING FIRES AT BALLALE AIRFIELD ON A SMALL ISLAND BETWEEN SHORTLAND AND BOUGAINVILLE.

CAPT.HAROLD MC NEESE OF CHICAGO PILOTED THE LIBERATOR WHICH STARTED THE FIRST FIRE--A FIRE THAT QUICKLY TOUCHED OFF TWO MORE BURSTING BLAZES. THESE, HE SAID, COULD HAVE BEEN PLANES BLOWING UP.

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THE THIRD SECTION OF LIBERATORS, LED BY LIEUT.COL.GLEN R. BIRCHARD OF BAY CITY, MICH., RANGED OVER THE NORTHERN END OF BOUGAINVILLE AND STRUCK AT THE ENEMY'S REAR AIRBASE OF BUKA.

FR403ACW NM

ADD Aline HDS W Batz

(FILLING IN THE PICTURE OF WHAT SUCH AN ATTACK MEANS IS A DELAYED DISPATCH BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT LEIF ERICKSON ON GUADALCANAL, FROM WHENCE FLY THE PLANES BLASTING AT MUNDA. HE QUOTED PILOTS AS SAYING THE BOMBS ARE DROPPED FROM ALTITUDES AS LOW AS 2,500 FEET BY SKILLED PILOTS SUCH AS LIEUT. GEORGE GAY, SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER HORNET'S HEROIC TORPEDO SQUADRON EIGHT. IT IS SELECTIVE BOMBING WHICH SENDS PIECES OF AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN FLYING APART.)

30.24—6259

TWENTY-EIGHT TONS OF 1,000 AND 2,000 POUND BOMBS BLASTED AT MUNDA'S GUNS AND MEN ON JULY 3; 70 TONS ON JULY 9; 67 TONS ON JULY 10; 52 TONS ON JULY 11; 31 TONS ON JULY 13. OTHER RAIDS HAVE BEEN MADE WITHOUT THE COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSING BOMB WEIGHTS -- BUT ALWAYS THE RAIDERS ARE DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS.

ADD Uruapan, Mexico

"I REMAINED, BUT WAS ON GUARD FOR MY LIFE. PERHAPS I HAD BETTER LEAVE, I THOUGHT. SO I STARTED TO RETURN TO MY FAMILY. BUT WAIT--

"'HOLY MIRACULOUS CHRIST, ACCOMPANY ME, GIVE ME COURAGE,' I SAID, AND THEN I WENT BACK TO THE PLACE.

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"THE GROUND WAS HISSING. I SAW SMOKE. THEN I HAPPENED TO THINK THAT THIS MIGHT BE THE VOLCANO THAT AN ENGINEER IN SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO HAD SAID WOULD COME AS THE RESULT OF THE EARTHQUAKES. YOU SEE, THERE HAD BEEN EARTHQUAKES EVERY DAY FOR 18 DAYS, AND THIS WAS THE NINETEENTH DAY.

"THEN MY FAMILY SAW THE VOLCANO, TOO. THEY WERE FRIGHTENED.

"THE NEXT DAY, SUNDAY, I ATTENDED MASS IN SAN JUAN. WHEN I RETURNED TO PARICUTIN, I FOUND THAT MY WIFE WANTED TO LEAVE. THE THINGS PEOPLE HAD TOLD HER SCARED HER.

"'IF YOU DON'T WANT TO GO, I'LL LEAVE ALONE,' SHE TOLD ME. SHE SHE WENT TO SAN JUAN WITH MY SISTER. MANY OTHER RESIDENTS OF PARICUTIN ALSO FLED TO SAN JUAN.

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"THAT SAME DAY, SUNDAY, I WENT TO THE FIELD NEAR THE VOLCANO, TO GET MY OXEN AND BURROS, FOR STONES WERE FALLING BY THAT TIME.

"'QUIEN SABE--WHO KNOWS WHAT IS HAPPENING,' I THOUGHT.

"I SAW LARGE CROWDS FROM URUAPAN THERE. THEY WERE ALL LOOKING AT THE VOLCANO, WHICH NOW WAS AS HIGH AS THIS ROOM (ABOUT TEN FEET).

"MY FAMILY WENT ON FROM SAN JUAN TO A HIGHER, MORE DISTANT TOWN, NAMED SACAN. I SLEPT IN PARICUTIN THAT NIGHT. I REMAINED THERE AS LONG AS I COULD. FINALLY, WHEN ASHES BURIED THE VILLAGE I HAD TO COME TO CALTZONTZIN WITH THE OTHER INHABITANTS.

"AT LEAST WE ARE ALL TOGETHER HERE IN CALTZONTZIN. BUT IT IS NOT THE SAME.

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"THE LAND THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN US HERE WON'T BE ENOUGH. THERE IS LAND FOR 60 PERSONS, AND WE ARE 175 FAMILIES. MANY FAMILIES HAVE FIVE CHIQUILLOS (LITTLE ONES). SO WE ARE ALL GOING TO HAVE THE LAND TOGETHER, AND SOME OF US WILL WORK AT SUCH THINGS AS CARPENTRY, WEAVING AND TURPENTINE-MAKING, WHILE OTHERS TILL THE GROUND."

PULIDO WAS TOLD THAT IN MEXICO CITY THERE ARE RUMORS THAT HE HAD SOLD THE VOLCANO SITE TO A NORTH AMERICAN TOURIST FOR $1.40. OTHER RUMORS HAVE IT THAT HE SOLD IT TO A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

THE INDIAN SAID SADLY: "THAT IS NOT TRUE. SOME STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAME TO SEE ME, AND TOLD ME THAT MY LAND WAS NOW NATIONAL PROPERTY BECAUSE OF THE VOLCANO ON IT. THEY SAID THEY WOULD PAY ME. BUT MAYBE THEY JUST SAID THAT.

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TAKEN ANYTHING FROM ME. IT WAS NOT THE GOVERNMENT'S FAULT. IT WAS THE VOLCANO'S FAULT."

B4O

THE GOVERNMENT IS GUARDING THE HEALTH OF THE REFUGEES, MANY OF WHOM HAVE CONTRACTED RESPIRATORY DISEASES FROM EXPOSURE TO THE VOLCANO'S EMISSIONS.

BY ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE THE MYSTERIES OF PARICUTIN VOLCANO, SCIENTISTS ARE SEEKING TO FIND WHAT CAUSES VOLCANOES, AND HOW THEY CAN BE PREDICTED.

BAFFLING TO GEOLOGISTS IS THE FACT THAT MEXICO'S VOLCANOES ARE SITUATED IN A STRAIGHT LINE, FROM THE GULF TO THE PACIFIC COAST. AND PARICUTIN LINED UP WITH THE REST.

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SCIENTISTS HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL, ADJOINING THE COFFEE SHACK NEAR THE VOLCANO, A SMALL BUILDING ERECTED BY FELIPE CUARA, MAYOR OF SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO. FREQUENTLY OBSERVERS FROM THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO MAY BE SEEN THERE.

IN URUAPAN, AN EXPEDITION OF THE U.S.COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, HEADED BY RALPH R.BODLE, HAS SET UP SEISMOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT TO OBSERVE EARTH TREMORS. GEOLOGISTS AND AGRONOMISTS ARE STUDYING AND ANALYZING ROCKS AND SAND EMITTED BY THE VOLCANO. PHYSICIANS ARE STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF VOLCANIC DUST ON THE HEALTH OF PERSONS IN CONTACT WITH IT.

TOURISTS GOING TO THE VOLCANO USUALLY COME TO URUAPAN FIRST, THEN "ROUGH IT" THE REST OF THE WAY. URUAPAN IS LINKED WITH MEXICO CITY BY A GOOD HIGHWAY, A RAILWAY AND AN AIRLINE. EXCURSION PARTIES ARE FORMED IN THE CAPITAL ON WEEK-ENDS.

THE ROAD FROM URUAPAN TO SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO, EN ROUTE TO THE VOLCANO, IS WRETCHED, SO MOTORISTS LEAVE THEIR CARS HERE AND HIRE ANOTHER, OR TAKE A BUS. YOU BUMP ALONG, IN A BIG WAY, THROUGH 20 MILES OF ONE-WAY LANE. POSSIBLY YOU WILL BE STALLED IN VOLCANO ASHES OR IN WATER, FOR THE ROAD BECOMES A RIVER DURING RAINS.

AT PARANGARICUTIRO THE ROAD ENDS, AND YOU PROCEED BY HORSE, MULE OR BURRO, WHICH YOU CAN HIRE FOR $1 EACH AT ANY HOUR OF DAY OR NIGHT. THE ANIMALS KNOW THE WAY, EVEN IN THE DARK, THROUGH THE FOUR-MILE HILLY

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FOREST STRETCH TO THE VOLCANO.

IN SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO, ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM THE VOLCANO, LIFE GOES ON, BUT THE 2,900 INHABITANTS HAVE LOST THEIR CROPS. LIKEWISE, ASHES HAVE RUINED THE CROPS OF THE 1,300 INHABITANTS OF ZIROSTO AND THE 1,000 OF SACAN. THE GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING MEANS OF RELIEF, BUT ATTEMPTS TO RELOCATE THE HOME-LOVING PEOPLE HAVE FAILED.

PARANGARICUTIRO, WHICH MEANS "AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL," AND PARICUTIN, WHICH MEANS "ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL," WERE OLD RIVAL VILLAGES. PARICUTIN, WAS FOUNDED IN 1533 BY FRAY JUAN DE SAN MIGUEL WITH INHABITANTS WHO FLED FROM URUAPAN AFTER NUNO DE GUZMAN, ENVOY OF CORTES THE CONQUEROR, ARRIVED TO LOOK FOR GOLD.

THE PEOPLE OF PARANGARICUTIRO BLAME THE VOLCANO ON THE RIVAL VILLAGE.

JUL 18 1943

-41

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, THEY RELATE, A PARICUTIN RESIDENT NAMED CHAVEZ MARRIED AND SETTLED IN PARANGARICUTIRO. THE COUPLE LATER WENT TO THE UNITED STATES, WHERE CHAVEZ WORKED IN A FOUNDRY IN INDIANA, AND RETURNED THREE YEARS AGO. SOON AFTER, CHAVEZ WAS SLAIN BY A PERSONAL ENEMY.

AN INTER-VILLAGE FEUD RESULTED OVER SETTLEMENT OF HIS PROPERTY, THE PARICUTINERS SAYING THAT CHAVEZ' PEOPLE THERE SHOULD HAVE IT, AND THE SAN JUAN VILLAGERS THAT THE WIDOW WAS ENTITLED TO IT.

THE PEOPLE OF SAN JUAN FINALLY RESORTED TO THE TARASCAN CUSTOM OF ERECTING A LARGE WOODEN CROSS, REPRESENTING A PRAYER, ON A HILL OF THE DISPUTED LAND. THE PARICUTINERS TORE IT DOWN.

TWO DAYS AFTER THIS ACT, WHICH IS CONSIDERED A SACRILEGE, THE VOLCANO SPEWED FORTH, AND THE LAND WHERE THE CROSS HAD BEEN WAS AMONG

30.24-6261

30.24-6261

THE FIRST INVADED BY LAVA. AND PARICUTIN WAS THE FIRST TOWN DESTROYED.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 18, -- NOTE DATE--SENT JULY 9.)

JUL 18 1943

RNASU935AEW

AD OTTAWA--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE KING (TOP ON AYE) XXX AS A BOY.

ONE RESULT OF THE VISIT TO OTTAWA BY GEN. HENRI GIRAUD YESTERDAY WAS THE ASSIGNMENT FOR FRENCH AIR CADETS FROM NORTH AFRICA TO RECEIVE TRAINING IN CANADA'S JOINT AIR TRAINING PLAN UNDER THE MUTUAL AID LEGISLATION RECENTLY ADOPTED, KING TOLD THE COMMONS.

KING SAID CANADIAN AIRMEN IN RAF AND RCAF SQUADRONS HAD A LARGE SHARE IN SOFTENING UP SICILY, BY AIR ATTACKS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

"IT IS KNOWN THAT MANY MEMBERS OF THE RCAF ARE AMONG THE AIR CREWS WHICH NOW ARE OPERATING FROM CAPTURED AIRDROMES ON THE ISLAND," SAID KING, ADDING THAT IT WAS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THERE WERE FEW, IF ANY, RAF SQUADRONS OPERATING AMONG THE FORCES AGAINST SICILY WHICH DID NOT INCLUDE CANADIANS.

KA102PEW

(ADVANCE)--TORONTO, JULY 17-(AP)-THE STORY OF A 25-YEAR-OLD U.S. OFFICER WHO IS RUNNING A SICILIAN TOWN OF 20,000 PERSONS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A U.S. PARATROOPER WAS TOLD IN A DISPATCH RECEIVED HERE TODAY FROM PETER STURSBERG, CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION WAR CORRESPONDENT IN SICILY.

JUL 18 1943

THE OFFICER IS LIEUT. CHARLES PAPALARDO OF NEW YORK, WHO LANDED ON SICILY WITH A BRITISH UNIT AND SOON FOUND HIMSELF [illegible]

THE CAPTURED TOWN--WHICH WAS NOT NAMED--BECAUSE HE SPOKE SICILIAN, HIS PARENTS HAVING COME FROM THE CATANIA REGION. THE ASSISTANT IS PRIVATE HANK LOKOWSKY, WHO WAS DROPPED IN THE WRONG PLACE BY HIS PLANE WHEN HE CAME OVER SICILY WITH THE PARATROOPERS.

STURSBERG SAID PAPALARDO WAS WORRYING IN CASE THE PARATROOPERS WANTED LOKOWSKY BACK, WHICH WOULD LEAVE HIM TO CARRY ON ALONE IN THE TOWN WHERE HIS CHIEF PROBLEM IS TO FEED THE POPULATION.

PAPALARDO HAS ALSO ENLISTED THE ASSISTANCE OF THE LOCAL POLICE AND WHEREVER HE GOES THERE IS ONE OF THE FORCE AT HIS SHOULDER.

STURSBERG SAID HE AND FLYING OFFICER BOB FRANCIS OF VANCOUVER, FORMER MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE CANADIAN PRESS AT OTTAWA AND NOW A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER WITH THE RCAF VISITED THE TOWN TOGETHER.

JUL 18 1943

"WE HAD SUPPER WITH THE LIEUTENANT AND THE PARATROOPER," SAID STURSBERG. "SUPPER WAS A THREE-COURSE MEAL CONSISTING OF MACARONI, CUCUMBER SALAD AND FRIED POTATOES--AND THAT WAS THE BEST MEAL THE TOWN'S RESOURCES COULD MUSTER FOR THE COMMANDANTE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M. EASTERN WARTIME TONIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 17)

WM739PEW

THE WAR TODAY

JUL 18 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

DIVERS ELEMENTS GO TO MAKE UP THE VICTORY WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE FORGING FROM WHITE-HOT STEEL, AND THE MASTERFUL MANNER IN WHICH THE SICILIAN STRONGHOLD HAS BEEN INVADED EMPHASIZES AGAIN THAT UNPRECEDENTEDLY UNSELFISH ALLIED COOPERATION IS THE RANKING REASON FOR SUCCESS.

NOW PLEASE DON'T START WRITING TO TELL ME OF WAR THEATERS WHERE AMERICANS AND BRITISH LOOK DOWN THEIR NOSES AT EACH OTHER. I KNOW ABOUT THAT FROM FIRST-HAND OBSERVATION, AND THINK IT'S TOO BAD. BUT THOSE CASES SEEM TO ME TO BE EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE, ALTHOUGH I'M NOT SO NAIVE AS TO THINK ALL THE SPOTS OF BOTHER BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN RUBBED OUT.

JUL 18 1943

TAKING IT BY AND LARGE, THERE EXISTS BETWEEN THE ALLIES A CORDIALITY--AND IN MANY CASES A REAL COMRADERY--WHICH WASN'T EVEN DREAMED OF IN WORLD WAR ONE.

LOOKING BACK AT THE LAST FONCLICT, I RECALL TURNING MY BACK ON A BRITISG GENERAL AND LEAVING THE ROOM, BECAUSE HE MADE A BITTERLY DEROGATORY REMARK ABOUT A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. ON THE OTHER HAND, AS AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT AT BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE I SHALL NOT SOON FORGET THE CONSTERNATION CAUSED WHEN SOME AMERICAN OFFICERS, FRESH FROM THE UNITED STATES WITH NEWLY ARRIVED TROOPS, ANNOUNCED IN SO MANY WORDS THAT THEY KNEW HOW TO MAKE WAR AND DIDN'T WANT ANY ADVICE FROM THE BRITISH.

THAT SORT OF THING WENT ON, WITH AMERICANS, BRITISH, FRENCH AND OTHER ALLIES ALL CONTRIBUTING THEIR SHARE TO THE MESS. THE FEELING RAN FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PLACES, EVEN RESULTING IN SHOCKING JEALOUSIES AS TO WHICH ALLY SHOULD HAVE SUPREME COMMAND IN COMBINED OPERATIONS.

AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS TOOK A HAND IN IT. AMERICANS GOT MAD BECAUSE BRITONS CALLED "ELEVATORS" "LIFTS," DOG GONE IT, AND THE ENGLISH MADE SNOOTY REMARKS ABOUT THAT AWFUL YANKEE NASAL TWANG.

JUL 18 1943

3024 - 6263

30.24-6263

WHAT A CHANGE NOW! WE ARE SWAPPING OUR RESOURCES AND OUR HOSPITALITY. THERE'S NO LIMIT TO THE EXCHANGE; THE LID IS OFF. ON THE BATTLE-FRONTS IT'S SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE, AND THE GREATEST SOLDPERS OF ONE COUNTRY ARE HAPPY TO SUBORDINATE THEMSELVES TO THE COMMAND OF A COLLEAGUE FROM ANOTHER NATION--IF THAT'S BEST FOR THE CAUSE.

THE REASON FOR THIS REMARKABLE CHANGE? WELL, LET'S NOT GET SENTIMENTAL BUT JUST CALL IT A HORSE-SENSE TRUCE.

JUL 18 1943

PERHAPS THE MOST POTENT FACTOR IN DRAWING US TOGETHER WAS THE MORTAL DANGER THE ALLIES WERE IN. WE FOUND OURSELVES FIGHTING FOR OUR VERY SURVIVAL AGAINST A BARBARIC ENEMY WHO HAD THE INITIAL ADVANTAGE. THEN, TOO, WE HAVE BEEN SMART ENOUGH TO PROFIT BY THE MISTAKES AND BICKERINGS OF THE LAST WAR.

NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SUCH ALLIED COOPERATION, AND CONSEQUENT COORDINATION OF EFFORT, IN MAJOR MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS. NOT ONLY IS THERE COORDINATION OF THE THREE FIGHTING ARMS--AIR, LAND AND SEA--AMONG THE FORCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS, BUT THIS COORDINATION EXTENDS TO THE COMBINED ALLIED FORCES. THAT IS TO SAY, ALL THE SERVICES OF EACH COUNTRY IN A GIVEN THEATRE ARE AT THE CALL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, TO INTERMINGLE AS HE CHOOSES. IT'S ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.

IT WAS THAT WILLING UNITY WHICH GAVE THE ALLIES THEIR VICTORY IN NORTH AFRICA. IT'S THE MAINSPRING OF THAT GREATEST OF ALL AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS WHICH IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN SICILY.

THE FAIR PROGENY OF THIS COOPERATION ARE MANY. ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WAR IS THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES LIKE THE COMMANDOS AND PARATROOPS--IN MANY CASES A JOINT EFFORT. HISTORY NEVER HAS SEEN SUCH WELL PREPARED FORCES GO INTO BATTLE AS NOW ARE TAKING THE FIELD.

JUL 18 1943

MANY OF THE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY UP THE BEACHES OF SICILY FROM THE LANDING BARGES, UNDERWENT MONTHS--AND SOME OF THEM YEARS--OF TERRIFIC TRAINING WHICH WAS FAR MORE STRENUOUS THAN THE ACTUAL BATTLE EXPERIENCES. THEY NOT ONLY ARE PHYSICALLY PERFECT, BUT THEY KNOW THEIR JOBS THE WAY A PIANIST KNOWS HIS KEYS. THOUSANDS OF THESE SPECIALISTS RECEIVED THEIR TRAINING IN AN ALLIED CAMP.

THE ANTITHESIS OF THIS COOPERATION AND COORDINATION IS THE AXIS IMBROGLIO IN SICILY. THERE ITALIANS IN SOME PLACES ARE SURRENDERING RATHER THAN FIGHT FOR THE HATED BOCHE, AAA AAA A AAA AE REPORTED SHOOTING THEIR OWN ALLIES.

XMR42AFW

British Hammer at Catania Approaches, 500 Allied Planes Deal Naples Worst Blow U. S. Rangers Capture Porto Empedocle;

JUL 19 1943

JUL 19 1943
JUL 18 1943

FIGHTING REACHES HEAVIEST STAGE OF SICILIAN DRIVE

JUL 19 1943

Germans Offering Bitterest Type of Opposition in Plains Country.

MANY NAZIS CAPTURED

Eighth Army Advances Within Seven Miles of Burning City.

DE LUCE

ALLIES RUSH ARTILLERY

British Warship Shells Catania for Half Hour at Five-Mile Range.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18—(AP) British Eighth army troops, driving deep across the plain toward Catania, have seized a vital position protecting the great seaport after the heaviest fighting to date in Sicily, reports relayed from an Allied command post announced tonight.

American troops, meanwhile, were battling 22 miles inland in central Sicily, rolling up a conquest which already has given the Allies one-third of Sicily.

The British made river crossings on to the flat plain, throwing infantry, tanks and anti-tank guns across a bridge seized by parachute troops Thursday, Associated Press correspondent Noland Norgaard reported from the advanced command post.

Mr. Norgaard said that the British, advancing all along the line, took one of the most important defense positions protecting Catania, taking numbers of German prisoners and leaving many German dead on the battlefield.

Catania, halfway along the east coast of Sicily, is the heart of Sicily's eastern defenses.

(Reuters said one of Britain "well-known battleships" bombarded the city from a five-mile range for half an hour at dusk Saturday.)

Thorough Plans Pay Dividends

In fighting against the bitterest type of opposition from the Germans on the difficult plain country near the coast, the British already were cashing in to the utmost on thorough planning and quick execution. They were unloading supporting arms for the first assault forces, particularly artillery and armor.

The American and Canadian forces to the west and in the center, respectively, were encountering only scattered and sporadic resistance in their steady drive into the interior of the island. There was nothing yet to indicate that the entire German-Italian garrison of Sicily was ready for a determined final stand.

The Canadians forces have advanced more than 30 miles from the south coast area where they made their initial landings.

The American Seventh army lunging northward broke a German counter-attack near Barrafranca, and apparently stood poised for a drive to the communications city of Caltanissetta.

Enna is 14 miles northeast of Barrafranca, and Caltanissetta lies 11 miles northwest.

Half Way Along South Coast

Other Seventh army units pushed westward after taking Agrigento and Porto Empdocle, big cities marking an advance more than halfway along the south coast of Sicily.

Thirty thousand prisoners have been captured in eight days, 20,000 of them by the Americans.

The crack British Eighth Army was battering against "especially strong" enemy resistance in closing upon Catania, today's communique said, and the British were officially reported to be seven miles from the burning city, torn by shell and bomb.

The attack of overwhelming power continued in the air, and Allied planes shattered Naples yesterday on the Italian mainland in the greatest raid yet witnessed in the Mediterranean theater.

Reach Catania Suburbs

Reports reaching here said British tanks already had pentrated Catania's suburbs after a combined land, sea and air bombardment, and that the enemy was regrouping at the base of Mt. Etna rising north of the city. These were not confirmed, however.

Other Allied units were pushing inland from the east coast, and observers said the Gerbini airbase network 12 miles west of Catania might be occupied soon. The Gerbini field with its nine satellites is one of Sicily's most important airdromes.

Axis defenders of Catania were suffering heavy losses in killed and captured, Allied headquarters declared.

A river bridge seven miles south of the city was saved from destruction by the enemy by British parachute troops landing ahead of the Eighth army.

In eight days of alternating swift advances and hard, slow fighting, Allied troops have overrun 3,300 square miles of Sicily, one-third the area of the mountainous bastion island.

(Four thousand prisoners were captured at Agrigento, including two Italian generals and their staffs, the British radio reported, and this presumably increased the total to 34,000.)

Agrigento was won after sharp fighting, and American artillery men played a major share in the victory, blasting out the Axis defenders with accurate fire and breaking up Italian attempts to counter-attack. U. S. Rangers seized Porto Empedocle.

Renewed U. S. Power

The capture of these two places sent the Yankee assault spreading inland with renewed power despite steady enemy opposition. Porto Empedocle is the terminus of the only mainline railroad running due north across the waist of Sicily to the northern port of Palermo.

Among prisoners falling to the American advance was General Laveronte of the 207th coastal division, the third Italian general captured in the first week of invasion. Italian morale was described as "typically low." Three of Mussolini's defending divisions have been officially put out of action since the campaign began.

Carrying the assault to the Italian mainland, more than 500 Allied bombers—Flying Fortresses, Wellingtons, Mitchells and Marauders from North Africa and Liberators from the Middle East—subjected the ravaged port of Naples to the heaviest aerial blow ever delivered in the Mediterranean.

Supply Line Shattered

This, the second major raid on Naples within three days, was believed to have virtually knocked out the enemy's chief supply line for the defense of southern Italy and Sicily. With Lightning fighters buzzing overhead and fighting off enemy interception, the Allied bombers made a fiery holocaust of the Naples dock area, the railroad yards, the royal arsenal and a torpedo factory.

Forty enemy planes were reported knocked down in yesterday's operations against a loss of 13 Allied craft. Gunners of the Liberators from the Middle East claimed 22 victims over Naples.

Paterno, 10 miles northwest of Catania, was heavily damaged by American Mitchells in a night attack.

General Montgomery has thrown some of his finest veteran forces into the struggle for Catania. With his right flank secured by the Allied navy, he is shoving forward in typical determined Montgomery fashion against the surviving elements of an original German force of 60,000 troops.

When British parachute troops seized the Primsola bridge seven miles south of Catania on Thursday they found it heavily mined, but removed the charges and British infantry soon gained complete possession of the area. It was the second time British parachute troops had saved a vital highway bridge in the drive up Sicily's east coast.

Nazis Stand Firm

Despite wholesale changes of corps and divisional commanders, the Italian army was reported still fighting poorly, but dispatches from the Catania front said the Germans there were making a genuine last-ditch struggle to hold the city, which is only 55 miles from Messina, across from the toe of the Italian mainland.

American Rangers seized Porto Empedocle, one of the few good harbors in southern Sicily, yesterday after nearby, Agrigento had fallen the previous night. The heights of Agrigento overlook and command the port, whose fall was a foregone conclusion once the Americans hauled their 155-millimeter "Long Toms" into position.

Deadly fire of the Long Toms was given principal credit for the capture of Agrigento, a city of 28,000 which had been heavily fortified by gun emplacements and concrete pillboxes. While guns of the Allied fleet shelled Agrigento itself, the Long Toms, pulled into position by Sicilian mules, laid down a devastating barrage that disrupted enemy defenses and made it impossible for reinforcements to reach the city. The fall of Favara had enabled the American artillery to concentrate on Agrigento.

Palermo—U. S. Goal

In throwing back an armored German counter-attack near Barrafranca, General Patton's forces were reported to have destroyed two of the enemy's 16 tanks. The American inland drive, with its spearhead now 22 miles from the coast, appeared designed to thrust directly across Sicily northward to Palermo and to cut the island's defenses in half.

The Allies have captured a number of six barreled smoke mortars from the Germans, a type first used against the British Eighth army in Africa and nicknamed at that time "Hitler's secret flop." Nazi propaganda had claimed that the mortar, fired from compressed air, shells, would blast out a soldier's lungs at 1,000 yards range. Actually it has been found ineffective at much closer range.

The Italian units reported completely wiped out since the fighting began were the 204th, 206th and 207th Italian coastal divisions and the 10th Bersaglierie regiment. The German Hermann Goering armored division has suffered extremely heavy losses, first against the Americans at Gela a week ago and now against the Eighth army at Catania.

Allied Losses Negligible

Allied losses have been far lighter than was anticipated, to the extent that much of the elaborate arrangements made for taking care of the wounded have not been needed. One British division actually landed without having a single man killed or seriously wounded.

At the end of the first week fewer than 100 seriously wounded had been flown to hospitals in North Africa, which had been prepared to receive between 10,000 and 20,000 wounded. Proportionately fewer Americans had been injured than British and Canadians, with the greatest number of killed, wounded and missing being among the airborne troops.

"You can say that, fortunately, all our estimates went astray," said a medical source.

NEW PHASE NEARS IN SICILIAN DRIVE

JUL 19 1943

Germans May Seek to Make Stand at Foot of Mount Etna.

By RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18—(AP) It has been eight days since the Allied invasion of Sicily began and for Fascists everywhere it has been an eight days that shook the world.

In a little over a week American, British, Canadian and French army troops have—

Occupied 3,300 square miles of Sicily, roughly a third of the whole island.

Cleared more than 200 miles of coastline.

Taken more than 30,000 prisoners and inflicted terrible losses in killed and wounded on the German and Italian defenders so that three complete Italian divisions have been put out of action with their commanding generals and staffs captured intact.

Blown nearly 200 enemy aircraft out of the sky and destroyed or captured an even larger number on the ground.

Captured seven airdromes and a seaplane base, some of which already are harboring Allied planes.

Punched holes in the powerful defenses of central Sicily where Americans and Canadians have driven inland an average depth of about 23 miles.

Executed a powerful end run up the east coast for more than 50 miles, where the British are within seven miles of Catania, cornerstone of defense for a huge part of the island.

Badly manhandled, two blueribbon German armored divisions, the Hermann Goering and the 15th.

Cautious military operations headquarters will not admit it, but the fact remains that the moment the British take Catania the Sicilian campaign moves into another phase.

North of Catania, like a knot on a slab of wood, stands Mount Etna.

No roads run through that mountain area and the high ground around it. Some circle the region, but for 20 miles northward through the area there is no main artery big enough for an army.

That means that if the Axis attempts to fight a delaying action as the British Eighth army presses northward—and some observers believe the Germans will fight—the enemy's forces will be compressed into a narrow strip of land between the mountain walls and the sea.

The enemy's supplies must flow southward over that constricted area, and overhead there have been many hundreds of Allied bombers and fighter-bombers.

They can lay such a blanket of steel over a single roadway that a mouse could hardly run along it and live.

That probably is no place between Catania and Messina where Axis armies could make a stand. That is why the battle ranging at Catania may be the decisive action of the campaign.

The Axis armies may be able to fight at the front of Mount Etna, after giving up Catania, as long as they retain control of the main highway circling the seaward side of the mountain area or the road circling it on the inland side.

But they cannot live long there if either connection is cut with their main supply artery along the northern coast.

If they retire to Messina the whole island will resemble one of those goatskins Spanish peasants use for carrying wine. There is only one outlet and all the Italians and Germans in the central and northwestern parts of the island will have to hurry to get through it.

JUL 19 1943

FASCIST SETUP ENDED IN SICILY BY ALLIED ORDER

JUL 19 1943

General Alexander, Military Governor, Issues Proclamation.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18 — (AP) Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, in his first proclamation to the people of Sicily as Allied military governor of that island, today ordered all Fascist party organizations dissolved.

At the same time it was announced that Charles Poletti, a former Governor of New York who replaced Herbert Lehmann, is in Sicily in a general executive capacity with the Allied military government of occupied territory.

In addition to Mr. Poletti, other AMGOT leaders in Sicily include Major Henry T. Bowell of Stamford, Conn., who headed the AMGOT special school.

General Alexander's proclamation told Sicilians that all personal and property rights would be respected, ordered discriminatory laws annulled, and warned the people to refrain from acts of violence.

Eight Injunctions

It declared the purpose of the Allies was to deliver the people from the Fascist regime and restore Italy as a land of free people. Then it posted eight injunctions:

1—All governmental powers and jurisdiction in occupied territory were vested in himself as military governor, and in AMGOT (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.)

2—Exercise of the power of the crown of Italy shall be suspended during the period of military occupation.

3—All civilians must obey promptly any orders given by the Allied military government.

Respect Property Rights

4—Your existing personal and property rights will be fully respected and your existing laws will remain in force and effect except insofar as it may be necessary for me in the discharge of my duties to change or supersede them by proclamation."

5—The Fascist party will be dissolved and all discriminatory de-

crees and laws will be annulled.

6—"All administrative and judicial officials of provinces and communities and all other government and municipal functionaries and employes, and all officers and employes of state, municipal or other public services except such officials and political leaders as are removed by me are required to continue in performance of their duties subject to my direction."

7—Further proclamations will be issued as necessity warrants.

8—"So long as you remain peaceable and comply with my orders you will be subject to no greater interference than may be inevitable in view of military exigencies, and may go about your normal vocations without fear."

Allies Order Sicilians To Toss Out Fascism

Allied HQ., North Africa, July 18 (AP).—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, in his first proclamation to the people of Sicily as Allied military governor of the island, today ordered all Fascist party organizations dissolved.

It was announced that Charles Poletti, who replaced Herbert Lehman as governor of New York, is in Sicily in a general executive capacity with the Allied military government of occupied territory.

William C. Chanler

Alexander's proclamation told Sicilans that all personal and property rights would be respected, ordered discriminatory laws annulled, and warned the people to refrain from acts of violence.

It declared that the purpose of the Allies was to deliver the people from the Fascist regime and restore Italy as a land of free people.

Besides Poletti, other AMGOT leaders now in Sicily or preparing include:

Lieut. Col. William C. Chanler, former corporation counsel of New York City, who heads the legal section.

Lieut. Col. Bernard Bernstein, former assistant counsel of the U. S. Treasury, assistant to the British Director for Public Welfare.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Spofford, former New York lawyer, an organizer of AMGOT, who is serving in a general capacity.

Col. Samuel Bowles, well-known former Yakima, Wash., criminal investigator, who heads the public safety division.

Col. Edgar Hume, Frankford, Ky., chief American health officer.

Col. John F. R. Seitz, Wilmington, Del., heading the division of civilian supply and resources.

Major Henry T. Rowell, Stamford, Conn., who headed the AMGOT special school.

Chanler Quit Job For Army Service

Lieut. Col. William C. Chanler, heading the legal section of AMGOT, left his post as Corporation Counsel of New York last Dec. 7 for active service in the Army. Chanler saw service in the last World War. Graduated from the Army Service School at Leavenworth, Kans., in 1917, he was commissioned a second lieutenant.

JUL 19 1943

POTENT FIGHTER PLANE IS NAMED 'INVADER'

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18—(AP) As far as American pilots are concerned, that powerful new fighter-bomber of theirs is neither the Mustang nor the P-51.

It's the "Invader."

"Of course we can't make an official request of anything," said Lieut. Col. John D. Stevenson of Laramie, Wyo., commanding the first A-36 unit in action in the Mediterranean, "but the boys already have taken up that name 'Invader' and we hope it sticks."

The A-36 was adopted from the well known P-51 Mustang fighter by the addition of dive brakes, bomb racks and slight changes in the engine. It can dive-bomb, glide-bomb or strafe. Since it was first used in the invasion of Pantelleria and later in Sicily, the pilots think it should have its own special name.

3024-626

500 Bombers Blast Naples In Dawn to Dusk Air Attack

Hundreds of Tons of Explosives Rock Italian Mainland Port.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18—(AP) More than 500 Allied bombers blasted the vital Italian port of Naples from dawn to dusk yesterday in the most shattering aerial attack ever carried out in the Mediterranean war theater.

Great fleets of heavy and medium bombers—most of them American—from bases in both North Africa and the Middle East rained hundreds of tons of high explosives on the important Tyrrhenian harbor, bringing to a thundering climax a 'round-the-clock assault on which blockbuster-carrying Wellingtons of the R.A.F. raised the curtain the previous night.

Paterno Raided

During this unprecedented offensive against Mussolini's mainland, other American daylight raiders attacked Paterno in Sicily ahead of the armies advancing toward the north coast. Paterno, northwest of the network of rivers running into the Catania plain, was punished with nearly 50 tons of explosives by Mitchell bombers which braved intense anti-aircraft fire to get to their targets.

Still other Allied bombers struck a heavy night blow at Catania, Sicily's principal eastern port and one of the keys to the entire Allied conquest of the island, while fighters and fighter-bombers continued their non-stop battering of troop concentrations, transport and communications behind the enemy lines.

Four-engined Flying Fortresses followed the night-flying Wellingtons over Naples to open the mammoth daylight assault. Then came Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers from North Africa and heavy Liberators from the Middle East.

Wave after wave of the terrifying bombers roared over the city, dropping blockbusters and 1,000-pounders which spread a carpet of flames over docks, rail yards, air fields and industrial areas. The Flying Fortresses returned twice to deluge their targets.

The major portion of the day-long assault was packed into less than two hours. Fires started throughout the industrial sections of the city by the saturation bombing caused smoke which rose to a height of 12,000 feet.

Fierce anti-aircraft fire met the first waves of attackers but enemy fighter planes were caught flat-footed until the Mitchells and Marauders, escorted by formations of Lightnings, reached the scene of destruction.

The Lightnings shot down several of the planes in the weak defense furnished by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's Italian-German air forces.

A 9th U. S. air force headquarters communique said more than 75 four-engined Liberators participated in the Naples attack and dropped over 325,000 pounds of high explosives which caused extensive damage.

22 Enemy Planes Downed

"Concerted and prolonged attacks by large formations of enemy fighters were vigorously repelled, 22 enemy aircraft being destroyed with seven others recorded as probably destroyed," the Cairo bulletin declared. That battle brought to 40 the total enemy aircraft destroyed as announced in Allied communiques today. One of the Liberators failed to return.

The communique reported that a heavy concentration of hits covered the target area, that a number of very large explosions were followed by sheets of flame and that considerable damage was done to railroad tracks.

"Bursts were seen in the vicinity of the Royal arsenal, gas works, railroad stores, depot, roundhouse and locomotive repair shops and many fires were started," the bulletin added.

The Allied headquarters communique described the formations striking Naples from North Africa as "the strongest force of heavy and medium bombers ever to attack the Italian mainland."

All day and night operations by Allied planes from North African and island bases resulted in the destruction of 18 enemy aircraft, 13 by night fighters, against the loss of 12 Allied planes, the headquarters bulletin announced.

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SAMUEL LEWIS BOWLES

HOTTEST ASSIGNMENT WENT TO 1ST DIVISION

Veteran U. S. Unit Tackled Goering Tanks in Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's First Infantry Division, spearhead of the American thrust into Gafsa and Bizerte in Tunisia, had perhaps the hottest assignment of the American sector in the invasion of Sicily, it was permitted by censorship to be disclosed tonight.

The First Division tackled the beaches at Gela with Rangers in the vanguard, and for a few hours it seemed certain they'd be surrounded on three sides and driven back to the sea, but naval gunnery, a few field pieces and infantry bayonets saved the situation against the crack German Goering Division.

The Third Infantry Division had Licata and the near-by airfields as its immediate objectives on the American left flank. The Forty-fifth Division, on the other flank, moved in and fought right through to Vittoria, twelve miles from the coast.

It was in the center, where the First Infantry clashed with the Goering panzers, that the fighting was toughest before the First got its own tanks and cannon company equipment unloaded. They faced German Tiger and Mark IV tanks. They staved off the Nazis through Sunday, July 11, and early Monday, with their tanks and guns finally ashore, they slashed out and regained their farthest positions inland.

SICILIAN MULES AID AGRIGENTO CAPTURE

They Pack 155-mm. Shells to U. S. Guns That Smash an Italian Counter-Attack

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CITY TAKEN FROM NORTH

Three-Day Artillery Duel With Navy Joining In, Precedes Its Surrender to Americans

30.24-6265

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

For The Combined American Press.

AGRIGENTO, Sicily, July 16 (Delayed) (AP)—Agrigento, key city of southern Sicily and one of the oldest towns in Europe, fell to the American Seventh Army early tonight, with the United States Navy and a regiment of long-faced Sicilian mules sharing in the victory.

The Fleet's guns bombarded the high-towered old town, which has seen many invasions through the centuries, and hundreds of mules were drafted from the surrounding countryside and put to work packing food and ammunition boxes across the hills to crews of 155-mm. "Long Tom" rifles that broke up a last-minute attempt by the Italians to bring up reinforcements for a counter-attack.

The defending Axis garrison found the cross-fire from the sea and land batteries too hot and capitulated. Enemy troops surrendered by the thousands as creeping artillery barrages smoked them out of their defenses.

In a melodramatic effort to retain control of the city, which is a main road and communications center, the Italian commander rushed into the battle zone two battalions of reinforced infantry from Aragona, northeast of Agrigento.

"Long Toms" Too Much for Foe

Our "Long Toms" promptly took them under fire as they were getting out of their trucks. Heavy shells rained into the area exploding with terrific power. No enemy troops in North Africa had been able to stand up against the battling might of this long-mouthed gun and neither could these Italians. Remnants of the units jumped back into the trucks and sped away toward Aragona without firing a shot.

Success of the 155-mm. batteries in breaking up the enemy's reinforcement battalions brought to a climax a three-day artillery duel in which the Italians were taught lesson No. 1 in a branch of warfare at which they are acknowledged to be no slouches.

The seizing of Agrigento, a city of 28,000 population whose crumbling gray buildings are perched on a great hill and protected on three sides by cliffs, assured Allied control of Porto Empedocle, one of the few good harbors in southern Sicily. The heights of Agrigento overlook and command the port.

A United States cruiser and two destroyers began the shelling of the ancient city, now shrunken from its former glory in the Roman Empire. It was a tough nut to crack because of the huge number of gun emplacements and concrete pillboxes along the coastal road from Licata to the east.

The American general in command shrewdly abandoned this natural route and after an enveloping action began to drive from the north. The town of Favara fell last night and with this hurdle out of the way the artillery was able to concentrate on Agrigento itself.

City's Defense Points Strong

The city was heavily defended with pillboxes emplaced in the mountainous approaches and a number of mobile artillery batteries. It was suicidal to attempt to storm these barriers head-on. The infantry wedged through as the American artillery systematically blasted the Italian strong points one after the other.

By mid-afternoon more than 600 Italians, the majority of whom were artillerymen, straggled back from the front as prisoners of a single regiment. As dusk fell the engagement became a rout and the attackers embraced the city, where those residents who had not fled to the hills had lived in terror for three days.

Driving toward the front line along the Naro-Favara road in a jeep, we passed a convoy of sixteen Italian trucks and 400 Italian prisoners, dirty, weary and unshaven.

"They had been in pillboxes and gun positions for more than a day and a half without water when we captured them, and when we led them to the creek they quarreled for places and sank down on their knees and drank like animals," said Sgt. E. L. Henson of San José, Calif., who, with Privates B. Smith of Gardner, Mass., and Edwin Rodrigues of San Francisco, was guarding the prisoners.

At a command post between Favara and Agrigento, Lieut. Abner Kuperstein of San Francisco said that most of the trouble came from Italian batteries; that the Americans were meeting comparatively few enemy infantry and had captured 200 who tried to make a stand with a few machine guns and an anti-tank gun by a broken bridge down the road.

Within two hours the entire Italian front ringing Agrigento broke and a reinforced infantry regiment took the city.

Sicilian Farmers Cooperate

Leaving the area we met Private Frank Miles of Aberdeen, Wash., leading two commandeered horses to be used for pack trains to supply the advanced units in ranged

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country through which even the jeeps were unable to force a trail.

"The Sicilian farmers have been cooperating wonderfully in rounding us up mules and horses," he said. "They know that they can trust the American Army to treat them right. Without the pack trains it would be almost impossible to get ammunition and food to some of our boys in those hills."

Many of the invading United States troops have relatives here and a number of the boys have been able to visit them already. Their knowledge of the language and customs in many cases has helped smooth the way of the occupying forces. There have been few troublesome incidents.

Sicilians did not blow up bridges or burn fields to delay the invader as did the Russians when the Germans attacked. The Sicilians never liked the war and never made any bones about it. Within two days after the landings their railroads were carrying American military supplies along the coast.

The farmers gladly sell their tomatoes, vegetables and melons to the troops seeking to vary their diet of canned rations. Those with a surplus of wine stand by the highway hawking bottles.

guns and heavy machinegun posts along the low saddle of the hillside. You could drive as far as a certain factory in perfect safety. But once you got beyond that you were as good as dead. They had every inch of the shallow valley covered.

The American troops had sidled around to the northeast and north of the town seeking another entry. So by devious country lanes inches deep in dust we made our way round after them.

In remoter villages children were still shouting enthusiastically after us in the streets and men and women had still not gotten beyond the stage of giving every Allied soldier a "V" for victory sign.

As we got near the front again we found the wreckage of an Italian motor transport column at least two miles long.

Each truck stood in a little circle of blackened roadway, with every non-metal part burned away. There were huge bomb craters nearby, but most of the damage seemed to have been done by machinegun fire. At one point a

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Confused Battle Marks Fall Of Agrigento to Americans

Italians Give Up After Delaying Yank Troops One Day.

By ALEXANDER CLIFFORD
Representing the Combined British Press
Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT AGRIGENTO, Sicily, July 17—(Delayed) Agrigento, principal city of southern Sicily, fell in the cool of the evening after a day of confused battle.

It was a hot, still day. The rattle of machineguns was sometimes almost drowned by the clamor of corncrakes (railbirds) in the fields. But sometimes the fighting surged up to a greater intensity than had yet been experienced on the American left wing front.

Guns Well Placed

At breakfast time Italian guns firing from cunningly-placed positions around the city began to rake the countryside in a tentative, spasmodic barrage. Some of the shells set afire the dry stubble in the cornfields and the parched scrub on the mountainside.

The way into the city along the coast was blocked by anti-tank

vineyard ... ring the road was heaped w... boxes of live shells which had been rescued from some burning truck.

500 Prisoners March Along

Then we met about 500 Italian infantrymen trudging wearily back into captivity. There isn't enough transport ashore yet to spare any for prisoners and they must go on foot like our own infantry has been doing.

The guns were firing steadily now from the almond orchards an olive groves all around Agrigento. Their shells were dropping on that line of resistance down by the coast. Every now and then someone down by the sulphur works would poke up his tin hat on the end of a stick to see whether the Italians were still firing. Each time a burst of machinegun fire came singing over.

Near where I lay a mule and donkey yoked together were going around in endless circles treading out corn. Girls were walking down to the well with earthenware pitchers carried on their heads. Two peasants were haggling with an American sergeant who was requisitioning mules to take food and ammunition up to the remote batteries. In country so rocky and hilly pack animals often are essential.

Suddenly the shelling stopped and the mortars began to fire. Then the Italians gave up. They came out of their positions waving white underwear in token of surrender. A party was sent off to round up the prisoners.

The way up to Agrigento was free.

Last Defense Fails

But there was one more interruption. From the village of Aragana up to the north two battalions of Italian infantry came down in trucks. At a certain point in the road they started to form up for a counterattack.

Swiftly, American guns were swiveled around. Shells whistled across the steep valley where the country folk still were busy with crops. The Italians after a few moments of chaos got back into their trucks and drove away.

So the hilltop city of Agrigento fell. The sun was setting and the air was growing cool when the infantry started to climb into the steep, cobbled streets. Some 4,000 Italians surrendered.

And the peasants came back from their fields as though nothing had happened.

PARATROOPS SAVE BRIDGE TO CATANIA

Drop From Sky Around Span 7 Miles South of City and Remove Axis Mines

CLING TO IT MANY HOURS

Finally, Outnumbered 10 to 1, Ammunition Gone, Retire—But 8th Army Arrives, Crosses

By NED RUSSELL
For the combined American Press

LENTINI, Sicily, July 17 (Delayed)—Small forces of the British and Axis armies struggled savagely today for the 420-foot bridge spanning a deep, turbulent river cutting across the middle of the great Catania Plain while both sides rushed guns, tanks and infantry onto the plain for a pitched battle.

This congested little village overlooking the Catania Plain fell late yesterday. Its fall, however, was outshone by the furious hand-to-hand struggle ... by a small band of fewer than ... wo hundred British paratroops ... o for long hours held off forces ten times their number and secured the bridge, which is the key to the whole plain.

The paratroops dropped around the bridge, seven miles south of Catania and removed mines with which the Germans planned to demolish the bridge.

The paratroops were soon discovered as the regular British infantry were storming through the tough, preciptous mountains protecting Lentini from the south.

While the battle for Lentini was raging in the mountains heavily superior Italian forces swarmed onto the paratroops and fought them all day long under a hot sun.

Finally last night as Lentini's last defenses were battered to flaming ruin and the British infantry rushed to relieve the paratroops the Italians seized the bridge. The paratroops had been compelled to retreat because they had only four rounds of ammunition left in the whole force.

But two hours later British infantry from Lentini reached the bridge after several light but furious moonlight skirmishes along the main coastal road as the Germans fought a series of running rearguard battles. The British infantry clung desperately to the bridge's southern end until about dawn when the assault was renewed.

The British were near collapse from exhaustion but after a bloody struggle two companies forced their way across the bridge and fought to tighten their grip on it for others to cross it.

The Germans, however, counterattacked quickly, realizing the great strategic importance of the bridge and sent the weary British infantry back.

In a few moments of German control of the bridge, the Germans placed an aerial torpedo in the middle of the span and exploded it from fuse on the northern side, blasting a big hole.

The bridge still could be crossed by infantry but not until repaired, by tanks and vehicles.

The bridge became a sort of no man's land with German and British infantry hiding around the two ends sniping at each other.

200 Paratroops In Epic Stand Against 2,000

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British Hold Bridge South of Catania 24 Hours, Fall Back With 4 Bullets Left

By Ned Russell (U.P.)
For the Combined American Press
Distributed by The United Press

LENTINI, Sicily, July 15 (Delayed).—British and Axis troops fought today under a blistering sun, choked by dust and raked by bombs and artillery shells, for the 420-foot Primosole Bridge, south of Catania, which 200 British parachutists had held for nearly twenty-four hours—until they had only four bullets left—against 2,000 Germans and Italians.

The parachutists almost brought it off. They were dropped Tuesday night about ten miles south of Catania with orders to seize and hold the bridge. But, with their ammunition gone, they had to retreat just as a small force of British infantry arrived to reinforce them. But the enemy attacked strongly. The British troops were forced back and the fight has gone on since then.

[British reinforcements brough up from south of the Primosol Bridge finally forced a way acros the span, according to dispatche from North Africa on Sunday.]

The Primosole Bridge, spannin the confluence of three turbulen rivers, cuts across the middle o the great Catania plain and is th key to it.

Both the British and the Axi forces rushed guns, tanks and in fantry to the plain for a battl while the smaller forces on eithe side of the bridge exchanged fir

As soon as the parachutists wer dropped Tuesday night they re moved the demolition charges wit which German troops had planne to blow up the bridge.

The parachutists were soon dis covered. For hours, throughou Tuesday night and Wednesday, th parachutists fought on again constantly increasing numbers o enemy troops.

Two Hours Too Late

This congested little village, overlooking the plain, fell Wednesday to a three-pronged attack by British infantrymen who stormed it, hitting headlong at its main defenses, while the parachutists to the north fought desperately.

On Wednesday night the last defenses of Lentini were battered down and the British troops entered amid billowing smoke and dust clouds.

Without pausing for food or rest troops in the advanced British forces hurried on to the relief o the parachutists. They were about two hours too late. They fought mile by mile in the moonlight against the Germans in their path who put up a series of running rear-guard actions.

The paths through the sun baked rock mountains were littered with burned and smoking wrecks of guns and Bren gun carriers. Black, charred bodies lay grotesquely on the battlefield.

The British infantrymen finally reached the bridge. They held its southern end until about dawn. They were almost exhausted, but they attacked. Two companies of them, after a fight, forced their way across the bridge and attempted to extend their bridgehead so that troops behind them might cross.

But the Germans counter-attacked in strength and the British troops were forced back again.

Nazis Blast Hole in Bridge

The minute they fought their way out onto the bridge, the Germans placed an aerial torpedo in the middle of it. They exploded it with a fuse extended from the northern side and blasted a big hole in the structure. Now the bridge can still be crossed by infantry but not by vehicles.

The bridge now is a sort of no man's-land. German and British infantrymen, hiding behind rocks or in holes in either side of the river, are sniping at each other, maintaining fire while shells and bombs crack down on them and low-flying planes machine-gun them.

The British are hurrying up their guns. German planes are flying over the British lines so low that the British anti-aircraft guns are firing almost without elevation.

Somewhere north of the river, according to reconnaissance reports, 100 truckloads of German infantry and numerous tanks are converging on the plain from the mountains west of Catania. Behind Lentini sweating infantrymen are plodding up toward the town and the bridge.

Allied Losses in Invasion Far Lighter Than Feared

First Week Saw 100 Flown to Hospitals, Ready for 10,000

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 18 (AP).—Allied losses in Sicily have been far lighter than was expected, to the extent that much of the elaborate arrangements made for taking care of the wounded have not been needed, it was reported here today. One British division landed without having a single man killed or seriously wounded.

At the end of the first week fewer than 100 seriously wounded had been flown to hospitals in North Africa, which had been prepared to receive between 10,000 and 20,000 wounded. Proportionately fewer Americans had been injured than British and Canadians, with the greatest number of killed, wounded and missing being among the air-borne troops.

"You can say that, fortunately, all our estimates went astray," said a medical source.

Kin in Sicily Greet Yanks

With the American Seventh Army in Southern Sicily, July 13 (Delayed) (AP).—The spreading American and British forces are mushrooming out through Sicily, and many of the invading Yank troops have already been able to visit relatives here. Their knowledge of the language and customs has helped smooth the way for the occupation forces.

Sicilians did not blow up bridges or burn fields to delay the invader as the Russians did when the Germans attacked. The Sicilians never liked the war. Within two days after the landing, their railroads were carrying American supplies along the coast.

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Fascist Leader Admits Italy's Peril Is Grave

Scorza Orders Soldiers and Civilians to Fight to End; 4 Classes in Labor Draft

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—Acknowledging that Italy's "condition is very grave," Carlo Scorza, the Fascist party's new secretary-general, told Italian soldiers and civilians today that they must resist to the end or suffer "the most severe penalties."

The talk to the garrisons defending Sicily and to those on the mainland was in the form of a Rome radio broadcast and came as a reply to last week's Allied ultimatum to the Italians.

An earlier Rome broadcast said Italy had swung her economy over to a complete war footing and had drafted thousands of persons for labor service in preparation

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for an invasion of her mainland.

Stores and establishments not connected with the war effort have been closed and four age groups have been called up for labor duty in new emergency measures, said the broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press.

The Rome radio announced that the 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 age groups (persons born in those years) had been called up for work wherever war production or air-raid protection services required. The call presumably referred to members of those age classes who had not been drafted for military duty. Wherever possible, women are to be substituted for male workers between eighteen and forty-five years old.

Road construction and road installation in Italy were ordered halted instantly where such works were not vital for the conduct of war.

"Resist Is Order of the Day"

Scorza said the Fascists could "justify this war" and that "neutrality for Italy was impossible." He contended that he was "explaining, not justifying."

"Resist and continue to resist is the order of the day for every one," he declared.

"For two years," he said, "Italy has fought against the most powerful fleet in the world. For only ten months Britain, with the help of America, has been able to take the Mediterranean initiative.

"The Italians know this is a war of continents. The Italians know this is a war of race, with the British and Americans as the vanguards of the inferior hordes.

"Two empires—the richest in the world—now are bearing down upon Italy. For all Italians without distinction who want to live as free Italians there is only one faith—Italy.

"Now that we have been obliged to take the defensive, should we then despair any more than the enemy has despaired? All of us at this moment are on our feet, one mass ready to do our duty, whatever happens."

Hint of Withdrawal Seen

"We do not hesitate to proclaim that the occupied territories are of only relative importance," said Scorza, who was hinting, perhaps, at the need of withdrawing Italian garrisons from such areas as France and the Balkans.

"The most severe penalties must fall upon those who do not resist and who are not willing to die at their posts," he asserted.

"Our faith in victory is unbroken. Italians have no reason to turn against their government.

"Italy is morally strong enough to withstand the setbacks of her African empire. We can justify this war. It was necessary for strategical, economic and political reasons.

"Today we defend our ideals, traditions and Catholic faith against Bolshevism and Anglo-Saxon chaos. The entire nation, from Il Duce to the last Black Shirt, is determined to hold fast."

A Berlin broadcast heard here by The Associated Press quoted "Il Popolo D'Italia," Rome newspaper, as saying that the Allies had offered Italy "loss of her national honor, thousand-fold destruction and humiliation, thousand-fold robbery, the insult of French Army occupation consisting of Moroccan and Senegalese detachments, hunger and slavery and a United States police force of Europe, ruin of war conducted on Italian soil and, ultimately, Italian renunciation of all historical opportunities."

Rome continued to tell the nation it need not expect reinforcements from the Nazis because "it is no accident" that the German General Jacob in charge of fortifications at present is inspecting defenses of Greece, Crete and the Dodecanese.

A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman in these dispatches said that the appeal came "too early" because the Allies still have not made sufficient progress in Sicily, and asserted that the use of Sicily as an immediate background for the appeal for surrender was "laughable" because Axis defense on Sicily was stiffening.

This report was intended for use only abroad, because the German press has not yet mentioned the ultimatum.

ITALIANS PREPARE TO MEET INVASION

Thousands Drafted for Labor Service, All Non-Essential Activities Halted.

LONDON, July 18 — (AP) Fascist Italy swung her economy ove to a complete war footing an drafted thousands of persons fo labor service today in feverish pr paration as invasion of her mai land loomed ever closer.

All stores and establishmen not connected with the war effo have been closed and four a groups have been called up for la or duty in new emergency mea ures, an Italian broadcast recor ed by the Associated Press said.

Called for Labor

The Rome radio announced that the 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 age groups had been called up for work wherever war production or air raid protection services required. The call-up presumably referred to members of those age classes who had not been drafted for military duty. Wherever possible, women are to be substituted for male workers between 18 and 45 years old.

All road construction and road installation in Italy was ordered ceased instantly where such works were not vital for the conduct of the war.

ALLIED WARNING TO ITALY BECOMES MAJOR WAR STROKE

War of Nerves Proves Important Parallel to Sicilian Drive.

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BERN, Switzerland, July 18. — (AP) The appeal of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for the people of Italy to capitulate had become today the chief weapon of a major offensive in a war of nerves—a parallel to the battle of arms in Sicily and of equally vital importance.

European reaction generally was that it was well-timed but that the result would not become fully apparent until fighting in Sicily ended.

Quick victory there, as now seems likely, could create a physical shock to enhance greatly the Allied invitation to the people to give up; it would have such "political and moral importance that one justly can consider it as marking the turning of the history of the war," the Lausanne Tribune declared.

Gained Advantage

The appeal already had attained one decisive victory: it was so generally distributed by Allied radio leaflets that it compelled distribution and publication by the Fascist press. Despite accompanying Fascist attacks against the text, it gained the advantage of being made known to all the people.

"The Allies have been aided by the regime they would overthrow," wrote Rene Baume, leading editorialist of Lau Suisse.

The difficulties of actual revolt by the Italian people admittedly were great in the face of the army, Fascist militia and secret police, plus lack of arms (unless the army itself joined).

European commentators nevertheless saw the possibility of two closely linked results of the appeal that could achieve the military aim of the Allies:

1. It placed in sharp relief the question of prestige of leaders "whereon the morale of the nation depends in a large measure," in the view of the Lausanne Tribune. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill told the Italians their position militarily was in effect hopeless. Mussolini said in 1937 that Sicily never could be invaded. He has said repeatedly since then that the European fortress could not be invaded successfully, the last time June 24.

Paralysis Possible

2. Granting that the Fascist military police could prevent an outright revolt, if the appeal inspired increasing interior discontent and demonstrations, "the conduct of the war soon could be paralyzed in Italy and the Allies could set foot there without too great loss," concluded Rene Baum.

3. An element which may be of greater importance than any word or military action by the Allies insofar as morale is concerned is the apparent lack of large and speedily-sent German reinforcements. The Fascist press itself served to foster this feeling that its big Axis partner was too busy in Russia to be of much help to the Italians, despite the alliance, concluded May 22, 1939, to "work side by side with our united help."

WAVE OF ARRESTS SWEEPING FRANCE

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Vichy Police and Nazi Troops Imprison All Suspected Likely to Aid Allies

200 HELD IN HAUTE SAVOIE

Laval's Paper Derides United Nations' Invasion Plans, Says We Lack Means

BERNE, Switzerland, July 1 (AP)—The Vichy police and Germa occupation troops in France ha started sweeping raids against emies of Pierre Laval's Gove ment and those considered l join a popula prising in the even of Allied invasion, dispatches t Switzerland disclosed tonight.

Two hundred persons were ar rested in the huge police drive i Haute Savoie Province, adjoinin Switzerland, a dispatch to th newspaper Suisse reported. Man Italian troops are moving out o this area, being replaced with Ger mans. The Nazi occupation force also made arrests independent o the Vichy clean-up.

"The operations are creating considerable commotion among the people," the Suisse said.

Those arrested included suspected de Gaullists, Socialists and Communists, and others politically active before the war.

At least twelve persons, warned in advance, fled to the hills. It was said, too, that the police made no effort to halt those who escaped, refusing to fire on them.

It was not known how many persons had been arrested by Axis troops, but the dispatch indicated that the raids were more widespread than last winter's drive to force Frenchmen to work in Germany.

Two reasons were apparent—the Nazis fear sabotage hindering their own feverish anti-invasion preparations, and Chief of Government Laval fears a partisan war if France is invaded.

Deat Rebukes Laval

M. Laval recently wrote to the German-controlled Paris newspaper Petit Parisien of his concern that an Allied invasion would bring a "fatal crisis"—a popular uprising that would increase the number of assassinations occurring in the country. He appealed to the opposition not to bring these "terrible consequences" upon France and then once more added his belief that Germany was invincible and any invasion would be "doomed to failure."

Marcel Deat, a political opponent of M. Laval and ardently pro-Axis, realistically declared in his newspaper that civil war could be expected in France and blamed M. Laval for failure to prevent the assassination of occupation troops by pro-Allied Frenchmen, sabotage, resistance to labor service and aid given those patriots fleeing the country.

M. Deat also urged a swifter development of a French militia, declaring it was the only hope for "the protection of collaborationists" once underground opposition breaks out in full force.

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RUSSIANS BLAST FOUR-MILE BREACH IN OREL DEFENSES

5,000 Nazi Troops Wiped Out in Counter-Offensive, Many Towns Taken.

98 TANKS SMASHED

Reds Take Heavy Toll of Enemy Equipment in Two Days.

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LONDON, Monday, July 19 — (AP) The Red army punched another four-mile hole in Germany's strong hedgehog defenses around Orel yesterday, capturing a number of villages and wiping out 5,000 enemy troops in its first successful summer counter-offensive, it was announced early today in Moscow.

German reserves rushed into action on the rain-swept front failed to stop the Red army avalanche converging on Orel from the north, east, and south. In a week the Russians have gained from 26 to 50 miles in the huge wheeling movement which already is threatening the vital Orel - Bryansk railway northwest of the city.

A special communique announced that 78 German tanks and 20 armored cars had been knocked out and 137 planes destroyed during Saturday. A midnight bulletin issued later said 5,000 Germans had fallen Sunday as the Red army overran several more villages.

20 Tanks Smashed in Day

Approximately 20 German tanks, 61 guns, 25 mortars, and 133 machine-guns were destroyed during Sunday's fighting, but full details on the toll of Nazi equipment during the day will not be available until later.

The Germans lost an entire battalion vainly trying to hold one strongly fortified village, said the midnight bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor. They also failed to prevent Russian capture of several warehouse stocked with arms and foodstuffs.

Three thousand Germans were slain in another area.

Altogether the Russians gained from two to four miles yesterday, but the communique did not specify the localities. Two days ago the Russians had been reported less than 25 miles from Orel and even closer to the Bryansk railway behind the city.

(A London radio report recorded by CBS said the Russians were only 10 miles north of the main highway and railroad between Orel and Bryansk, and that "supply trains between the two towns already have come under fire from forward Soviet reconnaissance troops.")

Strenuous Nazi Efforts

Fighting in the Caucasus northeast of Novorossisk continued, the communique said, and in one action the Germans lost 300 troops and eight tanks. The enemy "made strenuous attempts to regain positions lost by him in the last few days," it added.

A German submarine also was sunk in the Black Sea, Moscow said while in the Barents sea one coastal vessel and a transport were sunk and two other ships were damaged.

Foreign military observers in Moscow were impressed by the immense strength of the Red army, and its ability to spring a counter-offensive after absorbing the heavy initial German offensive which began July 5 and petered out in less than a week.

The losses announced today by the Russians raised the reported toll of Nazi equipment to approximately 3,500 tanks and 2,005 planes since July 5. German casualties were believed nearing the 50,000 mark.

Soviet Losses Heavy

Russian losses also apparently were heavy, but dispatches have stressed the fact that the Russians, through their own arsenals and those of the United States and Britain, now are stronger than ever while Germany's output is declining.

The Russian air force —now considered equal or superior to Germany's — again attacked Orel's rail yards Saturday night, Moscow said. Karachev, 50 miles northwest of Orel on the railway to Bryansk, and Navlya, 25 miles south of Bryansk, also were hammered to check the flow of German reinforcements to threatened Orel.

A large number of parked enemy planes also were destroyed or damaged in a series of raids on German rear airdromes, the broadcast said. Three Russian planes were lost.

The special communique reported "active reconnaissance" today around Belgorod to the south of Orel.

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30,000 RUSSIANS SEE 8 TRAITORS HANGED

Moscow Press Warns Nazis Will Be Punished for Atrocities

LONDON, Monday, July 19 (AP) —Before a crowd of 30,000 who cheered as they watched, eight Russian quislings were hanged Sunday in the city square of Krasnodar in the Caucasus, the Moscow radio announced today.

Thousands of farmers in the area came to see the executions, said the broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, and "the reading of the sentence was met with prolonged applause."

The eight were convicted Saturday of high treason in aiding the Germans, who occupied Krasnodar last fall and were driven out during the winter. Three others convicted with them were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

SOVIET HITS HEARST PRESS

Hoover, Bullitt Also Assailed for Plans 'Hostile' to Russia

MOSCOW, July 18 (AP)—The Soviet trade union magazine, War and the Working Classes, today criticized the Hearst newspapers, former President Herbert Hoover and William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia, for promoting post-war reconstruction plans which it termed "hostile to the U.S.S.R."

It declared the persons it criticized, as well as some British publications, were "Nineteenth Century," but said "the isolationists and the Munich clique fail to speak for the democratic masses."

Particular objection was mode to what was described as a Polish plan for an east European federation consisting of a bloc of small and medium-sized nations.

"It is not difficult to see that while the plan presumably is directed against future German aggression, it is no less directed against the Soviet Union," the magazine said.

France Raided By Allies Twice Over Week End

British Planes Hit Airfields Hard, Batter Shipping Off Holland in 2 Sweeps

LONDON, July 19 (Monday) (AP). — British bombers and fighter planes attacked enemy airport facilities in France and shipping off the Dutch coast last night for the second time in twenty-four hours, the Air Ministry announced early today.

Typhoon bombers supported by fighters destroyed two enemy aircraft at the Abbeville airfield in occupied France, while coastal command Beaufighters escorted by Spitfires and Typhoons attacked an enemy convoy off the Netherlands coast, damaging two ships. Four enemy fighter planes were destroyed.

Mustangs on patrol off the Dutch coast shot down two enemy planes Eight British planes were missing after Sunday's operations.

British fighter planes, on Saturday night, made widespread sweeps over France, Holland and Belgium, ripping into railway targets as well as airfields and shipping, at a cost of one British plane. An enemy bomber which approached the south coast of England Saturday night was shot down.

The Berlin radio declared ten Allied bombers were shot down in the American raid on Amsterdam yesterday, although the 8th United States Army Air Force announced the loss of but two. Another German broadcast declared that two enemy planes were destroyed during "several nuisance flights" over Germany last night.

The British announced that more than 1,000 acres of the German industrial city of Cologne were devastated, many Nazi war plants blown to pieces and scores of others damaged by the latest three heavy attacks on that key Rhineland production center. An Air Ministry report said reconnaissance photographs showed that two factories owned by Humboldt-Deutz, second largest producers of submarine Diesel engines in the Reich, were among those severely damaged.

The Air Ministry said so much smoke hung over the city after the raids of June 28 and July 3 that it was difficult to get a detailed picture of the full damage. A reconnaissance flight more than a week after the latest raid, July 8, showed fires still burning in stores of the I. G. Farben chemical works at Leverkusen. Other plants destroyed or badly damaged included the Nippes railway workshop, Gas Fabrik, L. Mellamanns works and Franz Clouth rubber factory.

Photographic evidence also confirmed that heavy damage was done to two foundries, a machine shop and a joinery workshop of the Peugeot motor works at Montbeliard, in eastern France, which was hit by Halifaxes Thursday night.

Berlin Tells of Naval Clash

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast by D. N. B., the German official news agency, recorded by The Associated Press, said that light German naval units were attacked by enemy speed boats off the Dutch coast early this morning.

POLISH PILOT WINS D. F. C.

Receives U. S. Decoration for Escorting 'Fortressses'

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Squadron Leader Teddy, a Polish Spitfire pilot who has battled Germans in the skies over three nations since September, 1939, today wore a brand new red, white and blue medal and ribbon given him by his latest comrades-in-arms, the Americans.

The first Polish Air Force pilot to be decorated by the USAAF in Great Britain, he received the Distinguished Flying Cross from Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding the United States Eighth Air Force, Saturday in ceremonies at air force headquarters.

A citation said the medal was given "for extraordinary achievement while leading his squadron as an escort for United States Army Air Force bombers on a bombing raid over enemy-occupied territory."

His full name is kept secret because his family is still in Poland.

During nine months as leader of the Deblin Squadron, one of the famous Polish fighter wing, he probably escorted Fortresses to the Continent more often than any other man. He did not remember how many times.

Churchill Dares Not Tell How Well Allies Advance

LONDON, July 18 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill told a private meeting of Conservative members of Parliament last week that the war is going so well that "I am almost afraid to say how well," one member disclosed today.

J. H. Weston-Davies, member for Heywood and Radcliffe, in a speech yesterday at Radcliffe said Mr. Churchill looked tired but "I have never seen him in such an optimistic mood. He left no doubt in our minds that the Allied armies are marching forward as a victorious army."

He added that he expected the Prime Minister to make a public statement on the Sicilian campaign in the near future.

Franco Pledges Workers Fair Share of the Wealth

Tells 75,000 in the Falange 'Property Has Duties'

MADRID, July 18 (AP).—Making his second speech in two days, Generalissimo Francisco Franco told 75,000 workmen of the Falange (Spanish Fascist) party syndicate today that his regime would achieve in time "a just distribution of earnings and profits."

"We defend the rights of property, but we also proclaim that property has its duties to perform," Franco said at a mass meeting in the plaza at Madrid before the royal palace.

He said that his regime "recognized the lack of equality among men which is reflected in differences in intellectual gifts and aptitudes," but that it also asks that "Spaniards at least may have a worthy and human existence."

Speaking yesterday to the Supreme Council of the Falange, Franco said that "it is my duty to see that no one interferes with the unity of our nation," and declared that "the liberalist-capitalist system in Spain is dead forever."

FRANCO BARS OPPOSITION

MADRID, July 18 — (AP) General Francisco Franco's speech last night to the Phalangist National council was a frank warning to wealthy monarchists and "foreign propagandists" that he would tolerate no opposition to the party movement he heads. Any eventual restoration of a monarchy, he said, would be possible only on condition that it worked with the Phalangist movement.

STOCKHOLM, July 18 — (AP) Sweden stood at the peak of military preparedness today as the government distributed a primer for civilians on how to conduct themselves in case of war and considered a new press campaign against German troop-transport privileges.

From day to day new call-ups are being made under a recent order by the Swedish commander-in-chief, General Olof Thoernell.

Reliable sources said preparations are going far beyond what would be normal for mere summer maneuvers. Some estimated that Sweden has as many men under arms today as during the crucial days of the Nazi invasion of Norway in April, 1940, when probably 200,000 men were summoned almost overnight.

600,000 Men Ready

In case of war Sweden could mobolize at least 600,000 well-trained men. Most of those called up now have already had previous training and with two or three weeks of army life and freshener courses would be ready for any eventuality. The army is summoning as few as possible from the provinces because the vital harvest is due soon.

A 16-page booklet called "If War Comes" is being sent by mail to every Swedish householder. It entails an estimated 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 copies.

The theme of the pamphlet, which mainly is intended to frustrate fifth columnism, stresses the necessity that Sweden fight to the last man.

"Sweden is willing to defend itself, it is able to do so and will do so," the Dagens Nyheter said in a headline over the story.

Commenting editorially, it said that what the Swedish people want now is a statement by their prime minister not only on the booklet but on the whole situation.

"And what the people want to hear is that transit traffic will stop," the Dagens Nyheter continued. "This would not be a political step but a purely military one," the newspaper added in explaining why it could be taken.

Oppose Nazi Traffic

A heavy Swedish press campaign demanding cessation of Nazi transit and military traffic to Norway, because of the risk "which German transports involve to our railways and districts through which these transports pass," has been in progress for several days. It coincides with reliable reports that Sweden intends to take such action because of the changed situation in Norway

The Swedish press also pointed to the possibility that invasion may strike in Norway "now that the era of invasions has been begun" by the Allies.

Both possibilities would explain the extreme precautions Sweden is undertaking.

Plans for the booklet were announced by Premier Per Albin Hansson several weeks ago in Parliament. It opens with an order signed by the King to the State Information board directing it to publish a guide of general knowledge for civilians in case of war.

In the main it follows orders already given by the army, namely that resistance must be offered the invader in all situations and every report that resistance is to cease should be regarded as false. It emphasizes that these instructions are intended to block the chances of fifth columnists spreading false and confusing rumors designed to weaken the defense.

Resistance Ordered

The booklet directs that in all Swedish communications citizens resist in case of a hostile act, saying that such resistance is "by all means permitted" under international law. It then defines the international code.

"Everyone should take care not to be captured because the defense needs every Swedish man," the pamphlet said.

There must be passive resistance to the invader, the booklet continues, in explaining what is expected of each Swede. It suggests that civilians volunteer their services immediately in the event of war, form a free corps under responsible commanders, wear uniforms and carry weapons openly. Sweden already has organized a home guard.

Other guidance: Everyone is to remain where he is, obey, help the military resist under all circumstances, discourage panic, guard against spreading rumors and be cautious because of spies.

The booklet said evacuations would be effected "only to the extent that authorities deem advisable for defense. Everyone must be prepared to stay in their homes even if bombed, and inside the fighting fronts."

In instructions on sabotage, civilians are advised against allowing means of transport or other useful implements to fall into enemy hands undamaged. One of the sternest orders requests that civilians disobey every new regulation published by Swedish officials in districts occupied by the enemy because they would be regarded as false. Resistance to such regulations must be carried through even in the face of reprisal threats.

The booklet closes with a review of Sweden's wartime laws, especially espionage, and an explanation of air raid alarms.

Sweden at Peak Strength, Prepared to Resist Attack

Civilians Instructed to Fight Enemy if Invasion Comes.

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Reports Heavy Chinese Losses

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—A D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Tokio broadcast from Berlin today and recorded by the Associated Press asserted that Japanese troops in Hopeh Province, China, killed 10,677 Chinese soldiers and took 8,829 prisoners in the first six months of this year.

Budapest Protest Reported

Crowds Said To Have Demanded That Hungary Quit War

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 18 (AP). —Crowds demonstrated in front of the offices of the Premier of Hungary at Budapest Thursday in protest against further Hungarian participation in the war on the side of the Axis, an informed Balkan source reported here tonight.

A delegation demanded that Hungary withdraw completely from the fighting and adopt the role of spectator, this informant said. An oral manifesto was submitted to the government stating that the Allied invasion of Sicily places all the Danubian countries in the direct line of Allied advance, it was reported.

HUNGARIANS URGE PEACE

Crowds Demonstrate in Front of the Premier's Offices

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 18 (AP) —Crowds demonstrated in front of the offices of the Premier in Budapest, Hungary, last Thursday in protest against further Hungarian participation in the war on the side of the Axis, an informed Balkan source reported here tonight.

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Taiheng Battle Continues

Chinese Say Fight in Mountains Shows No Change in Positions

CHUNGKING, July 18 (AP).—Unabated fighting is continuing in the western area of the Taiheng Mountains of the northern Honan-Hopeh-Shansi border area without any change in positions, the Chinese high command announced today.

Munda Airport Area Attacked By U. S. Troops

Japanese Destroyer Groups Blasted by Americans, One Ship Believed Sunk

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 19 (Monday).—Allied planes and warships smashed heavily at Japanese sea power in the southeast Pacific on Sunday as American troops attacked positions near Munda, enemy air base on New Georgia Island.

Two separate formations of Japanese destroyers, one of six ships, the other of three, were intercepted by Allied surface forces off the west coast of Kolombangara Island. Hits were scored on all ships in the smaller group and one was believed to have been sunk, a communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

A torpedo hit was scored on one of the ships in the larger group. The others turned back. The communique said the Allied units sustained no damage in the engagement with the smaller enemy force and it made no reference to any Allied loss in the second.

No details were given concerning the ground action around Munda, which is the enemy's chief base in the central Solomons. The communique said: "Our forward elements are attacking enemy prepared positions near the airdrome." Torpedo and dive-bomber planes dropped forty-four tons of explosives on enemy positions in the area.

Two destroyers and a cargo ship were damaged and another merchantman sunk in a raid by torpedo and dive-bomber planes on the Buin-Faisi area in the northern Solomons. The attack, the communique said, was directed against "remnants of enemy shipping" in the harbor area there, where Allied warplanes on Saturday sank seven ships, including a light cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine chaser. Thirteen intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. Four Allied planes failed to return.

Aerial action flamed briefly over the Salamaua area of New Guinea. An unspecified number of Allied fighters intercepted a numerically superior force of fifty enemy aircraft north of Salamaua. Two of the enemy were shot down and four others probably were destroyed. The others were dispersed. The Allies suffered no losses.

A large enemy barge was attacked and destroyed by Allied surface units in the Huon Gulf.

U.S. Destroyers Save 150 Sailors Marooned on Japanese-Held Isle

Daring Rescue of Survivors of the Cruiser Helena in Kula Gulf Battle Is Revealed; Stranded a Week, Men Never Lost Spirit

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By The Associated Press

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 18.—About 150 American sailors who passed a week on a Japanese-occupied island in the New Georgia group of the central Solomons after their ship, the 9,700-ton American cruiser Helena, was sunk in the first battle of the Kula Gulf have been taken off safely in a daring rescue by American destroyers, the headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey jr., South Pacific commander, disclosed today.

The island where the men were marooned was not identified.

The Helena was torpedoed and sunk during the night of July 5-6 in a battle in which at least nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers were sunk. Most of the more than 1,000 men on board her, including her captain, Charles P. Cecil, of Flat Rock, N. C., were saved at the time.

[Eyewitness stories pointed out that some of the rafts to which survivors clung were seen drifting north in a direction which would carry them toward the Japanese-held island of Kolombangara. In the area of the sinking, between Kolombangara and New Georgia Islands, there are many small islands at the western entrance to the Kula Gulf.]

TWO U.S. FLIERS BAG FOUR PLANES APIECE IN PACIFIC

Marine, Army Pilots Share Top Honors in Victory Over Jap Raiders.

GUADALCANAL, July 16 — (Delayed) — (AP) A young Marine and a young U. S. Army pilot shared top honors with four planes each in the American air victory over the Japanese yesterday when 45 enemy bombers and Zeros were shot down north of Rendova island with the loss of but three of our planes.

It was the second 15 to one air victory over the Japanese in a month.

(General MacArthur's communique said of the battle: "Our fighters intercepted and dispersed an enemy formation of 27 bombers and 50 to 60 Zeros shortly afternoon, shooting down 15 bombers and 30 fighters. Three of our planes failed to return.")

Corsair Pilot Scores

First Lieut. Ernest A. Powell, 26, of Memphis, Tenn., Marine Corsair pilot, shot down two Mitsubishi bombers and two Zeros during the 20-minute engagement.

Three bombers and one Zero were destroyed by First Lieut. Joe Lesicka, 23, Westmorland, Calif., 13th U. S. Army airforce, flying a P-40.

During the battle, which repulsed an enemy attempt to blast Rendova's supplies and shipping for our troops invading nearby New Georgia island, Marine Corsairs bagged 16 Zeros and 13 1-2 medium bombers. Six P-40s were credited with shooting down 12 Zeros and half the credit for a destroyed bomber. Navy Grumman Wildcats claimed three Zeros in the biggest Solomon islands dog-fight since the new southwest Pacific offense started June 30.

Rained Zeros

A Rendova air officer who reported the Japanese bombing results as negligible, declared:

"It was raining bombers and Zeros up there."

In the Japs' last attempted air assault on Guadalcanal June 16, the enemy lost 94 planes. Only six U. S. planes were shot down and four of these pilots were rescued.

When the New Georgia offensive was launched June 30, American fighters shot down 103 Japanese aircraft with a loss of but eleven of our planes.

Lieut. Powell related that his Corsair flight intercepted part of a Japanese force of 25 bombers and 50 Zeros at 23,000 feet over Kolombangara island yesterday trying to break through the regularly maintained fighter cover protecting the American Rendova positions.

Lieut. Powell said he had planned to go after the bombers but saw an American plane come by with a Zero on its tail.

"I poured a long burst into the Zero. He burst into flames and went straight down," Lieut. Powell said.

Lieut. Powell picked off a bomber at 15,000 feet.

One Burst Did Trick

"My chief job that afternoon seemed to be keeping Zeros off my mates' tails," Lieut. Powell related. "I found another Zero on somebody's tail and one burst was enough to send him down in flames.

"By this time I was down to 8,000 feet chasing bombers back to where they came from. I overtook one finally and gave him a burst that just blew him apart."

Lieut. Lesicka related that he picked off his first Zero as the enemy fighters came down from higher positions with the bombers. Then he shot down a bomber.

"I took two more Zeros off the tails of P-40s," he said. "When I hit the last one I only had one gun left."

With the ammunition all gone, Lieut. Lesicka stayed in the fight, bluffing Japanese fliers with fake passes and chasing them home.

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(The following story was written by Sergeant Hy Hurwitz, 29 Babson street, Boston, Massachusetts, a Marine corps combat correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Delayed) — A prediction that the Olympic games would be bigger and better than ever and would help bring about a better understanding among peoples was made here today by Lord David Burghley, England's famed amateur athlete and winner of the 400-meter hurdles race at the 1928 Olympic games.

Lord Burghley stopped here during a tour of the British commonwealth of nations in his official capacity as controller of supplies and repairs in the British ministry of aircraft production.

During his three-day stay, Lord Burghley took time out from his official duties to attend a collegiate rugby match and gave out an interview. "After the war," said Lord Burghley, "sports will be a great factor in bringing people together again. Sports will continue as before, for the principles behind athletic competition remains the same."

The Olympic games, according to Lord Burghley, held the people of the world together for a long spell and they will be instrumental in holding them together after the war. He intimated that the code of the four freedoms was much the same as those of the Olympic games, where men of all creeds and colors may compete on an equal basis.

M'NIDER OFFERED AS DARK HORSE BY SENATOR NYE

General Described as 'Ideal Candidate' Who Could Answer Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) The name of Hanford MacNider was injected today into speculation over possible "dark horse" entries for the Republican presidential nomination.

Senator Nye (R-ND) advanced the suggestion that if the choice had to be made at this time General MacNidder, with his military record, would make "an ideal candidate." He suggested, however, that even with the type of candidate the Republicans should pick "must await developments along the war and the home fronts."

"If I could name a candidate today," Senator Nye told a reporter, "I'd name MacNider, a veteran of the last World war and a man up to his ears in the present one."

Now a brigadier general, MacNider is on active army duty in an undisclosed assignment.

Could Provide Answer

Senator Nye said General MacNider would "answer any attempt of the Democrats to make prosecution of the war an issue in the forthcoming campaign." In that respect, Senator Nye classed him with General Douglas MacArthur and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker.

General MacNider, 54, served on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917, and won the Distinguished Service Cross and numerous other medals in World War One, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Later he served as assistant Secretary of War (1925-28) and as minister to Canada (1930-32).

A former national commander of the American Legion, General MacNider was a "favorite son" candidate for the presidency at Philadelphia in 1940. He is from Mason City Iowa.

"If the war is still in progress, it may be desirable to pick a military man," Senator Nye said in discussing the outlook for 1944.

"Whoever is picked, however, should not be wedded to a set post-war program or wedded against one.

Ideas by Fall

"The coming fall may give us a picture of the man we want. I have a hunch congressmen returning from the summer recess and talks with the home folks may have some pretty definite ideas of what the people want."

Senator Nye long an oppenent of Administration foreign policy, added:

"We've got to get a candidate behind whom all the party and the American people generally, will unite. MacNider would be such a man."

NAURU SMASHED BY NAVY BOMBERS

Heavy Attack Staged on Phosphate Mining Center.

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) Hitting hard at Nauru where phosphate deposits help keep Japan's munitions industry operating, American bombers ignited large fires in a raid on that central Pacific base, the Navy reported today.

Big Navy Catalina patrol bombers carried out the attack, and presumably loosed their bombs at enemy shipping in the harbors at Naurau as well as shore installations.

However, beyond the statement that "numerous fires were started" the Navy gave no indication in a communique of the extent of damage to the island so highly important to the enemy's war machine. The island has been bombed on several previous occasions.

All of the U. S. planes returned from the raid without being damaged, indicating either that there was no opposition, or that it was ineffective.

U.S. to Dispatch Director to Run Sicily Economy

Civilian Chief Will Operate Under State Department;

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The government is preparing to send a civilian director of economic activity to Sicily when that island has been completely occupied by the Allied forces, it was indicated in official quarters today.

Provision for such an official, who would serve under the Allied military administration, was made in the creation of an Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination in the state department.

The head of this office, set up by Secretary Cordell Hull on June 24 at the direction of President Roosevelt, is to unify American economic activities in liberated

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Lord Burghley Predicts Bigger Olympics

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areas—keep factories, farms and transportation going and provide housing for the war victims.

The plans were understood to be in "the paper stage" at present. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, is director of the new office.

Invasion Reinforcements Crossed Atlantic Safely

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 18—Invasion forces to join American troops in North Africa in preparation for attacking Sicily were moved across the Atlantic without the loss of a man, the Navy reported today.

"During the eight months intervening between the invasions of French Morocco and Sicily," the Navy reported, "ships under Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, shuttled back and forth across the ocean, moving troops of the United States Army to Africa."

The Navy also reported the assignment of American warships to the British Mediterranean Fleet of Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Commander of Allied naval forces in the invasion operations.

"These large United States units," the Navy said, "took part in the bombardment of enemy shore installations under the direct command of Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, who commands the United States naval forces in North African waters."

SICILY TO RECEIVE AMERICAN SHOES

Footwear Not Purchased Under Rationing Destined for Liberated Areas.

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) Most of the shoes for which Americans won't spend ration stamps are going to follow General Eisenhower's army into Sicily as they did into Africa, it was learned today.

Herbert Lehman's Foreign Relief administration, a spokesman reported, has sent out through the Treasury a broadside order to buy up all the "distressed stocks" of shoes in the country in order to provide a supply for destitute civilians liberated by the Allied armies, wherever they go.

The order is limited to sturdy, serviceable shoes.

The action resulted partly from the fact that, under shoe rationing in this country, many consumers who customarily bought cheap but serviceable shoes switched to more costly footwear. With money more plentiful than ever before in history but shoe purchases limited to three pairs a year, these people often decided to buy the best shoes in sight.

This left manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers stuck with piles of perfectly good shoes which Americans didn't want but would be ideal for destitute foreigners.

It was upon this basis recently that Mr. Lehman's office sent out the "buy" order for "distressed stocks." A similar order is in negotiation for Mexican huaraches.

Navy Reveals 15 Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 18 (U.P.)—The Navy today made public the names of fifteen more Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel dead or missing in action, bringing total casualties since Pearl Harbor to 27,159. Those listed as dead included: Bruce A. Nettleton, seaman, from Milford, Conn.; Alfred W. Hansen, a Marine corporal from Bergen, N. Y., and Peter P. Piechota, a Marine private from Olean, N. Y.

ATTACK IN FORCE ON JAPAN NOW HELD GRAVE ERROR

Hugh Byas, Ex-Tokyo Correspondent, Urges Concentration on Hitler.

NEW HAVEN, July 18—(AP) Hugh Byas, author and Yale university lecturer, asserting that for the United States to leave Hitler now for an attack in force on Japan would achieve for the United Nations "less than total victory," forecast tonight the possibility that "10 or 20 years from now" the new democratic world order would find in a new Japan one of its supporters.

"The main argument for reversal of the strategy already decided is that while United Nations forces are engaged elsewhere, the Japanese are digging themselves in,' declared Mr. Byas, foreign area studies lecturer on Japan, on the universitys weekly forum.

"They are using the oil of the Dutch East Indies, the rubber and tin of Malaya and the raw materials of China to build up their supplies, and they are fortifying the places they have captured, so that the difficulties we encountered in Attu and Guadalcanal will be multiplied when the day comes.

No Doubt of Attitude

"Therefore, it is argued that instead of holding Japan while we defeat Hitler, we should switch around, and leave Russia and Britain to hold Hitler while the United States turns its full force against Japan. There can be no doubt that a swift, vigorous, determined attack on Japan would give considerable satisfaction to many people here.

x x x Let us put ourselves in the place of the Japanese and see how such a change of policy would seem to them. Borrow General Tojo's spectacles and look at Japan's problem through them.

"As he studies his reports and his maps, General Tojo can see what he needs. He wants a German victory in Europe, not because he cares anything for Germany, but because a German victory in Europe will cut off at one stroke half of Japan's enemies. Russia will be out, Britain will be out, Holland will be out, and the British and Dutch colonies will become the possessions of the Japanese emperor. More important than any colonies, the British fleet and air force would be out of the war; Japan would have one enemy, the United States, instead of the United Nations.

Division Sought

"General Tojo is no fool and he may realize that a German victory now is past praying for so long as the democracies are united. But if half of his enemies cannot be rubbed out by German victory in Europe, might not the same result be obtained if those enemies could be divided? From the Japanese point of view, a policy which divided the American and British forces would be the next best thing to a German victory.

"A tragedy which would have the United States attack Japan now and leave Hitler until Japan was finished off would present our enemies with the situation they have so far failed to bring about, a situation in which we would fight them with divided forces. To divide your enemies, if you can, is elementary in warfare.

"Now, no one would say that the United States could not single-handed defeat Japan. But if the war in the Pacific is to be fought single-handed it will be a longer, harder job than if the full strength of America and the British commonwealth can be turned on Japan, together with the immense moral effect that will follow the collapse

x x x.

Most Important Result

"The moral effect of defeat upon the Japanese mind will be, in the long run, the most important result of the Pacific war x x x."

"The Japanese army will have inflicted upon its own country the most colossal loss of national face ever endured by an Asiatic nation, and the people may turn back to the policy they pursued successfully in the early years of the modern Japanese empire—a policy of friendship with the democratic powers.

"That is a prediction, or in plain language, a guess, and it may be mistaken, but when Japan changes, she changes quickly and goes far. I should not be surprised if, ten or twenty years from now, the new democratic order of the world found in a new Japan one of its supporters. Modern Japan is still a very young country, and we should not despair of its eventual reform."

What's Behind The War News

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Almost overlooked in the more spectacular news of American capture of Agrigento, the nearby coastal town of Porto Empedocle may be the major factor in determining how soon Sicily will be conquered.

Since the Allied forces leaped onto the Sicilian beaches American troops have faced the problem of maintaining supply lines without adequate port facilities.

But Port Empedocle provides the answer to that problem. Unquestionably the best port on the southwestern coast of Sicily, it opens the way for the shipment of American heavy equipment, field pieces, tanks and other supplies heretofore landed only with great difficulty at beachhead points.

Such equipment certainly will facilitate the drive northward of the American, British and Canadian troops.

Originally it appeared that the enemy would make a stand in a major battle fought on the plains with Nazi tank units attempting to halt Allied advances. But the vaunted Herman Goering division, in its encounters with Allied nations forces, definitely failed to live up to its reputation.

Indications now are that the great decisive battle — if there is one — will be fought in the interior mountains. There the Axis forces would have the advantage of naturally strong defensive positions and good communications to the north. On the other hand, the forward-driving Allied troops fighting their way through heavily guarded mountain passes would need specialized heavy artillery and other equipment.

Fear Warship Guns

Such a position for a last stand battle possibly was chosen by the Axis deliberately to evade the fire of big guns from United Nations warships that could join in battling closer to the coastlines.

But, if it was deliberate, the opening of a good port to American use defeats that strategy, for through Porto Empedocle can be moved big artillery pieces, half-tracks and other equipment to take over the shelling of enemy strongpoints beyond range of naval guns.

Bombers from the middle eastern campaign, meantime, are heightening the coming problems of evacuation for the Axis when final defeat comes to German and Italian troops on Sicily. Battering at Naples on the western coast of Italy, the bombers are accomplishing a dual aim. They are immobilizing that port as a point from which reinforcements can be rushed to northern shores of Sicily. And they are making it less useful as the debarkation point for Axis troops if evacuation should be attempted.

That Naples would be used in any steps to salvage defeated Axis armies from Sicily is certain in view of the vulnerability of the ferry route from Messina, in northeastern Sicily, to the mainland. Messina and Reggio Calabria on the two shores of the strait already have been subjected to heavy and repeated bombings.

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BOMBED

Washington, D. C., July 19 (AP).—The bombing of military objectives in Rome by heavy and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Air Command was announced today by the War Department.

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The Marshalling yard, railroad center for troop movements, was the principal target.

The brief announcement from the war department said:

"Headquarters of the Allied forces in North Africa has issued the following communique:

"Military objectives in Rome and its vicinity have been bombed today by heavy bombers and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Air Command. The marshalling yard was the principal target. It is of greatest importance to the Axis war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops. Leaflets were also dropped over the city during the raid.

"Pilots and bombardiers employed on this mission were particularly instructed to avoid damaging religious and cultural monuments.

This was the first time since the start of the war that Allied air forces had attacked targets within the Italian capital itself.

The presence there of great cultural and religious treasures, including the Vatican, has been a question for some time. Officials said recently that Rome would be attacked if military requirements made it seem necessary.

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In connection with the attack, it was recalled that President Roosevelt recently addressed a message to Pope Pius XII assuring him that the Allied force attacking Sicily and Italy would do all in their power to avoid damage to the Vatican and domains of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy.

LONDON--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD SICILIAN X X X NOT JUSTIFI.

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID SCORZA "MADE IT DEFINITELY CLEAR THAT ITALY HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION TO RESPOND TO THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT MESSAGE WHICH DEMANDED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

BERLIN ALSO COMMENTED THAT THE FASCIST OFFICIAL "REPEATEDLY STRESSED

THAT ITALY IS FIGHTING FOR THE ENTIRE LA
MOREOVER, HE POINTED OUT THAT SURRENDER
OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. SURRENDER WOULD
OF ITALY BY ENEMY COUNTRIES."

THE BRITISH VIEW GENERALLY WAS THAT S
"BACK-TO-THE-WALL" SPEECH AND A WEAK ATT

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VELT-CHURCHILL INVITATION TO ITALY TO STOP FIGHTING THE ALLIES.

MORNING PAPERS FRONT-PAGED THE STORY PROMINENTLY BUT DID NOT EDITORIALIZE IN THEIR EARLY EDITIONS.

SCORZA DECLARED THAT "WITH THE IMMEDIATE HELP OF GERMANY AND WITH THE MORE REMOTE BUT NEVERTHELESS EFFECTIVE HELP OF JAPAN, WOALY HAS BUR THREE YEAR

SCORZA DECLARED THAT "WITH THE IMMEDIATE HELP OF GERMANY AND WITH THE MORE REMOTE BUT NEVERTHELESS EFFECTIVE HELP OF JAPAN, ITALY HAS FOR THREE YEARS BORNE THE MOST CRUEL AGGRESSION EVER RECORDED IN HISTORY/"

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"WE ARE NOT VAINLY TRYING TO COMFORT OURSELVES IF WE SAY THAT ALTHOUGH AT THE MOMENT THE ENEMY IS VICTORIOUS AND POWERFUL, WE STILL HAVE HIM BY THE THROAT," HE CONTINUED. "TIME IS OUR ENEMY'S MOST THREATENING FOE. X X X

"MANY TIMES DURING THESE LAST YEARS IL DUCE HAS DONE HIS UTMOST IN ORDER THCMGMEAVE S O

"MANY TIMES DURING THESE LAST YEARS IL DUCE HAS DONE HIS UOMOST IN ORDER THAT

"MANY TIMES DURING THESE LAST YEARS IL DUCE HAS DONE HIS UTMOST IN ORDER THAT PEACE SHOQZD BE MAINTAINED AMONGST THE EUROPEAN STATES IN A MUTUAL AND HONEST UNDERSTANDING OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF EVERY ONE OF THEM. X X X

"NO ONE HAS THE INTENTION TO GETNAWAY FROM THIS ENGAGEMENT OF HONOR."

HITTING AT THE STRATEGY OF THE ALLIED ULTIMATUM, HE SAID:

"WE HAVE NO NEED TO INCITE OUR ENEMY'S PEOPLES TO REVOLT AGAINST THEIR RULERS. THE ENEMY MUST BE HATED AND FOUGHT HARSHLY, NOT DISPARAGED AND SCORNED."

LATER ON HE ANSWERED HIS OWN QUESTION, "IF THE ENEMY WERE TO WIN, WHAT WILL BE OUR DESTINY?"

"OUR NATION WOULD BE DISARTICULATED," HE SAID, "OUR PEOPLE REDUCED TO A HERD OF SERVANTS, OF WHICH THE MOST FIT WILL GO TO WORK IN THE MINES OF THE URALS. MUSEUMS WILL BE LOOTED, PORTS WILL BE EMPTY OF OUR TONNAGE."

"RESIST AND, ET

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"RESIST AND, ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

LONDON Add Sicily xx war!

"SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS" OF NAPLES IN NEW AND REPEATED RAIDS BY BIG ALLIED BOMBERS WAS ADMITTED.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID OTHER PLANES BOMBED AND MACHINEGUNNED "THE VICINITY OF NAPLES, LICARIA AND VIZANTINO LAST NIGHT. EIGHTEEN PLANES RAIDING NAPLES WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN.

TORPEDO BOATS SANK AN ALLIED SUBMARINE AND 9,000-TON ENEMY VESSEL,

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ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ADDED.

A BERLIN BROADCAST ALSO HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS QUOTED IL POPOLO D'ITALIA AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIES HAD OFFERED ITALY "LOSS OF HER NATIONAL HONOR, THOUSAND-FOLD DESTRUCTION AND HUMILIATION, THOUSAND-FOLD ROBBERY, THE INSULT OF FRENCH ARMY OCCUPATION CONSISTING OF MOROCCAN AND SENEGALESE DETACHMENTS, HUNGER AND SLAVERY AND A U.S. POLICE FORCE OF EUROPE, RUIN OF WAR CONDUCTED ON ITALIAN SOIL AND ULTIMATELY ITALIAN RENUNCIATION OF ALL HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITIES."

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO QUOTED NATIONAL COUNCILLOR UMBERTO GUGLIELMOTTI AS SAYING THAT "ITALY WILL CHOOSE THE PATH OF HONOR DESPITE ALL SACRIFICES ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

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A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH, QUOTING BERLIN REPORTS TO THE SWEDISH PRESS, SAID THE SURRENDER DEMAND MUST BE MET "WITH AN UNYIELDING 'NO.'"

THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF STOCKHOLM'S TIDNINGEN SAID ITALIAN PUBLIC REACTION WAS THAT THE DEMAND "CAN HAVE NO PRACTICAL RESULTS AT PRESENT."

ROME MEANWHILE CONTINUED TO TELL THE NATION IT NEED NOT EXPECT REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE NAZIS BECAUSE "IT IS NO ACCIDENT" THAT THE GERMAN "GENERAL JACOB IN CHARGE OF FORTIFICATIONS AT PRESENT IS INSPECTING DEFENSES OF GREECE, CRETE AND THE DODECANESE."

THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED A ROME ANNOUNCEMENT AS SAYING THAT BETWEEN JULY 8 AND 17, AXIS AIRPLANES HAD SUNK 20 ALLIED SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND DAMAGED "75 BIG SHIPS AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SMALLER SHIPS." BETWEEN JULY 10 AND 17, 205 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

JJ120PEW

3024-6273

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-RUSSIAN SHOCK TROOPS BATTERING DOWN POWERFUL GERMAN DEFENSES BEFORE OREL SURGED FORWARD ANOTHER TWO-AND-A-HALF TO FOUR MILES TODAY, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED IN A SPECIAL BULLETIN, TO COMPLETE WEEK-LONG GAINS OF 26 TO 50 MILES.

IN FURIOUS FIGHTING AROUND THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD, THE MIGHTY SOVIET COUNTEROFFENSIVE ~~TODAY~~ Saturday ALONE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 78 GERMAN TANKS AND 20 ARMORED CARS, AND RED ARMY AIRPLANES AND GROUND GUNNERS SHOT DOWN 137 ENEMY PLANES, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

THE BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER TODAY'S ADVANCES WERE MADE BY THE SOVIET COLUMN CLOSING IN UPON OREL FROM THE SOUTH, THE EAST, OR THE NORTH, OR REPRESENTED A TOTAL OF GAINS BY ALL THREE DRIVES.

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THE STRONG GERMAN PILLBOXES WERE CRUMBLING ONE BY ONE DESPITE HEAVY NAZI COUNTERASSAULTS AND HEAVY RAINS.

MOSCOW REPORTED ADVANCES OF SIX TO EIGHT MILES SATURDAY IN THIS VITAL SECTOR, SIX TO 10 MILES ON FRIDAY, AND 12 TO 28 MILES IN THE PREVIOUS THREE DAYS' FIGHTING. AT LEAST TWO OF THE SPEARHEADS CLOSING IN ON OREL WERE WITHIN HEAVY ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE CITY.

The reported
~~TODAY'S~~ LOSSES RAISED THE REPORTED TOLL OF NAZI TANKS TO 3,427 AND MOSCOW HAS LISTED 2,005 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED SINCE THE INVADERS FIRST ATTACKED ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR EARLIER IN THE MONTH.

THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "ACTIVE RECONNAISSANCE" TODAY AROUND BELGOROD TO THE SOUTH OF OREL.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND X X X PICKING UP 3RD GRAF RUSSIAN BUDGET UNDER MOSCOW DATE.

BJ543PEW

JUL 20 1943

BERN, JULY 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN PRESS OPENED UP WITH A BIG DISPLAY OF ARTICLES SUNDAY TO TRY TO GIVE COMFORT TO THE PEOPLE ON WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SICILY BY TELLING THEM THAT IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE ALLIES TO LAND ON THE CONTINENT THAN ON SICILY.

THE PEOPLE WERE GIVEN MORE WORDS THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN BEGAN, BUT THEY GOT NO DETAILS ON THE FIGHTING BEYOND WHAT WERE CONTAINED IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES.

THE GERMANS WERE TOLD THAT "AFTER ALL, SICILY IS ONLY THE FORE FIELD OF EUROPE," AND THE ALLIES ENCOUNTERED ONLY THE PROBLEM OF "SETTING SEVERAL DIVISIONS ON LAND." SICILY ALWAYS HAS BEEN "A SENSITIVE SPOT," THE ARGUMENT RAN, BECAUSE OF LIMITED FORTIFICATIONS AND THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ALLIED FLEET. THUS IN THE AXIS' STRATEGIC PLANNING SICILY WAS CONSIDERED ONLY A "FORWARD INSULAR POSITION."

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THE GERMANS WERE TOLD THAT THE ALLIED LANDING TOOK A GREAT EXPENDITURE OF SHIPPING, MEN AND MATERIAL, THUS TYING UP AND DELAYING AN ATTACK ON THE CONTINENT. NOW MUCH MORE OF THESE ESSENTIALS WOULD BE NEEDED FOR THE "MAIN ATTACK," ONE PAPER WROTE.

SICILY WAS EASY FOR THE ALLIES, SAID THE HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT, "WITH ARMIES COLLECTED ON AFRICAN SOIL, A STRONG AIR FORCE AND A CLEVER BATTLE FLEET." BUT A SURPRISE WOULD COME IF THE CONTINENT SHOULD BE ATTACKED, THE PAPER SAID.

THESE WORDS TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC ARE REMINISCENT OF WHAT THE GERMANS WERE TOLD WHEN THE AXIS LOST AFRICA TO THE ALLIES.

BUT MILITARY CIRCLES GAVE A MORE REALISTIC PICTURE TO NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENTS, WHO WERE TOLD THAT BERLIN'S ARMY MEN ACCEPT THAT THERE MAY BE IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF THE ALLIED OPERATIONS IN SICILY, AND THAT THEY ARE COUNTING ON INVASIONS OF THE BALKANS AND ELSEWHERE.

MR1130PEW

STOCKHOLM, JULY 18-(AP)-A REGULAR GERMAN MILITARY TRANSIT TRAIN FAILED TO PASS THROUGH SWEDEN SATURDAY, THE NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA REPORTED FROM GOTEBORG.

GOTEBORG NEWSPAPERS WERE IMMEDIATELY SWAMPED WITH TELEPHONE CALLS INQUIRING ABOUT REPORTS THAT TRANSIT TRAFFIC WOULD BE STOPPED.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THAT FOR "TECHNICAL REASONS," SUCH AS A STOPPAGE FROM DENMARK OR GERMANY, TRANSIT TRAINS OCCASIONALLAY FAILED TO RUN.

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RELIABLE POLITICAL QUARTERS HAVE PREDICTED IN RECENT WEEKS THAT TRANSIT TRAFFIC, WHICH LAID SWEDEN OPEN TO FREQUENT ATTACKS ON ITS NEUTRALITY BOTH ABROAD AND AT HOME, WOULD BE ABOLISHED.

MR1215AEW

MADRID and Paris-x-x forces

TODAY HE TOLD WORKERS THAT "I, TOO, AM A WORKER LIKE YOURSELVES," AND SAID HE WAS "NOT ONE OF THOSE WHO LETS HIMSELF BE EASILY INFLUENCED BY EVENTS BECAUSE I AM ACCUSTOMED TO DOMINATE THEM.

FRANCO SAID HE INTENDED WHEN CONDITIONS PERMITTED TO TAKE MORE ECONOMIC GOVERNING POWERS FROM NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PASS THEM ON TO CITY AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

EL CAUDILLO AWARDED PRIZES TO MODEL EMPLOYERS WHO BEST FOLLOWED THE TENETS OF NATIONAL SYNDICALISM OF THE FALANGE PARTY.

FRANCO'S SPEECH, MADE AFTER WEEKS OF RUMORS AND REPORTS OF POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT RESTORING JUAN, THE LATE KING ALFONSO'S SECOND SON, WAS MADE TO SILENCE WHAT THE GENERAL CALLED THE "FROG

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3024-6275

POND" OF OPPOSITION.

SIX MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ALREADY HAVE BEEN OUSTED BECAUSE OF THEIR CONNECTION WITH MONARCHISTS' LETTER APPEALING FOR JUAN'S RESTORATION.

(SPANISH CIRCLES IN SWITZERLAND ADMITTED THAT THE MONARCHIST MOVEMENT HAD RECEIVED A SHARP SETBACK BY THE FRANCO SPEECH. THE GENERAL'S ACCUSATION THAT SOME OF HIS OWN PHALANGISTS HAD BEEZAIKVBS OF FOREIGN POWERS--THE SAME LINE TAKEN BY GERMA

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ACCUSATION THAT SOME OF HIS OWN PHALANGISTS HAD BEEN TOOLS OF FOREIGN POWERS--THE SAME LINE TAKEN BY GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS--WAS VIEWED BY DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN SWITZERLAND AS PROOF THAT FRANCO STILL WAS WELL WITHIN THE AXIS ORBIT CAMP--TO WHICH HE OWES SO MUCH FOR HIS VICTORY IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR).

R1927PEW

STOCKHOLM, JULY 18-(AP)-WAR MINISTER PER EDVIN SKOELD SAID TODAY THAT SWEDEN IS PREPARED TO MEET ANY THREAT, ADDING THAT SCANDINAVIA CANNOT BE CERTAIN TO ESCAPE THE COURSE OF THE WAR. HE REFERRED TO RECENT CALLING UP OF MILITARY CLASSES.

"IN THE STRENGTHENING OF SWEDEN'S MILITARY FORCE THE GOVERNMENT IS FOLLOWING THE LINE OF NEUTRALITY IN POLITICS," HE SAID, "GIVING THE COUNTRY ITS ONLY CHANCE TO AVOID BEING INVOLVED IN THE WAR.

"THE PRESENT CALL-UP MEASURES ARE NECESSITATED ONLY BY OUR DECISION NOT TO BE SURPRISED. MAINTENANCE OF A MILITARY FORCE WILL GIVE SWEDEN A GREATER CHANCE THAN EVER TO REMAIN UNAFFECTED.

"SWEDEN'S DEFENSE NOW IS STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE EVERY FIGHTING COUNTRY HESITATE TO MAKE SWEDEN AN ENEMY."

MR1209AEW

3024-6275

London (Cad) x x time

CAPT. FRANCIS GABRESKI OF OIL CITY, PA., FIRST AMERICAN OFFICER TO FLY WITH THE POLISH AIR FORCE IN BRITAIN, SERVED WITH THE SQUADRON AND AFTER GAINING OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR AND GIVEN HIS OWN AMERICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON.

JUST OUT OF SCHOOL IN WARSAW, "TEDDY" JOINED THE POLISH AIR FORCE IN 1932. WHEN THE GERMANS OVERRAN THE COUNTRY IN 1939 HE FOUGHT IN THE DEFENSE OF WARSAW FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNTIL THE CITY WAS ENCIRCLED. AFTER THE POLISH AIR FORCE WAS ORDERED TO EVACUATE HE LED REMNANTS OF HIS SQUADRON INTO RUMANIA, WHERE THEY WERE INTERNED. FROM THEN UNTIL JULY, 1940 HE WANDERED ACROSS EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA LIKE A PIED PIPER, COLLECTING YOUNG PILOTS TO FIGHT FOR THE POLES.

FIRST HE LED FIVE FRIENDS IN AN ESCAPE FROM A RUMANIAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AND WENT TO FRANCE TO FIGHT THE GERMANS A SECOND TIME, HAVING ONLY A BRIEF HOUR OF BATTLE. WHEN FRANCE COLLAPSED, HE LED NINE OTHER MEN ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TO ALGIERS ON THE FIRST OVERWATER FLIGHT ANY OF THEM EVER ATTEMPTED. FROM ALGIERS THE PILOTS MADE THEIR WAY TO BRITAIN.

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DURING NEARLY FOUR YEARS OF COMBAT FLYING HE HAS NEVER BEEN SHOT DOWN NOR HAS HE EVER CRASHED.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN SICILY, JULY 13-(DELAYED) (AP)-THE SPREADING AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES ARE MUSHROOMING OUT LIKE A FAN THROUGH SICILY AND IT TAKES NO ORACLE TO SEE THAT THIS MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND, WHICH MUSSOLINI IN FRANTIC APPEALS TO STAND FIRM HAS DESCRIBED AS THE "FRONTIER OF ITALY" SOON WILL BE IN ALLIED

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HANDS.

THIS COMING CONQUEST IS LESS SIGNIFICANT IN ITSELF, HOWEVER, THAN WHAT IT PORTENDS. CRACKS IN THE AXIS ARMOR ARE BEGINNING TO SHOW CLEARLY.

TODAY SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS DROVE 18 MILES FROM GELA TO LICATA TO GET FOLLOW UP STORIES ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE AMERICAN UNIT WHICH LANDED THERE AND SEIZED MORE THAN 500 SQUARE MILES OF SICILY IN THREE DAYS.

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THE WAY ALONG THE COAST AND THE FULL EXTENT OF AXIS FORTIFICATIONS AGAINST INVASION COULD BE SEEN. FOR TWO YEARS THE ITALIAN ARMY HAD LABORED TO SAFEGUARD THESE BEACHES. EXTENSIVE TANK TRAPS BORDERED THE HIGHWAY AT SEVERAL POINTS. PILLBOXES STOOD ON EVERY HILL AND HUMMOCK. UNDERGROUND SHELTERS WERE DUG BEHIND THE RIDGES. COASTAL BATTERIES WERE CUNNINGLY PLACED FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE SWEEP OF THE SEA, AND BARBED WIRE GREW AS THICK AS GRASS. GUNS GUARDED EVERY ROAD. THEIR STEEL MUZZLES LURKED IN SCORES OF INNOCENT-LOOKING COTTAGES WHICH IN REALITY WERE CAMOUFLAGED MILITARY STRONG POINTS.

THE FORTIFICATIONS WERE EXTENSIVE, DENSE AND IN DEPTH. THEY LOOKED STRONG ENOUGH FOR A COMPARATIVE HANDFUL OF DETERMINED MEN TO HOLD OFF A SEA-BORNE FORCE OF ALMOST ANY SIZE. THE ITALIANS THEMSELVES WERE CONFIDENT THEIR DEFENSIVE SYSTEM WAS IMPREGNABLE, AND SOME OF THE OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONER CLAIMED THEY EVEN KNEW IN ADVANCE THE DAY AND POINTS AT WHICH THE ALLIED INVASION WOULD BE LAUNCHED.

YET WHEN THE DAY DID COME AND SWARMING AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT TROOPS STORMED THROUGH THE SURF THEY BREACHED THESE FORTIFICATIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF CASUALTIES. NOT ONE STRONG POINT OR PILLBOX IN THE COASTAL DEFENSE CHAIN STOOD UP MORE THAN MOMENTARILY AGAINST YANKEE FIREPOWER. THE CONCRETE SHELLS COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE DETERMINED TROOPS, AND THE FORTIFICATIONS WERE AS HOLLOW AS THE HEART OF THE FASCISM WHICH BUILT THEM.

STANDING NEAR A LANDING CRAFT IN LICATA HARBOR AN AMERICAN ENGINEER-ING MAJOR MARVELED AT THE EASE WITH WHICH THE BRIDGEHEADS HAD BEEN WON. HE HAD INSPECTED THE ITALIAN COASTAL DEFENSES AND KNEW HOW PAINFULLY THOROUGH THEY HAD BEEN.

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"THE MORE YOU SEE OF THEM THE MORE YOU WONDER HOW WE GOT THROUGH THEM," HE SAID. "OF COURSE THE BIG PART OF THE ANSWER IS THAT NO KIND OF FORTIFICATION IS WORTH A DAMN UNLESS IT HAS MEN TO MAN IT. THESE DEFENSES DIDN'T HAVE THEM. THAT'S THE REASON THEY FELL SO EASILY."

THE ODD THING IS THAT WHILE CANADIAN, AND SOME AMERICAN TROOPS WHICH SAW THEIR FIRST FIGHTING IN THE LANDINGS COMPLAIN OF THE TAMENESS OF THE RESISTANCE, CAPTURED ITALIAN PRISONERS BRAG ABOUT HOW BRAVELY AND WELL THEY FOUGHT.

THE ITALIANS POUR OUT A LOT OF SMOKE AND BULLETS FROM THEIR DUG-IN POSITIONS WHILE THE ENEMY IS APPROACHING, BUT WHEN THEY COME UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OR FEEL THEMSELVES IN GREAT DANGER OF BEING ENVELOPED THEY DROP THEIR GUNS AND COME OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP AND GRINNING. THEY BEGIN TO DEMAND FOOD FROM THEIR CAPTORS EVEN BEFORE THEY REACH THE PRISONERS' PENS.

THESE WHOLESALE SURRENDERS ARE AFFECTING THE MORALE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS, TOO.

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ONE AMERICAN OFFICER SAID 90 GERMANS GAVE THEMSELVES UP, EXPLAINING "WHY SHOULD WE LOSE OUR LIVES FIGHTING TO SAVE THIS COUNTRY IF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN IT WON'T DEFEND IT."

THE GERMAN LINES IN SICILY ARE WATERED WITH ERSATZ SOLDIERS SENT HERE BY THE NAZI COMMAND BECAUSE THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS OR LACK OJGLHVT THE NAZIS

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HERE BY THE NAZI COMMAND BECAUSE THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS OR LACK OF WHAT THE NAZIS CALL BACKBONE MIGHT SPREAD DISAFFECTION AMONG THE GERMAN CIVIL POPULATION. HITLER PREFERS TO HAVE SUCH SOLDIERS OUT OF THE REICH IN CASE THE GOING GETS TOUGH AT HOME.

EVEN WHEN THEY WERE UNDERGOING THE HEAVIEST KIND OF HAMMERING THERE WERE FEW DESRTIONS FROM THE CRACK GERMAN UNITS IN AFRICA. THEY FOUGHT AS AN ARMY AND SURRENDERED AS AN ARMY.

THERE HAS BEEN NO GENERAL SABOTAGE HERE. LICATA, EMPTIED OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF ITS 30,000 POPULATION, IS BEGINNING TO FILL UP AGAIN AS THE PEOPLE FILTER BACK FROM INLAND FARMS AND HILLS. WOMEN, DRAB IN BLACK DRESSES AND BLAC STOCKINGS, MOVE THEIR CHAIRS OUT ON THE SIDEWALKS AND SIT WITH THEIR CHILDREN WATCHING AMERICAN TROOPS SWING THROUGH THE TOWN. THEY ENJOY IT AS IF IT WERE A PARADE.

SICILIANS ARE ISLANDERS AND HAVE LITTLE PATRIOTIC FEELING TOWARD ITALY. MUSSOLINI DID NOT DARE LEAVE SICILY GUARDED WITH ITS OWN TROOPS FOR FEAR THEY MIGHT TURN AGAINST HIM AND THEY FIGHT ON OTHER FRONTS. THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN SICILY ARE FROM THE MAINLAND.

"WE ARE GLAD YOU HAVE COME," ONE OLD MAN SAID.

ASKED WHY, HE REPLIED, "AT LEAST WE WILL GET SOME FOOD AND SOME RELIEF FROM HEAVY TAXES."

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HE SAID ITALIAN GOVERNMENT EXACTIONS HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXTREME POVERTY AND FOOD SHORTAGES IN SICILY WHICH IS AGRICULTURALLY RICH AND PRODUCTIVE.

THE WHEAT CROPS STAND HIGH IN THE FIELDS NOW AND EVERY HILLSIDE IS GREEN WITH RIPENING GRAPES.

BUT IN RECENT YEARS A PRIME SOURCE OF INCOME HAS BEEN REMITTANCES FROM THE UNITED STATES WHERE PROSPEROUS IMMIGRANTS REMEMBER THE FOLKS BACK HOME.

MANY OF THE INVADING UNITED STATES TROOPS HAVE RELATIVES HERE AND A NUMBER OF THE BOYS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO VISIT THEM ALREADY. THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS IN MANY CASES HAS HELPED SMOOTH THE WAY OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES. THERE HAVE BEEN FEW TROUBLESOME INCIDENTS.

SICILIANS DID NOT BLOW UP BRIDGES OR BURN FIELDS TO DELAY THE INVADER AS DID THE RUSSIANS WHEN THE GERMANS ATTACKED. THE SICILIANS NEVER LIKED THE WAR AND NEVER MADE ANY BONES ABOUT IT. WITHIN TWO DAYS AFTER THE LANDINGS THEIR RAILROADS WERE CARRYING AMERICAN MILITARY SUPPLIES ALONG THE COAST. THE FARMERS GLADLY SELL THEIR TOMATOES, VEGETABLES AND MELONS TO THE HUNGRY TOOPS SEEKING TO VARY THEIR DIET OF CANNED RATIONS.

THOSE WITH A SURPLUS OF WINE STAND BY THE HIGHWAY HAWKING BOTTLES JUST AS THE ARABAS SOLD THEIR EGGS BY THE ROADSIDE IN AFRICA.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS STILL FIGHT INLAND, BUT IN THE COASTAL BELT THE POPULATION ALREADY HAS GIVEN UP THE AXIS CAUSE AS LOST. MEN HALT THE ALLIED TROOPS IN THE STREETS AND ASK "HAVE YOU TAKEN THE REST OF THE ISLAND YET."

THEY JUST ACCEPT IT AS A FACT THAT THE REST WILL BE TAKEN.

THE BATTLE SLOGANS OF IL DUCE WHICH LEAP FROM EVERY WALL HAVE HAD NO EFFECT. THE FASCISTS HAVE FAILED TO LEGISLATE MILITANCY INTO THE PEOPLE.

BY C.R.CUNNINGHAM

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 20 1943

AGRIGENTO, JULY 16-(DELAYED)-SITTING ATOP A HIGH HILL WITH AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST OFFICER, MAJOR GEORGE QUARLES OF LEAVENWORTH, KAS., I WATCHED DOUGHBOYS SWEEP INTO AGRIGENTO LATE TODAY AFTER A BITTER DAYLONG STRUGGLE IN WHICH THE ITALIANS FELL BY THE HUNDREDS BEFORE OUR EYES.

QUARLES HAD SET UP HIS BATTERY OF 155'S JUST BEHIND OUR HILL AT 3 A.M. AND ALL DAY LONG PUMPED SHELLS AT ITALIAN BATTERIES OPPOSITE US AS WELL AS ENEMY TRUCKS ATTEMPTING TO BRING UP REINFORCEMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

BEFORE US AGRIGENTO STANDS ON A HIGH HILL, SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE SKY LIKE A HUGE MEDIEVAL CASTLE. FAR TO OUR LEFT A COUPLE MILES OFFSHORE A BIG AMERICAN CRUISER IS POURING A HAIL OF SHELLS INTO PORTO EMPEDOCLE, WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS CALL "OAKLE DOCLE" BECAUSE THEY CAN'T PRONOUNCE THE NAME.

BETWEEN US AND THE SEA WE COULD SEE DOUGHBOYS SCRAMBLING UP AND DOWN THE HILL, KEEPING AWAY FROM MAIN ROADS WHICH THE ENEMY HAVE UNDER INTERDICTION FIRE UNTIL OUR ARTILLERY IS ABLE TO SPOT THEM AND KNOCK THEM OUT.

AT 4 P.M. WE SPOTTED A COLUMN OF 20 ENEMY TRUCKS MOVING ALONG A DIRT ROAD NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN AND MAJOR QUARLES ORDERED HIS BATTERIES TO TAKE THEM UNDER FIRE. OUR FIRST ROUND LANDED SQUARE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TRUCK COLUMN, BLEW THREE OF THEM HIGH INTO THE AIR, AND SPLATTERED SHRAPNEL INTO THE REST OF THEM, SETTING THEM AFIRE. THEY BURNED FIERCELY FOR HOURS, OFTENTIMES BLOWING UP WHEN AMMUNITION CAUGHT FIRE.

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NO SOONER HAD OUR ARTILLERY CEASED FOR A MOMENT THAN A-36 FIGHTER-BOMBERS CAME OVER THE ENEMY COLUMN, COMPLETING THE DESTRUCTION.

BY NOW GUNS FROM THE CRUISER WERE BLASTING HEAVIER AND HEAVIER INTO PORTO EMPEDOCLE, WITH DOUGHBOYS AND A NAVAL SHORE PARTY ADVANCING UNDER THE GUNS.

THE ENEMY HAD PLENTY OF ARTILLERY SOUTHEAST OF AGRIGENTO, BUT THEIR FIRING WAS PRETTY FEEBLE COMPARED WITH OURS.

"THEIR ARTILLERY IS SORT OF A HIT-AND-RUN TYPE," SAID QUARLES. "HERE WE ARE SITTING ON TOP OF THEM AND THEY ARE MAKING NO ATTEMPT TO START A COUNTER-BARRAGE. YOU CAN SEE THEY ARE JUST TRYING TO INTERDICT THE ROADS.

"JUST DOWN THE HILL HERE WE GOT A WHOLE ARTILLERY BATTERY CONSISTING OF FOUR 105-MM. GUNS COMPLETE WITH AMMUNITION. THOSE GUNS HAD NEVER BEEN FIRED."

THE MAJOR'S ASSISTANT, PVT.JAMES SITTERSON, WHO COMES FROM PLYMOUTH, S.C., BUT WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES IN SANTA ANA, TEX., IS DOING OUR SPOTTING. SITTERSON, WHO USED TO BE A PROFESSIONAL BOXER AND ENLISTED IN THE ARMY A COUPLE YEARS AGO, "CAPTURED" TWO PRISONERS FOR MY BENEFIT. THE TWO PRISONERS WALKED INTO THE OBSERVATION POST.

JUL 20 1943

3024-6279

30.24-6279

BY NED RUSSELL

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN SICILY-(DELAYED)-THE VILLAGE OF LENTINI, GUARDING THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES TO THE IMPORTANT CATANIA PLAIN, FELL TODAY TO A BOLD THREE-PRONGED ATTACK BY INFANTRY STRIKING HEADLONG AGAINST THE TOWN'S DEFENSES AND LANDING BEHIND THEM FROM AIR.

(EDITORS--THIS DISPATCH CARRIED NO DATE AND DID NOT GIVE THE DATE FOR THE FALL OF LENTINI, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY ON JULY 17.)

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ON THE BASIS OF MEAGER REPORTS THE TACTICS APPEARED TONIGHT TO HAVE SUCCEEDED.

THE FALL OF LENTINI COINCIDED WITH BITTER SKIRMISHES FOR THE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE OF VIZZINI, 25 MILES WEST OF SYRACUSE. VIZZINI, SMUGGLING IN A RUGGED MOUNTAIN, CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES TODAY BUT BY NIGHTFALL THE BRITISH SEIZED IT AND BEGAN A THRUST DEEPER TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND.

VIZZINI WAS DEFENDED BY SOME UNITS FROM THE FAMOUS HERMANN GOERING DIVISION. IT WAS FORMED HERE FROM UNITS WHICH WERE SCHEDULED TO REINFORCE THE ORIGINAL DIVISION IN TUNISIA AND NOW IS BELIEVED TO BE ROUGHLY A FULL-STRENGTH DIVISION.

THE GERMANS ARE COMPARATIVELY FEW ON SICILY--TO BOLSTER THE ITALIANS AND SICILIANS WHO ARE SHOWING NO PARTICULAR FIGHT--BUT THEY ARE FIGHTING HARD.

WHILE THE ALLIES ARE THRUSTING STEADILY DEEPER INTO THE ISLAND AND THREATENING THE CATANIA PLAIN WITH ITS NUMEROUS AIRDROMES AND LANDING GROUNDS, THEY ARE RUSHING THEM DESPERATELY EASTWARD TO TRY TO BOLSTER THE FRONT THERE.

LENTINI ITSELF WAS NOT A VERY FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE IN THE BRITISH ADVANCE. BUT THE CATANIA PLAIN BEHIND IT IS CRISS-CROSSED BY NUMEROUS RIVERS WHICH ARE DIFFICULT TO FORD. THAT IS WHY PARACHUTISTS WERE FLUNG INTO THE BATTLE.

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PARACHUTISTS WERE DROPPED LAST NIGHT NEAR A BRIDGE ABOUT TEN MILES NORTH OF LENTINI--HALFWAY TO CATANIA--CROSSING A WIDE, DEEP RIVER.

THE AIR FIELDS ON THE CATANIA PLAIN, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS SEVEN GERBINI FIELDS, HAVE BEEN UNUSABLE FOR SEVERAL DAYS BECAUSE OF VIOLENT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS SUCH AS HAVE BEEN THROWN DOWN ALMOST HOURLY ON ALL AIR BASES IN SICILY.

MUSSOLINI'S TROOPS HERE, BOTH ITALIANS AND SICILIANS, SIMPLY ARE NOT FIGHTING ON ANY APPRECIABLE SCALE. IT APPEARS THAT THE GERMANS, WHO ARE SCATTERED THINLY AMONG THEM, ARE PREVENTING MASS SURRENDERS.

THEY ARE SURRENDERING IN BATCHES OF 50 TO A COUPLE OF HUNDRED. TODAY I SAW SEVERAL SUCH BATCHES AND IN MOST OF THEM WERE HALF A DOZEN TO A DOZEN GERMANS WHO APPARENTLY HAD NO ALTERNATIVE WHEN THEIR ITALIAN COMRADES THREW UP THEIR HANDS.

ON THE ROAD FROM SYRACUSE INLAND TOWARD PALAZZOLO I SAW EVIDENCE OF SKIRMISHES WHERE THE AXIS' SEEMINGLY PERFECT DEFENSIVE POSITIONS WHICH EITHER WERE POUNDED INTO SUBMISSION OR ABANDONED.

ON THIS ROAD I BUMPED INTO ONE OF THESE SKIRMISHES YESTERDAY WHILE DRIVING TOWARD SYRACUSE, BELIEVING THE WAY CLEAR BECAUSE THE BRITISH

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HAD DRIVEN SALIENTS NORTH OF THE ROAD FROM SYRACUSE AND PALAZZOLO. SEVERAL BURSTS OF MACHINEGUN FIRE AND SHELL FIRE WERE DANGEROUSLY CLOSE BUT I WAS HIDDEN IN THE HILLS ON EITHER SIDE OF ME AND THE SIGHT OF A SMALL ITALIAN INFANTRY PATROL ADVANCING MENACINGLY TOWARD ME AND MY COMPANIONS SENT US RETREATING TO THE SAFETY OF THE ALLIED LINES.

TODAY THE CHARRED AND TWISTED WRECKAGES OF GUNS, A DOZEN FRENCH-BUILT TANKS AND TRUCKS, AMMUNITION DUMPS AND A COUPLE OF DEAD ITALIANS SPRAWLED AT THE ROADSIDE MARKED THE BATTLEFIELD.

A COUPLE OF MILES BEFORE I REACHED IT I SAW A COLUMN OF ABOUT 200 ITALIAN AND HALF A DOZEN GERMAN PRISONERS FROM THE BATTLE BEING HERDED IN THE DIRECTION OF SYRACUSE BY TWO BRITISH TOMMIES.

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BY MICHAEL CHINIGO
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
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WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 16-(DELAYED)-THE CITY OF AGRIGENTO AND ITS FORTIFIED APPROACHES WERE SHELLED BY AMERICAN FORCES FROM DAWN TO DUSK TODAY WITH THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS POURING INTO THE OBJECTIVES.

THE DEVASTATING ASSAULT AGAINST ENEMY DEFENSE POSITIONS WAS COMPLETED BY LONG-RANGE GROUND ARTILLERY IN AN ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED DAY-LONG ENCOUNTER. THE BATTERY WORK PICKED OFF ONE ENEMY GUN AFTER ANOTHER WITH DEADLY PRECISION.

THE ONSLAUGHT BY THE ARMY AND NAVY SET AFLAME ENEMY PETROL DEPOSITS, PILES OF WHEAT STRAW AND HUGE FIELDS OF WHEAT ON A FIVE-MILE LONG PLAIN SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY UNTIL BY LATE AFTERNOON THE ENTIRE AREA WAS ONE GIANT CONFLAGRATION.

TOO LATE, ENEMY TROOPS REALIZED THE SPOT THEY WERE IN AND TRIED DESPERATELY TO BREAK THROUGH SHEETS OF FLAME AND COLUMNS OF SMOKE IN AN EFFORT TO RETREAT OR SURRENDER. FEW SUCCEEDED IN DOING EITHER.

THE RESISTANCE BY THE ENEMY HAS BEEN THE STRONGEST THUS FAR ON THIS EXTREME WESTERN FLANK. HOWEVER, BY NIGHTFALL AGRIGENTO WAS JUST ABOUT AS QUIET AS DEATH ITSELF AND SEEMED RIPE FOR PICKING.

THE ENEMY REAR GUARD WAS CLOSELY CONTACTED ALL DAY BY OUR ADVANCED INFANTRY ELEMENTS AND ARMORED UNITS UNDERWENT THE FIRST ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK IN THIS SECTOR AT DELIA SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

THE GOING WAS HOT AND HEAVY FOR THREE OR FOUR HOURS BUT THE ENEMY AROUND DAWN APPARENTLY HAD PLENTY AND FLED IN THE DIRECTION OF CALTANISSETTA, THE ENEMY DEFENSE CENTER FROM WHERE THEY CAME.

SINCE THE DAY OF THE LANDING SOME DOUGHBOYS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AROUND THE CLOCK BUT NOW FRESH FORCES HAVE ARRIVED AFTER AN UNDISTURBED MEDITERRANEAN CROSSING. THESE SOLDIERS, GRINNING BROADLY, DECLARED, "WE SURE ARE GLAD TO BE HERE," AND BEGAN THROWING THEIR WEIGHT AGAINST THE ENEMY.

WITH THE AMERICANS HAVING DEFINITELY CONSOLIDATED A BEACHHEAD AND SOME AIR FIELDS ON THE ISLAND NOW IN ALLIED HANDS, FIGHTER PLANES NOW ARE IN OPERATION FROM THEM IN EVER GROWING NUMBERS, THUS KEEPING THE AXIS RAIDERS FROM OUR LINES AT A FASTER PACE THAN WAS EXPECTED TO DEVELOP.

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3024-6281

3024-6281

BY ALAN HUMPHREYS

REPRESENTING THE COMBIMED BRITISH PRESS

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WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-OUR TROOPS HAD THEIR FIRST REAL TASTE TODAY OF THE PLEASURES OF LIBERATING A TOWN FROM AXIS DOMINATION.

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HITHERTO THEY HAD PASSED THROUGH POLITICALLY UNCONSCIOUS AREAS WHERE THE APATHETIC, LARGELY ILLITERATE POPULATION WAS NEITHER HOSTILE NOR WELCOMING AND TO WHOM THE ALLIED TROOPS MEANT LITTLE MORE THAN THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN FORCES.

BUT A SMALL TOWN THIS AFTERNOON PROVIDED A SAMPLE OF THE RECEPTION AND DEMONSTRATION AWAITING THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE MAINLAND OF EUROPE.

THE POPULATION FROM CHILDREN TO THE AGED LINED THE NARROW STREETS AND CLAPPED, CHEERED, SMILED AND WAVED HANDKERCHIEFS AS THE BRITISH CONTINUED THE CHASE OF THE FAST RETIRING GERMANS TOWARDS CATANIA.

THERE WAS NOTHING SHAM ABOUT THE WELCOME. THIS WAS NOT FEIGNED JOY.

THE PEOPLE SMILED THROUGH TEARS AND SHOUTED "VIVA INGLESE" WITH EMOTION IN THEIR CHOKED VOICES.

IT WAS A WELCOME WHICH AMAZED TO A SILENCE THE ARRIVING TROOPS. A GREEK VILLAGE, A DUTCH TOWN--ANY AREA IN OCCUPIED EUROPE--COULD NOT HAVE SHOWN GREATER DELIGHT OR HAVE BEEN MORE VOCIFEROUS.

I HAD THE EXTREME PLEASURE IN PARTICIPATING IN THE RELEASE OF SOME OF THE FIRST POLITICAL PRISONERS TO REGAIN THEIR FREEDOM IN EUROPE.

THE CROWD LED US TO A FORBIDDING LOOKING BUILDING, THE CUSTODIAN OF WHICH HAD ANTICIPATED A KNOCK--HE WAS DOUBTLESS INTIMIDATED BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE CROWD--AND OPENED THE DOOR. INSIDE, CONFINED IN SMALL CELLS--SEVERAL IN EACH--WERE ABOUT 30 MEN WHOSE AGES VARIED BETWEEN 18 AND 60. THEY HAD BEEN LOCKED UP IN THESE WRETCHED CONDITIONS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AND WHIMPERED LIKE UNLEASHED DOGS. WHEN FREED, THEY BURST INTO TEARS AND GRABBED AND KISSED OUR HANDS.

THE DEMONSTRATION BY THE CROWD OUTSIDE AS EACH LEFT THE BUILDING WAS HIGHLY EMOTIONAL. EACH MAN WAS SEIZED BY RELATIVES AND EMBRACED FIERCELY AMID GREAT SHOUTS FROM FRIENDS. ONE ELDERLY WOMAN FAINTED WITH EMOTION.

THOUGH CALLED POLITICAL PRISONERS THEY ARE BETTER DESCRIBED AS HUNGER RIOTERS. IT APPEARED THEY HAD COMPLAINED OF SMALL FOOD RATIONS WITH INCREASING VIGOR AND FINALLY OVERSTEPPED THE LINE. THIS MADE THEM POLITICAL OFFENDERS, WHEREUPON THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CLOSE INCARCERATION.

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"FAME" (HUNGRY) WAS A FREQUENT WORD UPON THE LIPS OF THE CROWD. THE CREW OF A PASSING TANK THREW OUT BARS OF CHOCOLATE--THE SOLDIERS' OWN RATIONS--WHICH WERE MADLY SCRAMBLED FOR.

BEFORE WE PUSHED ON EVERY CIGARET IN THE CAR HAD BEEN HANDED OUT, INCLUDING A TIN OF 50 WHICH I HAD SECRETED IN A WINDOW BLIND AGAINST THE DAY WHEN SUPPLIES WITH WHICH WE LANDED WOULD BE EXHAUSTED.

THE CLIMAX TO THE CROWD'S FEELING WAS SHOWN BY A YOUNG AND PRETTY GIRL WHO WITH TEARS IN HER EYES STRETCHED HER ARMS THROUGH THE CAR WINDOW, ENCIRCLED THE NECK OF AN OBSERVER OFFICER, AND PRESSED

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HER CHEEK AGAINST HIS.

IT WOULD BE WRONG TO SUGGEST THE TOWN HAD REFOUND ITS SOUL. TWO DECADES OF FASCISM HAD MADE TOO STRONG AN IMPRINT TO BE WIPED OUT IN ONE AFTERNOON.

BY ALAN HUMPHREYS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 20 1943

WITH THE BRITISH NORTH OF SCORDIA, SICILY, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-THE GERMANS MADE A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP ADVANCING BRITISH TROOPS TUESDAY NIGHT BY DROPPING REINFORCEMENTS BY PARACHUTE.

THIS MANEUVER FAILED COMPLETELY. A ONE DAY PAUSE ONLY WAS IMPOSED ON THE INVADERS WHILE STRENGTH CAME UP. THEN, SEEMINGLY, THE GERMANS REALIZED THEY WERE TOO LATE, FOR AS WE MOVED IN FOR THE KILL AT VIZZINI AND FRANCOFONTE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT THE ENEMY PULLED OUT.

AFTER A DAY-LONG CHASE IN WHICH WE COVERED OVER 15 MILES WE WERE UNABLE TO COMPEL THE ENEMY TO TURN AND FIGHT AND BY NIGHTFALL CATANIA ITSELF WAS ENDANGERED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD SICILIAN (TOP ON AYE) AERIAL BUDGET XXX ITALIAN MAINLAND.

"A BOAT WAS BURNING IN THE HARBOR AND COLUMNS OF BLACK AND WHITE SMOKE GUSHED FROM THE RAILROAD YARDS," SAID A FORTRESS SERGEANT, HERMAN WALTERS OF 1226 N.PARKWAY, MEMPHIS, TENN. "WE SMASHED GASOLINE AND OIL STORAGE AREAS TOO."

"WE BLEW THE RAILROAD YARDS SKY HIGH AND THUMBED OUR NOSES AT THE THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH STAYED A MIWE AWAY FROM US, THE

THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH STAYED A MILE AWAY FROM US, THEN WE CAME HOME," SAID GRIFFITHS, WHOSE HOME IS AT 474 MAIN STREET IN WALNUT PARK.

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ONE OF THE MARAUDER GUNNERS DESTROYED A MESSERSCHMITT 110 WHEN SEVEN FIGHTERS ATTACKED HIS FORMATION. A HUGE EXPLOSION FROM AN AMMUNITION TRAIN WAS REPORTED AS THE RAID CONTINUED.

WITH THE RAILROAD YARDS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "PARALYZED," THE AXIS HIGH COMMAND OBVIOUSLY IS FACED WITH POSSIBLE STOPPAGE OF MILITARY RAIL MOVEMENTS THROUGH NAPLES TO THE FOOT OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

NAPLES ALSO WAS ATTACKED IN FORCE LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT. THE BIGGEST PREVIOUS RAID ON THE PORT WAS BY MORE THAN 100 FORTRESSES BUT YESTERDAY'S ASSAULT WITH MORE THAN HALF A THOUSAND BOMBERS REACHED STAGGERING PROPORTIONS.

CAPT.LEONARD K.COFFMAN OF NORTH EAST, PA., RETURNED FROM THE PATERNO RAID AND DECLARED: "THERE WERE 54 FLAK HOLES IN OUR SHIP BUT WE WERE NEVER IN ANY REAL DANGER."

A FOUR-INCH FLAK HOLE, THREE INCHES FROM THE SEAT, CAUSED CAPT. A.H.PARRISH OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX., TO COMMENT: "I MUST HAVE SWALLOWED THAT ONE."

A FLIGHT SURGEON, CAPT.JOHN C.NESTOR OF NEWTON, N.J., WHO WENT ALONG TO OBSERVE THE CREW'S REACTIONS, SAID: "I GOT MORE THAN I BARGAINED FOR. THAT TARGET RUN SEEMED LIKE THE SLOWEST RUN I EVER

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MADE ANYWHERE."

AMERICAN A-36 MUSTANGS USING DIVE-BOMBING TACTICS SEVERELY DAMAGED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND AT LEAST 20 FREIGHT CARS IN A SWEEP AROUND BOLOGNETTA AND IN A SECOND ATTACK NEARBY SHOT UP THREE MORE LOCOMOTIVES, ONE OF WHICH EXPLODED.

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"IT WAS A WARM FEW MINUTES FOR THOSE TRAINMEN," OBSERVED LIEUT.DONALD S.BATTEN OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

SPOTTING A TINY ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PLANE ON THE WAY HOME FROM BOLOGNETTA, MAJ.WILLIAM B.WHISONANT OF VINELAND, N.J., DIVED DOWN AND "IT WAS ALL OVER JUST LIKE SWATTING A FLY."

ANOTHER OPERATIONS PLANE WAS DESTROYED BY LIEUT.GEORGE TOLBERT OF DES MOINES, IA., WHO SAID: "THIS ONE WAS A TOUGH TARGET BECAUSE HE WAS HIGHLY MANEUVERABLE."

BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES MADE INTRUDER RAIDS BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES IN SICILY ON THE PRECEDING NIGHT, ATTACKING TRUCKS IN THE AREA OF ENNA AND NICOSA.

THE COASTAL AIR FORCE DESTROYED A THREE-ENGINED TOW-PLANE OFF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SICILY.

AGRIGENTO-2ND ADD AGRIGENTO (BY BOYLE)-(TOP ON AYE)

XXX THOSE HILLS.

BEFORE SWINGING AROUND TO JOIN THE TROOPS ATTACKING FROM THE NORTH WE TRIED TO REACH AGRIGENTO ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD AND GOT WITHIN SIGHT OF THE CITY WHEN WE WERE STOPPED BY FIRE FROM A HIDDEN ITALIAN MACHINEGUN AND AN ANTI-TANK GUN AHEAD.

"AN ARMY MAJOR WITH US WAS KILLED AND A LIEUTENANT WOUNDED BY A SHELL BURST WHILE WE WERE RECONNOITERING THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BRIDGE," SAID LIEUT.COMMANDER J.K.VARDAMAN, JR., OF CHESTERFIELD, MO., WHO LED A NAVAL PARTY ASHORE WHICH INCLUDED LIEUT.PAUL ALFIERI, 39922 MURDOCK AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., AND THE DRIVER OF THEIR COMMAND CAR, ED SEENO, CARPENTER'S MATE, FIRST CLASS, OF PITTSBURG, CALIF.

A FEW MINUTES LATER, SPEEDING BACK ALONG THE ROAD IN A SUPPLY JEEP, PRIVATE CHARLES WILBER, OF GREELEY, COLORADO, SAID HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO RUN A GAUNTLET OF MACHINEGUN FIRE TO GET THROUGH. THE FIRE KNOCKED OUT A JEEP FOLLOWING HIM.

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SITTING AT THE ROADSIDE EATING THEIR FIRST FOOD IN 24 HOURS WERE FOUR SOLDIERS IN A PATROL WHICH HAD MADE A NIGHT MARCH THROUGH THE ENEMY LINES.

"THESE C RATIONS TASTE LIKE CHICKEN NOW. ORDINARILY I CAN HARDLY EAT THEM," SAID PRIVATE JOHN A.SHIMKO, JR., OF EMPORIA, VA.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE SERGT.JAMES VINCENT CARROLL, 4643 SOUTH ROBINSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PRIVATE HAROLD ADLER, 2007 MARMION AVE., THE BRONX, AND PRIVATE FRANK L.REDDING, OF MULINO, ORE.

NORTH AFRICA

FORTRESS PILOTS SAID THE ROYAL ARSENAL AND TORPEDO FACTORY EXPLODED IN A SEA OF FLAMES FROM THEIR BOMBS AND MANY SMALL COLUMNS OF SMOKE ALMOST OBSCURED THE CITY FROM THE MEDIUM BOMBERS WHEN THEY ARRIVED LATER.

"I COULD SEE THE SMOKE FROM 60 MILES AWAY," REPORTED SERGT. OWEN P.GRIFFITHS OF WALNUT PARK, PA.

CATANIA, ALMOST WITHIN THE GRASP OF GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S

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BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, WAS VIRTUALLY DEFENSELESS AGAINST THE NIGHT ATTACK BY MITCHELL BOMBERS, WHICH ENCOUNTERED NO SEARCHLIGHTS AND "SURPRISINGLY LITTLE FLAK."

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"SOUTH OF THE CITY WE COULD SEE STEADY FLASHES OF ARTILLERY," SAID LIEUT.ROBERT C.SELLEGREN OF OAK PARK, ILL., A PILOT IN A MITCHELL FORMATION WHICH BLASTED THE CITY'S SOUTHEAST SECTION FRIDAY NIGHT.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD POLETTI X X X

JR.'S HEADQUARTERS.

OTHERS WHO FINISHED TRAINING FOR OCCUPATION FORCE DUTIES AND WHO EITHER ARE NOW IN SICILY OR ARE PREPARING TO GO SHORTLY ARE LIEUT.COL.ED CHANDLER, FORMER CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK CITY UNDER MAJOR LAGUARDIA; LIEUT.COL.BERNARD BERNSTEIN, FORMER ASSISTANT COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY; LIEUT.COL.C.M.SPOFFORD, NEW YORK LAWYER AND COL.SAMUEL BOWLLES, WIDELY KNOWN YAKIMA, WASH., CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR.

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BERNSTEIN IS ASSISTANT TO THE BRITISH DIRECTOR IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WELFARE. SPOFFORD, WHO IS ONE OF THE ORGANIZERS OF AMGOT, WENT TO SICILY IN A GENERAL CAPACITY, AND POLETTI IS IN A SIMILAR EXECUTIVE CAPACITY. BOWLLES IS CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

NEW DELHI, JULY 18-(AP)-AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN BURMA YESTERDAY, DROPPING SEVERAL TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON COTTON MILLS AT MYINGYAN, 10TH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DIRECT HITS WERE REPORTED ON MANY BUILDINGS AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID SMOKE FROM THE RESULTING FIRES WAS SO HEAVY THAT ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF THE DAMAGE WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

OTHER FORMATIONS BOMBED RAIL INSTALLATIONS AND ROLLING STOCK AT MONYWA AND NEAR THE MU RIVER BRIDGE, DESTROYING SEVERAL BUILDINGS, TRACKS AND FREIGHT CARS. THEY ALSO BOMBED A STEAMER IN THE IRRAWADDY RIVER AND REPORTED SEVERAL NEAR HITS.

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WARHAWKS BOMBED AND SHOT UP ENEMY SUPPLY AND TROOP CENTERS AT CHAUMAWNGGA AND KALUMGA IN NORTHERN BURMA BUT CLOUDS PREVENTED AN ACCURATE OBSERVATION OF THE RESULTS.

BRITISH FIGHTERS MEANWHILE ATTACKED RIVER AND COASTAL CRAFT IN THE HUNTER'S BAY AREA, SINKING FOUR SUPPLY SAMPANS NEAR MYEBON AND ANOTHER NEAR ELIZABETH ISLAND.

IN THE AREA BETWEEN TAUNGUP AND KALABYIN, FURTHER SOUTH, RAF BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACKED NUMEROUS OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING A SCHOONER, SAMPANS AND TWO BRIDGES. ENEMY TROOP POSITIONS IN THE SINOH AREA WERE SHOT UP AND BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON JAPANESE ARMY HUTS NEAR KALEMYO.

BOTH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMUNIQUES SAID ALL THE ATTACKING PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE DAY'S OPERATIONS.

RUSSIAN

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JULY 18-(AP)-ON THE RAIN-SWEPT CENTRAL FRONT, RUSSIAN ARMIES CONTINUED TO PRESS TOWARD OREL TODAY AGAINST STIFFENING GERMAN RESISTANCE WHICH HAD SLOWED BUT FAILED TO STOP THE MIGHTY SUMMER COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

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NINETEEN GREAT SKY BATTLES WERE FOUGHT YESTERDAY AS SOVIET FIGHTER POUNCED UPON GERMAN BOMBERS SEEKING TO STRIKE AT GROUND TROOPS. THE RUSSIANS ALSO ANNOUNCED DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS ON NAZI TROOPS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

GERMAN TANK LOSSES WERE REPORTED SO HIGH THAT FULL SUPPORT CANNOT BE GIVEN NOW TO THEIR GROUND TROOPS. THE NAZIS MADE FREQUENT COUNTER ATTACKS IN THE OREL REGION.

THE RUSSIAN CHIVE

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ATTACKS IN THE OREL REGION.

THE RUSSIAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE BEGAN SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE AID OF SURPRISE TACTICS AND EXCEPTIONAL CAMOUFLAGE. ONE REGIMENT, MOVED INTO POSITION AND AWAITING BATTLE, WAS SO PERFECTLY CAMOUFLAGED THAT WHEN A RUSSIAN PILOT WAS SENT OUT TO INSPECT THE AREA OF DEPLOYMENT HE RETURNED TO REPORT THAT THE REGIMENT HAD NOT YET ARRIVED.

DISPATCHES ALSO SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS MANAGED TO BIG PASSAGES UNDER THE VERY NOSE OF THE ENEMY EXTENDING DEEP INTO THE ENEMY REAR.

RED ARMY UNITS ON ONE SECTOR HAVE PLUNGED SIX TO EIGHT MILES DEEPER INTO THE STUBBORN GERMAN DEFENSE LINES AROUND OREL, LATEST BATTLE-FRONT REPORTS SAID, BUT IT WAS NOT SPECIFIED WHETHER THIS GAIN WAS MADE BY THE SPEARHEAD CLOSING IN FROM THE NORTH, THE EAST OR THE SOUTH.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED BATTLES SPREADING VIOLENTLY ALONG THE GREAT FRONT TO THE SOUTH, WITH RUSSIAN ATTACKS UPON THE NAZI BRIDGEHEAD IN THE CAUCASUS, AND ON THE DONETS FRONT. IN THE DONETS AREA BELOW KHARKOV, BERLIN SAID THE HEAVY TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS MADE LOCAL PENETRATIONS, AND THAT THE GERMANS NOW WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING TO REGAIN LOST GROUND.

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(IN THE OREL SECTOR "THE FIERCE DEFENSIVE BATTLE IS CONTINUING WITH UNBROKEN VIOLENCE" WITH GERMAN PLANES THROWN IN IN GREAT WEIGHT. THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED 415 RUSSIAN TANKS AND 127 PLANES WERE SMASHED)

MOSCOW SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSSED AN UNIDENTIFIED RIVER NEAR OREL AT TWO PLACES YESTERDAY, AND WIPED OUT A COMPLETE GERMAN REGIMENT AT ONE POINT.

ONE SOVIET COLUMN OVERCOMING DESPERATE GERMAN COUNTER-BLOWS PROGRESSED SOME DISTANCE TO REGAIN A LINE HELD ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE KURKS SALIENT, BELOW OREL, WHEN THE GERMANS LAUNCHED THEIR DRIVE ON JULY 5, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED, WHILE IN THE CAUCASUS THE RED ARMY WAS SAID TO HAVE SEIZED A STRATEGIC HILL.

GREAT AIR AND LAND BATTLES WERE BEING FOUGHT IN A PERSISTENT DOWNPOUR WHICH INCREASED THE DIFFICULTIES. FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THAT AERIAL FIGHTING REMAINED ON A LARGE SCALE DESPITE THE RAIN, AND THAT THE REINFORCED GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD AGAIN FAILED IN EFFORTS TO WIN SUPREMACY IN THE SKIES.

MOSCOW (Cord. Heard)

"TWO YEARS OF HEROIC WAR AGAINST GERMANY HAVE INCREASED MEASURABLY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA. X X X EVERY REASONABLE MAN UNDERSTANDS THAT RUSSIA WILL PLAY ONE OF THE LEADING ROLES IN THE POST-WAR ORGANIZATION OF EUROPE AND THE WHOLE

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WORLD."

"THOSE HONESTLY STANDING FOR THE SOVIET-BRITISH AGREEMENT CANNOT DEFEND POST-WAR PLANS INIMICAL TO THE SOIET UNION AND BRITIAN OR EVEN ONE OF THESE STATES." THE MAGAZINE SAID.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN HERE WHETHER THE PRIME MINISTER, NICOLAS KALLAY, RECEIVED THE DELEGATION PERSONALLY.

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BY JOSEPH MORTON

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 13-(DELAYED) -(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS OCCUPYING ONE SECTOR OF SOUTHERN SICILY BUILT A NEW AIRFIELD FROM SCRATCH AND HAD IT IN OPERATION WITHIN 24 HOURS, DECLARES AN RAF OFFICER WHO MADE SEVERAL LANDINGS ON THE STRIP.

HE SAID THE ITALIANS PLOWED UP THE REGULAR FIELD BEFORE WITHDRAWING AND THAT THE AMERICANS DECIDED TO CONSTRUCT A NEW ONE RATHER THAN ATTEMPT TO RECONDITION THE OLD.

"IT WAS REALLY AMAZING TO SEE WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED IN SO SHORT A TIME," SAID FLYING OFFICER ALEXANDER NOON OF KENYA COLONY. "THE BOYS WERE NAKED TO THE WAIST AND WORKING LIKE HELL. IF WE ALL HAD THEIR SPIRIT THE WAR WOULD BE ENDED IN NO TIME AT ALL."

LIEUT. CHARLES GROSKI OF CENTRAL ISLIP, N.Y., POINTED OUT THAT THE RAF HAD NAMED MOST OF THE AMERICAN TYPES WHICH IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ARE KNOWN SIMPLY BY NUMBER.

"NOW WE WANT TO START NAMING OUR OWN PLANES AND THIS IS A GREAT SHIP TO START WITH," HE SAID.

ALGIERS, JULY 18-(AP)-FRENCH NEWSPAPERS QUOTED A CLANDESTINE GERMAN RADIO STATION TODAY AS REPORTING THAT GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND THE VATICAN HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF SICILY WOULD BE EVACUATED, BEGINNING TUESDAY. THE REPORT WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE STATION, "ATLANTIC," WAS ALSO REPORTED IN THE FRENCH PRESS TO HAVE SAID THAT THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN HAD MET WITH SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT FRANCISCO GOMEZ JORDANA TO DISCUSS A PROPOSAL THAT SPAIN UNDERTAKE TO MEDIATE THE WAR IN BEHALF OF ITALY.

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THE EVACUATION OF THE BATTLE-TORN ISLAND, THE RADIO IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID, WAS TO BEGIN ON TUESDAY, WITH THE FIRST SHIP FLYING THE VATICAN FLAG SCHEDULED TO SAIL WEDNESDAY.

CAIRO, JULY 18-(AP)-MORE THAN 75 HEAVY LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE BLASTED THE ITALIAN PORT OF NAPLES WITH OVER 325,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED AT LEAST 22 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN AN AIR BATTLE OVER THE CITY, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE WAS DONE TO RAILROAD INSTALLATIONS AND SEVERAL VERY LARGE EXPLOSIONS WERE REPORTED, FOLLOWED BY SHEETS OF FLAME AND CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID BURSTS COVERED THE TARGET AREA AND THAT HITS WERE SEEN IN THE VICINITY OF THE ROYAL ARSENAL AND A TORPEDO FACTORY.

LARGE FORMATIONS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS MADE "CONCERTED AND PROLONGED" ATTACKS ON THE LIBERATORS AND WERE "VIGOROUSLY REPELLED," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. IN ADDITION TO THE 22 AXIS CRAFT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED ANOTHER SEVEN WERE LISTED AS "PROBABLES." ONE BOMBER FAILED TO RETURN.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST - (AP)- INNUMERABLE BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AND NAVAL CRAFT BROUGHT AWARDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR 19 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMAND BY LIEUT.GENL.GEORGE C.KENNEY.

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THEIR CITATIONS SAID:

"FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS INCLUDED LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING. THROUGHOUT THESE OPERATIONS OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED."

FLIERS GIVEN THE DFC AND THE PERIODS IN WHICH THEY MADE THEIR FLIGHTS INCLUDED:

2ND.LIEUT.IRVING ADLER, 9 BEALS ST., BROOJLINE,MASS., NOV.16 TO APRIL 18, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.HAROLD ARONES, 118 HENRY STMN SYRACUSE,N.Y., NOV.16 TO APRIL 1, 1943; STAFF SGT.HUBERT L.BRITTON, WINDSOR,N.C., NOV.16 TO APRIL 26, 1943; STAFF SGT.THOMAS M.CLONCH DIXIE, WEST VA., NOV.25 TO MARCH 22, 1943; STAFF SGT.EDWARD A.COPPENS, 5585 PHILLIP ST., DETROIT,MICH., NOV.25 TO MARCH 23, 1943.

CAPT.PAUL C.KENDALL, 82 CHURCH ST., ALEXANDRIA BAY,N.Y., NOV.25 TO MARCH 22, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.HYMAN ORMAN, 5528 DREXEL AVE., CHICAGO,ILL., NOV.25 TO MARCH 25, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.WILLIAM A.WOODS, LOUISA,KY., NOV.25 TO MARCH 22, 1943; MASTER SGT.BOYD J.MARTS, 812 DOUGLAS STREET, SIOUX CITY,IA., NOV.16 TO APRIL 18, 1943; TECH.SGT.JOHN D.MANNING, 805 1/2 N.CENTRAL ST., KNOXVILLE,TENN., NOV.16 TO APRIL 1, 1943; STAFF SGT.SAMUEL E.SWIFT, 2402 W.AUGUSTA ST., CHICAGO,ILL., NOV.25 TO MARCH 22, 1943; STAFF SGT. INGVAL C.TOLSON, WISCONSIN DELLS,WIS., NOV.16 TO APRIL 26, 1943; SGT.JOHN L.PRITCHARD, 4524 40TH ST., SUNNYSIDE, LN

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1943; SGT.JOHN L.PRITCHARD, 4524 40TH ST., SUNNYSIDE, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., NOV.25 TO MARCH 22, 1943.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, SUNDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-ABOUT 150 SEAMEN WHO SPENT A WEEK ON A JAPANESE OCCUPIED ISLAND IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS AFTER THE U.S.S.HELENA, 9,700 TON CRUISER, WAS SUNK IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE KULA GULF, HAVE BEEN TAKEN OFF SAFELY IN A DARING RESCUE BY OUR DESTROYERS, HEADQUARTERS OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ISLAND WHERE THEY WERE MAROONED WAS NOT IDENTIFIED.

(THE HELENA WENT DOWN IN THE DARKNESS OF JULY 5-6 DURING A NAVY BATTLE IN WHICH AT LEAST NINE JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WERE SUNK.

(PREVIOUS DISPATCHES HAVE DISCLOSED THAT AFTER THE HELENA WAS WOUNDED MORTIALLY BY A TORPEDO, MOST OF THE MORE THAN 1,000 MEN ABOARD HER, INCLUDING HER CAPTAIN, CHARLES P.CECIL, OF FLAT ROCK, N.C., WERE SAVED.

(SOME EYEWITNESS STORIES POINTED OUT THAT SOME OF THE RAFTS TO WHICH SURVIVORS WERE CLINGING WERE SEENDRIFTING NORTH WHICH

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WOULD CARRY THEM TOWARD THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF KOLOMBANGARA.

(IN THE AREA OF THE SINKING BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALL ISLANDS AT THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF THE KULA GULF.)

BY TOM YARBROUGH

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 18-(AP)-"THE SLOT MACHINE HIT THE JACKPOT."

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THAT IS HOW THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE SOLOMONS JULY 13 WAS SUMMED UP BY COMMANDER KENNETH D.RINGLE, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ALLIED TASK FORCE WHICH SANK A CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS, PROBABLY PUT TWO MORE UNDER WATER, AND DAMAGED ANOTHER GROUP OF DESTROYERS.

THIS ENGAGEMENT IS POPULARLY CALLED THE SECOND BATTLE OF KULA GULF, BUT RINGLE'S ADMIRAL PREFERS TO CALL IT THE BATTLE OF KOLOMBANGARA BECAUSE IT WAS NORTH OF THE ISLAND OF THAT NAME AND WAS NOT FOUGHT IN THE GULF AT ALL.

BY SLOT MACHINE THE COMMANDER MEANT ANY NAVAL FORCE ASSIGNED TO THE JOB OF OPERATING THROUGH THE BIG SLOT BETWEEN NEW GEORGIAS AND SANTA ISABEL ISLAND.

IT WAS REPORTED EARLIER THAT OUR FORCE SURPRISED THE JAPANESE JUST AS IN THE BATTLE OF KULA GULF A WEEK BEFORE, BUT RINGLE ASSERTED THE JAPANESE OPENED UP FIRST, AS THE OPPOSING FORCES STEAMED TOWARDS EACH OTHER. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY WERE FIRED ON FIRST, OUR CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS OPENED WITH A SHATTERING FIRE ON SIX TARGETS THAT SHOWED AS VAGUE OUTLINES IN THE MOONLIGHT AND IN FIVE OR SIX MINUTES HAD MOST OF THEM DEAD IN THE WATER. THE ADMIRAL REVERSED COURSE AND PRACTICALLY FINISHED OFF WHAT REMAINED. AS OUR FORCE PURSUED THE REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCE, THEY DISAPPEARED INTO A RAIN SQUALL--AND IT IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT TWO DESTROYERS ESCAPED UNTOUCHED.

FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE FLAGSHIP, RINGLE OBSERVED THE WAKES OF "SIX OR EIGHT BIG FISH (TORPEDOES)" AND THE VESSEL "WRITHED LIKE A SNAKE IN DODGING THEM."

AS THE JAPANESE TURNED TAIL, THEY PUT 15 OR 20 TORPEDOES INTO THE WATER AND ONE HIT THE DESTROYER GWIN WHICH "WAS DOING HER STUFF NOBLY. ANOTHER DESTROYER TOOK OFF ALL THE GWIN PERSONNEL AND TOOK THE VESSEL IN TOW BUT SHE WAS SO BADLY HOLED, SHE SANK ABOUT FIVE HOURS LATER.

WHEN THE BATTLE OPENED, THE JAPANESE FORCE WAS STEAMING SOUTH-EASTWARD DOWN THE SLOT--HADN'T HAD TIME TO GET INTO KULA GULF AND DELIVER REINFORCEMENTS--AND OUR FORCE CROSSED ITS BOWS AT ABOUT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE.

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RINGLE SAID "THE MOST STRIKING THING ABOUT THE WHOLE BATTLE WAS HEARING THE CHATTER OF JAPANESE VOICES ON A RADIO FREQUENCY WHICH HAPPENED TO COINCIDE WITH ONE OF OURS. I WAS LISTENING ON THE EARPHONES AND AS FIRING CONTINUED, HEARD THE VOICES DIE OUT ONE BY ONE. AT LEAST ONLY ONE WAS LEFT, AND THEN HE, TOO, WENT SILENT."

RINGLE SAID OUR DESTROYERS ATTEMPTED TO SAVE JAPANESE CASUALTIES FROM DROWNING, BUT THEY PUSHED THE SHIP LINES AWAY AND REFUSED TO BE RESCUED.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, JULY 18-(AP)-IN THE NEAREST THING TO A BLITZ YET RECORDED BY AIRFORCES IN THIS AREA, UNITED STATES AIR-PLANES SWARMED ON SHIPPING IN KAHILI HARBOR YESTERDAY MORNING AND FOUGHT OFF A HORDE OF DEFENDING ZEROS.

THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RAID STARTED AT 9 A.M.AND LASTED ABOUT HALF AN HOUR.

NAVY AND MARINE BOMBERS AND DIVE BOMBERS, COVERED BY ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE FIGHTER PLANES, SANK SEVEN JAPANESE SHIPS, BEACHED ANOTHER AND SHOT DOWN 49 ZEROS, FIVE OF WHICH WERE EQUIPPED WITH FLOATS.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE BATTLE SAID SIX OF OUR PLANES WERE MISSING BUT THAT FIGURE WAS WHITTLED

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DOWN TO FIVE LATER.

ALL OF OUR PLANES WERE LAND BASED.

NAVY DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO PLANES WERE USED IN THE MORNING ATTACK AFTER ARMY AND NAVY HEAVY BOMBERS HAD STRUCK THE KAHILI-BUIN AREA PRACTICALLY ALL NIGHT LONG IN SEVERAL WAVES. KAHILI HARBOR AND ITS ADJACENT SYSTEM OF AIRDROMES CONSTITUTED THE STRONGEST JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

THE NIGHT BOMBERS CONCENTRATED THEIR LOADS ON SHORE FACILITIES.

IN THE EIGHTEEN DAYS--JUNE 30 THROUGH JULY 17--SINCE THE ASSAULT ON THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS BEGAN, THE COMMAND OF VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, CHIEF OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE, HAS SUNK 25 JAPANESE SHIPS--FOURTEEN IN SURFACE ENGAGEMENTS AND ELEVEN BY AIR ATTACK--AND HAS DESTROYED 297 AIRPLANES INCLUDING 181 ZEROS, 25 FLOAT ZEROS AND 91 BOMBERS.

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ADDITIONALLY, DURING THE SAME PERIOD, TWO DESTROYERS WERE PROBABLY SUNK AND TWO DESTROYERS, ONE CARGO VESSEL AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL WERE DAMAGED.

AMONG THE SHIPS SUNK WERE TWO NOT COMPLETELY IDENTIFIED, WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN LIGHT CRUISERS, DESTROYER LEADERS OR DESTROYERS; SIX CARGO VESSELS, FIVE DESTROYERS, ONE PATROL SHIP, ONE TANKER AND ONE VESSEL OF AN UNIDENTIFIED TYPE.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID OUR AIRMEN ARE DEFEATING THE JAPANESE ABOUT SIX TO ONE IN COMBAT--AS COMPARED WITH AN EIGHT TO ONE RATIO HE REPORTED JULY 15. THE SCORE FOR OUR SURFACE SHIPS IN THIS LATEST OFFENSIVE ALSO WAS ABOUT SIX TO ONE--THE JAPANESE LOST 25 VESSELS AND THE SPOKESMAN SAID OUR FOUR ANNOUNCED LOSSES--THE TRANSPORT MCCAWLEY, THE LIGHT CRUISER HELENA, AND THE DESTROYERS STRONG AND GWIN--ARE ALL WE'VE LOST.

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UNDATED SHIP LAUNCHINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE NATION'S SHIPYARDS ADDED AT LEAST NINE MAJOR UNITS TO THE NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE FLEETS IN THE PAST THREE DAYS, INCLUDING A POWERFUL NEW CRUISER, A LARGE TROOPSHIP AND SEVEN LIBERTY SHIPS.

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THE VINCENNES, A CRUISER, THIRD U.S. NAVAL VESSEL TO BEAR THE NAME, WAS LAUNCHED AT THE FORE RIVER YARD OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY. IT WAS BUILT WITH $24,500,000 IN FUNDS RAISED IN A WAR BOND CAMPAIGN AMONG INDIANA RESIDENTS.

THE SHIP, ORIGINALLY PLANNED AS THE FLINT, WAS RE-DESIGNATED SHORTLY AFTER ITS PREDECESSOR OF THE SAME NAME AND TWO OTHER AMERICAN CRUISERS--THE ASTORIA AND THE QUINCY--WERE SUNK BY JAP WARSHIPS IN AUGUST, 1942, DURING AN EARLY PHASE OF THE SOLOMONS OPERATION.

THE GENERAL MANN, DESIGNED FOR SERVICE AS A TROOPSHIP, SLID DOWN THE WAYS AT THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY YARDS IN KEARNY, N.J. THIRD TRANSPORT OF ITS TYPE LAUNCHED AT THE KEARNY YARDS, THE VESSEL HONORS GENERAL WILLIAM A.MANN, ORGANIZER AND FIRST COMMANDER OF THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR.

FROM THE BETHLEHEM-FAIRFIELD SHIPYARDS, BALTIMORE, MD., CAME THREE LIBERTY SHIPS--THE ROBERT EDEN, NAMED FOR MARYLAND'S LAST PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR AND ANCESTOR OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN; THE JOSE MARTI, HONORING A CUBAN PATRIOT; AND THE GEORGE W.CHILDS, BEARING THE NAME OF THE FOUNDER OF THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.

TO DATE THE BALTIMORE YARDS HAVE CONSTRUCTED 168 LIBERTY SHIPS.

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THE NEW ENGLAND SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION SHIPYARD AT SOUTH PORTLAND, ME., TURNED OUT ITS 60TH AND 61ST VESSEL FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE FLEET, THE ROBERT JORDAN AND ROBERT ROGERS, BOTH LIBERTY SHIPS. SPONSORS OF THE SHIPS WERE SELECTED BY YARD EMPLOYES CHOSEN BY A LABOR-MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEE FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT.

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THE JORDAN WAS NAMED FOR A 17TH CENTURY WESTERN MAINE CLERGYMAN AND THE ROGERS FOR THE LEADER OF FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR RANGERS.

ANOTHER LIBERTY SHIP, NAMED AFTER DR.JOHN EVANS, FOUNDER OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AND CO-FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, WAS CHRISTENED AT A LAUNCHING IN RICHMOND, CALIF.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 16)

GRAF SPEE INTERNEES
MAY PROVIDE CLUE TO
ARGENTINA'S POLICIES

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CRITICISM OF LOOSE TREATMENT QUIETED
FOR TIME BEING (900)

BY J.F.MCEVOY

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES-(AP)-OBSERVERS SEEKING CLUES TO THE FUTURE OF ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY ARE WATCHING THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S HANDLING OF THE GRAF SPEE INTERNMENT PROBLEM, WHICH AT TIMES TAXED THE ELASTICITY OF EX-PRESIDENT CASTILLO'S PRUDENT NEUTRALITY."

NEARLY FOUR YEARS OF CARING FOR THE CREW, WHICH SENT THE POCKET BATTLESHIP TO THE BOTTOM AFTER SHE WAS WORSTED IN BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH OFF THE RIVER PLATE, HAS BROUGHT ARGENTINA A HANDFUL OF TROUBLE.

CASTILLO WAS ASSAILED AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR WHAT CRITICS CALLED HIS BENEVOLENT INDIFFERENCE TO THE ACTIONS OF THE THOUSANDINTERNEES.

THE ARGENTINE PRESS IS NOT SAYING ANYTHING NOW. NEIGHBOR NATIONS ARE FOLLOWING A POLICY OF "WAIT AND SEE" IN ORDER TO GIVE PRESIDENT RAMIREZ A FAIR CHANCE TO WORK OUT HIS OWN PROGRAM. BUT INTEREST IN THE QUESTION IS MOUNTING IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE OF "PRACTICAL PANAMERICANISM."

AND "PRACTICAL PANAMERICANISM," IN THE EYES OF THE INTERAMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE, CALLS FOR CLOSE VIGILANCE OVER ALL AXIS ALIENS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCED CHANGE IN THE INTERNMENT SYSTEM, BUT INFORMED SOURCES DECLARE THE QUESTION IS GETTING MUCH ATTENTION. ONE SAID THAT THE NAVY MINISTRY WAS STUDYING A PLAN FOR MORE RIGOROUS CONTROL OVER THE GERMAN SAILORS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY SPEND THEIR WAGES. ALSO UNDER CONSIDERATION, IT WAS SAID, IS A PLAN TO PUT THEM ALL IN TWO OR THREE BIG CAMPS. NOW THEY ARE SCATTERED THROUGH THE INTERIOR.

DURING HIS LAST MONTHS IN OFFICE DR.CASTILLO PAID NO HEED TO CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS THAT GERMAN OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED FROM ARGENTINA WERE OPERATING SUBMARINES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE 130-ODD SAILORS WHO ESCAPED DID SO IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THEIR INTERNMENT, MOST OF THE CRITICISM FELL ON

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CASTILLO'S MINISTER OF INTERIOR, MIGUEL J.CUALACIATI, WHO WAS NOT THEN A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT. IT ROSE IN RATIO TO ALLIED MILITARY SUCCESSES AND WAS NOT APPEASED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE, DIETRICH NIEBUHR, WHO WAS CREDITED WITH ENGINEERING THE ESCAPES. CUALCIATI ONCE AGREED TO TAKE THE GERMAN SAILORS AWAY FROM THE SEMI-LIBERTY OF VARIOUS INTERNMENT CENTERS AND PLACE THEM IN A SINGLE WELL-GUARDED ENCAMPMENT, BUT HE NEVER DID.

CHARGES OF NEGLIGENCE WERE BASED NOT ONLY ON THE WHOLESALE ESCAPES BUT ALSO ON REPORTS THAT THE SAILORS WHO REMAINED WERE VIOLATING ARGENTINE LAWS BY PARTICIPATING IN NAZI ACTIVITIES.

CERTAINLY, ON THE BASIS OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR, GERMANY CHOSE WISELY WHEN SHE ELECTED ARGENTINA AS THE PLACE TO INTER THE GRAF SPEE CREWMEN. CAPTAIN HANS LANGSDORFF, ARRIVED HERE DI

DECEMBER 18, 1939.

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CREWMEN. CAPTAIN HANS LANGSDORFF, ARRIVED HERE DECEMBER 18, 1939, ACCOMPANIED BY 38 COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 47 WARRANT OFFICERS AND 969 MEN--A TOTAL OF 1,054. IN URUGUAY THERE REMAINED ABOUT 46 OFFICERS AND MEN, NOT COUNTING 38 BATTLE VICTIMS BURIED IN A MONTEVIDEO CEMETERY.

LANGSDORFF COMMITTED SUICIDE, LEAVING IN COMMAND CAPTAIN WALTHER MAY. THE EPIDEMIC OF ESCAPES BEGAN SHORTLY AFTER. MOST OF THEM WERE OFFICERS, INCLUDING SIX FULL COMMANDERS, FIVE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS AND SEVENTEEN LIEUTENANTS. IT IS BELIEVED MOST OF THEM GOT BACK TO GERMANY TO FIGHT AGAIN. MANY WENT ON JAPANESE SHIPS, WHILE OTHERS FILTERED THROUGH OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO SPANISH BOATS BOUND FOR EUROPE. SOME TOOK THE NOW-DEFUNCT CONDOR AND LATI AIRLINES. MOST OF THIS WAS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR.

LAST YEAR, WHEN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ASKING THE EXPULSION OF CAPTAIN NIEBUHR, THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE SAID:

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"OFFICIALS OR AGENTS OF THE THIRD REICH IN THIS COUNTRY INTERVENED DIRECTLY IN THE FLIGHT OF OFFICERS SINCE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE FUGITIVES BY THEMSELVES COULD HAVE OBTAINED THE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS TO TRAVEL THROUGH SEVERAL COUNTRIES."

THE COMMITTEE CITED THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JURGEN WATTENBERG, CREDITED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST WITH COMMANDING A SUBMARINE WHICH SUNK THE BRAZILIAN FREIGHTER PARANAHYBA.

UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION, ARGENTINA MUST BEAR THE COST OF MAINTAINING THE GERMAN SAILORS UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR. IT ALSO ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF KEEPING THEM HERE. THE GOVERNMENT OFFERED TO PLACE OFFICERS ON PAROLE, BUT THIS WAS REFUSED, ALTHOUGH FEW HAVE ESCAPED SINCE 1942. GERMANY, UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, MUST EVENTUALLY REPAY ARGENTINA FOR FEEDING, PAYING AND GUARDING THE INTERNEES--A BILL WHICH ALREADY IS ESTIMATED TO EXCEED A MILLION DOLLARS.

SPREADING THE INTERNEES THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR WAS INTENDED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDEN OF CARING FOR THEM, BUT DID NOT WORK. THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT BRUSHES WITH THE LAW, AND ON ONE OCCASION THREE SPEE

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GERMEN WHO MARRIED ARGENTINE WOMEN COMPLAINED TO THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT THAT THEY WERE BEING ABUSED BY THEIR OFFICERS BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO LIVE HERE AT PEACE AND ABANDON NAZIISM. CULACIATI RULED THEY WERE NOT SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND HAD FULL RIGHT TO MARRY.

GERMAN SAILORS WERE ACCUSED BY THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF MAKING DISPARAGING REMARKS ABOUT THIS COUNTRY, AND QUOTED A LETTER WRITTEN TO A FRIEND IN GERMANY BY SEAMAN RODOLF GOLDSCHMIDT WHICH SAID "THE ONLY REASONABLE COURSE IS FOR GERMANY TO INVADE ARGENTINA AND ESTABLISH A NEW STATE," ADDING THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE "ARE SO LOUSY (SIC) THAT THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE CAPTURED INSIDE OF AN HOUR."

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OTHER DOCUMENTS INCLUDED LETTERS ADDRESSED TO NIEBUHR BY INTERNEES REQUESTING FALSIFIED PAPERS TO AID THEIR ESCAPE, AS WELL AS STATEMENTS FROM OTHERS APPREHENDED IN FLIGHT SAYING THEY ACTED ON 'SUPERIOR ORDERS FROM NIEBUHR.'

IN CRITICA'S RECENT SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN ONE CAMP LOCATED IN HEAVILY GERMAN-POPULATED CORDOBA PROVINCE, IT SAID:

"HEAVY FINES ARE IMPOSED BY THE GERMAN OFFICERS FOR SLIGHT VIOLATIONS OF CAMP DISCIPLINE, BEING ASSIGNED TO A CAMP FUND WHICH INCLUDES COMPULSORY MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GERMAN RED CROSS. WE DON'T KNOW IF THIS MONEY, IN PART ARGENTINE, GOES TO GERMANY OR IS ASSIGNED TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY FOR NAZI ESPIONAGE IN ARGENTINA."

THE NEWSPAPER'S REPRESENTATIVE SAID THAT THE NAZIS HAVE THEIR OWN SPY SYSTEM AND THEIR SAILORS, WHEN GIVEN LEAVE WHICH IS NOT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, ARE PERMITTED TO GO ONLY TO PLACES OPERATED BY NAZI SYMPATHIZERS. HE SAID ARGENTINE RESIDENTS O THE VICINITY WERE FREQUENTLY SUBJECT TO "DISRESPECTFUL AND DISPARAGING REMARKS" OF GERMAN SAILORS.

ON THE STRENGTH OF ITS INVESTIGATION, CRITICA RECOMMENDED IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF SEPARATE CAMPS; ESTABLISHMENT OF STRICT VIGILANCE TO SEPARATE EACH MAN FROM ALL NAZI ACTIVITY; THE GRANTING TO THOSE SAILORS WHO WANT IT THE OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE THEIR LIVES UNDER ARGENTINE LAW BACKED BY SECURITIES WHICH ENABLE THEM TO ABANDON ALL TIES WITH THE HITLER GOVERNMENT.

"THE TRUTH IS," SUMMARIZED CRITICA, "THAT THESE MEN WHO ARRIVED HERE IN 1939 HAVE GIVEN US ENOUGH HEADACHES. THIS IS THE TIME TO PUT THEM IN THEIR PROPER PLACE AND OBLIGE THEM TO RESPECT THE COUNTRY."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY JULY 16-SENT JULY 115)

(EDS: IN ABOVE APS4 EIGHTH GRAF MAKE READ NAME MIGUEL J. CULACIATI WHEREVER APPEARS)

(AP SVECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 13)

GERMANY LOUING

FIGHT FOR MORE

KOOD PRODUCTIOEAAGQMHH

HOPES FOR RECORD

CGOPS ARE DASHED (800)

BY JOHN H.GOLBURNH

STOCWUUCKKJ JULY 12-(AP)-GERMANY ISHSLOWLY BWT STEADILY LOSING A HOME FRONT BATTLE TO PROBUCE RECORD QUANTITES OF FOOD AND TO MAINTAIN

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EVEN DISTRIBUTION, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS FROM EUROPE INDICATE. LTHHERRESEHHE PIAQLY

HARVESTING IN THE EIVH AND NAZI-DOMINATED COUNTRIES WILL BE IN FLICDBIIJ BYVYICFL15--THREE OR FOUR WEEKS EARLIER THAN USUAL--
YET INSTEAD OF A BADLY NEEDED RECORD OUTPUT THE FOODSTUFFS YIELDPCLICRH

ELSNORMAL PRODUCTION SHOWED A REDUCTVON TO PEACETIME FAR L
WHDN GECMANY AT MOST WAS BUTVU

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P PER CENT SELF-SUFFICIENT AGRICULTURALLY.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN MUCH OF EUROPE THIS SUMMER ARE IDEAL FOR RECORD HARVESTS. A MILD WINTER AND SPRING PERMITTED EARLY PLANTING.

FAULURE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THOSE CONDITIONS REFLECTED THE DETERIORATING EFFECTS OF FOUR YENXDLOF WAR ON THE FOOD PRODUCTION INRG

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CYFQHMNO LESS VITAL THAN ARMAMENT IN WAR.

THE UNSTEADY FOOTING OF GERMANY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMUJ WHICH MUST HANDLE THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS, IS ACKNOWLEDGED IN A STORY IN THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER DER ANGRIFE, WHICH WARNED THE FRUIT GROWERS TO GUARD AGAINST SHIPPING FRUIT NEAR THE OVER-RIPE STAGE BECAUSE THE RAILROADS NO LONGER COULD TRANSPORT CONSIGNMENTS WITH NORMAL SPEED.

HOUSEWIVES IN MANY GERMAN CITIES WERE UNABLE TO GET VEGETABLES FROM MAY TO JULY. THE SHORTAGE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO TRANSPORT TROUBLES WHICH PREVENTED IMPORTATION OF 1,750,000 TONS OF VEGETABLES FROM OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

GERMANY'S OWN VEGETABLE ACREAGE INCREASED GREATLY IN THE PAST THREE(JEGRD-BUT2RRDUCTFQURO);

43'7)58,& 149. 5£3)9234 ,9748'£8,& ;-)73' 91 -;-8)-?)3 1998'

-,$ 5£3)-:(91 .3-5, MILK EGGS AND CHEESE.

THE VEGETABLE OUTPUT OF GERMANY ROSE FROM 3,200,000 TONS IN 1941 TOAN ESTIMATED 7,100,000 TONS THIS YEAR. WHERE ONCE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS BLOOMED IN THE PARKS OF BERLIN AND OTHER CITIES VEGETABLES NEW SPROUT.

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VEGETABLES WORTH 250,000 REICHMARKS WERE GROIJLIN THE CENTER OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN 1942. THE YIELD THIS SUMMER IS EXPECTED TO DOUBLE THAT.

GERMANY'S FRUIT CROP IS ALSO GOOD THIS YEAR, BUT WILL FALL SHORT OF NEEDS SINCE THE YIELD IS ONLY ABOUT HALF OF THAT OF 1939.

A MILLION GERMAM FRUIT TREES WERE KILLED BY SEVERE COLD WINTERS IN 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

THE LACK OF FERTILIZERS, MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND HORSES PREVENTED GERMANY FROM CULTIVATING A RECORD CROP THIS SEASON. FARMERS ARE USING OXEN AND COWS INSTEAD OF HORSES, WHICH ARE NEEDED AT THE FRONTS. TRACTORS LIE RUSTY AND IDLE DUE TO THE SCARCIT OF FUEL AND THE LACK OF SPARE PARTS.

.43&,).:.4 -''8&,3$ TO FARMS APPEARS TO RELISH SUCH TASKS IN PVACE OFPPNFD)-,5 294(, BUT EFFICIENCY IS HAMPERED BY LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES--PLUS, OF COURSE, THE ABSENCE OF INCENTIVE.

FOR HARVESTING, WHICH ALREADY HAS STARTED IN

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ANY DISTRICTS,

THE GERMANS HAVE ROUNDED UP AS MUCH HELD AS POSSIBLE. FACTORIES EVEN HAVE DISISSED WORKERS FOR A DAY OR TWO AT A TIME TO JOIN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THELWORK. WOMEN, OLD MEN AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH ARE IN THE FIELDS. AND SOLDIERS STATIONED IN CANTONMENTS IN FACMING REGIONS ARE HELPING OUT.

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WARNEDERMANERSTORBEIBS HAE LOOKOUT FOR PHSPHOROUS BOMBS WHEN STORING CROPS. INCENDIARY BOMBS SCATTERED BY THE RAF MAY LIE DORMANT FOR A LONG TIME BEFORE IGNITING. IN SEVERAL CASES, ALREADY, STACKS OF HAY HAVE BURST IMTO FLAME SUDDENLY.

STATIDOICS ON FARM EARNINGS HAVE PROVIDED A PICTURE OF DECLINING CONDITIONS. EARNINGS FELL OFF LAST YEAR AS THE INCOME FROM LIVSTOCK DROPPED AND OPERATING COSTS ROSE. GERMAN ECONOMISTS EXPECT NO IMPROVEMENT IN EARNINGS THIS YEAR DESPITE A RISE IN PRICES ON SOME FARM PRODUCTS AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMERS.

AND TO HEAP MORE WOE UPON THE GERMAN FARMER, ALONG CAME THE COLORADO BEETLE, MENACING TOMATO AND POTATO CROPS AND KEEPING EVERYNE BUSY HUNTING FOR THE PESTS--ON ORDERS FROM AUTHORITIES.

MOST MILK HAS GONE INTO BUTTER PRODUCTION WHICH ROSE FROM A PRE-WAR LEVEL OF 425,000 TONS TO 700,000 TONS IN 1942. FARMERS ARE CALLED UPON FOR MORE MILK AND FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF PIGS AS WELL AS THE EXTENSION OF ACREAGE FOR OIL PRODUCING PLANTS SUCH AS SOY BEANS.

MUCH OF THE POTATO CR[illegible]S BEEN ORDERED PUT ASIDE FOR HOG FOOD. IN THE UKRAINE, WHICH THE NAZIS HOPED TO CULTIVATE INTO A BREAD-BASKET, "CROP PROSPECTS ARE QUITE FAVORABLE," THE DEUTSCH UKRAINE ZEITUNG HAS SAID, ADDING THAT THE SOY BEAN, AFTER BAD YEARS IN 1941-42, IS BACK TO NORMAL. V

IDQOTTON CULTIVATION, IT SAID, IS SLOW BECAUSE OF INEXPERIENCED HELP.

REPORTS FRON DENMARK, THE BALTIC STATES, SLOVAKIA, RUMANIA, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA INDICTE THAT A NORMAL CROP IS ANTICIPATED BUT THAT GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO TROUBLE IN GETTING IT TO GERMANY.[illegible]

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THE GERMANS ARE FARING BETTER THAN RESIDENTS OF OCCUPIED LANRBKJ WITH THE EXCEPTION OF DENMARK WHERE, HOWEVER, "THE AVERAGE FAMILY" FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN ALLOTTED RATIONS, IT WAS SAID.

THE WEHRMACHT GETS A PRIORITY ON FOOD. THEN COME (A) HOSPITALS, (B) PEOPLE IN BOMBED AREAS, (C) CHILDREN AND (D) EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

THE AVERAGE FAMILY GETS WHAT IS LEFT.

SUDDENLY, FALSE RATION CARDS CAME SHOWERING DOWN FROM THE SKIES --DELIVERED BY THE ROYAL AIR FORC. THAT CREATED GREAT CONFUSION. A MAN AND A WOMAN WERE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF PRINTING COUNTERFEITS.

THE TRIAL COURT SAID:

"ANYONE WHO PRINTS FALSE RATION CARDS PUTSHIMSELF ON THE SIDE OF THE ENEMY AND SHALL, LIKE THE ENEMY, BE EXTERMINATED."

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN WERE EXECUTED.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 19)

BY BLAKE SULLIVAN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-SPECIMENS OF UNITED STATES COTTON AND RAYON TEXTILES WILL BE EXHIBITED AT THE COTTON BOARD'S COLOR DESIGN AND STYLE CENTER FROM JULY 20 TO AUG.14.

THE EXHIBIT WILL INCLUDE FABRICS FOR APPAREL AND FURNISHINGS AND

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3024: 6295

30.24-6295

HAS BEEN ARRANGED [illegible] BRITISH TEXTILE LEADERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE TRENDS IN AMERICAN WEAVES, FINISHES AND DESIGNS.

--DASH--

COTTON CLOTH WAS IN DEMAND THIS WEEK FOR SOME EXPORT MARKETS--NOTABLY AFRICAN. BUSINESS ON DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS CHIEFLY WAS IN SPECIALS FOR USE IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

COARSE MEDIUM AND FINE TYPES OF YARNS WERE IN DEMAND.

--DASH--

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IN WOOL WORSTED SPINNERS PREDICTED PRICE INCREASES WOULD BE AUTHORIZED IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR YARNS FOR UTILITY AND CIVILIAN TRADE. SPINNERS, THEREFORE, ARE PROTECTING THEMSELVES BY INSERTING A CLAUSE IN CONT

ACTS THAT PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CORRECTION.

THE YARN MARKET WAS STIMULATED BY AN ISSUE OF RATIONING CERTIFICATES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CURRENT RATIONING PERIOD.

--DASH--

IN RAYON A TIGHTENING YARN SUPPLY CAUSED CONCERN AMONG MANUFACTURERS. PRODUCTION OF RAYON GOODS NOW IS SO CLOSELY CONTROLLED THERE IS LITTLE SCOPE FOR ANY BUSINESS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT ORDERS IN THE UTILITY TRADE AND THAT PLANNED FOR EXPORT.

GOVERNMENT AND UTILITY PROGRAMS ARE ABSORBING MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF CURRENT OUTPUT.

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(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 13)

- - -

SEWARD FACING

FIGHT FOR LIFE

- - -

NEW RAILWAY AND

PORT THREATEN

"THE GATEWAY" (900)

- - -

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

JUL 20 1943

(ADVANCE) WHITTIER, ALASKA--(AP)--THIS IS THE TALE OF A TOWN STILL NOT ON THE MAP AND OF ANOTHER TOWN WHICH IS AFRAID IT WON'T BE.

THE FIRST IS WHITTIER, THE OTHER SEWARD. THE ADVOCATES OF EACH ARE NOW ENGAGED IN A TUG-OF-WAR FOR WHICH THE PRIZE IS THE HONOR AND THE VERY REAL FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE OF BEING THE RAILROAD GATEWAY TO ALASKA.

SEWARD HAS BEEN THAT GATEWAY, PROFITING FROM COMMERCE AND TOURISTS, EVER SINCE THE ALASKA RAILROAD WAS CONSTRUCTED 25 YEARS AGO. THEN, WITH THE WAR, THE TOWN BECAME A HIGHLY STRATEGIC SPOT, BECAUSE BY TAKING IT AN ENEMY COULD STRANGLE MOST OF THE TERRITORY, STARVING OUT SUCH OTHER TOWNS AS ANCHORAGE, TALKEETNA AND FAIRBANKS.

THE RAILROAD BEGAN THERE, RUNNING ALMOST 500 MILES NORTH INTO THE INTERIOR. IT WAS VIRTUALLY THE ONLY SUPPLY LINE FOR TOWNS NOT REACHABLE BY WATER, WHICH MEANS MOST OF THE IMPORTANT CENTRAL ALASKA TOWNS. EVEN ANCHORAGE [illegible] IT HAS A PORT, IS CLOSED BY ICE MUCH OF THE

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YEAR. NOME, TOO, ON THE RAILROAD, IS CUT OFF EXCEPT FOR AERIAL TRANSPORTATION SOME EIGHT MONTHS EACH YEAR.

SEWARD WAS SELECTED AS THE SOUTHERN TERMINAL FOR THE RAILROAD FOR SEVERAL REASONS. IT HAD THE ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF A LARGE, PROTECTED HARBOR, ICE-FREE THE YEAR ROUND AND IN ADDITION ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF THE ENTIRE TERRITORY. THE TOURISTS BOUGHT FLAMBOUYANT EDITIONS OF THE SEWARD "GATEWAY." THEY STAYED AT THE LEADING HOTELS, RUSHED TO BUY TRINKETS WHICH SEWARD MERCHANTS HAD CAREFULLY PROVIDED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TERRITORY--AND, OCCASIONALLY, FROM THE FACTORIES OF CHICAGO OR TOKYO, WHERE EXCELLENT IMITATIONS OF INDIAN GOODS WERE PRODUCED.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR ENDED THIS PART OF SEWARD'S COMMERCE BUT GAVE IT ENOUGH ADDITIONAL MILITARY BUSINESS TO CAUSE A BOOM.

BUT THE END WAS IN SIGHT. THE ARMY FUMED AT FREIGHT DELAYS, AT INSUFFICIENT DOCKS, MOST OF ALL AT THE VICIOUS MOUNTAINS OVER WHICH THE RAILROAD TRACK WOUND IN ITS 100-MILE ROUTE ACROSS THE KENAI PENINSULA. THAT FIRST HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF SEWARD IS A FREIGHT MAN'S NIGHTMARE. THE TRACK HAS GRADES WHICH RAISE IT 125 FEET TO THE MILE. GLACIERS PEER DOWN AT IT AND FREQUENTLY DROP ROCKS ON IT. THE TRACK SKIRTS GORGES, RUNS AROUND THE CORNERS OF MOUNTAINS AND FINALLY, IN ORDER TO GET OVER A DIVIDE, GOES COMPLETELY CRAZY WITH TRESTLES HUNDREDS OF FEET HIGH, SNOW SHEDS, TUNNELS, ALMOST COMPLETE CIRCLES AND ONE TURN THAT BRINGS IT UNDER ITSELF ON THE WAY DOWN HILL. THEN IT TRAVERSES SIX TUNNELS IN SOMETHING UNDER THREE MILES AND SETTLES DOWN TO BEING MORE OR LESS A NORMAL MOUNTAIN RAILROAD. ALL THIS IN TERRITORY SO COLD THAT THE SIMPLEST REPAIRS BECOME MAJOR PROBLEMS. GETTING EVEN MODERATE TRAINS OVER THIS STRETCH REQUIRES ENDLESS DOUBLING FOR THE HILLS AND SNAIL-SLOW SPEED FOR THE CURVES.

SO THE GOVERNMENT BUILT TWO MORE TUNNELS BETWEEN ANCHORAAGE AND THE COAST AT A COST WHICH, EXCEPT FOR THE WAR, WOULD HAVE BEEN PROHIBITIVE.

THOSE TUNNELS START ALMOST A HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF SEWARD AND GO STRAIGHT THROUGH MOUNTAINS AND UNDER GLACIERS FOR A TOTAL OF 18 MILES, INCLUDING OPEN TRACK, TO WHAT IS NOW THIS PORT OF WHITTIER. THEY WERE COMPLETED LAST NOVEMBER, ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE OPENING OF THE ALCAN HIGHWAY AND THE CONNECTING CHICKALOON HIGHWAY WHICH ENDED THE DAYS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD AS THE ONLY SURFACE SUPPLY LINE FOR INTERIOR ALASKA. THE HIGHWAY MEANT THAT FREIGHT COULD MOVE FROM ANCHORAGE TO FAIRBANKS BY TRUCK AND--MORE IMPORTANT -- THAT IT COULD ON OCCASION MOVE FROM CHICAGO TO FAIRBANKS BY HIGHWAY.

THE TUNNELS MEAN THAT FREIGHT CAN REACH THE INTERIOR BY RAILROAD WITHOUT EVER GOING THROUGH SEWARD, AVOIDING AT ONCE NEARLY 100 MILES OF THE WORST FREIGHT HAUL THAT A RAILROAD ENGINEER COULD DREAM UP.

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SEWARD WAS GROGGY. THE NEW ROUTES LESSENED MILITARY TRAFFIC THROUGH THE TOWN, AMERICAN SUCCESSES IN THE ALEUTIANS LESSENED THE NECESSITY FOR HEAVY DEFENSES. A HEAVY FIRE BURNED OUT A LARGE PORTION OF ITS BUSINESS SECTION. THE TOWN'S NEWSPAPER AND SOME OTHER CONCERNS QUIETLY QUIT BUSINESS. WIVES AND CHILDREN HAD BEEN EVACUATED TO THE COMPARATIVE SAFELY OF THE WEST COAST DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR. AS THE NEW RAILROAD LINE WENT INTO OPERATION, FEWER TRAIN CREWS STAYED AT SEWARD, FEWER EMPLOYES WERE NECESSARY IN THE YARDS.

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3024-6297

30.24-6297

HERE IN WHITTIER, EVERYONE ACTS ON THE THEORY THAT IT IS ALL OVER FOR SEWARD. A TOWNSITE HAS BEEN LAID OUT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL TO PREVENT LAND SPECULATION. DEPOTS HAVE BEEN BUILT FOR PASSENGERS WHO MAY COME AFTER THE WAR. DOCKS ALREADY ARE IN OPERATION AND THE RAILROAD YARDS ARE BEING EXPANDED. FREIGHT HANDLING FACILITIES ARE ALREADY THE EQUAL OF THOSE AT SEWARD; AND PLANS ARE ON PAPER FOR MORE.

NOT ONLY IS THE WHITTIER LINE AN 18-MILE TRIP COMPARED TO ABOUT 100 MILES ON THE SEWARD LINE, BUT THE HAUL FROM WHITTIER IS VIRTUALLY LEVEL ALL THE WAY TO ANCHORAGE.

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UNFORTUNATELY FOR SEWARD, THE HARBOR AT WHITTIER, WHICH LIES AT THE HEAD OF A LONG NATURAL CANAL, IS JUST ABOUT AS BREATH-TAKING AS SEWARD'S RESURRECTION BAY. THERE IS NOT AS MUCH ROOM FOR SHIPS TO ANCHOR, BUT THERE IS ENOUGH FOR NORMAL TRAFFIC.

ON THE FACE OF IT, SEWARD SEEMS TO BE IN A BAD FIX. HOWEVER, THERE ARE TWO FACTORS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE. MILITARY MEN WHO A YEAR AGO WERE IN RECURRENT COLD SWEATS FOR FEAR SABOTEURS MIGHT BLOCK SOME OF THE SEWARD LINE TUNNELS AND THEREBY TIE UP THE TERRITORY'S ENTIRE RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ARE NOT LIKELY TO DO ANYTHING TO DISCOURAGE THE MAINTENANCE OF MORE OR LESS DUPLICATING TERMINALS. AND IT IS A FACT THAT TRAFFIC AT TIMES CAN KEEP BOTH SEWARD AND WHITTIER DOCKS AND YARDS BUSY.

THE SECOND FACTOR IS THAT OF THE TOURIST BUSINESS. SEWARD AND WHITTIER ARE AT A STANDOFF SO FAR AS BEAUTY OF THE PORTS THEMSELVES IS CONCERNED, BUT THE SEWARD TO PORTAGE SECTION STILL IS THE PRINCIPAL SCENIC SECTION OF THE ENTIRE ALASKA RAILROAD. ANYONE WOULD HESITATE TO ROUTE A TOURIST THROUGH THIS SECTION WITHOUT INCLUDING THE CURVES, TRESTLES AND TUNNELS, AND THE GLACIERS WHICH LOOK SO MUCH LIKE WHAT GLACIERS LOOK LIKE IN THE GUIDEBOOKS.

SEWARD RESIDENTS, AFTER THE FIRST SHOCK OF WHITTIER'S CREATION AND OF THEIR OWN DISASTROUS FIRE, ARE REVIVING FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF THEIR TOWN. MUCH OF THE BURNED SECTION WAS REBUILT. SOME CLOSED STORES REOPENED AND OTHERS WHICH STAYED OPEN HAVE FOUND THEIR BUSINESS CONTINUING AT ABOUT THE PRE-WHITTIER LEVEL. SOME NEW CIVILIAN HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT, SOME SEWARD FAMILIES HAVE RETURNED. ALMOST TO A MAN, SEWARD RESIDENTS ARE WILLING TO ADMIT THAT WHITTIER HAS AN EDGE BUT ARE READY TOFIGHT AT ANY SUGGESTION THAT THEIR OWN TOWN IS FINISHED.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 16)

- - -

GOOD NEIGHBOR

POLICY MAKING

REAL PROGRESS

- - -

BUT DISTRUST OF

U.S. NOT DEAD

- - -

LATINS WILLING

TO BE SHOWN (1,100)

- - -

BY JOHN LLOYD

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(ADVANCE) MEXICO CITY--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES AND SOME OF HER SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS HAVE BEEN PARTNERS IN WAR FOR PERIODS RANGING BACK MORE THAN A YEAR AND A HALF. FOR A CONSIDERABLY GREATER PERIOD THEY HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT MATERIAL OF AN EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING SELDOM IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE PAST.

HOW FAR HAS THAT EXPERIMENT ADVANCED? WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF INTER-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING?

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A CAREFUL STUDY, BASED ON CONTACTS WITH PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES REPRESENTING MOST OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED, AND ON A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF POPULAR AND OFFICIAL REACTIONS, LEADS TO THE GENERAL CONCLUSION THAT DISTINCT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE.

IN THIS CONCLUSION THE GREAT MAJORITY OF COMPETENT OBSERVERS AGREE. DIPLOMATS, BUSINESSMEN, ENGINEERS, NEWSPAPERMEN AND STATESMEN WHO WERE CONSULTED WERE ALMOST ALL OF THAT OPINION. A GREAT MANY WERE CAUTIOUS, HOWEVER, PARTICULARLY IN THE SENSE THAT IT IS TOO MUCH TO EXPECT DEEPLY IMBEDDED DIFFERENCES SUCH AS HAVE EXISTED FOR SO MANY YEARS TO BE ERADICATED OVERNIGHT.

IT IS A GREAT THING, THESE OBSERVERS POINTED OUT, THAT 20 OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE JOINED IN BREAKING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND THAT 11 OF THEM ARE PLEDGED TOGETHER IN AN ACTUAL STATE OF WAR. THIS IS CONSIDERED A DEFINITE EXAMPLE OF SOLIDARITY AND A DEFINITE AUGURY. IT IS COMPARED NOT MERELY TO PAST RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES BUT ALSO TO PAST RELATIONS AMONG THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES THEMSELVES.

SHADES OF THE CHACO WAR BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY, THE BOUNDARY FIGHTING BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR, VARIOUS OTHER BORDER DISPUTES AND INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES, STACK UP IN THE NOT DISTANT PAST AS REMINDERS OF THE FACTORS THAT HAVE OBSTRUCTED INTER-AMERICAN UNITY AND UNDERSTANDING.

THEY HAVE BEEN AT LEAST AS IMPORTANV

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THEY HAVE BEEN AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT IN HAMPERING FORMATION OF AN AMERICAN BLOC OF NATIONS AS HAVE DIFFERENCES OF IDEAS, LANGUAGE OR INTERPRETATIONS. THE RECENT COMPARATIVE QUIET HAS BEEN A BOON TRACEABLE IN A LARGE SENSE TO PAINSTAKING EFFORTS OF FAR-SIGHTED AGENTS, BOTH LATIN AND NORTH AMERICAN.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR SATURDAY PMS, JULY 17)

FREN GUIANA

NATIVES PREFER

DE GAULLE RULE

JUL 20 1943

AND HAVE LEADER

WHO MAY REALLY

DO SOMETHING (600)

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

CAYENNE, FRENCH GUIANA--(AP)--WHILE THE RIVALRY BETWEEN GENERAL DE GAULLE AND GENERAL GIRAUD CONTINUES FOR CONTROL OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES, NATIVES OF THIS FRENCH COLONY IN SOUTH AMERICA LEAVES NO DOUBT OF THEIR SYMPATHIES IN THIS INTERNAL FRENCH STRUGGLE.

THEY ARE FOR GENERAL DE GAULLE. NOT PERHAPS AS A PERSON, BECAUSE A FEW KNOW MUCH ABOUT HIM, BUT AS THE SYMBOL OF THE

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3024- 6299

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FRANCE THAT REFUSED TO BE BEATEN.

FOR ALMOST THREE YEARS, CHARLES DE GAULLE WAS THE ONLY HOPEFUL SYMBOL THESE FRENCHMEN HAD AND THEY FLOCKED TO IT.

THEY ARE FOR DE GAULLE DESPITE THE APPARENTLY STRONG BACKING GIVEN GIRAUD BY THE UNITED STATES. THEY ARE FOR DE GAULLE DESPITE THE FACT THEIR OWN NEW REGIME IS HEADED BY GOVERNOR JEAN RAPENNE, A GIRAUD APPOINTEE WHOM THEY LIKE, AND THE FACT THAT VIRTUALLY ALL THE WHITE FRENCHMEN HERE FAVOR GIRAUD.

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AT THE SAME TIME THEY DESIRE EARNESTLY THAT THE TWO FRENCH LEADERS COME TO AN AGREEMENT, FOR THEY REALIZE THAT ONLY IN UNITY CAN THE FRENCH EMPIRE RECOUP ITS PLACE IN WORLD AFFAIRS. STILL, IF THE ISSUE IS TO BE DRAWN, THEY WOULD PREFER DE GAULLE.

SOME OF THIS SENTIMENT IS GENUINE, AND SOME OF IT, OBSERVERS ON THE SPOT REPORT, IS THE WORK OF A CLEVER NATIVE LEADER WHO SEES IN THE CURRENT FERMENT BETWEEN DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD A CHANCE FOR THE COLONY TO ASSERT MORE LOCAL AUTONOMY, AND A CHANCE FOR HIMSELF TO ACQUIRE MORE PRESTIGE, PERHAPS MORE POWER.

THUS, IN THE MAY 15 CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF TUNIS AND BIZERTE, HUNDREDS OF THE NATIVES, MOSTLY MULATTOS OR NEGROES FROM MARTINIQUE OR GUADELOUPE STOCK, PARADED THROUGH CAYENNE'S STREETS TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AND THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE SHOUTING "VIVE DE GAULLE!"

SOME OF THE GIRAUDISTS IN RAPENNE'S ENTOURAGE WERE VISIBLY UPSET.

SEVERAL NIGHTS LATER I VISITED A MEETING OF SOME OF THESE NATIVE LEADERS. TO A MAN THEY ALL WANTED TO KNOW WHY AMERICA WAS BACKING GIRAUD, WHY AMERICA "HAD INSISTED" UPON A GIRAUDIST BEING INSTALLED AS GOVERNOR IN FRENCH GUIANA INSTEAD OF A DE GAULLIST.

WHEN THIS CORRESPONDENT PROFESSED HIS IGNORANCE OF AMERICA'S [redacted] OR SENTIMENTS, ONE OF THE NATIVE NEGROES VOLUNTEERED:

APS3

"PERHAPS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THEY LIKE GENERAL DE GAULLE, ??? .A. HULL, HE LIKES GENERAL GIRAUD."

THIS

JUL 20 1943

APS3

"PERHAPS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THEY LIKE GENERAL DE GAULLE, BUT MR. HULL, HE LIKES GENERAL GIRAUD."

THIS SENTIMENT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN IT SEEMS ON THE SURFACE BECAUSE, IN THE "REVOLT" OF MARCH 17 WHICH TURNED OUT THE VICHY REGIME, ONLY THE INTERVENTION OF ONE MAN PREVENTED THE PRO-ALLIED DEMONSTRATION FROM DEVELOPING INTO AN ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENT ALONG RACIAL LINES.

THIS OFFICIAL, WHOSE IDENTITY MUST BE CONCEALED TO PROTECT HIS RELATIVES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY, ACTED AS GO-BETWEEN FOR THE NATIVES AND THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE WHITE FRENCH GARRISON, AND OBTAINED THE CO-OPERATION OF BOTH ELEMENTS. ONLY BECAUSE THIS OFFICIAL ENJOYED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE NEGROES WAS HE ABLE TO PERFORM THIS SERVICE.

WITH A FOOT IN EACH CAMP, SO TO SPEAK, THIS OFFICIAL KNEW THAT THE NEGROES [redacted] LONG BEEN FEARFUL OF THE RESULT OF NAZI RACE THEORIES ON THE COLONY, AND KNEW THAT WHITE OFFICERS LONG FEARED

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THE RESULT OF VICHY'S POLICIES UPON FRANCE'S INTERNATIONAL POSI[illegible].

THE NATIVES WANTED TO ADHERE TO DE GAULLE, AND THE YOUNG WHITE OFFICERS WANTED TO ADHERE TO GIRAUD. THEY COMPROMISED BY ADHERING TO BOTH, SENDING DUPLICATE MESSAGES BY CABLE TO ALGIERS AND LONDON. SOMEHOW THE MESSAGE TO ALGIERS WAS DELIVERED FIRST AND THE GIRAUD MEN--FIRST COLONEL LABEL FROM WASHINGTON AND LATER GOVERNOR RAPENNE--ARRIVED FIRST, TOOK OVER.

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THE NATIVES STILL RESENT THE FACT GIRAUD'S MESSAGE WENT OUT FIRST, AND BELIEVE THAT IF DE GAULLE WERE GIVEN CONTROL OF GUIANA THEY COULD DEMAND AND OBTAIN A GREATER SHARE OF CONTROL IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THIS, SO OBSERVERS ON THE SPOT BELIEVE, IS THE PURPOSE BEHIND THE CLEVER LOCAL LEADER, ALBERT DARNAL, FORMER ASSISTANT MAYOR AND PRESENT HEAD OF THE CAYENNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. DARNAL, THEY SAI, IS NOT ONLY DE GAULLIST, BUT VERY AMBITIOUS.

SOMEWHAT SIMILAR CONDITIONS PREVAIL ON MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE BUT WITH ONE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE. THE ISLAND NATIVES HAVE NO ARMS. GUIANA BEING A FRONTIER COUNTRY, MOST EVERY MAN HAS A GUN.
THAT IS WHAT COUNTS, EVEN IN A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS[illegible]DAY, JULY 19)

- - -

AUTONOMY GAINS
BY PUERTO RICO
EYED BY BRITISH

- - -

CARIBBEAN AREAS
ALL EXPECT TO
KEEP IN SETP (550)

JUL 20 1943

- - -

BY JOESPH E.DYNAN

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN, P.R. (AP)-THE NATIVE POPULATIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORIES IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA ARE WATCHING PUERTO RICO FOR AN INDICATION AS TO WHAT THEY MAY EXPECT FROM THEIR OWN HOME GOVERNMENT IN THE WAY OF GREATER AUTONOMY.

PUERTO RICO IS TO THEM THE BAROMETER OF FUTURE AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THE UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS OF THE WORLD. THEY DEDUCE THAT WHAT AMERICA DOES FOR THE PUERTO RICANS, THE BRITISH WILL DO, OR CAN BE PERSUADED TO DO, IN THEIR CASE. BRITAIN HAS ALREADY LIBERALIZED THE GOVERNMENTS IN TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, AND GUINA, AND RESIDENTS OF THESE COLONIES WONDER WHAT THEY CAN GET NEXT.

MANY LEADERS IN BRITISH COLONIES AS WELL AS IN PUERTO RICO, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO FEEL THEY HAVE BEEN "EXPLOITED," REGARDED THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND ALL ITS PLEDGES, SPECIFIC OR IMPLIED, WITH GREAT SERIOUSNESS. THEY FORESEE AN AREA OF MORE SELF-DETERMINATION, MORE EQUALITY FOR COLONIAL PEOPLES.

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IN BRIEF, THE OUTSTANDING IMPRESSION FROM ANY JOURNEY INTO THE BRITISH COLONIES OF THIS AREA, IS THAT THE PROBLEM OF PUERTO RICO, WHICH HAS PLAGUED THE UNITED STATES FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS, IS NO ISOLATED QUESTION. IT IS DIFFICULT FOR MOST POLITICIANS IN PUERTO RICO TO REALIZE THIS, BUT ISSUES IN PUERTO RICO, FROM A NEW WORLD PERSPECTIVE, MUST BE DECIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISSUES OF THE ENTIRE CARIBBEAN.

ALREADY, IN A CERTAIN POLITICAL SENSE, THE CARIBBEAN HAS BECOME INTEGRATED. WHAT APPLIES TO BRITISH DOMAINS IS LIKEWISE MORE OR

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3024-6301 30.24-6301

LESS TRUE OF COLONIES OPERATED B. OTHER UMITED NATIONS.

RESIDENTS OF TRINIDAD OR BRITISH GUIANA, AND EVEN OF DUTCH GUIANA, ARE QUITE CURIOUS ABOUT EVENTS IN PUERTO RICO. THEY DO NOT SEEM PARTICULARLY WELL-INFORMED, BUT THEY ARE INDEED INTERESTED.

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ONE COLONIAL EDITOR, FOR EXAMPLE, KNEW SOMETHING ABOUT THE "TUGWELL PROGRAM," AND ASKED PROBING QUESTIONS AS TO ITS OPERATION. BUT HE KNEW LITTLE OR NOTHING OF THE AUTHOR OF THAT PROGRAM, LUIS MUNOZ-MARIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN SENATE, HEAD OF THE POPULAR PARTY, EASILY THE OUTSTANDING POLITICAL LEADER OF THIS ISLAND TERRITORY.

MANY LEADERS IN CONTINENTAL TERRITORIES FEEL THAT THEIR FUTURE IS BOUND UP WITH THAT OF JAMAICA, PUERTO RICO AND THE ANTILLES IN GENERAL. THEY CAN MAKE A GOOD CASE.

THEY CONTRAST THE CROWDED POPULATIONS AND RELATIVELY MEAGER FOOD PRODUCTION OF THE ISLANDS WITH THEIR OWN YAWNING INTERIOR, THE FERTILE JUNGLE SAVANNAHS, AND THEIR AMPLE CROPS OF BEANS, RICE AND PLANTAINS, WHICH ARE STAPLES FOR THE ISLANDERS. THEY CONTRAST THE ISLANDS' OVERPOPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS WITH THEIR OWN URGENT NEED OF MANPOWER FOR PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF VACANT LANDS AND UNTOUCHED RESOURCES OF IRON, BAUXITE, TIMBER AND GOLD.

THEY POINT TO THE SIMILARITY OF THE POPULATIONS OF MANY OF THE ISLANDS AND IN THE GUIANAS. IN THE GUIANAS, THE NATIVES ARE MOSTLY NEGROID, MULATTO, OR JAVANESE OR EAST INDIAN, WITH SOME CHINESE. THE POPULATION OF TRINIDAD IS LARGELY COMPOSED OF JUST SUCH ELEMENTS. MOST OF THE ISLANDS ARE INHABITED BY PERSONS OF NEGRO STOCK. IN THE GUIANAS ALREADY THERE ARE MANY PERSONS WHOSE FAMILIES EMIGRATED FROM MARTINIQUE, BARBADOES, ST.LUCIA OR JAMAICA.

THE ATTITUDE OF THESE LEADERS, THEN, IS THAT THESE ISLANDS AND THE NORTHERN FRINGE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT HAVE RESOURCES BOTH HUMAN AND MATERIAL, WHICH ARE COMPLIMENTARY.

RESIDENTS OF THESE COLONIES HAVE HAILED THE ADVENT OF AMERICAN BASES AS A GOOD OMEN FOR THEIR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT, WITH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS "MIXED UP," AS CHURCHILL SAID, IN THEIR RELATIONS FOR MANY YEARS, IF NOT PERMANENTLY.

THEY SEE IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION A SHAPE OF THE THINGS TO COME, AND THEY ARE KEEPING AN EYE PEELED TO PUERTO RICO FOR OTHER INDICATIONS OF THEIR FUTURE STATUS. THEY NOTE THAT A PUERTO RICAN, JUDGE MARTIN TRAVIESO, WAS THE ONLY "WEST INDIAN" TO ATTAIN MEMBERSHIP ON THIS JOINT COMMISSION, AND THEY EXPECT PUERTO RICO WILL LEAD THEM IN THEIR MARCH TOWARD GREATER SELF-GOVERNMENT.

JUL 19 1943

KX FOR SEATTLE (AP) NORTH AFRICA (Gold Mound)

RE SNITES YAKIMA MESSAGES, WAR DEPT. IDENTIFIES "BOWLLES" AS COL. LEMUEL LEWIS BOLLES, WHO BEGAN MILITARY CAREER WITH NATIONAL GUARD IN YAKIMA IN 1903, FOR A TIME REPORTER YAKIMA MORNING HERALD AND IN 1915 ASST. ADJUTNAT GENERAL WASH. NATIONAL GUARD. BOLLES DIRECTED WASHINGTON, D. C. CIVILIAN DEFENSE [redacted] FROM 1941, WHEN ASSOCIATE MEMBER VETS. ADM. BOARD OF APPEALS. TO FEB. 1943 WHEN [redacted] RESIGNED TO TAKE MORE ACTIVE ASSIGNMENT IN WAR. WX.)

1217PEW JULY 19

Rome Rocked in All-American Air Raid, Only War Targets Blasted in First Attack; Axis Defenses Tottering in Central Sicily

JUL 20 1943

Eternal City Raided by Flyers Specially Trained for Delicate Mission--- Historic Edifices Avoided.

JUL 20 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19 (A. P.).—An All-American force of Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells and Marauders carried out the war's first bombing of Rome, it was disclosed tonight. The flyers concentrated on military targets in the Eternal City.

The San Lorenzo marshaling yard, one of the targets, lies four miles from Vatican City.

The Flying Fortresses led the way, and while they were attacking the San Lorenzo yards Liberators bombed the Littorio railway freight yards.

Simultaneously hundreds of Marauders and Mitchells, escorted by Lightnings, began a lengthy attack on the Campino airdrome.

The flyers struck at the very heart of Fascist Italy in an emphatic follow-up to the Churchill-Roosevelt surrender demand.

The crews were specially trained to carry home a precision attack, pinpointing targets which supposedly were protected by their proximity to some of the most sacred symbols and monuments of Christianity.

[Liberators based in the Middle East took part in the raid and dropped 350 tons of bombs, it was announced in Cairo. They remained over the target area for an hour and a quarter, striking heavily at the Littorio marshalling yards.]

The San Lorenzo marshaling yards was the closest target to the Vatican. Forty-five minutes after the first attack another wave of Flying Fortresses laid a new pattern of bombs over the same yards.

All the crews were carefully instructed to avoid historical and religious points by means of large aerial photographs on which such places as Vatican City, St. John Lateran and others were outlined in red, with the legend near by: "Must on no account be damaged."

[The Rome radio said today that many residences were left aflame from the bombing of Rome but made no assertion that any damage had been done to church, cultural or historical structures.]

Railroad Yards Jammed With Traffic.

The city's railroad yards recently have been filled to overflowing with vast shipments of war material and detachments of troops probably bound for Sicily to reinforce Axis armies there.

Although recent Allied raids on Naples are known to have disrupted rail communications on that line, the Rome route is an even more vital link in the Italian military supply system. The principal center of Italian aircraft construction and repair also is located in Rome.

Prior to the falling of the bombs went leaflets telling Italians why the Eternal City had to be attacked—because the Fascists capitalizing on hallowed precincts, had systematically concentrated their war machinery there and funneled German troops as well as their own through Roman railways.

Bombs were away—dropped on their targets—in broad daylight at 11:13 A. M. (5:13 A. M., Eastern war time).

[The bombing was announced by the War Department in Washington at 5:29 A. M. before the bombers had time to return. An Algiers radio broadcast at 2 P. M. (8 A. M., Eastern war time) said the returning planes were just then coming back.]

It was the first time in this war that a report on a bombing was released before the attack actually started. Correspondents were given the information at 11 A. M. The bomb bay doors were opened in the lead flight of the Allied planes thirteen minutes later and the radio operators on the flight informed headquarters instantly.

The reason was to forestall or discount a flood of Axis propaganda claiming Rome had been bombed indiscriminately, with lurid and fantastic tales flashed to Catholic countries over the world.

Rome is barely 350 miles from advanced Allied air bases, and Mussolini and his Fascist chieftains are reported to have lived in terror of a bombing of their capital since the turn in the fortunes of war in the Mediterranean. The Fascist chieftain is reported to have had several different headquarters arranged in various parts of Italy, but his main office remained in the capital.

Hand-picked Crews on Raid.

Thousands of Italians had flocked to the capital, believing it would be safe from bombing.

The pilots, navigators and bombardiers who made the attack were hand-picked from among thousands, selected for special qualities in which their military efficiency was only one, and then went through intensive weeks of training by Allied intelligence experts who had lived for years in Rome.

They memorized a large map of Rome to be sure of their targets. They had to take all these precautions because Mussolini had built up a big war machine virtually in the shadow of Vatican City.

The Pope's residence is only about five miles from the big Rome railway freight yards where bombs were planted, and the Roman Forum is even closer, about three miles.

Avoid Historic Landmarks.

The raid was announced in a brief communique from Allied headquarters, which said especial care was taken not to damage religious or cultural monuments. This was in line with a communication which President Roosevelt sent to Pope Pius XII recently, assuring him that the Allies, in attacking Sicily and Italy, would do all in their power to avoid damage to the Vatican and property of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy.

Railway Yards Main Target.

The communique declared that the principal target of the raid was the railway marshaling yard in the capital, which, it said, "is of the greatest importance to the Axis war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops."

Allied headquarters emphasized that Rome is one of four focal points of railway transportation in Italy. Naples, Bologna and Foggia—the other three—have already been bombed heavily on scores of occasions. To prevent Axis military supplies from going through the supposedly safe Rome route, the capital was attacked.

Warn of Axis Tricks.

The most profound warnings were given to the Italians to forestall possible Axis attempts to stage fake "bomb explosions" around non-military objectives and attribute them to an Allied air attack.

The leaflets reminded the Italians that "over a period of years Mussolini designedly brought more and more war plants and arsenals to Rome" where weapons are built to kill Allied soldiers."

The war's initial attack on Rome followed closely the greatest aerial assault ever carried out in the Mediterranean theater—a daylight raid by more than 500 Allied bombers Saturday on Naples, Italy's largest port and most important base for sending supplies and reinforcements to Sicily.

Naples Hit Hard.

Wave after wave of heavy and medium bombers principally American from bases in North Africa and the Middle East poured hundreds of tons of explosives on Naples following up a night attack on the same objective by blockbuster-carrying Wellingtons of the R. A. F.

Although the terrific pounding which started in the pre-dawn hours was continued until late afternoon most of the daylight bombing was packed into less than two hours. Blockbusters and 1,000-pound bombs were showered on docks, rail yards, air fields and industrial areas, spreading a carpet of flames which sent smoke rising to a height of 12,000 feet.

Flying Fortresses led the way in the daylight portion of the devasting assault. Followed by Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers from North African bases and American four-engined Liberators from the Middle East. The Fortresses returned twice to batter their targets.

MILITARY TARGETS HIT IN FIRST RAID ON ITALY'S CAPITAL

Hundreds of American Planes Blast Eternal City in Daylight Attack.

ALLIES SEND WARNING

People Told in Advance of Plans to Blast War Installations.

JUL 20 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19.—(AP) Specially trained American precision airmen dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on rail and airfield installations at Rome today in the first attack of the war on the Eternal city.

The first "bombs away" call of Flying Fortress bombardiers came at 11:13 a. m. (5:13 a. m. E.W.T.).

Leaflets first were dropped, advising the inhabitants why certain sections of the city were military objectives.

Four Miles From Vatican

Tons of explosives then smashed the San Lorenzo railway yards four miles east of Vatican City. That was the target nearest to the Vatican. The yards are those in which Axis troop trains are made up for dispatch southward to Sicily and the southern mainland. The Littorio yards farther east and the Ciampino airfield also were bombed heavily by airmen using the highly accurate American bombsight.

Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders from the North African command were joined by four-engined Liberators from the Middle East. Their crews had trained for weeks for this delicate task and carried large aerial photographs on which such places as Vatican City, and the churches, St. John Lateran and Santa Maria Maggiore, were marked in red and labeled:

"Must on no account be damaged."

No Report of Losses

Up to a late hour tonight there were no reports of any American planes being lost although hundreds participated. Many airmen

3024-6303

3024-6303

of the Catholic faith, as many as possible, were chosen for the military expedition to counter any Axis propaganda moves evoked by history's first aerial assault on Rome.

The Romans had been told Sunday and early Monday by leaflets to take shelter, that an attack was coming.

Interspersed among the raiders today were planes carrying more leaflets repeating the Roosevelt-Churchill demand that Italians overthrow the Fascist ringleaders who led them into war.

The importance of the military objectives was apparent in the fact that the Littorio rail yards alone handle 3,000 carloads of freight daily.

The Liberators from the Middle East blasted the yard with 350 tons of bombs for nearly 75 minutes, meeting almost no fighter opposition.

Tell of Raid Quickly

Allied leaders, in anticipation of an immediate flood of Axis propaganda decrying alleged "desecration" of Christendom's symbols and shrines in ancient Rome, released the news of the raid before it was over.

"Military objectives in Rome and its vicinity have been bombed today by heavy bombers and medium bombers of the Mediterranean air command," the brief comunique said. "The marshalling yards was the principal target. It is of the greatest importance to the Axis war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops.

"Leaflets also were dropped over the city during the raid. Pilots and bombardiers employed on this mission were particularly instructed to avoid damaging religious and cultural monuments."

The bombing was an emphatic answer to Premier Mussolini's Fascists who apparently long had believed that their headquarters and military installations would be immune because of their construction close to the Holy See and amid the cultural treasures prized by the entire western world.

Shattering Blow to Italians

It was a shattering blow also to an over-populated city jammed by war-weary refugees who thought it was safe from attack. So strong has been that belief among the Fascists themselves that air-raid shelters are far from sufficient to accommodate the people.

While the heavy bombers were tearing up the rail yards to create a bottleneck in Axis troop communications, hundreds of Mitchells and Marauders escorted by Lightning fighters struck the Ciampino airdrome, nine miles from the center of Rome.

Forty-five minutes later a second wave of Flying Fortresses assaulted the rail yards so vital to the Italian war effort.

One electric and one steam train service enters Rome from the north, two lines enter from the northeast, one from the south and two from the southeast, making Rome the hub for trans-shipment and re-routing throughout southern Italy.

The principal center of Italian aircraft construction and repair also is located in Rome, whose normal population of about 1,000,000 persons now may be twice that figure.

Leaflets Dropped

The leaflets dropped by American airmen bluntly told Rome's citizens that their city was being attacked in daylight so that they could see for themselves that military targets were the sole objectives.

"The Fascist government, who have consistently concealed from you the facts about the war," said we are trying to destroy those cultural monuments which are the glory not only of Rome but the civilized world.

"It is possible, moreover, in order to lend plausibility to their lying statements, the Fascist government or their German associates will themselves arrange that bombs will be dropped on the center of Rome or even on Vatican City.

"We leave it to your intelligence to decide whether it is likely that we should waste our efforts on targets whose destruction is useless for our purpose.

"We have declared, and we repeat, that we shall be aiming at military objectives — communications, war industries, military installations and airports, all of which are being used for the sole interest of the Germans."

The message made it clear that it was not always possible to avoid some destruction of civilian buildings, but "it is our intention to reduce this destruction to a minimum."

"Since our attack will be in daylight you will be able to see for yourselves that these statements are true."

Announce Raid in Advance

The Allies took "unusual risks" in tipping the Italians in advance that the capital would be raided by daylight. But this precaution and the elaborate instructions given the airmen were in line with a communication which President Roosevelt sent to Pope Pius XII recently assuring him that the Allies would do all in their power to avoid damage to the Vatican and Roman Catholic church property in Italy.

Allied officials disclosed that Fascist authorities had built a number of high-powered generating plants so close to religious shrines that their vibrations can be felt within the holy precincts. These power plants are considered legitimate military targets.

Big Daylight Raid Spearheaded by U. S. Planes

JUL 20 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19.—Allied heavy and medium bombers blasted military objectives in Rome for the first time in the war today, striking at the very heart of Fascist Italy in a follow-up to the Churchill-Roosevelt ultimatum demanding that Italians remove their country from the war.

A headquarters communique announcing the raid said:

"Military objectives in Rome and its vicinity have been bombed today by heavy bombers and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Air Command. The railroad marshalling yard was the principal target. It is of the greatest importance to the Axis war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops."

Industrial sectors of Mussolini's war machine also came under attack from the powerful air fleet.

The city's railroad yards recently have been filled to overflowing with vast shipments of war material and detachments of troops probably bound for Sicily to reinforce Axis armies.

Although recent Allied raids on Naples are known to have disrupted rail communications on that line, the Rome route is an even more vital link in the Italian military supply system. The principal center of Italian aircraft construction and repair also is located in Rome.

Specially trained Allied crews carried home a precision attack, pinpointing targets which supposedly were protected by their proximity to some of the most sacred symbols and monuments of Christianity.

A strong force of American heavy bombers spearheaded the attack.

A terrific force of explosives burst in Rome.

Leaflets Dropped.

Prior to the bombing leaflets were dropped telling Italians why Rome had to be attacked—because the Fascists, capitalizing on hallowed precincts, had systematically concentrated their war machinery there and funneled German troops, as well as their own, through Roman railways.

"It is from this war engine that weapons to kill our soldiers have been coming," the Allied message said.

Bombs were away—dropped on their targets—in broad daylight at 11:13 a.m. (5:13 a.m., Eastern war time).

(The bombing was announced by the War Department in Washington at 5:29 a.m. before the bombers had time to return.

(An Algiers radio broadcast at 2 p.m.—8 a.m., Eastern war time—said the returning planes were just then coming back.)

It was the first time in this war that a report on a bombing was released before the attack actually started. Correspondents were given the information at 11 a.m. The bomb bay doors were opened in the lead flight of the Allied planes 13 minutes later and the radio operators on the flight informed headquarters instantly.

The reason was to forestall or discount a flood of Axis propaganda claiming Rome had been bombed indiscriminately, with lurid and fantastic tales flashed to Catholic countries over the world.

350 Miles From Allied Bases.

Rome is barely 350 miles from advanced Allied air bases and Mussolini and his Fascist chieftains are reported to have lived in terror of a bombing of their capital since the turn in the fortunes of war in the Mediterranean.

The Fascist chieftain is reported to have had several different headquarters arranged in various parts of Italy, but his main office remained in the capital.

Thousands of Italians had flocked to the capital, believing it would be safe from bombing.

The pilots, navigators and bombardiers who made the attack were hand-picked from among thousands, selected for special qualities in which their military efficiency was only one, and then went through intensive weeks of training by Allied intelligence experts who had lived for years in Rome.

They memorized a large map of Rome to be sure of their targets.

They had to take all these precautions because Mussolini had built up a big war machine virtually in the shadow of Vatican City.

Pope's Residence 5 Miles Away.

The residence of Pope Pius XII is only about 5 miles from the big Rome railway freight yards where bombs were planted, and the Roman Forum is even closer, about 3 miles.

The Fascist government offices are located only about 1,500 yards from the railroad center.

The Allied air forces also struck at mainland airfields of Italy at Monte Corvino and Pomigliano Saturday night, dropping explosives in strings across runways and buildings, it was announced, in direct support of the British 8th Army driving up the Sicilian east coast, other fleets of aircraft blasted at Catania and Randazzo, a key communications center across Mount Etna from Catania.

Across the strait from these objectives the Middle East force of RAF four-engined Halifaxes and American Liberators hurled tons of explosives on Reggio Calabria's rail and port facilities early yesterday.

The communique telling of the raid and saying special care was taken not to harm cultural and religious target structures was in line with a communication which President Roosevelt sent to the Pope recently assuring him that the Allies, in attacking Sicily and Italy, would do all in their power to avoid damage to the Vatican and property of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy.

Allied headquarters emphasized that Rome is one of four focal points of railway transportation in Italy. Naples, Bologna and Foggia—the other three—already have been bombed heavily on scores of occasions.

(The Algiers radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London, quoted a Rome broadcast as saying the raid was heavy and concentrated.)

Text of Leaflets Dropped on Rome Explaining Raid on Eternal City

JUL 20 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19 (A. P.).—Following is the English translation of the text of leaflets which were dropped over Rome by Allied airplanes today:

To the Citizens of Rome:

You have already been warned that military objectives in the vicinity of Rome are liable to be bombed by the Allied air force.

When this occurs, the Fascist Government, who have consistently concealed from you the facts about the war, will pretend that we are trying to destroy those cultural monuments which are the glory not only of Rome but the civilized world.

It is possible, moreover, in order to lend plausibility to their lying statements, the Fascist Government or their German associates will themselves arrange that bombs will be dropped on the center of Rome or even on Vatican City.

We leave it to your intelligence to decide whether it is likely that we should waste our efforts on targets whose destruction is useless for our purpose.

We have declared, and we repeat, that we shall be aiming at military objectives—communications, war industries, military installations and airports, all of which are being used for the sole interest of the Germans.

These objectives have been carefully chosen and our pilots have been especially trained in accurate bombing. It is, however, impossible while aiming at military objectives to avoid some destruction of civilian buildings. It is our intention to reduce this destruction to a minimum.

Since our attack will be in daylight you will be able to see for yourselves that these statements are true.

You can therefore conclude that when any bombs drop far outside the target area it will be the work of the Fascist Government in a deliberate attempt to deceive you.

RAID ON ROME WAS PLANNED BY TEDDER

JUL 20 1943

Marshal Visited Most Of Squadrons Personally Before Takeoff

"Why Shouldn't We Bomb It?" Sicilian-Born Flyer Asks

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19—The raid on Rome was planned by Air Chief Marshal Tedder, commander in chief of the Allied air forces in the Mediterranean, and he personally visited most of the squadrons before they took off, it was disclosed tonight.

American bombers were selected for the raid chiefly because of their special qualifications for that type of daylight raid. Had it been done under different conditions, the RAF would have carried it out.

The number of bombers participating was not announced but it is known that it was large.

Fighter opposition over Rome was non-existent. The American airmen agreed that they saw a few Axis interceptors but said the enemy planes did not intercept anything. Flak was medium to heavy in spots and not accurate, they said.

Easy To Find

As for the accuracy of the bombing, they said they had no difficulty finding their targets in the clear weather and they were sure they hit what they were aiming at, namely, the San Lorenzo and Littorio rail marshalling yards and communications through Rome in general.

The target nearest to Vatican City was the San Lorenzo railway yard, four miles away.

Fires were raging after the first Fortress assault. Succeeding waves went in to spread and increase the fires.

Fortresses came in four separate waves from ten to fifteen minutes apart. The first bomb fell from a ship piloted by Col. Sam Gormley, of Alhambra, Cal. The first wave skirted the eastern edge of the city coming up from Civita Vecchia.

Sicilian-Born Bombardier

A Sicilian-born American bombardier was one of those who released his projectiles on the target.

He was Second Lieutenant Anthony S. Mastropalo, of Tyrone, Pa., and he said he felt no conscientious scruples in bombing Rome.

"In fact, I was very much disappointed when I found my name had been left off the list at first," Mastropalo said. "Later that was changed. I consider Rome as much a military target as any of the cities we've been kicking around. Why shouldn't we bomb it?"

Sergt. Edward Doolan, of St. Joseph, Mo., said: "Right on the target. No trouble at all. Flak and enemy fighters almost nil."

Summarized Reaction

That summarized the reaction of

most of the American airmen.

Two American flyers finished their fiftieth mission with the Rome raid, and are ready for a trip home now. They were Lieut. John M. Kelso, of Montgomery, Ala., and Lieut. Marion D. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn.

Kelso said: "This mission was a 'beaut' to wind up with. One group of Forts was just ahead of us on the bomb run. Their bombs mushroomed all over the area so we just let our pills roll on top of theirs. As we were leaving the coast we saw some B-24s lugging their loads in. The panning we gave them was pitiful."

Saw Vatican City

Jones added: "We thought we'd have to be very careful to hit only military objectives but there was nothing to it. We saw Vatican City about five miles across the river from the railroads and industrial regions."

Lieut. S. D. McFadden, Long Beach, Cal., declared: "Frankly it was much better than I expected. It was a good raid. It seems there never had been much protection for Rome. The resistance was negligible."

New York, July 19 (AP)—The London radio said more than 500 American planes took part in the raid on Rome today. The broadcast, recorded by NBC and CBS, quoted a report from Allied headquarters in North Africa.

JUL 20 1943

Stockholm, Tuesday, July 20 (AP)—Fires were still burning in Rome early today following the American raid on military targets there, and all of the population of the Italian capital not essential to its activity has been urged to evacuate the city, Rome dispatches to the Swedish press said.

Reporter Sees Rome Blasted By 2 Veterans of Tokio Raid

JUL 20 1943

Flying in a Marauder, He Watches Flames Billow From Railroad Yards and Airport, Says No Bomb Fell Within 4 Miles of Vatican City

By Joseph Morton

WITH AMERICAN BOMBERS OVER ROME, July 19 (AP).—I was over Rome today in a Martin Marauder plane with two flyers who helped bomb Tokio in April of 1942. Our plane was near the tail end of the last echelon, and we went in at the uncomfortable height of 10,000 feet to unload our bombs with deadly accuracy on a group of grounded airplanes.

If the Axis can produce proof that our bombers destroyed anything but military objectives today I shall be very much surprised. We remained in the vicinity of the grounded planes long enough to permit a good look around. We observed nothing from the air to give the slightest hint that any bomb fell within four miles of Vatican City. I could see fires in three legitimate military targets—two railway switching yards and an airport.

Ahead of us had been Flying Fortresses, Liberators and Mitchells, and they obviously had done a good job. We were the last to come and to go. Heavy explosions and anti-aircraft shells interfered with our view as we left, but otherwise there was nothing to mar the picture of imperial Rome stretching below us.

So far as the bombers in this flight were concerned, enemy fighters were fiddling around while three militarily strategic areas burned. Not a single enemy fighter plane challenged us.

Captain Jack A. Sims, of Kalamazoo, Mich., a veteran of the Tokio bombing and the pilot of my plane, said he thought the anti-aircraft gunners at the Japanese capital "had a little more on the ball." He described the ground fire today as "about as heavy," but said the Italians obviously were out of practice.

Another Tokio veteran was on board. He was Captain James H. Macia jr., of Tucson, Ariz., who was a navigator-bombardier. He was more interested in the effects of the bombing than anything else.

"I had been studying the target chart of this layout for some time and I knew exactly where to look to observe the results," Captain Macia said.

"The fires were localized at the spots they were supposed to be. The only other smokes visible from the air were far westward of the city, between Rome and the sea. The first arose in the shape of an oval, and it looked like the Italians were trying to throw a smoke-screen over an airport. The second was a small isolated blaze that might have been caused by a bomb jettisoned by some one on the way home.

"Our individual target was grounded aircraft at Ciampino Airport, fifteen miles southeast of the city. I watched through the open bomb bay as our bombs fell, and I followed them with my eyes all the way down to the ground.

"When they struck they flashed flame and then kicked up tremendous clouds of smoke. As we moved across the target our explosives plowed a neat furrow along our line of flight. The furrow advanced straight across the dispersal area of the airport, knifing through at least a dozen revetments covering enemy planes.

"On our maps marked not to be bombed at any cost were such points as Vatican City, Santa Maria Maggiore, the St. Paul Basilica, the Ancient Forum, the Coliseum, the National Museum and the Michael Angelo Monument.

"They were marked as not to be bombed, and they weren't."

Prior to the raid the Ciampino Airport had been described to me by a general officer as the most important in the Rome area. In approaching the city, smoke from demolition charges dropped by Mitchell planes ahead of us was sufficient to serve as a perfect signpost, even when we were some distance at sea.

Our fragmentation bombs were designed to burst with devastating effect on the planes on the ground. The view was perfect. It seemed to me very unlikely that the airport would be of much use for some time.

With a specially prepared target chart before me, it was very easy to locate the Littorio and San Lorenzo marshaling yards and other objectives. I also could look across the River Tiber to where the Vatican City basked under the warm afternoon sun, well out of the danger zone.

I caught a glimpse of the Church of St. John Lateran, but lost it as we banked around to turn homeward. A thin haze, possibly a mixture of dust and smoke, appeared to be drifting across the city proper, making it impossible to identify other points of religious and cultural significance.

London Views Rome Raid As First of Many Attacks

Bombing of Fascist Capital Necessary to Shorten War, Press Declares.

LONDON, July 19 — (AP) With grim satisfaction, but not exultation, much-bombed London accepted the first aerial attack on Rome today as the start of a series that can end only when Italy quits the war.

Press and individual opinion seemed agreed that the time had come when the bombing of the Fascist capital was necessary to shorten the battle of Italy and to save Axis as well as Allied lives on the fighting front.

Hours after the raid, the Rome radio asserted that a church had been damaged.

Pope Visits Church

It said Pope Pius had visited the basilica of St. Lorenzo Fuori le Mura (outside the wall) which had been "devastated this morning by bombs dropped by Anglo-Saxon aviators." The Pope made a private visit to the basilica at 6 p. m., returning to the Vatican an hour later, said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

This church lies about 1,000 yards northeast of the San Lorenzo railway marshalling yards, one of the main targets of the attack. There was no report from other sources that the church had been damaged. Rome a little earlier had reported that many homes were set afire.

The unusual procedure of issuing a communique as soon as the bombing had started gave the United Nations the jump in the inevitable battle of opinion by putting the Allies' case up to the world before the Axis could broadcast extravagant claims.

Not until late afternoon did the German propaganda machine get into gear, putting out a broadcast under a "Vatican City" dateline.

It asserted that "Vatican and all clerical circles are greatly astounded at and disgusted with the enemy's attack on Rome Monday which, contrary to all assurances given by the United States and Britain, has destroyed many residential houses in Rom.."

It said the church had sent officials to investigate the damage, and the "the Pope felt considerable disappointment in the attitude of the Allies when he observed fires in the city." There was no independent confirmation of this version.

Allies Offset Propagandists

The Allied pamphlets warning of the coming raid, and inviting Romans to check the accuracy of Allied bomb aim, apparently caught the Axis propagandists unprepared.

The Italian communique acknowledged the raid but gave no details. Later a Berlin broadcast, also recorded by the Associated Press, quoting comment of the Roman newspaper Piccolo, said Rome stood up to the raid "with the same calmness and manly deliberation as other Italian towns have done."

Military circles waited anxiously for announcement of the Allied bomber losses, fearful that they might be heavy in view of the advance warning given and the extra care taken to find the right targets.

The German overseas radio reported that the planes arrived in waves during a period of two and a half hours. This was seen as a possible indication that the defenses were wholly inadequate to break up a prolonged attack.

Reflecting the conviction that this was no stunt, The Evening Standard in an editorial said that Mussolini's capital had received the first in "what will be a succession of aerial attacks," and The London Star said military targets in Rome "will be attacked again and again until Mussolini and his gang capitulate."

The Evening News, anticipating charges of vandalism, wrote that "It is no more vandalism than is any other necessary act of war."

Military Necessity Cited

Refusing to defend the bombing on the obvious grounds of retribution, The Evening Standard summed up: "The plain fact is that the bombing of Rome is a military necessity. It is confined to military objectives.

"Their complete obliteration will save the lives of many Allied soldiers, encourage such elements of revolt as may exist inside the Italian capital, and shorten the battle for the liberation of the Italian homeland. To pull our punches now would be a crime and a blunder x x x The sooner the knockout the more certain will be the world's hope for the restoration of the glory that was Rome."

Joseph Cardinal Macrory, archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, said in Belfast that the bombing "is very serious news and I am sorry to hear it."

It was expected that Prime Minister Churchill might discuss the bombing soon in Parliament. Military observers said the Allies apparently believed that the military advantages or necessities outweighed the protests that seemed sure to come from Axis and neutral sources.

Scorza Addresses Frantic Appeal for Italian Resistance

JUL 20 1943

By the Associated Press.

BERN, July 19.—Declaring that Italy would be dismembered, her people enslaved and her treasures looted if she yielded, Carlo Scorza, new secretary of the Fascist party, broadcast from Rome last night a frantic appeal for last-ditch resistance to the Allies.

The speech, obviously a reply to the Roosevelt-Churchill unconditional surrender demand which last week was conveyed to the Italian people by radio and leaflets dropped from planes, acknowledged, however, that the plight of Italy is desperate.

Italy, Scorza said, is "as never before, in mortal danger." He pictured her as "a little group of men" standing out against the two richest powers in the world who, he asserted, as "most avid to gorge and wishing to destroy her territorial and political unity and abolish her rights."

"War of Continents."

"The Italians know that this is a war of continents," he said. "The Italians know that this is a war of race, with the British and Americans as the vanguards of the inferior hordes."

Although he made no direct reference to the Allied ultimatum, he held that only through continued resistance could the Italian nation survive. Recounting the nation's gains under 23 years of Fascist rule, he painted a stark picture of the fate in store for Italy in surrender.

"Resist! Resist! Resist!" he exhorted. "If the enemy should be victorious, what fate would befall us? The nation would be broken up; the people would be reduced to a mass of serfs and most of them would fall under the Russian whip. The stronger would be sent to toil in the Ural mines and on the Steppes; the less strong would raise flowers for the ladies or would sketch ceramics for English baronets. The sacked museum, the schools subjected to the whims of the conquerors; the idle arsenals, the ports deserted of our ships; the closed factories, the abandoned fields would bear witness."

Predicts Counterblows.

The speech also hinted at even more drastic regimentation for the already bomb-shocked population, and declared that although the Allies now held the initiative, the Axis would bide its time and seize the first slackening in the attack as the moment for a counterblow.

"The most severe sanctions will be applied immediately and publicly against those who eventually might not observe the order to die at the battle station or work bench," he said.

Scorza elaborated on the theme that Italy had had no alternative but to enter the war on the side of the Axis, because she could expect nothing from the Allies.

This was intended to dispel any hopes that the Italians might have of a liberal peace following unconditional surrender, in the opinion of Swiss newspaper commentaries.

One Rome dispatch appearing in a Swiss newspaper declared President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill "promise absolutely nothing" and said the ultimatum threatens that the people must bear the consequences of their own choice although they really have no choice but "simply must endure what the fury of war sends them."

Leaders Concerned.

Die Tat insisted that the idea of unconditional surrender was not suited to winning the Axis nations toward peace. "It constantly shows itself as a serious psychological error in Allied policy toward Europe," the paper said.

It was generally agreed by most of the press that Scorza's speech could be taken as Fascism's answer to the unconditional surrender demand, but it also was seen as an indication that Fascist leaders are deeply concerned over the situation within Italy.

[The Rome radio reported that King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Elena inspected the bomb damage in Rome, and later the Queen visited hospitals to talk with the injured.

[The Berlin radio broadcast a Rome dispatch quoting the Rome newspaper "Il Piccolo" as saying that Rome met its first air raid "with the same calmness . . . with which all other Italian towns have responded to such attacks," and that "the British and Americans will have to convince themselves that Italy is determined to offer resistance to the utmost.

There is no difference between north, south and central Italy." The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.]

Rome Charges Destruction of Famed Church

T. Hawkins

Says San Lorenzo Basilica Is Razed, Fails to Mention Near-By Freight Yards

JUL 20 1943

By The Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, July 19 (AP).—The Italian propaganda agency, Stefani, giving the first Axis version of the American air attack today on military objectives at Rome, said tonight that it caused "numerous victims" and destroyed the Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le Mura, but made no mention of what damage was done to the San Lorenzo freight yards near that church.

A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Rome which cleared the Italian censorship said that the attack, "of great violence," began at 11:15 a. m., the planes flying over in successive waves.

The San Lorenzo Church is on the Via Tiburtino, near the Termini station of the San Lorenzo Railroad yards, and on a street where military barracks are located.

The San Lorenzo Church was built in the fourth century by the Emperor Constantine and contains papal tombs, including that of Piux IX. Stefani said the tomb of Pius IX was intact, but that all the columns of the church had fallen except two.

The Campo Verano Cemetery, near the church, also was said to have suffered heavily, and bombs fell in University City and damaged a public hospital.

Many War Targets in Area

All these places are in an area studded with military objectives. The Termini station in the heart of Rome is less than 1,000 yards from the church. The Vicinali rail station also is not far distant, as well as the Ferdinand di Savoia Barracks, an artillery practice field and freight stations.

The Via Tiburtino runs alongside the barracks and into the Termini station, but neither the Swiss agency nor Stefani mentioned these facts. The Portonaccio station, about a half mile from Termini, also was not mentioned in reports coming from Rome. It was believed to have been one of the main Allied targets.

LAVAL ORDERS CIVILIAN CURB

JUL 20 1943

Fear Of Outbreak In Event Of Invasion Behind Decrees, Bern Hears

T. Hawkins

New Measures Ordered Against Sabotage And Anti-Government Activity

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 19—Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, has ordered new measures against sabotage and subversive anti-Government activity in an effort to guard against outbreak in the event of an Allied invasion, it was reported today.

Plans to further a sweeping police campaign were made by Laval today at a Paris conferenec with regional prefects of police and gendarmes of the northern zones, a Paris dispatch said, adding that the police were given instructions "relative to the maintenance of public order."

Conscription Order

A degree published in the official gazette revealed, furthermore, that Laval had ordered the prefects to conscript persons of either sex between 18 and 65 to carry out any measures desired by occupation troops in the former Vichy zone.

Either Frenchmen or foreigners are liable by the decree to do any work the Nazi authorities might demand, refusal to draw punishment ranging up to five years—double that for the second offense.

It was said that the decree was made retroactive to November 11, 1942, permitting retroactive punishment.

Most Likely Victims

The Vichy correspondent for the *Gazette de Lausanne* said the main reason was to catch those refusing to help guard railways or those who have abandoned such duties. Rail- are a favorite saboteurs' target.

...ially Vichy sources, he said, asserted that Nationals of countries having conventions with France probably would not be affected, while foreigners without such protection might become the main victims.

The correspondent said the Swiss had been doing railway guarding until their consulate protested.

Meanwhile, violence continued. One instance was the fatal shooting of a physician out making a call near Argentat. Havos, French news agency, said he was involved in politics. His assassin escaped.

CHOICE MADE TO DISCOUNT PROPAGANDA

As Many As Possible Sent On Mission, Headquarters Discloses

JUL 20 1943

Crews Warned Targets Were Near Sacred And Historic Structures

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, July 19—American airmen, including those of the Catholic faith, from Libyan bases bombed the Littorio freight yards in Rome for seventy-five minutes today without any fighter opposition, and up to a late hour tonight not a single Liberator had been reported lost on the successful expedition.

A few planes had landed at other than their home bases, however, after dropping 350 tons of bombs on their target.

As many Catholics as possible were chosen for the raid on the military objectives in Rome in order to counter any possible Axis propaganda lies, it was disclosed here.

"Take Your Time" Is Order

"Now remember," said an officer who gave his men a final briefing before they took off, "these military objectives are sandwiched between some of the most sacred and historically important spots in the world."

"Fly low, if you must, and engage enemy fighters to the best of your ability. Regardless of what you find over that target area, take your time and bomb accurately."

The men, who had been given special instructions daily for a week, were then required to point out their targets on an unmarked map as a final test of their schooling.

U.S. FLIERS REPORT NO AIR OPPOSITION DURING ROME RAID

Bombers Encountered Heavy Anti-Aircraft Fire Over Eternal City.

CAIRO, July 19—(AP) The bombardier on the first Liberator bomber to touch down at its home base in Libya after the bombing of objectives in Rome reported tonight that while his section of a great attacking formation ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire, it did not encounter a single enemy fighter plane.

FENWICK

The bombardier, First Lieut. Frank P. Sandwick of Washington, D. C., said "The only fighters we saw on the entire trip were R.A.F. Spittires p... in the Malta vicinity."

Railroad Yards Hit

A member of the crew of "Washes Tub," Lieut. Sandwick said all of his bombs fell in marshalling yards in Rome, and that as they struck the earth seemed to vomit up flashes of smoke and dust.

"Washes Tub" was piloted by First Lieut. William McCain of California.

The pilots who brought the raiders over the Eternal city declared when they returned to their North African base that they had no trouble locating their military targets. The morning was clear and sunny. In addition, they are aided by the large number of landmarks dotting the Italian capital.

The pilots swept over to the snake-like Tiber river outside of Rome and thundered along it right into the city.

Warned on Targets

Briefing of the crews had been intense. Large-scale photographs of their targets were displayed to them. And they were warned not to damage religious and cultural shrines.

They reported that they found evidence that the Italians had taken anticipatory steps—to protect some of the great city's historic monuments. Columns of the Rajan arch of Titus and the handsome Cascades ornamented by the sculptures of Bernini had been encased in thick concrete, they said.

News of the pounding of Rome electrified Cairo today. Throngs gathered in street cafes to listen to the latest bulletins from London. Newspapers caried the first brief reports in solid black type under banner headlines.

The daring raid came nearly a year after the Cairo area was visited by enemy aircraft. Although little damage was done by the enemy—none to the city itself—there had been undeniable disappointment among the Egyptian peoples when Rome was not immediately attacked by Allied air forces.

PILOTS FIND ROME TARGETS EASILY

Cairo, July 19 (A. P.).—Pilots who bombed Rome today said after returning to their North African bases that they had no difficulty in finding their military targets in the clear morning sunshine because of the unusually large number of landmarks which dot the Italian capital, according to first reports reaching Cairo. They picked up the snake-like Tiber River outside Rome and followed it into the city.

The pilots said they saw evidence that the Italians already had taken steps to protect some of Rome's historic monuments. Columns of the Trajan Arch of Titus and the beautiful Cascades ornamented by the sculptures of Bernini had been encased in thick concrete, they said.

...Has Practice Blackout

..., July 19 (AP)—A prac...ckout will be enforced ...ndown tonight, press an...ounc...ments said. Cairo, the ...apital of Egypt, is also an important Moslem religious center.

Attack on Capital Followed Warnings on Concentrations

Many Military Objectives Were in City; Blasting May Affect Supplies for Sicily

By the Associated Press

JUL 20 1943

LONDON, July 19.—The bombing of Rome today suggested to observers here that the Allies finally had decided military considerations outweighed cries of protest sure to come from Axis and possibly from neutral sources.

It was expected that Prime Minister Churchill, who has not yet made a statement in Parliament on the Sicilian campaign, would take an early opportunity in the House of Commons to set forth the Allies' reason for the attack.

Rome, in its usual daily communique, said only that "enemy air formations dropped numerous bombs over Rome, causing damage not yet ascertained."

The raid, which an Allied communique said was concentrated on military targets, gave an answer at long last to arguments which have flourished in the British press and in the House of Commons concerning the possibility of bombing the Eternal City.

Warned by Eden.

The last official statement on the question was given by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on June 30, when he told Commons:

"We would not hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action necessary."

The decision to bomb Rome was taken in London to mean that Allied authorities had decided military considerations of the attack would outweigh inevitable reaction from Axis and neutral sources.

It was pointed out that Axis propaganda, which has been trying desperately to build up international sympathy for victims of the Ruhr bombings, would be intensified by what undoubtedly will be called "desecration" of Rome.

Apparently, however, Allied authorities decided the bombing—in Mr. Eden's phrase—now would be both "convenient and helpful."

The Allied headquarters announcement of the bombing declared the plane crews were given instructions to avoid historic and religious targets, but advocates of the bombing of Rome long have contended there are an ample number of other legitimate targets in the capital city of the Fascist regime.

In addition to housing German and Italian troops Rome is an important center for railways which transport troops and supplies from the northern area to the defense lines south of Rome.

There are also numerous industrial targets in the city's outskirts and on the Campagna Romana, the plain which surrounds the city for a radius of 20 miles. Mention of "the vicinity" of Rome apparently meant the attack was directed against these outlying targets.

This outer industrial ring includes a number of minor aircraft factories, chemical works, rayon factories and gas and water works. Six big railway stations and a railway repair shop are located in the center of Rome. Large military barracks are ranged along both sides of the Tiber.

East of Rome lie Tivoli, site of an important military airdrome, and Guidonia, a city completely devoted to aviation. Southward is Centocelle airfield and five miles north is a large civilian airport.

Opponents of the bombing of Rome were not without recruits even in Britain. Frequent questions have been asked in Parliament indicating concern over the propriety of such a move. Some individuals spoke out openly against it.

Reply Always the Same.

Mr. Eden's reply always was the same:

"No one invited Signor Mussolini to attack France, and no one invited him to send his bombers to bomb London."

It was recalled that the United States also never had given any assurances against bombing the city beyond President Roosevelt's promise to Pope Pius on the invasion of Sicily that "churches and religious institutions will to the extent that it is within our power be spared the devastations of war during the struggle that is ahead."

Vatican Near Rail Center.

The fact that the rail was made in broad daylight testified to the Allies' intention to select military targets carefully and avoid damage to shrines of Roman and Christian civilization.

Vatican City lies in West Rome, opposite a prominent bend in the Tiber and only a quarter of a mile from one of the city's six railway

stations, St. Peter's Station.

The central station lies in the heart of the city within a few blocks of the ministeries of war, air, interior and finance.

The city's biggest freight yards are vital links in Italian communications to Sicily from the industrial north and the Brenner Pass route from Germany. The attack would thus be tied in closely with the Sicilian campaign.

These freight yards have been declared by the Italians themselves to be military zones. They are the type of targets which would be shelled by artillery if land forces were within range of Rome.

As a further testament to their sincerity, the Allies selected and trained special crews to undertake the bombing.

It was observed in London, however, that interference from enemy fighters might upset the aim of even the cleverest of pilots and bombardiers and no guarantee could be given that non-military targets would not suffer.

Such precautions never had been taken by any belligerent to avoid harm to civilian establishments, it was observed. The bombings of Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry and Belgrade obviously were indiscriminate, and no claim ever has been made by the British that workers of the Ruhr failed to suffer in saturation night attacks.

No Reprisal Raid.

The bombing was no reprisal raid. In April, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill warned the Axis that if Athens or Cairo were bombed Rome also would be attacked. Bombs were dropped a few months later on Cairo, but there was no reprisal.

The bombing of Rome was expected to renew the campaign by Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain—who presumably is Axis inspired—to halt the Allied blasting of Axis cities. He has been attempting to imply his campaign had the blessing of the Vatican. This never has been confirmed, although the Pope naturally deplored the bombing of civilians on both sides.

The bombing of Rome probably will be received with no greater cheers anywhere than in Malta, whose own ancient monuments have been battered day in and day out by unrelenting Axis bombers based on Italian soil.

In Malta the cry of "Bomb Rome" has been heard oftener than anywhere else.

The closest that Allied bombers had come to Rome previously were attacks on Ostia and Fiumicino, about 10 miles southwest of Rome. In May a sharp attack was made on Lido Di Rome, near Ostia and about 15 miles from Rome.

On both occasions bombers flew over Rome and met anti-aircraft fire.

Thousands of refugees from Allied bombings in the north and south, apparently believing Rome immune from attack, have flocked to the capital in recent weeks, causing serious housing and food problems.

It has been estimated that the normal population of close to a million has been almost tripled.

ROME TYPIFIES ANCIENT GLORY

JUL 20 1943

City Is Mixture of Christian and Pagan Civilization.

By Associated Press.

Rome, the Eternal City, bombed today for the first time by Allied Air Forces, represents a curious blending of the architectural glories of an ancient pagan civilization, the enduring monuments of the birth and growth of Christianity with somewhat gaudy and tinsel aspirations of Benito Mussolini's Fascist empire superimposed over the whole.

Once just seven hills in the wilderness where shepherds tended their flocks and looked west toward the Tyrrhenian Sea, fifteen miles away, the city on the Tiber River has grown into a metropolis of almost a million population, capital of Italy and spiritual and temporal home of the Roman Catholic Church in the tiny 28-acre Vatican City which lies within its borders.

Rome, according to legend, was founded by Romulus, its first King, in 753 B. C. upon the Palatine and Capitoline hills which rise 120 feet above the river, but there is ample evidence of earlier habitation. Under the Sabine kings the city was extended to the adjoining hills.

At the birth of Christianity its warriors and ships dominated the Mediterranean basin and its kings and emperors, lavish in their spending, gave it the buildings and engineering miracles whose ruins exist today.

It became the seat of Christianity early in the sixth century when Pope Symmachus built the Vatican on the site of the old gardens of Nero, where it still remains today.

The modern city of Rome is divided into four sections, three of them lying on the left bank of the Tiber. The first section, Campius Martius, lies to the north and grew up around St. Peter's Church and the Vatican; the second is the ancient southern portion which includes many of the ruins of ancient Rome, and the more modern section to the east. The fourth district lies on the right bank. Of the court districts the first two are the most densely populated.

Contains 300 Churches.

Rome contains more than 300 churches, many of them dating back to the earliest beginning of Christianity. Of them the best known are St. John Lateran, the First Church, and St. Peters.

Fascist Italy under Mussolini embarked upon a fifteen - year restoration program in 1926 designed to enhance its ancient pagan glories and to create what were to be equally handsome and enduring monuments to the Black Shirt march on Rome half a decade before.

New highways were cut through the city, magnificent buildings were constructed and even the ancient Colosseum, scene of the slaughter of countless early Christians, became a backdrop, a stage for Fascist demonstrations.

The passion for building on a monumental scale at the whim of the Duce even went so far that in the early days of the Axis he caused a railway station to be built, together with highway approaches, the better to welcome his partner, Adolf Hitler, in his first visit to the city.

Rome—July 19, 1943.

Tokyo, capital of Japan, was bombed on April 18, 1942.

The harbor district of Athens, capital of Greece, was bombed by the Axis March 14, 1942, but no bombs were reported to have been dropped in the city proper.

Argentinian Calls Bombing Inescapable

Buenos Aires, July 19 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Minister, Gegundo Storni, said when informed of the bombing of Rome today that Italy, "being a belligerent nation, cannot escape the war's contingencies, which are extending to many nations of the world in the fullest sense."

Storni said he had not yet received any report from the Argentine Embassy, which is the only South American diplomatic mission now remaining in Rome.

Residents of these colonies have hailed the advent of American bases as a good omen for their future development, with the American and British governments "mixed up," as Churchill said, in their relations for many years, if not permanently.

They see in the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission a shape of the things to come, and they are keeping an eye peeled to Puerto Rico for other indications of their future status. They note that a Puerto Rican, Judge Martin Travieso, was the only "West Indian" to attain membership on this join commission, and they expect Puerto Rico will lead them in their march toward greater self-government.

15 European Capitals Bomb Targets Since '39

With the bombing of Rome yesterday, fifteen European capitals have been subjected to air raids since Adolf Hitler invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, according to The Associated Press. Names of the cities and the dates on which they were first bombed:

Warsaw—Sept. 1, 1939.
Helsinki—Nov. 30, 1939.
Oslo—April 26, 1940.
Brussels—May 10, 1940.
Paris—June 3, 1940.
London—Aug. 17, 1940.
Berlin—Aug. 31, 1940.
The Hague—Nov. 15, 1940.
Belgrade—April 8, 1941.
Sofia—April 13, 1941.
Bucharest—June 26, 1941.
Moscow—July 22, 1941.
Budapest—Sept. 5, 1942.
Copenhagen, Jan. 27, 1943.

AXIS IN RETREAT TOWARD MESSINA, FOR FINAL STAND

JUL 20 1943

U. S., Canadian Forces Drive Toward Central Communications Hub.

CATANIA'S FALL NEAR

British Batter Path Toward Eastern Sicilian Seaport.

35,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Italians Yield in Groups, Germans Continue Bitter Fight.

JUL 20 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19.—(AP) Axis resistance in central Sicily tottered tonight as American and Canadian troops raced down the 10-mile road leading to the vital communications hub of Enna after overrunning Caltanissetta and Piazza Armerina.

The British Eighth army on the eastern coast was battering at Catania's doors.

(The Moroccan radio reported that "American and Canadian troops have reached Enna," and Radio France at Algiers said aerial reconnaissance had noted the enemy's "general movement of retreat" toward Messina in northeastern Sicily.

Retreat to Messina

("By road and rail enemy forces are falling back on Messina with heavy and light equipment," Radio France said.

("All around this port, reports speak of considerable defensive preparations. It appears everything is being done for a final, prolonged stand." The broadcasts were reported by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence services.)

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British troops were within three miles of Catania, 40 miles to the east from the American and Canadian columns converging on Enna.

Nazis Defend Catania

German troops fought savagely to save Catania, a port prize half-way up the coast to Messina, the best possible point for the enemy to escape across the two-mile strait into Italy.

But inland the Italians surrendered in droves to the Americans and Canadians stabbing straight into Sicily's heart. These hard-striking Allies were now half-way across Sicily and threatened to split in half the island's defenders.

In one case a group of Italians were said to have shot a German officer and then surrendered to the advancing Canadians.

(British dispatches from Allied headquarters said it was believed Gen. Montgomery's army had reached at least some of the airfields in the vicinity of Gerbini, on the Catania plain 13 miles southwest of Catania. One main airdrome and nine satellite fields are there.)

35,000 Prisoners

Prisoners taken by the Allies had mounted to 35,000—23,000 of them in American hands—and the Italians were surrendering in droves, not as isolated groups but as complete army units. More than a tenth of the forces with which Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni was estimated to have begun defense of Sicily 10 days ago had thus been herded into camp.

While bombs in Rome, hit for the first time by Allied aircraft in this war, heralded the advancing pace of invasion armies toward the Italian foe, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters staff announced the capture of Caltanissetta by the American Seventh army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Caltanissetta, 28 miles inland and only about 37 miles from the north coast, was taken in an eight mile push from the position of the Americans that was announced only yesterday.

Falling almost at the same time to the Canadians was Piazza Armerina, 15 miles to the east. One Canadian unit had pushed ahead through the difficult mountains at the amazing pace of 20 miles in a day. The headquarters communique said Canadian operations were being carried out with "skill and determination."

Two Forces Join

The Canadians and Americans then formed a junction and began a rapid push toward ancient Enna (Castrogiovanni), hardly 10 miles away, in a drive that threatened to split the enemy's front.

Enna, a city of 23,000, is on a 3,000 foot mountain and is the hub of all highway and railway communications in central Sicily.

Caltanissetta, a city of 50,000 population, was an immensely important prize, however, as it placed the Allies in control of a huge section of Sicily's internal communication lines.

(An Algiers radio broadcast recorded in London said Allied troops also had reached the vicinity of Ramacca, 13 miles east of Piazza Armerina and 22 miles southwest of Catana.)

Catania was the key objective, however, and the Eighth army was steadily knocking back the picked German divisions which sought to hold this bottleneck.

Aided by parachutists who had seized an important bridge long enough for the ground troops to reach the area, Gen. Montgomery had wedged into the confluence of the three large rivers crossing the Catania plain, thrown strong bridgeheads over the southernmost of the streams and gained control of the estuary three miles below the port.

The Germans were fighting desperately and with heavy losses to avoid being pinned back against Mt. Etna where they would have but two roads circling the mountain area for escape, but Gen. Montgomery's veterans were gradually enlarging their footholds on the Catania side of the water barriers.

Planes Smash Catania

Although the Allied air forces were busy with the bombing of Rome, they continued their pace-setting attacks behind the German lines, again smashing at Catania and the communications center of Randazzo just north of Mt. Etna.

Twice in the first week Allied light naval forces successfully penetrated the Strait of Messina to shoot up enemy torpedo boats and similar craft and Allied warships maintained a steady patrol to intercept Axis sea transport on most of the east side of the island.

(The Morocco radio said the warships were bombarding Acireale, seven miles north of Catania.)

Middle East air force Halifaxes and Liberators, British and American four-engined bombers, again hammered the mainland base of this sea-supply route early Sunday, hitting Reggio Calabria.

Road Convoy Shot Up

The mainland airdromes at Monte Corvino and Pomigliano were bombed, and the roads connecting Enna with Palermo, Catania, Messina, and Randazzo were hotly patrolled. A convoy of about 150 vehicles was badly shot up north of Agrigento.

By the capture of Caltanissetta and Piazza Armerina, the Allied line was brought up almost on a line with the right wing along the east coast, and the Allied front had now been pushed to an average depth of 50 miles into the interior.

Allied headquarters announced that the United Nations now occupied a third of the island.

Enna, which the Americans and Canadians were approaching, has been described as the "navel of Sicily."

It is an important sulphur center and is celberated in antiquity as the birthplace of the mythical Ceres. Five miles distant is Lake Pergusa where, according to the fable, Proserpine was carried off by Pluto.

Enna, in its long history, has been captured by the Saracens and Normans.

The city is 95 miles by rail from Palermo, the Sicilian capital on the north coast.

Americans Take

Vital Point in Central Sicily

British Now 3 Miles From Catania; Allies Gain on All Fronts

JUL 20 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19.—The American 7th Army has captured Caltanissetta, almost half way across the midsection of Sicily, in an 8-mile smash to split the enemy's front, battle reports to Allied headquarters said today as Allied forces gained all along the front.

British forces, meanwhile, were reported to have advanced to within three miles of Catania.

Caltanissetta, an important communications center 11 miles to the northwest, was taken in a central thrust that drove to a point 22 miles inland, throwing back a German counterattack in wild disorder near Barrafranca.

Edging up toward the Italian toe, the invasion forces of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army burrowed relentlessly into local defenses protecting Catania on the Sicilian east coast, and pressed closer to that keystone of the enemy's position in all central and northeastern Sicily.

Defense Position Taken.

The 8th Army lunged against the outskirts of Catania after capturing one of the most important defense positions before the port.

Gen. Montgomery's men wrested some of the most important strong points of Catania's defenses from picked shock divisions of the German army to reach a point within 3 miles of the city.

While these veterans were fighting the hardest battle of the Sicilian campaign against the hard core of Axis resistance, Canadian units, jabbing dangerously at the enemy's western flank where it is stretched in front of the roadless area of Mount Etna, were said in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique to be gaining important ground "with skill and determination in difficult country."

The battle-hungry soldiers captured Piazza Armerina, 15 miles directly east of Caltanissetta.

In this 10th day of the Allied invasion the combined forces had taken from the Axis approximately one-third of all Sicily, the official war bulletin stated.

Gap Is Widened.

Following the capture of Agrigento and Porto Empedocle on the south coast, American troops of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., were driving northward, widening the gap between enemy forces in Western and Eastern Sicily.

Sources here considered it probable the bulk of the German troops in Sicily were engaged in the still developing battle. These forces, once officially estimated at 60,000, are well equipped with giant Tiger tanks and smaller Mark IVs.

American troops on the western half of the line battled forward in two main spearheads—one from captured Agrigento and Porto Empedocle on the extreme western flank and another in the center from Caltanissetta.

Thousands Captured.

Agrigento capitulated Friday night under heavy pounding by American 155-millimeter guns. Thousands of prisoners were captured—one report said 4,000. A short time later American Rangers took over Porto Empedocle to the south.

Observers here regarded Catania as one of the main pins holding together the defense framework, for there probably is no place between Catania and Messina, 55 miles to the north, where the Axis could make a determined stand.

Offshore, British naval units continued to throw shells into the city and Axis positions. The city already was a shambles from shell and bomb and many fires were raging.

Heavy Axis Toll.

A headquarters announcement said Catania's defenders were suffering heavily in killed and captured. In all Sicily some 35,000 prisoners have been taken, 20,000 of them by Americans, since the invaders landed nine days ago.

In a flanking move around Catania, Allied forces striking inland from the coast were reported aiming at the Gerbini airbase network 12 miles west of Catania. The Gerbini field and its nine satellites form a major bulwark in the enemy's scheme of defense.

(The Algiers radio broadcast a report that Axis headquarters had been moved across the Strait of Messina to Reggio Calabria at the toe of the mainland.)

Among prisoners falling to the American advance was Gen. Lavernote of the 207th coastal division—the third Italian general captured in the first week of invasion.

Three of Italy's defending divisions have been officially reported eliminated since the campaign began—the 204th, 206th and 207th coastal divisions and the 10th Bersaglierie Regiment.

ALLIES BAG 15 TROOP PLANES OFF SARDINIA

Entire Flight Of Junkers Transports Bound For Sicily Wiped Out

JUL 20 1943

Airfields And Communications Hammered During Week End

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19—The American bomber raid on Rome today was the climax of a busy week end for Allied flyers who followed up Saturday's unprecedented assault on Naples by blasting Axis airfields and communications on Sicily and the Italian mainland and wiping out an entire formation of fifteen troop-carrying Junkers-52 transport planes.

In swift, powerful stabs yesterday and the previous night, Allied squadrons battered enemy installations at Reggio Calabria, Monte Covina, Rovella and Pomigliano on the mainland and Catania and Randazzo on the island, while fighters and fighter-bombers continued to play havoc with transport facilities behind the Axis lines.

Destroy 18 And Lose 4

Eighteen enemy planes were destroyed in the course of the day's widespread operations, which cost the Allies four aircraft.

The fifteen Junkers-52 transports were shot down by American Lightning fighters while on a rescue mission over the Tyrrhenian Sea.

After assisting in the rescue of six crew members of an American bomber which crash-landed in the sea after being damaged in the Naples raid, the Lightnings sighted the German planes off the coast of Sardinia.

They sped to the attack, and in a matter of minutes all fifteen transport planes, apparently loaded with troops and supplies en route to Sicily, were shot down into the sea.

Like Tunisian Successes

The one sided battle resembled the attacks carried out frequently off the coast of Tunisia last May, when Allied planes downed dozens of the big transports flying to and from North Africa.

The rescue was carried out of RAF Sunderland flying boats, which were escorted to the scene, thirty miles off the coast of Italy, by the Lightnings. The six flyers had clung to a dinghy for eighteen hours when one of the Sunderlands sighted them and picked them up.

Lieut. Morris Thomason, pilot of the crippled bomber—a Martin Marauder—said flak knocked out one engine over Naples, causing the plane to catch fire and lose altitude at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute.

Sank In 45 Seconds

Another Marauder, piloted by Flight Officer L. H. Tarrington, of Houston, Texas, protected the stricken plane until it reached the sea despite a heavy flak barrage.

Thomason crash-landed the bomber and it sank within forty-five seconds but the crew got out in time. Tarrington dropped a life raft and notified the air-sea rescue service of the crew's position.

Catania, principal port on Sicily's east coast which is now almost within the grasp of the British Eighth Army, was hit Saturday night by American Mitchells and RAF Bostons which dropped more than eighty-five tons of bombs.

The bombers encountered a moderate barrage of anti-aircraft fire but not a single enemy fighter appeared to challenge them.

Lieut. Sanford Bloom, of Minneapolis, an observer in the Mitchell squadron, said Catania now resembled "Cologne on a small scale."

Mitchells Attack Randazzo

American Mitchells also blasted Randazzo, just across Mount Etna from Catania and key point of enemy communications between Catania and western Sicily. They punished the town with twenty-four tons of explosives, and aerial photographs showed the railroad siding covered with direct hits.

American Liberators and RAF Halifaxes from Middle East bases bombed rail and port facilities at Reggio Calabria, just across the Messina Strait from Sicily, Saturday night. A communique said bomb bursts were seen on railway sidings and munitions sheds and that the planes left one large fire and several small ones burning in the target area.

Enemy airfields at Monte Covina, Rovella and Pomigliano, all near Naples, were pounded Saturday night in the wake of the record daylight assault on Italy's principal port by more than 500 Allied bombers. Explosions and fires were reported at all of the airdromes.

Patrol Sicilian Lines

American, RAF and South African Bostons and Baltimores patrolled vital sections of Sicily during the day, attacking "targets of opportunity."

One group of American Bostons patrolling the network of roads leading north from the captured town of Agrigento shot up a convoy of 150 vehicles.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers working over the roads connecting Enna, Palermo, Messina and Randazzo bombed and strafed several large concentrations of vehicles.

Yanks Crack Axis Defenses In Drive into Central Sicily

JUL 20 1943

Artillery Blasts Invasion Path, Bringing Fall of Caltanissetta.

By JACK BARNETT

A NORTH AFRICAN INVASION PORT, July 19—(AP) With 155 millimeter "long toms" snapping like a bunch of firecrackers at fleeing enemy troops, American forces stormed into Caltanissetta and cracked the Italian line in central Sicily.

I saw them stage this smashing combined infantry-artillery success Saturday along a rocky, dusty road strewn with the crumpled bodies of our foe.

Italian trucks and motorcycles dotted the route ahead, some of them burning and others abandoned intact by a panicky enemy division which broke under the unstoppable American attack.

Hundreds Surrender

It was the kind of war the Italians couldn't face. You drive behind this ever-advancing front and you're bothered continually by hundreds of Italian soldiers streaming down from the hillside villages and vineyards, where they had been hiding out, and waving their arms frantically in surrender.

At road junctions they total thousands, all trying to be friendly and asking for American rations and cigarettes.

You get the impression that whole Italian armies have thrown up their hands.

The Italians want to live, they tell you. They don't want to die for either Germany or Mussolini.

The day before the Americans swung into Caltanissetta I went over to Agrigento, which our troops had taken a few hours earlier—with 4,000 prisoners.

Formidable Defenses

The Axis must have figured Agrigento impregnable, and it might have been if the Italians had had their heats in the fight. Agrigento was ringed miles from the city limits by big tank traps, machinegun nests and mines imbedded in concrete. It could have been a terrible stumbling block, but the Americans hit it with everything they had—naval guns and concentrated field artillery, and finally a determined charge by doughboys.

Agrigento is built on a hill overlooking Porto Empedocle, best seaport on the south Sicilian coast, which the American Rangers mopped up.

Italian gunners put on a hit-and-run performance, locating some of their artillery in some Roman ruins.

The Americans started the Agrigento show at 3:00 a. m. Friday. When daylight came, not only American warships but American Mustangs were helping out as well. Their dive-bombing started fires along the enemy lines and kept the Italians' heads down.

A number of pillboxes were still smouldering from ammunition explosions and at least ten or twelve enemy tanks were collected in the town square when I went into Agrigento. This was one place where the people seemed very Fascist. They'd been propagandized to be tough and promised they'd last out a long siege. I guess they were dazed at how quickly the Fascists flopped.

No Enemy Planes

The last three days I was in Sicily I didn't see a single enemy plane in the daytime. That's how completely our airforces won the war in the air.

But Wednesday at Comiso airfield I saw two surprised German Junkers bombers shot down when they tried to land on what they thought was a friendly runway.

The Americans had the airfield firmly under control and when the first Junkers set down, its pilot was killed by ground fire. The second was already coming in, and it attempted to gun its motor and get away, but its pilot also was killed.

The captured co-pilot of the second plane said they'd come to Comiso believing it was still in Axis hands. Our airforce already had turned grainfields into runways, and made it possible for our aircraft to land easily in Sicily at a number of points.

In almost every town I went through Sicilians were turning in arms to AMGOT—the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory—including shotguns, rifles and pistols that looked like museum pieces.

Italian police stuck on the job, still immaculately dressed in dark blue uniforms with silver braid, but they carried no sidearms. They used only local persuasion on a population which occasionally cleared out the deserted homes of rich fugitive Fascists of food, clothing and furnishings.

In one hilltop town which the Rangers took from 400 enemy troops, civilians immediately broke into Fascist party headquarters and looted it to the bone.

Italian General Says Sicilians Aided U. S. In Taking Agrigento

JUL 20 1943

By the Associated Press.

LICATA, Sicily, July 17 (Delayed).—An army in ruins rolled through the silent, crowded streets of Licata today in vehicles of the army that whipped them.

It was the remnants of the Italian artillery and infantry units which capitulated last night after a three-day fight to save Agrigento, the ancient city on the heights overlooking Porto Empedocle, the best harbor in Southern Sicily.

A large portion of this city's 30,000 population lined the sidewalks and watched from windows as truckload after truckload sped past packed with prisoners. Army officers said thousands of prisoners were taken in the Agrigento area, including a few Germans.

General Resplendent.

The prize prisoner was Brig. Gen.

August de Lauzentis, 53-year-old commander of the 207th Italian Coastal Division, who rode alone in the back seat of a jeep. The general was resplendent in a colorful uniform glittering with stars and medals. His beaten troops—dirty, unshaven in their torn and faded field dress—watched with tired, expressionless eyes as their captured leader passed by.

For a week Sicilians in this town have been cheering the American troops filing through because they are weary of the Italian yoke. Yet they are stunned by the sight of the mass of Italians who speak their own language being shuttled back as prisoners. Many of their own sons are still in Italian uniform serving on the mainland.

These mixed loyalties showed in the faces of the crowd, which wants the war to end, but still feels the tug of sympathy at the sight of these Axis troops wheeling by in defeat.

Beaten troops looked down from prison trucks at beaten people watching them in silence as the long convoy moved on.

Gen. de Lauzentis was bitter, official sources disclosed, because he believed Italian citizens had guided American troops around Agrigento's complicated and strong defenses. Declaring he was anxious to know how the Americans had learned so much about Sicily in such a short time, he declared angrily:

"You know more about the Italians in Sicily than I do."

Large quantities of Italian weapons, including 100 light field guns and 149 heavy guns, were taken at Agrigento. Medical supplies and some food stores also were captured.

The American troops had more souvenirs—bayonets, carbines, field glasses and revolvers—than they knew what to do with.

Some of the captured material, such as clothing, probably will be used to alleviate civilian distress, it was indicated.

With the storming of Agrigento it was announced officially that in the first six days of fighting in Sicily the American 7th Army had destroyed well over 30 enemy tanks and captured, shot down or otherwise destroyed a score of enemy planes.

Sicilian Needs Braces, Takes Mine Field Tape

AGRIGENTO, Sicily, July 17 (Delayed) (AP). — Typical of many Sicilians, who have little conception of war, was an old man who was found winding up white ribbons which American Army engineers had laid down to mark a safe path through mine fields around a blasted bridge.

"I'm going to take them home and make suspenders out of them," he told the engineers.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE.

Agrigento, Sicily, July 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The first American troops to enter this Sicilian city were greeted with loud cheers by the civilian population, Private Edward Borycz of Detroit reported today. Borycz, who is known to his mates as Cold Steel because of his disdain for enemy tanks and guns, made light of the fighting which preceded capture of the city.

"We took the town just at dark Friday and lost only two men, who ran into machine gun fire," declared Private Borycz, "but we tossed a couple of grenades that finished off the Italians who shot our men. We came in after crossing a field and had little opposition."

With his buddy, Private Al Griebstein of Boston, Borycz was one of the first American soldiers to set foot in the streets of Agrigento.

"The people were very friendly," he said. "They cheered us and shouted 'Victory for America.' When they learned we had had nothing to eat for almost twenty-four hours they brought us water and some hardtack and jam—all they had. They would do anything for us.

"The people were so hungry they raided a spaghetti store and they were grabbing anything they could get to eat—even bread off the street."

Near Borycz were eight captured Italian tanks. He gestured toward them and said:

"When we got here the tank commander was ready to go, but when he saw us he didn't even fire a shot. They just climbed out of their tanks and came over and dropped their weapons at our feet and surrendered."

Cigarette Uncorks Tale of Woe.

We were riding through Agrigento in a jeep when a fat little Sicilian who later identified himself as Gerlando Picadello ran out from the crowd shouting in broken English: "Give me a cigarette." The jeep stopped and we gave him a couple of cigarettes and Picadello spluttered out his tale of woe:

"Six days no bread here. I have to shut down my pharmacy—no customers, no money, nothing. I live seventeen years in United States—St. Louis, Boston, New York. I sell fruit in my wagon and my two boys and girl born in United States. I come back here 1921 and later no can get back."

Picadello began to weep bitterly and pulled from his pocket a photograph of a young man.

"This my oldest boy," he said. "He killed two months ago with troops in Albania. I want to go back to America, please, right away. Honest, I do. I want a job there. I could be cook or watchman in war factory. Lots of people go there to make money. No money here."

The crowd of Sicilians about him was jabbering and pulling at his clothes as Picadello talked.

"All these people have relatives in the United States," he explained. "They want you to take letters to them telling they in trouble."

Sicilians Fete Allied Troops; Italians Surrendering in Units

JUL 20 1943

Allied Officer Proclaiming End of Fascism Is Hoisted on Shoulders of Crowd Which Shouts, 'This Is Our Deliverance!'

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19 (A. P.).—Almost incredible first-hand reports of broken morale among Italians in Sicily poured in at Allied headquarters today. Italian troops were said to be surrendering in organized units. Civilians continued to show genuine joy over the arrival of Allied armies.

An Allied officer who read the proclamation of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander announcing the determination of the Allies to smash Fascism was hoisted on the shoulders of a Sicilian crowd and carried about in triumph in one town. The people shouted: "This is the day of our deliverance!"

A British officer who returned after six days in Sicily said the people themselves were tearing down the symbols of the Fascist party. They expressed bitter feeling against the Germans whom they blamed for the shortage of food and clothing.

First White Bread in 8 Years.

White bread, brought by the invading armies, was said by Sicilians to be the first they had eaten in eight years.

They appeared relieved when informed that forcing youths into forced labor battalions by invading armies was a Nazi practice, not an Allied practice.

A senior official of the Allied military government in Sicily who attended high mass celebrated by the bishop of the locality was intentionally seated in the main pew which for twenty years had been occupied by the leading Fascist officials of the community. Afterward he was received by the bishop personally.

The Princess of Piedmont, head of the Italian Red Cross, was in Syracuse only fourteen days before its fall, the people told the British officer.

AMGOT DISSOLVES FASCIST REGIME

JUL 20 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19 (A. P.).—Immediate dissolution of the Fascist party and annulment of "all discriminatory decrees and laws" were among the first steps taken toward the rehabilitation of occupied areas in Sicily under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied military governor. The orders were contained in a proclamation issued yesterday by Gen. Alexander, his first since the creation of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory in which former Gov. Charles Poletti of New York State has an executive post.

Gen. Alexander indicated that he would retain as much of the administrative and judicial setup in Sicily as possible under war conditions and that "existing personal property rights will be fully respected and existing laws will remain in force and effect" unless superseded by proclamation. "So long as you remain peaceable and comply with my orders, you will be subjected to no greater interference than may be inevitable in view of military exigencies, and may go about your normal vocations without fear," he said.

Among American representatives on Gen. Alexander's staff are Lieut.-Col. William C. Chanler, former Corporation Counsel of New York city, who heads the legal section, and Lieut.-Col. Bernard Bernstein, former assistant counsel of the United States Treasury, assistant to the British director for public welfare.

500 Planes Hit Naples In 24-Hour Attack

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19 (AP).—More than 500 Allied bombers blasted the vital Italian port of Naples from dawn to dusk Saturday in the most shattering aerial attack ever carried out in the Mediterranean war theater.

Great fleets of heavy and medium bombers—most of them American—from bases in both North Africa and the Middle East rained hundreds of tons of high explosives on the important Tyrrhenian harbor, bringing to a thundering climax a 'round-the-clock assault on which block-buster-carrying Wellingtons of the RAF raised the curtain the previous night.

Some Make Two Trips.

Wave after wave of bombers roared over the city, dropping blockbusters and 1,000-pounders which spread a carpet of flames over docks, rail yards, airfields and industrial areas. The Flying Fortresses returned twice to deluge their targets.

The major portion of the day-long assault was packed into less than two hours. Fires started throughout the industrial sections of the city by the saturation bombing caused smoke which rose to a height of 12,000 feet.

Fierce anti-aircraft fire met the first waves of attackers but enemy fighter planes were caught flat-footed until the Mitchells and Marauders, escorted by formations of Lightnings, reached the scene of destruction.

The Lightnings shot down several of the planes in the weak defense furnished by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's Italian - German air forces.

Allied Heavy Bombers From Middle East Hit Reggio Calabria

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, July 19.—Liberator and Halifax bombers from the Middle East Air Command blasted rail and port facilities at Reggio Calabria on the Italian mainland across from Messina Saturday night and early yesterday, an Air Ministry communique announced today.

Bombs landed in the railway sidings and munition sheds, where fires broke out, the communique said. Observers saw one large and several small fires burning when they left the target.

RAF Beaufighters, in a sweep over the Ionian Sea, blasted at shipping and struck at the jetty at the port town of Kyllene on the west coast of Greece Saturday. Bomb hits were observed on the bow of a two-masted schooner.

The communique said all aircraft returned safely to base.

Americans Build Sicilian Airport in Only 24 Hours

By the Associated Press.

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13 (Delayed).—American soldiers occupying one sector of Southern Sicily built a new airfield from scratch and had it in operation within 24 hours, according to an RAF officer who made several landings on the strip.

He said the Italians plowed up the regular field before withdrawing and that the Americans decided to construct a new one rather than attempt to recondition the old.

"It was really amazing to see what they accomplished in so short a time," said Flying Officer Alexander Noon of Kenya Colony. "The boys were naked to the waist and working like hell. If we all had their spirit the war would be ended in no time at all."

ADVANCE ON OREL

JUL 20 1943

Gains of Four to Six Miles Reported by Moscow.

CITY BEING ENCIRCLED

Nazis Announce Heavy Russian Attacks Along Entire Front.

FEINZERLING

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20 — (AP) Russian armies pounding on a semi-circle around Orel captured 130 villages and populated places in advances from four to six miles yesterday to the north, east and south of the great German base 200 miles south of Moscow, the Soviet command announced today.

Earlier reports from Moscow had placed the Red army within 12 miles of Orel and said the Soviets were wheeling up artillery within range of the city. Berlin reported the whole Russian front ablaze with Red army attacks all the way from Leningrad to the western Caucasus.

Among the towns captured was Malo-Archangelsk, 25 miles south of Orel on the railway running to Russian-held Kursk.

72 Tanks Destroyed

Another 72 German tanks and 96 planes were destroyed running the toll of attrition exacted from the Germans since their attack of July 5 was converted into a counterattack to 3,516 tanks and 2,094 planes. These German losses were suffered Sunday.

The midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from the Moscow radio, said the Germans were fighting back determinedly, mounting a dozen counterattacks during Monday. All were declared repulsed with heavy losses.

Two Columns Converging

Troops pounding down from the north achieved the greatest successes, scooping up 70 populated places, the communique said. These pressing up from the south toward a junction with the column atop

London, July 19 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch reported tonight that American and Canadian troops had reached Enna, Axis stronghold in the center of Sicily.

REDS RECAPTURE 130 VILLAGES IN

3024-6309

30.24-6309

and behind Orel were said to have captured 20 populated places. A junction of these columns would pinch off the Orel salient and trap large German forces in the base.

Other troops moving in frontally from the east were credited with seizing 40 places.

The 255-mile front from Belgorod to Sukhinichi is formed like an "S" with a German bulge in the Russian lines around Orel, and with a Russian bulge pointing out from Kursk. It was in the Kursk area where the battle was joined July 5.

The communique said only patrol activities were reported from the Belgorod that the Germans achieved some penetration early in the month, but were unable to exploit it.

Nazis Report Heavy Fighting

Berlin broadcasts said the Red army was lashing out with powerful tank and artillery forces under artillery and air preparation in four entire sections:

1. The north flank of the 75-mile front from Volkhov to Leningrad where, it was claimed, the onslaught was repelled in bitter fighting.

2. The new Demidof-Velizh sector 40 miles northwest of Smolensk where, it was intimated, no Russian gains have been scored yet.

3. The winding 300-mile front from Suckhinichi to Belgorod, with the Russians reported hurling 10 divisions, including guards units, into the most terrific attacks of all.

4. The river Mius sector of the Kuban where the Russians are striking out again after a lull in the Caucasus bridgehead battle.

A Nazi broadcast record by the Associated Press said forces were engaged on both sides on a "scale never known before."

Germans Admit K.

German accounts admitted that their defenses had been unable to hold the force of the Russian attack in the most vital sector.

In the key struggle north of Orel, they said, the "enemy was able to achieve only some small penetration without importance for the situation as a whole because local breaches had been taken into account during the Soviet mass drives and because German counter-measures had been taken, and finally, because, owing to swampy forest area, there is no continuous line on either side."

Opposing claims of casualties were staggering. Sin e the violent summer battles started July 5 with a German offensive to pinch off a 7,500-square mile salient jutting from Kursk, the Russians said they had destroyed upward of 60,000 Germans, 3,444 tanks and 1,997 planes.

The German radio said the Russians' matériel losses included 4,964 tanks, more than 2,000 planes, 2,310 cannon and 3,500 heavy machine guns.

The attacks on Orel threatened another German base at Bryansk, too. The Red Army column charging down from the north was cutting into the German rear and was

German Orel Bastion Menaced by Advance Of Russian Forces

Red Armies Reported Within 12 Miles Of Strategic Town

JUL 20 1943

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 19.—The Russian Army, overcoming the German fluid defense, has slugged its way to the approaches of the main enemy base at Orel on the Central Russian front south of Moscow, the newspaper Pravda, official Communist party organ, announced today.

(An NBC reporter in a broadcast from Moscow said today that the Russians had pushed to within 12 miles of Orel from the southeast, the Associated Press reported from New York.)

As the battle reached the close of the second week of furious fighting along a 165-mile front it found the Nazi Army, initiators of the offensive, rocking back under sledge-hammer blows of the Russian counterattack which threatened the German base and the Nazi hold on the vital Orel-Bryansk railway.

(The Berlin radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that Russian troops launched a violent offensive yesterday in the Velikie Luki sector northwest of Moscow and on the Neva River near Leningrad with support from heavy artillery fire. The Germans said they had thrown back the Red Army men, inflicting serious losses including the destruction of 33 Soviet tanks.)

The Soviet midnight communique reported that the Red Army had advanced an additional four miles in one sector during the fighting yesterday, capturing several villages and killing about 5,000 German troops.

Suffer Heavy Losses.

The battle, which was intended by the Germans to pinch off the Kursk salient and straighten out the line, continued to pile up heavy losses in the Nazi armored and air divisions, the Russians said. They announced they had knocked out 78 tanks and 137 planes Saturday and said an incomplete check showed 20 more tanks destroyed yesterday to bring German losses to a total of approximately 3,500 tanks and 2,000 planes in the last two weeks.

Russian communiques have indicated during the last two days that Red Army troops were advancing steadily if somewhat slower despite adverse weather conditions. Their reports of the fighting showed that the Germans were striking at the Soviet flanks and melting back in the face of determined Red Army mechanized attack.

The war bulletin said the Russians succeeded in breaking in behind the retreating Germans in several instances and that German prisoners reported that the Nazi command, mindful of what happened at Stalingrad, is apprehensive of flank blows which will result in Nazi detachments being cut off and surrounded.

Engaged Large Force.

In other cases it was reported that Russian tanks were driving deep in the German rear. One Red Army armored unit engaged a German force four times its strength wrecking two tanks and routing the rest, it was said.

The midnight communique gave major attention to the Orel section of the front where the major Russian gains have been registered in this, their first summer offensive.

The area around Belogorod at the southern end of the salient, where Field Marshal Guenther von Kluege made a few small gains in the early days of the fighting, was the scene of intensified clashes between scouting parties, the communique said.

The Soviet bulletin did not identify the exact locality of yesterday's gains, but Russian dispatches during the last two days have indicated that the Red Army is within 15 miles of Orel in some localities and even closer to the Orel-Bryansk Railway.

300 Germans Killed.

(CBS said it recorded a London radio report last night which reported that the Red Army was only 10 miles north of the main highway and railroad between Orel and Bryansk and that supply trains are already under fire of Soviet reconnaissance parties.)

Northeast of Novorossisk in Southern Russia near the Sea of Azov, the Soviet communique said, 300 Germans were killed in a futile effort to regain positions lost within the last few days.

A German punitive expedition of 1,000 men supported by tanks and artillery has been repeatedly re-

pulsed in attacks on Leningrad guerrilla forces, the bulletin said.

The Russians also reported that Soviet forces sank a German submarine in the Black Sea and a transport was sunk and two others damaged in the Barents Sea above the Arctic Circle.

LARGE RUSSIAN FORCES MOVE IN TO STORM OREL

One Red Unit Leaves Woods to Race In Closer to Nazi Bastion.

JUL 20 1943

ANOTHER IS MASSED NEAR BY

Tank Detachments Meanwhile Are Reported Cutting Deep Into Germans' Rear Lines.

Moscow, July 19 (A. P.).—The advancing Russians have battered their way from the heavily-wooded terrain northeast of Orel and are moving swiftly across rolling fields in their intensified drive to pinch off that German bastion and cut the Orel-Bryansk railway, front-line dispatches reported today.

Separate Russian tank detachments rolled deep into the enemy's rear to the very approaches of the main enemy base, believed to be Orel itself, while massed Russian forces were poised on a springboard in the Otputkha River valley only eight miles northeast of Orel. As the campaign reached the close of the second week of furious fighting along the 165-mile stretch of the central Russian front, the Nazi armies were reported reeling back under the sledge-hammer blows of the Russian counter-offensive.

'Jane's Aircraft' Doubts Planes Can Win Alone

Annual for '42 Says Bombs Will Not Bring Germany Down, but Can Pave Way

LONDON, July 20 (Tuesday) (AP).—Describing the flood of American production which turned the tide of the air war against the Axis in 1942, the latest issue of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" declares that "we are on the threshold of mighty events in the air."

In a foreword to the 1942 volume which is being released by the publishers today, James M. Spaight, noted writer on air warfare, concluded:

"Air action alone will probably not bring Germany down. The war will not be won solely by the bombing of her industries and communications, but without such bombing it probably could not be won at all. The air arm is, in fact, an indispensable partner in the great joint adventure, and may prove to be the leading partner."

Gain in Output Seen

The foreword and text of the new volume show how the emphasis for the last year has been on great increases in the production of proved types of warplanes, rather than on the introduction of new types. The book, in more than 800 pages and hundreds of illustrations, gives much more detail on the types listed in the 1941 issue but does not add many new planes.

Noting that the United States produced almost 50,000 planes in 1942, and in December turned out 5,500 military aircraft, the book said this latter total was greater than the Axis output for that month, but a "figure nearly twice as high is likely to be reached in time."

Reporting that British production is still on the upgrade to a remarkable degree, the foreword said: "Russian production has been reasonably estimated at something approaching 2,000 machines a month. There are new and important plants in the Urals and in Siberia, but the main Russian output is still that of two big factories near Moscow."

Reviews Air War Record

Reviewing the growth of bombing assault through 1942, including the first "thousand bomber" attacks and the arrival of the 8th United States Air Force as a factor, it added: "It is difficult to see how the war effort of any country, however powerful and however totalitarian, can be maintained in the face of the assault which it should be within the power of the British and American air forces to launch in the near future."

Among the few new types added to the list of military aircraft are Britain's Mosquito bomber, Typhoon fighter and Hurricane tank buster, all of which have been proved in combat. The main new arrival in the German section is the curious Merseberg ME-323 powered glider, which, the book said, has to be towed off the ground when fully loaded with 130 armed men or their equivalent, although it can maintain flight when once it is in the air.

RAF Bombers Smash 2 Ships, Rail Targets In Blow at Europe

Abbeville Airport Hit By Typhoons; 'Forts' Pound Amsterdam

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—RAF bombers and fighters destroyed eight enemy aircraft and damaged two enemy vessels in attacks last night on Nazi airport facilities in France and shipping off the Dutch coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

Swift Mosquito planes on intruder patrols over Northwest Germany and enemy-occupied territory attacked and damaged 10 locomotives and bombed railway targets near Dieppe.

Two enemy fighters were knocked down as Typhoon bombers with fighter escort blasted the Abbeville airfield in France and two others were destroyed by Mustangs on patrol off the Dutch coast, the announcement said.

An additional four fighter planes were reported shot down in an attack on an enemy convoy by coastal command Beaufighters supported by Spitfires and Typhoons. Hits were registered on two units of the convoy.

Eight British planes failed to return from the Sunday operations.

In similar raids Saturday night, British fighter planes swept over France, Holland and Belgium, ripping up railway targets and airfields and attacking shipping with the loss of one plane.

The Berlin radio also reported "nuisance flights" over Germany Saturday night by Allied planes.

In the latest of the major air attacks on enemy production centers in Western Europe Britain-based American Flying Fortresses pounded targets in the Amsterdam area by daylight Saturday in the first American raid on that locality. The United States 8th Air Force listed two bombers as lost. The Germans asserted 10 were shot down.

The Air Ministry announced yesterday that reconnaissance photographs had disclosed that more than 1,000 acres of the Rhineland industrial city of Cologne were devastated by the RAF's last three heavy attacks there. Reconnaissance more than a week after the last raid, July 8, showed fires still burning in the I. G. Farben Chemical Works.

Two factories owned by Humboldt-Deutz, second largest producers of submarine Diesel engines in the Reich, were among those reported severely damaged.

FRENCH COAST HIT IN HEAVY RAIDS

JUL 20 1943

London, July 19 (A. P.).—A strong force of Allied planes was reported heading across the English Channel this afternoon in the direction of Calais and Boulogne. Observers on the southeast coast said the planes flew almost at sea level. Other planes were heard along the coast.

Heavy explosions rumbled across the channel from the Continent a little later. Fighters ran a shuttle over Folkstone, one large group returning as another formation went out.

Earlier, the Air Ministry announced that R. A. F. bombers and fighters destroyed eight enemy aircraft and damaged two enemy vessels in attacks last night on Nazi airport facilities in France and shipping off the Dutch coast.

Swift Mosquito planes on intruder patrols over northwest Germany and enemy-occupied territory at-

tacked and damaged ten locomotives and bombed railway targets near Dieppe. Two enemy fighters were knocked down as Typhoon bombers with fighter escort blasted the Abbeville airfield in France and two others were destroyed by Mustangs on patrol off the Dutch coast, the announcement said.

An additional four fighter planes were reported shot down in an attack on an enemy convoy by Coastal Command Beaufighters supported by Spitfires and Typhoons. Hits were registered on two units of the convoy. Eight British planes failed to return from the Sunday operations.

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Spitfires Make Sweep Over Northern France

Also Attack Nazi Shipping Off Coast of Holland

LONDON, July 19 (AP).—British Spitfires swept northern France today and damaged German shipping off the Dutch coast, an Air Ministry communique said tonight. A German fighter was shot down and one British plane was lost.

French targets were not named, but British coastal watchers saw the British planes flying toward Calais and Boulogne. Heavy explosions were heard across the Channel.

The big bombers stayed home last night, but the swifter Mosquito planes soared over northwest Germany on intruder patrols, damaging ten locomotives in the Reich and in occupied territory. They also bombed rail targets near Dieppe on the Channel.

BRITAIN REDUCES ITS MILK RATIONS

JUL 20 1943

Adults to Get Two and One-Half Pints Weekly, Children Unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20 — (AP) The weekly liquid milk ration will be reduced from three to two and one-half pints beginning Aug. 1, the Ministry of Food announced today.

The reduction comes earlier than last year and, the Ministry said, was designed primarily to meet special demands for manufactured milk products for the fighting services.

Supplies of dried milk will be available during the winter to supplement liquid supplies for domestic consumption.

The allowances for priority consumers, including children and expectant mothers, will not be cut.

Meanwhile a white paper issued today outlined a widespread program for the improvement of the quality of milk under which Agriculture Minister R. S. Hudson takes over from local authorities the responsibility for all matters relating to milk production.

Under the program authorizat[ion] is given for it to be made [of]fense to sell milk in any des[ig]area unless it is heat trea[ted] berculin tested or accredited milk sold by a retailer from the product of a single accredited herd.

Areas will not be designated to comply with the new regulations unless there are sufficient plants available for heat treating.

BRITAIN'S LIVING COST UP

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20 — (AP) Britain's cost of living index today was officially reported as two points higher on July 1 than it was the previous month. The chief reason was given as an increase in the average price of new potatoes.

GERMANS LEAVING PARIS

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20— (AP) A report that the German colony in Paris was being evacuated to Germany was broadcast today by the Moscow radio. The broadcast, which quoted a Geneva dispatch, was recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

GREETS WACS

LONDON, July 19 — (AP) The "Stars and Stripes," soldier newspaper, added a new department to greet the WACS. Played prominently on back pages was a women's section.

Great Fire Reported Raging in Rouen

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—The Paris radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, reported today that a great fire was raging in the French city of Rouen and damage already ran into millions of francs.

It did not give the cause of the fire.

Germans Claim Sinking Of 10 Allied Vessels

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—The German International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency, declared today in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that German submarines had sunk 10 ships recently, bringing the July total to 45 ships, totaling 280,000 tons.

The same agency in another broadcast said German escort ships sank an Allied submarine which attacked a convoy off Norway. Neither report was confirmed by Allied sources.

Norway Gets Old Destroyer

London, July 19 (AP)—One of the fifty destroyers which the United States transferred to Britain in 1940 has convoyed more than 9,000,000 tons of Allied shipping without the loss of a ship, the Norwegian shipping journal *Nortraship* said today. The destroyer had been transferred to the Norwegian navy.

Irish Primate Calls News Very Serious

Belfast, Northern Ireland, July 19 (A. P.—Joseph, Cardinal Macrory, archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, said today when informed of the bombing of Rome:

"It is very serious news and I am sorry to hear it."

'Lost' Fortress Staggers to Base, Smashed Up by Its Own Bombs

JUL 20 1943

Life Raft Fouled Rudder, Started Vertical Dive; Pull-Out Hurled Load Through Steel Bomb Bay; Motors Failed and 'Prop' Slashed Fuselage

By Ralph McGill

Ralph McGill, executive editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," who is in Great Britain as a guest of the Ministry of Information, wrote the following story for The Associated Press after watching a damaged Flying Fortress's return:

AN 8TH U. S. A. A. F. BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 19 (AP).—American Flying Fortresses have come back to their home stations in almost every conceivable condition, but only one has come back with a delicatessen display on the right rudder. It arrived here fifteen minutes after other members of the flight had gone to the briefing room to report that the Fortress Short Stride, piloted by Lieutenant E. H. Shelton, of Plainview, Tex., could be written off as destroyed. When they had last seen Short Stride it was in an almost vertical dive at a speed thought to be too great for the wings to stay on or for control to be regained.

This was almost true. As the Fortress was fighting its way through about 200 German fighters near the coast of Germany, bullets struck the door behind which one of the rubber rafts was kept. The large raft was thrown out and wrapped itself about the right rudder.

The Fortress promptly flipped over on its back. This was at 23,000 feet. The plane roared down on its back and in an almost vertical dive, but at 11,000 feet Lieutenant Shelton managed by terrific pulls on the rudder to bring it out of the dive.

Bombs Break Through

This was too much for the bomb load, which broke loose from its pins and was flung violently against the top of the plane. Bombs then crashed back down with such force that they burst through the steel bomb bay (something not believed possible), and took part of each side of the ship with them. Every one on the ship believed it had broken in two, but it held together.

Hardly had the craft been righted when it slid over into another dive.

Lieutenant R. A. Hocklin, of Marquette, Mich., the navigator, started to crawl through an escape hatch. He got halfway through when Shelton yelled back that he had the plane under temporary control. Sergeant A. P. Christen, of Merced, Calif., grabbed Hocklin and pulled him back into the ship.

All the men were half dazed. They had been flung about the ship in its two dives and pull-outs. Belts, ammunition boxes and equipment had been flung about with them. All were bruised.

The plane was under control, but barely so. The tail, with the rubber raft wrapped about one rudder-wing, was heavy. One engine was in bad shape.

A waist gunner, Sergeant J. O. Miles, of Liberty, Mo., tried to shoot the raft off, but it stuck tight. The men then put together three cleaning rods and tried, by leaning far out of the hatch, to fish the raft off the rudder. They couldn't quite reach it.

Men Stuck With Pilot

Meanwhile the ship was flying on, losing altitude slowly. The propeller of one engine began to knock and vibrate so that Shelton had difficulty holding the controls. Still, they flew on across the sea and limped over England to their base.

Over the field, Shelton told the crew he couldn't cut his engines to go in because of the weight on the tail. He told them they could bail out if they wished. Bruised, and a bit bloody and battered, they said: "Hell no, lieutenant. You pulled us this far. We'll go in with you."

So, unable to cut his engines, Shelton brought the clattering, creaking Fortress around and aimed her in. As the wheels touched, the ratting propeller came off and slashed three-fourths of the way through the fusilage, almost cutting the plane in half.

Shelton fought the controls once more and at last brought "Short Stride" to a stop.

They piled out and ran back to the rudder. There was the raft, and still intact in their little pockets, spread out as if for display, were sardines, concentrated foods, chocolate and oars.

Fellow battle crews had come out to the field at the news that the already marked-off plane was coming in. This field has seen many shot-up Fortresses arrive. But this one, its bomb bay and part of each side of the plane torn out, one prop gone, the ship cut three-fourths through, and a life raft about one rudder, was given No. 1 place in the saga of the Flying Fortress, the greatest bomber ever built and a ship that is making history.

The inside of the ship was a shambles of .50 caliber shells, belts of ammunition, coats, gloves, hats and equipment. A new $10 cap bought that morning by co-pilot R. W. Collette, of Husdon, Mass., had apparently fallen through the bomb bay doors when the bombs went down.

Short Stride was named for Collette's wife. In the States, during their training days, Shelton gave her that nickname because when Shelton, who is a long-legged Texan, went walking with the Collettes, Mrs. Collette, who isn't very tall, had a difficult time keeping up.

This is really Short Stride II. The first one was shot up so badly it was turned in for salvage. Now there will have to be a Short Stride III, because only parts of the ship can be salvaged.

First WACs In Britain Work Hard For Air Force

JUL 20 1943

Feminine AEF — Representing Every Sta[te] — To Grease Motors, Plot Maps, Run Switch[boards]

[By the Associated Press]

Eighth United States Air Force Orientation Center, July 19—WACs by the hundreds—the first feminine American Expeditionary Force to Britain and representing every State in the union—are here, hard at work preparing to give the Eighth United States Army Air Force a helping hand.

They will grease airplane motors, plot weather maps, take over telephone switchboards—the especial hate of men soldiers. They will release men clerks and stenographers for combat. Self-sustaining, they brought along their own cooks, bakers and laundresses.

One Grandmother Of Six

The women soldiers are redheads, blondes and brunettes varying in age from girls in their 20's to women in their 40's—one a mother of six and also a grandmother of six. They were given a gala welcome when they recently arrived at this orientation center for short preliminary training before going on duty.

From Col. Harvey H. Holland, Silver Spring, Md., commanding officer, bedecked with many medals, to army cooks in white aprons, United States Army men here beamed proudly as the first contingent came snappily marching along right in step, headed by a band from the near-by United States airfield.

Turn Out Of Officers

A second large unit came by train later. There was an impressive turnout of United States Army officers, with eagles, silver and gold maple leaves on their shoulders, at the tiny railroad station. This group wasn't met by a band, but they got a ride to the barracks in big coaches with soft-cushioned seats.

There is no doubt that in the next couple of days the WACS, as they marched to and from mess and participated in retreat, made a good impression on their own country's army and on the British. Orders were called out to them by their battalion commander, Capt. Mary A. Hallaren, Boston, who is just five feet tall "if you stretch it a bit."

First ashore was First Sergeant Virginia Rosekrans, 35, Philadelphia-born New York and Chicago sculptress, who moaned later: "Why didn't somebody tell me to say something historic?" What she did say way: "Captain Wilson, the WACs are here." Capt. Anna W. Wilson, Studio City, Cal., WAC commanding officer in Britain, was on the dock.

Representatives of the ATS, WAAFs and WRENs, British women in uniform, greeted the newcomers as they loaded onto a train. The WACs didn't know where they were going, but at the station they caught sight of Second Lieutenants Alice Holm, of St. Paul, Minn.; Ruth M. Adams, Los Angeles, and Magdalene Maciejko, Meriden, Conn., members of the advance contingent.

Babble Of Voices

"We're here!" called out one. Then ensued a babble of feminine voices that amused high-ranking officers waiting to greet them. "A-ten-shun" sang out a voice of feminine authority. Colonels and M. P.'s looked for a six-footer to go with it, but it came from a small, blue-eyed battalion commander, "Captain Pee-Wee."

The column marched off toward the orientation center. Preceding them on a motorcycle and beaming in a very unmilitary fashion was Sergt. Thomas Wood, Fort Worth, Texas.

"It really is good to hear American girls talking," enthused Private Norman B. Stricklin, Oakwood (Okla.) M. P.

"Pretty Nice"

"Pretty nice," commented Corporal John Frechette, Newton, Mass.

British girl civilians called out, "Glad to see you. Hope you like it here."

3024- 6311

3024- 6311

ARMED NAZI PLANE HELD IN SWEDEN

JUL 20 1943

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—(AP) A German plane announced as a courier plane but armed with a machinegun made a forced landing because of motor trouble in the Swedish province of Dalecarlia this afternoon

The gun was discovered during an inspection of the ship and was promptly dismounted.

The plane was kept by Swedish authorities and its crew of five and one male passenger, who wore a uniform, were interned while one woman who was aboard was released.

Spain to Intern 7 U. S. Fliers

TANGIER, Morocco, July 19 (AP)—Seven American fliers who were forced down in Ifni, Spanish Morocco, have been sent to Spain, presumably for internment, it was learned today. The report did not name the fliers or when they were forced down.

Spellman at Pretoria; Calls on Smuts

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, July 19 (A. P.).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York arrived here today from Lourenco Marques and called on the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts.

Chinese Kill More Japanese

CHUNGKING, July 19 (AP).—More than a thousand casualties were inflicted on the Japanese in northern Kiangsu Province near the end of June, and one hundred more invaders were killed in southern Hupeh a few days ago, a high command communique said today. The Chinese said they repulsed a Japanese attack on July 7 on their positions near Hoihong, in the Luichow Peninsula area of Kwangtung Province.

their gains.

"Our losses were light," the announcement said.

Aussies Keep Up Advance.

Australians continued their advance in New Guinea, engaging the Japs in sharp encounters on the slopes of Mount Tambu, seven miles from the big Jap airbase at Salamaua, and leaving 82 enemy dead.

Bombers from both the South and Southwest Pacific areas gave powerful support to Allied ground forces and carried the fight to enemy bases far removed.

Macassar Bombed

A strong force of Liberators during the night between July 18 and 19 repeated their near-record flight for land-based bombers to bomb Macassar on Celebes island.

Huge fires were started, some of which were visible by pilots 80 miles away on the homeward lap of the 2,000-mile round trip flight. The missions to Macassar ranks second in long-distance bombing Wake island by Hawaii-based aircraft.

The attack, directed at the waterfront, the factory area, and airdrome installations, apparently caught the Japanese by surprise because the town was well lighted when the first bombers went into action. The attack lasted five hours.

Airdromes Bombed

Flying Fortresses and Mitchells again hammered the Kahili and Ballale airdromes in the Buin-Faisi area. One plane was lost in the attack, but three large fires gave evidence of the effectiveness of the raid.

A final assessment of the aerial battle over Buin-Faisi July 18, when one Japanese cargo ship was sunk and two destroyers and another merchantman damaged, raised the toll of Japanese fighters destroyed to 21. Our losses were 10 planes, mostly fighters. First report had placed our losses at only four, the Japanese at 13.

Reports from Munda area were confused as to our actual positions. The communique said only that "our ground troops have made a limited advance for the purpose of enlarging the beachhead at Lilio."

Lilio is near the Japanese perimeter of defense for the Munda airdrome.

Air Action In Munda Area

Avengers and Dauntless bombers.. supporting the Munda action, bombed Japanese positions north of the airdrome, starting fires among the supply dumps. Later in the day bombers dropped twenty-eight tons of bombs on enemy positions at Bairoko on Kula Gulf, while other aircraft machine gunned Japanese beach defenses from low altitude.

Flying Fortresses bombed the Japanese seaplane base at Rekata Bay on the North end of Santa Isabel Island.

While Allied forces charged up the slopes of Mount Tambu to clean out another Japanese strong point on the trail to Salamaua, Boston Bombers made more than forty strafing passes aimed at knocking out enemy artillery positions and camp areas at Koimatum and Erskine creek.

A Mitchell bomber on reconnaissance knocked out a forty-foot section of a bridge at the mouth of the Francisco river which flows into Huon gulf at Salamaua.

U. S. TROOPS PRESS MUNDA FROM EAST

Kill 179 Japanese in Advance —Salamaua Gain Made as Planes Aid Both Attacks

JUL 20 1943

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 19.—Allied airplanes and surface ships battered Japanese shipping in the Solomon Islands over the week end as American troops increased their pressure on Munda with attacks on enemy positions near that key air base.

United States warships beat back two more Japanese attempts to run supplies to the besieged Munda garrison on New Georgia. Two destroyer flotillas, the first of three ships, the second of six, were intercepted west of Kolombangara Island and forced to retreat northward. One destroyer was believed to have been sunk and hits were scored on three others.

A powerful aerial force, described by a spokesman as almost as strong as the 200-plane armada which sank seven Japanese ships and shot down 49 planes in the Buin-Faisi area Saturday, struck again at the remnants of enemy shipping in that harbor and pounded the nearby Kahili airdrome. Thirteen Zeros were shot down. A cargo ship was sunk and two destroyers and another merchantman were damaged.

Four Planes Lost.

The raid was made by four-engined Liberators and torpedo and dive bombers with a strong fighter escort. Four American planes failed to return.

Allied planes scored another victory over New Guinea yesterday. Greatly outnumbered, fighters slammed into a formation of 50 enemy aircraft, shot down two fighters, probably destroyed four others and damaged two more—all without loss to themselves.

Sharp patrol clashes were reported from the Salamaua sector. Australian jungle fighters captured Japanese positions near Mount Tambu and Orodubi. Japanese counterattacks were repulsed. The ground action was supported by bombers and fighters which skimmed the treetops, pinning the Japanese to their holes in the jungle.

Official reports from Admiral William F. Halsey's command gave few details about the progress of the battle for Munda. But today was the first time that the communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters had mentioned American ground forces attacking the airdrome area.

The Americans, late reports said, were advancing despite heavy rains which have turned the jungle battle area into bogs in which even heavy duty tractors scarcely are able to move. The Japanese are using their usual jungle tactics at Munda—incessant infiltration at night by small patrols armed with automatic weapons, firecrackers and other noise-making devices. The enemy is taking few American lives but his activities make sleep and rest almost impossible.

Supply Attempts Fail.

American warships and planes have beaten off all Japanese attempts to bring reinforcements to Munda, but the enemy, using supplies and equipment accumulated there during the last year, shows no sign of collapsing.

Munda.

Allied progress in the Salamaua area of New Guinea also was achieved after sharp fighting, the MacArthur communiqué said.

Two thousand miles to the northwest of the central Solomons battle zone four-motored Allied bombers pounded Macassar, a town on the island of Celebes at the southern end of the Strait of Macassar, the communiqué reported.

Planes Support Munda Push

The American push toward the major Japanese base of Munda—where stiffening enemy opposition has been reported—was described as follows:

"Our ground troops have made a limited advance for the purpose of enlarging the beachhead at Lilio.

"One hundred and seventy-nine enemy dead were left in our hands. Our losses were light.

"In direct support of our ground units, torpedo and dive bombers attacked enemy positions north of the airdrome, starting fires."

In the Bairoko area of New Georgia other bombers, supporting our ground forces, dropped twenty-eight tons of high explosives on Japanese positions. Bairoko is on the Kula Gulf north of Munda.

On the New Guinea front, an Allied reconnaissance plane bombed and destroyed a forty-foot section of a bridge over the Francisco River, which flows into Huon Gulf at Salamaua.

Reporting on the renewed heavy fighting on the New Guinea front in the vicinity of Komiatum, seven miles from Salamaua, the communiqué said that "our forward elements successfully engaged the enemy in a series of sharp encounters on the slopes of Mount Tambu," which is south of Salamaua.

"The enemy abandoned eighty-two dead," it added.

Our aircraft, in support of the ground forces, extensively strafed enemy artillery positions in the Komiatum area.

The attack on Macassar in the zone northwest of Australia was a five-hour night affair. Many large fires, some of which were visible eighty miles away, were started along the waterfront, in the factory area and in the airdrome installations by Liberator bombers.

[Eight Allied planes raided the Japanese-occupied naval base at Macassar on Sunday, the enemy-controlled Macassar radio reported yesterday in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.]

The sting of the Allied air power in the South Pacific gradually is approaching in force the devastating attacks leveled at the Axis powers elsewhere.

For the first time in the Pacific war General MacArthur's headquarters yesterday told of raids by more than 200 planes in the Solomon Islands over the week-end. Only a few weeks ago the figures announced in the communiqués were from twenty to fifty planes making attacks on the Japanese. Ten days ago the total went to 100. On Saturday and Sunday it rose to 200.

U. S. Forces Check Latest Jap Efforts To Provision Munda

Destroyer Thought Sunk In Heavy Attacks On Supply Trains

JUL 20 1943

By the Associated Press.

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216 Survivors Of Jap Sub Raids Reach Port

By LIEF ERICKSON

[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Advanced South Pacific Base, May 29 (Delayed)—Two hundred and sixteen survivors of two American merchant ships torpedoed and sunk have arrived at this base port with the first eyewitness reports made here on new Japanese submarine offensive efforts against South Pacific shipping lanes.

Ship officers reported fourteen men missing and believed dead and twenty-four wounded in two submarine encounters.

South Pacific headquarters has acknowledged a shift by the Japanese in use of undersea boats. The enemy previously concentrated his submarines almost entirely against warships and Pacific shipping had been notably free from sub attacks.

Jap Boast Called Flat Lie

This week the Japanese broadcast the second report in a month on South Pacific submarine-sinking claims, indicating the Nipponese now are attempting to start a German-style submarine campaign against the long Allied supply line.

A South Pacific headquarters spokesman declared the newest Japanese claim to having sunk thirteen Allied ships, including five transports, from May 5 to May 24, was exaggeration and a typical fishing expedition for information.

The Japanese boast of sinking five transports is a flat lie, the spokesman asserted.

Claytone Riddle, 35, Connellys Springs, N. C., the first officer of one of the lost merchant ships, reported a torpedo hit his vessel without warning at 2 A. M. when she was less than a day from her destination. The ship was helpless, but the submarine didn't fire another torpedo, Riddle said. Twelve merchant seamen and eight navy men were wounded by the torpedo explosion.

A destroyer arrived on the scene shortly and took most of the survivors into port.

Captain Gustav Adolf Johnson, fifty-seven, of Albany, Calif., skipper of the second ship, said his ship was hit by two torpedoes and shelled by a big Japanese submarine in the early morning moonlight.

Ship Wouldn't Sink

Johnson said second officer John Kirken, of Richmond, Calif., and eight men were on lookout, but didn't see the first torpedo hit. The ship was settling slowly, but Johnson hoped to save her before the second torpedo hit forty minutes later.

Johnson then ordered the ship abandoned and ten minutes later the bow was standing upright in the water. But the ship wouldn't sink.

The submarine then surfaced, came to a dead stop and shelled the ship's bow with deck guns. The submarine circled the ship, continuing the shelling and then

Yanks Advance in Munda Area

By MURLIN SPENCER

JUL 20 1943

Allied HQ., Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, July 20 (AP).—Sharp jungle fighting, some of which was grim hand-to-hand combat, cost the Japanese more than 260 dead yesterday as Allied forces pressed their attacks throughout the far-flung Southwest Pacific battle area.

Near Munda, New Georgia, American troops made a limited advance to enlarge their backhead at Lilio. Today's communication said 179 enemy dead were counted after the Americans consolidated Tuesday, July 20—American forces have made a limited advance in their attack on the Japanese air base at Munda, New Georgia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

As United States planes continued to pound the enemy positions on the island of New Georgia, the American ground forces succeeded in enlarging their beachhead at Lilio, two or three miles east of

stopped dead again within 100 yards of a lifeboat. The Japanese fired the last of twenty-five rounds from this position into the ship and the ship went down.

"That submarine was so close to our boat we could hear the damn Japs jabbering to beat hell," Johnson said. "We figured sure they would machine-gun our lifeboat, but they were evidently in a hurry to get away. We were mighty glad to see the sub start away full speed."

A two-engined bomber piloted by Major Leroy L. Stefonowicz, of Wildrose, N. D., located the survivors soon after dawn in three lifeboats and two rafts. A destroyer picked up the men twelve hours later.

TASK FORCE'S FEAT IN SOLOMONS CITED

U. S. Naval Bombardment of Northern Isles to Cover the Rendova Landing Described

JUL 20 1943

SHIPS ON 500-MILE DASH

They Pounded 5 Strongholds of Japanese Up to Bougainville and Returned Unscathed

ABOARD A U. S. WARSHIP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Delayed by Censor)—An American task force successfully completed today the most daring naval bombardment of the war in the South Pacific, a venture involving a 500-mile dash from Guadalcanal to Bougainville and on which depended in part the simultaneous United States invasion of the central Solomons.

It was the deepest penetration yet by American warships into what the Japanese have claimed as their own waters. Crews were at battle stations for seventeen hours of the twenty-four-hour operation.

Amid a howling squall, during which rain-drenched naval gunners looked like wraiths under the flashes of lightning and their guns, the task force's batteries poured some 260 tons of shells into five enemy strongholds in the Shortland-Faisi and Munda-Vila areas.

The action involved a diversion within a diversion. An incidental seven-minute attack on Villa was carried out by light units to mask a concentrated assault on the primary objectives on the Japanese-held islands of Shortland, Ballale, Faisi and Poporang. At the same time the general attack was designed to screen the landings on Rendova Island together with other movements in the Solomons.

The flagship on which the writer traveled set out up the slot from Guadalcanal to Bougainville the afternoon of June 29 with the sun shining brilliantly. Despite the absence of a moon hours later, the myriad of stars threw off enough light to reveal our presence.

As our unit entered Kula Gulf, between New Georgia Island and Kolombangara, all hell seemed to break loose on the horizon—other units were cutting loose on the Japanese inst[illegible]

Japanese installations and personnel in the Vila area.

After a brief bombardment, these raiders rejoined the task force, which was beginning to despair of reaching its ultimate objective undetected as lightning flashes silhouetted it against the sea. But when it was less than seventy-five miles from Shortland Island a violent squall broke loose, effectively hiding the formation.

It arrived in the Shortland-Faisi area soon after midnight June 30, and the task force, splitting up into four divisions, went into action. The bark of the secondary batteries and the roar of the m[illegible] guns, clashing with the

JUL 20 1943

Americans Invade Jap Waters to Save 157 of Helena Crew

By J. NORMAN LODGE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

IN THE JAPANESE-HELD SOLOMONS, July 16 (Delayed).—Steaming impudently beneath a moon of almost dazzling brilliance, units of the American fleet rescued 157 survivors of the cruiser Helena from this island before dawn today.

(The 9,700-ton light cruiser Helena was sunk in the first battle of Kula Gulf July 7. She was the only American loss in that engagement, which cost the Japanese nine warships, and most of the 600 to 800 men probably aboard her were rescued within a few hours.)

The predawn rescue was one of the most magnificent maneuvers in the Pacific war to date, and the very audacity of going into the enemy's own backyard through waters thick with submarines made its signal success the more remarkable.

"Well Worth While."

Tonight heavily-beared men who have suffered from hunger, squalor, thirst and anxiety for more than a week slept once again without fear of molestation.

"It was an impudent thing to do, running up there," the commander of the protecting destroyer fleet said on his return, "but it was damned well worth while.

"The Helena's men were fighting men."

The commander explained that the force of destroyers—converted four-pipers now known as APD'S or destroyer transports — penetrated northward deep into the Japanese Solomons.

"We Americans do more than most other people to rescue our fighting men," he continued. "I am very happy our mission succeeded as smoothly as it did without interference from the enemy." He crossed his fingers and grinned. "We were lucky."

Japs Dropped Bomb.

Having been aboard one of the rescue boats, I can attest that considerable luck was attached for during the entire period spent practically at a standstill off the enemy island, there were constant enemy contacts on our location instruments.

While we were waiting for the return of our landing boats from the beach—humorously so-called—a Japanese bomber came over and dropped a stick of explosives across the stern of one of the destroyers, but the blast apparently did no damage.

At another point an enemy float biplane passed barely 100 feet above our ship, but fortune favors the brave. The moon ducked behind a black cloud at that moment and we were unmolested.

The rescue boats were in charge of Ensign Rollo H. Nuckles of Kansas City, Mo., erstwhile California University drama student. Lowered from the destroyers, they slid noiselessly ate snails pace into the coral outcroppings, feeling their way through the dark passages.

Ships Made Targets.

Then the moon rose to its full and silhouetted each ship, making it a perfect target for planes. The minutes rolled into an hour and passed beyond. Aboard the destroyer all eyes were glued to binoculars leveled on the shore.

Finally a deep sigh was heard through our ship. Tiny black specks showed ahead of white wakes, and the boats hove into view.

Alongside, men scrambled aboard quickly and were taken to the galleys where Chief Cook Harley Moore, a veteran Navy man from Alma, Nebr., had ready huge cauldrons of soup and coffee and cocoa with sandwiches, scrambled eggs and cigarettes for the semifamished Helena survivors.

There were some unlooked for arrivals among them—16 Chinese, residents of the island for five years. They included three women and four tiny, slant-eyed doll-like tots. It is doubtful if any of the cruiser's survivors were any happier than these Cantonese, who had lived in constant terror of Japanese raiding parties.

Would Revise Rules.

The survivors mostly were in nondescript attire, wearing improvised foot coverings made of rice sacks and kapok from their life jackets. All were nursing coral cuts, and every one was shoeless.

One of the rescued men, Lt. Comdr. Warren Boles of Marblehead, Mass., said some one should revise the book about going overside. We'd been taught to unlace our shoes and kick them off in the water. That probably is okay in other places, but my advice to any future shipwrecked person in these waters is to tie his shoes on tighter and save himself from coral cuts."

19 AIRMEN ARE DECORATED

Men Are Honored for Bombing Raids in Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST, July 19 (AP)—Innumerable bombing raids against Japanese installations and naval craft brought awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross for nineteen officers and men of the Fifth Air Force Command by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney.

The citations said:

"For extraordinary achievement while participating in 200 hours of operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific area during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations included long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. Throughout these operations outstanding courage, ability and devotion to duty were demonstrated."

Fliers who received the D. F. C. included:

Second Lieut. Harold Arones of Syracuse.

Capt. Paul C. Kendall of Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Sgt. John L. Pritchard of Sunnyside, L. I.

U. S. WARSHIPS AGAIN BLOCK

AID FOR MUNDA

Two More Jap Destroyer Flotillas Driven Off in Reinforcement Bid.

AMERICANS NEARER AIRPORT

Tokio, Meanwhile, Gives Jap Version of Battles Fought in Past Few Days in Pacific.

JUL 20 1943

By Associated Press.

American warships have turned back two more Japanese destroyer flotillas seeking to bring supplies to the hard-pressed defenders of Munda, on New Georgia Island, and the Allied air fleets have heaped new damage upon enemy air and sea power, it was announced today.

One Japanese destroyer was believed sunk by the warships that turned back the reinforcement attempts at Munda, where American land forces were fighting close to the airdrome. In New Guinea, meanwhile, there were sharp but small-scale actions, and Royal Air Force bombers sweeping over Burma yesterday were stated to have sunk or destroyed thirty-four Japanese sampans and damaged other boats. The British communique added that other raids struck at enemy communications and troop concentrations.

The American forces attacking Munda were increasing their pressure upon that key Japanese air base. These troops were mentioned by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters for the first time today. Official reports from Admiral Halsey's headquarters gave few details of the fighting, save that the Americans were advancing in spite of heavy rains that have turned the jungle battle area into bogs in which even heavy duty tractors scarcely are able to move. The Japanese are using their usual jungle tactics at Munda—incessant infiltration at night by small patrols armed with automatic weapons, firecrackers and other noise-making devices. The enemy is taking few American lives but his activities make sleep and rest almost impossible.

On the other hand, the Japanese garrison, though shut off from supplies and reinforcements, is getting along on supplies stored up in the course of the past year and shows no sign of collapsing.

A force of possibly 200 Allied planes struck again yesterday at the remnants of Japanese shipping in the Buin-Faisi area and pounded the nearby Kahili airdrome. Thirteen Zeros were shot down. A cargo ship was sunk and two destroyers and another merchantman were damaged. This attack was made by Liberators and Torpedo dive bombers with a strong fighter escort. Four of our planes failed to return.

Over New Guinea the Allied air squadrons scored another victory. Greatly outnumbered, our fighters slammed

JUL 20 1943

mation of fifty enemy aircraft, shot down two fighters, probably destroyed four others and damaged two more—all without loss to themselves.

What Tokio Says.

The Japanese countered with claims that a tank-led American attack upon Munda had been repelled and that seventy-seven Allied planes had been shot down in three days in the Pacific area.

One of two Japanese communiques broadcast by the Tokio radio said that on July 17 Japanese naval planes engaged 167 Allied planes which raided Buin, on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons, and shot down fifty-eight of them while losing nine aircraft of their own.

The Allied communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters covering the action of July 17 said that seven Japanese ships had been sunk by United States bombers in the area of Buin and the nearby island of Faisi, that in a twenty-minute aerial battle in the same sector forty-nine Japanese fighters were shot down and that only six American planes were lost. The Allies listed a Japanese light cruiser and two destroyers among the vessels sunk. The Japanese communique mentioned no naval losses.

On July 15, the Japanese said, their naval planes attacked enemy positions on Roviana Island, inflicting heavy damage and shooting down nineteen of about fifty Allied planes which challenged them, suffering a loss of ten planes of their own. The MacArthur communique for July 15 made no mention of a Japanese attack on Roviana, but announced the capture of Mubo, on New Guinea, and the destruction of forty-five out of eighty Japanese planes in Solomons air battles.

The Japanese said that on July 16 their naval air units attacked Vanikoro Island, in the Santa Cruz group, as well as Tulagi and Guadalcanal and damaged enemy vessels at anchor. There was no indication of any such action in the MacArthur communique for that day.

Tokyo Issues Solomons Claims

Two Japanese imperial communiqués, broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded in New York yesterday by The Associated Press, asserted that Japanese naval air units shot down seventy-seven planes in three days last week, while Japanese ground forces repulsed tank-supported American thrusts near Munda on New Georgia Island.

On July 17, Tokyo said, Japanese naval planes engaged 167 Allied planes that raided Buin on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons and shot down fifty-eight of them while losing nine aircraft of their own.

The Allied communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters covering the action of July 17 said seven Japanese ships had been sunk by United States bombers in the area of Buin and the near-by island of Faisi and that in a twenty-minute aerial battle in the same sector forty-nine Japanese fighters were downed for the loss of six American planes.

The MacArthur bulletin listed a Japanese light cruiser, two destroyers, a subchaser, tanker and two cargo ships as the vessels sunk. The Japanese communiqué mentioned no naval losses.

On July 15, the Japanese said, their naval planes attacked Allied positions on Roviana Island, inflicting heavy damage and shooting down nineteen of about fifty Allied planes that challenged them against the loss of ten of their own planes.

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In another communiqué issued

3024-6313

30.24-6313

at the same time the Japanese said their troops on New Georgia had circled behind an Allied position and raided an American landing point, inflicting heavy damage.

"Our garrison units stationed near Munda on New Georgia Island several times repulsed enemy forces supported by tanks," the Japanese communiqué said, "and on July 17 cannonaded and routed an enemy torpedo boat flotilla which attempted to effect a landing."

AMGOT SEEN OUTGROWTH OF LONG STUDY

Military Rule By Allies Is Contrasted With That Of First War

JUL 20 1943

Aim, However, Is Called Same—Problems Are More Complex

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 19—Allied military chiefs, in establishing military governments for enemy territory conquered in the current war, are using methods in sharp contrast with those followed in World War I.

A principal difference is that a quarter century ago the governments were improvised more or less hastily, while the present system is an outgrowth of intensive planning.

However, officials say the aim is the same as it was in the occupation of the German Rhineland in World War I, to preserve law and order, to keep the civilian economy operating, feed and police people of occupied territories, safeguard the army and maintain a favorable military situation. Then and now the idea is to utilize the existing civilian setup.

Problems Greater

But the problems are vastly greater now. Occupation authorities in Sicily, where the new system is getting its baptism, are confronted with the destruction of public works by bombing and shellfire and with the problem of correlating their work with active military operations.

In 1918 when the American army moved into the Rhineland to occupy its assigned sectors in the Coblentz bridgehead, military operations had ceased and war had left the territory virtually unscathed.

The Third Army was thrown into the Rhineland "on a catch as can basis." Its officers and men knew little about military administration in civilian areas. The Third Army was commanded first by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman and later by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, with Col. I. L. Hunt as the officer in charge of civil affairs.

No Uniformity

French and British troops occupied the adjoining sectors. Although liaison was maintained, military government was administered in each sector as the various commanders directed. There was no uniformity.

Reviewing the Third Army's work, Maj. Gen. C. W. Wickersham said recently that despite its hasty organization and its luck of preparation it "succeeded better than we had any reason to expect."

"Owing to economic and other conditions," he explained, "the Germans were willing to accept our government and with few exceptions to obey its decrees."

Report Resurrected

But out of this experience came a significant report on the occupation by Colonel Hunt. In it, he expressed the hope that the United States Army never again would be caught unprepared to assume the duties of a military government.

The report slumbered in the War Department archives for years, then it was resurrected shortly before the outbreak of World War II and became the basis of an army manual on military government, issued in 1940.

The manual eventually led to the establishment of a school of military government at Charlottesville, Va., headed by a staff that included Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, the provost marshal general, and General Wickersham, a legal and military expert. To the school went hand-picked men trained in civilian life for their future military jobs.

Sicily Only A Curtain Raiser

This time the American army was prepared against the day when military government in enemy territory might be necessary. The British, working along the same lines, instituted similar training for their officers. Merged under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American and British systems became the Allied military government of occupied territory (AMGOT) in Sicily.

Sicily is only a curtain raiser on the bigger jobs that the army expects. But it expects to be ready, whether the next job is in Germany or one of the Axis satellite countries.

12 LOST ON VESSEL TORPEDOED IN PACIFIC

Navy Reports Panama Merchant Ship Sunk in May

JUL 20 1943

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Sinking of a medium-sized Panama merchant vessel by an enemy submarine in the South Pacific late in May with the loss of eight merchant crewmen and four members of the naval gun crew was reported by the Navy today.

The torpedo struck just before dawn while the merchantman was proceeding on her course with all lights blacked out. The Navy said that although it was impossible to determine whether the submarine surfaced, the gun crew aboard fired several shells at a dark object sighted 2,000 yards away. Three lifeboats and rafts were launched before the merchantman sank about an hour after she had been torpedoed. Some of the survivors later were picked up by Allied escort vessels and landed at South Pacific ports.

May Need Women In OFEC Abroad

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Women clerical workers may help representatives of the newly formed Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in enemy lands occupied by the Allied Nations.

State Department spokesmen tonight said Secretary Hull was considering a proposal for creating a a corps of women to aid in the work of unifying economic activities in occupied areas. The total number of the women workers, however, would be comparatively few, the spokesman said.

The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination was set up by Secretary Hull on June 24 at the direction of President Roosevelt.

HONOR CAPT. ELLSBERG

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The Legion of Merit has been awarded Capt. Edward Ellsberg of the Navy for rehabilitation of the Massawa naval base in Eritrea, the Navy announced today.

Capt. Ellsberg, with a small crew of divers, the Navy said, succeeded in salvaging many of the twenty Axis ships scuttled by the Italians before the port was captured by the British in 1941, and also restored to service a large floating drydock which had been sunk by explosion of bombs in each of its compartments.

Capt. Ellsberg is an outstanding authority on underwater salvage and rescue operations. He directed salvage of the submarine S51 which sank off Block Island, R. I., and the submarine S4 which sank off Provincetown, Mass., in 1927. His home is in Westfield, N. J.

Nye Endorses Bombing

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The reported eagerness of Italians in Sicily to join hands with Allied forces occupying the island was described by Secretary of State Cordell Hull today as a very wholesome sign at this stage.

He told his press conference that it indicated an awareness on their part of the merits of the United Nations' side and the demerits of an association with Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, told newsmen that the Italians had received ample warning of what to expect.

"One dreads to find this sort of activity necessary at a point like Rome," he said, and added:

"It is to our credit that every care was exercised to avoid damage to historical spots and to confine the bombing to military activities and establishments."

RESULTS IN SICILY PLEASING TO HULL

JUL 20 1943

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The reported eagerness of Italians in Sicily to join hands with Allied forces occupying the island was described by Secretary of State Hull today as a very wholesome sign at this stage.

He told his press conference it indicates an awareness on their part of the merits of the United Nations' side and the demerits of an association with Hitler.

Mr. Hull emphasized in response to a question that he understood today's bombing of Rome was strictly confined to military objectives asserting the operation indicated our flyers had been given very explicit instructions.

Senator Nye (R.-ND) told newsmen on Capitol Hill that the Italians had been given ample warning of what to expect.

"One dreads to find this sort of activity necessary at a point like Rome," said the Senator.

"It is to our credit that every care was exercised to avoid damage to historical spots and to confine the bombing to military activities and establishments.

"Rome had been given ample warning what to expect and I would assume the population had taken the warning seriously and prepared accordingly.'

18 More Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The Navy announced today eighteen casualties, including seven dead, one wounded and ten missing.

The list also announces nineteen whose status has changed from missing to dead and sixteen from prisoners of war to dead.

This brings to 27,176 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,386 dead, 4,737 wounded, 10,211 missing and 3,842 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

New York

ANDERSON, RICHARD HENRY. Dead (reported missing July 12, 1943). Father, Alfred Anderson, 10 West 133d Street, New York.

ROWE, JOHN COLLIER. Dead (reported missing April 6, 1943). Sister, Miss Gladys Lucy Rowe, 506 West 122d Street, New York.

WHEELER, KENNETH JOHN. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson J. Wheeler, 209 Lakeshore Drive, Hampton Manor.

ZIMMERMAN, George Arthur. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Zimmerman, 13 South Bleeker Street, Mt. Vernon.

The Honor Roll

JUL 20 1943

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 312 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Italy. The list includes the names of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut men with their next of kin:

PRISONERS OF ITALY

NEW YORK.

AMBROSINO, VITO, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Ambrosino, 9527 97th ave., Ozone Park, L. I.

BERZOLLA, LEO, sergeant; father, John Berzolla, 301 East 49th street, N. Y.

BLUMLEIN, ROBERT W., private; father, Robert Blumlein, 64-22 65th Lane, Maspeth, L. I.

CHARD, THOMAS A., private first class; sister, Mrs. Florence Alexson, 109-81 205th st., Hollis, L. I.

CILONA, ANTONIO, private first class; mother, Mrs. Nunziatta Cilona, 19 Park st., Brooklyn.

DI GIAIMO, LOUIS A., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Di Giaimo, 33 James st., New York.

DUNCAN, JOHN J., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Jean Helm, 4672 Broadway, New York.

EDWARDS, SPENCER A., private; mother, Mrs. Florence Edwards, 137 Heberton ave., Port Richmond.

FIORE, ANTHONY P. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Ann Fiore, 24 Pratt st., Haverstraw.

FIORE, JOSEPH, Technical 4th grade; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Fiore, 416 Ave. Y, Brooklyn.

FIORINO, LOUIS, private; mother, Mrs. Esther Fiorino, 29-21 21st ave., Astoria, L. I.

FISS, MURRAY, private first class; mother, Mrs. Esther Fiss, 1012 Simpson, st., Bronx.

FREUND, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Sofia Freund, 745 East 238th st., Bronx.

GAFFNEY, JOHN H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Gaffney, 559 W. 52d st., New York.

GUERRA, ROBERT G., private; mother, Mrs. Ethel A. Miller, 1317 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn.

HAYES, MARTIN A., private; mother, Mrs. Irene Hayes, 172-05 119th ave., Jamaica, L. I.

KWASNAZA, WILLIAM, private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Kwasnaza, 97 Elm st., West New Brighton.

LEGGATT, DAVID, private first class; father, James Leggatt, 753 52d st., Bklyn

LIBERALI, ALDO J., private; sister, Mrs. Irma Zollman, 242 West 72d st., N. Y.

LIEDERMAN, SAM J., private; father, Jacob Liederman, 357 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn.

McNULTY, THOMAS P., private; sister, Mrs. Margaret O'Connell, 1013 Ave., M, Brooklyn.

MARTINEZ, JOSEPH R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Herminia Nazario, 41-43 Old Broadway, New York.

QUINN, PETER J., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Quinn, 393 4th st., Brooklyn.

ROSSRUCKER, JOHN F., mother, Mrs. Mae Kingsland, 230 Griffing ave., Riverhead, L. I.

SCERRATI, AMERICUS P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Madeline Scerrati, Box 64, Bedford Hills.

SLATER, LOUIS M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Minnie Slater, 2478 Elm Place, Bronx.

SMITH, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, 3046 30th st. Long Island City, L. I.

SZOLOSI, ANDREW, private; father, John Szolosi, 414 E. 138th st., New York.

THOMAS, ARTHUR H., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Thomas, 11 Sedgwick ave., Yonkers.

WINTERS, ARTHUR L., corporal; father, Samuel Winters, 300 Fort Washington ave., New York.

ZIMMER, PETER F., corporal; mother, Mrs. Carolyn Moreis, 75-79 181st st., Flushing, L. I.

NEW JERSEY.

BAUER, WALTER P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary K. Bauer, 3d and Main st., Cambridge.

BRAZZATTI, NICHOLAS, private; wife, Mrs. Madeline Brazzatti, 819 Roselle st., Linden.

DEDECKER, ADRIAN F. JR., First Lieut.; mother, Mrs. Frances J. Dedecker, 18 Whittingham Terrace, Millburn.

DESEPIO, JOHN C. JR., corporal; mother Mrs. Anna Desepio, 148 Lakeview ave., South Plainfield.

FRIEDLAND, SAMUEL B., staff sergeant mother, Mrs. Ida Friedland, 135 Mercer st., Phillipsburg.

GREEN, GEORGE, private; mother, Mrs. May Green, Cookstown.

GUEST, WILBUR T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Guest, 20 Elm Place, Plainfield.

INGUAGIATO, JAMES, private first class; brother, Frank Inguagiato, 226 Laurel ave., Maplewood.

JACQUOT, PIERRE S., private first class; father, Albert Jacquot, 800 Collings ave., Collingswood.

LITTLEFIELD, JOHN H., private; mother, Mrs. H. G. Littlefield, 12 Hillside ave., Verona.

MAIER, FREDERICK, corporal; father, Frederick Maier, 744 Haxton ave., Orange.

MANCINELLI, FRANK F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Maria Mancinelli, 298 Union ave., Irvington.

MARDARELLO, ERNEST G., private first class; father, Alphonson Mardarello, 303 1st st., Hoboken.

PUSO, GEORGE J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Puso, 1159 64th st., North Bergen.

CONNECTICUT

Army Lists

More Held by Italy and Reich

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The names of 261 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany and of 312 soldiers held by Italy, were made public today by the War Department.

Here are the names of the prisoners from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK
Held by Germany

BARNES, WILLIAM S., first lieutenant; father, Albert McClellan Barnes, 2 Rector Street.

BENIGNO, BENEDETTO J., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Benigno, 109-37 Saultell Street, Corona, Queens.

BURGHARDT, WILLIAM C., first lieutenant; father, William H. Burghardt, 84-02 Eighty-ninth Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens.

CAMPBELL, THEODORE W., staff sergeant; father, William J. Campbell, Fulton.

DE NEFRIO, ANTHONY J., sergeant; father, Fred De Nefrio, 11 Willmarth Street, Scotia.
DORRANCE, SAMUEL R., first lieutenant; father, the Rev. Samuel M. Dorrance, 22 Sidney Place, Brooklyn.
GARRAMBONE, VINCENT S., first lieutenant; sister, Miss Marie A. Garrambone, 179 Linden Street, Yonkers.
GEORGIO, GERARD J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Qunones, care of Deangelo, 11-28 Thirty-ninth Avenue, Corona, Queens.
HAGE, DOAN Jr., sergeant; father, Doan Hage sr., 333 Wilson Boulevard, Mineola, L. I.
HAISTER, NATHAN, corporal; wife, Mrs. Edythe Haister, 1068 Findlay Avenue.
KETTERER, NORMAN E., private; mother, Mrs. Amelia Ketterer, 69 French Street, Buffalo.
KINDLE, CHARLES F. E., staff sergeant; father, Charles Kindle, 738 Wilcox Avenue, the Bronx.
KREPELA, ANDREW J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Krepela, Bayville, L. I.
MacDONALD, RALPH E., private; father, James J. MacDonald, 139 First Street, Albany.
MELILLO, JAMES J., sergeant; father, Nicholas Melillo, 152 Summer Street, Oyster Bay, L. I.
MILLER, SIDNEY S., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Sidney S. Miller, 5 Riverside Drive.
MILLICK, WASHINGTON, private first class; mother, Mrs. Agnes Millick, Port Leyden.
MILO, JOSEPH G., private; mother, Mrs. E. Milo, 861 East 230th Street, the Bronx.
MURPHY, GERALD V., private; wife, Mrs. Mary R. Murphy, 235 West Second Street, Corning.
NICOLOSI, GUSTAVE J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Nicolosi, 86-20 North Tyson Avenue, Floral Park, Queens.
NORTON, GERARD F., private; mother, Mrs. Helen Norton, 220-17 Ninety-second Avenue, Queens Village, Queens.
RAHNER, RAYMOND M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Sadie E. Rahner, 1720 Grove Street, Ridgewood.
RANNOU, JOHN, corporal; wife, Mrs. John M. Rannou, 34-25 Thirty-seventh Street, Astoria, Queens.
ROGERS, GEORGE W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Virginia M. Rogers, 114-14 199th Street, St. Albans, Queens.
ROSENBERG, ARTHUR E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Carolyn Kaufman, 230 Riverside Drive.
WEINTRAUB, HENRY J., captain; wife, Mrs. Shirley T. Weintraub, 502 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn.
ZILLOX, ALBERT R., private; father, Raymond Zillox, 1927 Seneca Street, Buffalo.

Held by Italy

AMBROSINO, VITO, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Ambrosino, 95-27 Ninety-seventh Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens.
BERZOLLA, LEO, sergeant; father, John Berzolla, 301 East Forty-ninth Street.
BLUMLEIN, ROBERT W., private; father, Robert Blumlein, 64-22 Sixty-fifth Lane, Masneth, Queens.
BROWN, REXFORD L., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Brown, South Creek Road, Wellsburg.
CHARD, THOMAS A., private first class; sister, Mrs. Florence Alexson, 109-81 205th Street, Hollis, Queens.
CILONA, ANTONIO, private first class; mother, Mrs. Nunziatta Cilona, 19 Park Street, Brooklyn.
DENK, WALTER J., private; father, Adam Denk, 97 Cramer Street, North Tonawanda.
DI GIAIMO, LOUIS A., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Di Giaimo, 33 James Street.
DIXON, FRANCIS L., private; Mrs. Eva Dixon, mother, 85 Montgomery Street, Saugerties.
DUNCAN, JOHN J., sergeant; Mrs. Jean Heim, sister, 4672 Broadway.
EDWARDS, SPENCER A., private; Mrs. Florence Edwards, mother, 137 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.
FARRELL, HAROLD C., private first class; Mrs. Libby Farrell, mother, Redford.
FIORE, ANTHONY P. Jr., private; Mrs. Ann Fiore, mother, 24 Pratt Street, Haverstraw.
FIORE, JOSEPH: technician fourth grade; Mrs Antoinette Fiore, mother, 416 Avenue Y, Brooklyn.
FIORINO, LOUIS, private; Mrs. Esther Fiorino, mother, 29-21 Twenty-first Avenue, Astoria, Queens.
FISS, MURRAY, private first class; Mrs. Esther Fiss, mother, 1012 Simpson Street, the Bronx.
FREUND, WILLIAM, private; Mrs. Sofia Freund, mother, 745 East 238th Street, the Bronx.
GAFFNEY, JOHN H., staff sergeant; Mrs. Margaret Gaffney, mother, 559 West Fifty-second Street.
GUERRA, ROBERT G., private; Mrs. Ethel A. Miller, mother, 1317 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.
HAYES, MARTIN A., private; Mrs. Irene Hayes, mother, 172-05 119th Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.
KWASNAZA, WILLIAM, private first class; Mrs. Rose Kwasnaza, mother, 97 Elm Street, West New Brighton, S. I.
LAKE, ROBERT J., private first class; Mrs. Viola Lake, mother, 6 Oakwood Drive, Painted Post.
LEGGATT, DAVID, private first class; James Leggatt, father, 753 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn.
LIBERALI, ALDO J., private; Mrs. Irma Zollman, sister, 242 West Seventy-second Street.
LIEDERMAN, SAM J., private; Jacob Leiderman, father, 357 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn.
M'NULTY, THOMAS P., private; Mrs. Margaret O'Connell, sister, 1013 Avenue M, Brooklyn.
MARTINEZ, JOSEPH R., private first class; Mrs. Herminia Nazario, mother, 41-43 Old Broadway.
QUINN, PETER J., private; Mrs. Josephine Quinn, mother, 393 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.
ROSENBLUM, ALBERT I., staff sergeant; Mrs. Rose Heller Rosenblum, wife, Swan Lake.
ROSSRUCKER, JOHN F.; Mrs. Mae Kingsland, mother, 230 Griffing Avenue, Riverhead, L. I.
SCERRATI, AMERICUS P., sergeant; Mrs. Madeline Scerrati, mother, Bedford Hills.
SLATER, LOUIS M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Minnie Slater, 2478 Elm Place, the Bronx.
SMITH, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, 30-46 Thirtieth Street, Long Island City, Queens.
SZOLOSI, ANDREW, private; father, John Szolosi, 414 East 138th Street, the Bronx.
THOMAS, ARTHUR H., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Thomas, 11 Sedgwick Avenue, Yonkers.
WALKER, KENNETH I., private; mother, Mrs. D. B. Walker, C-177 North Solvay.
WINTERS, ARTHUR L., corporal; father, Samuel Winters, 300 Fort Washington Avenue.
YAX, ALFRED T., corporal; father, Bazel T. Yax, 66 Floss Avenue, Buffalo.
ZIMMER, PETER F., corporal; mother, Mrs. Carolyn Morels, 75-79 161st Street, Flushing, Queens.

NEW JERSEY
Held by Germany

BERLINSKY, EDWARD T., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs Dorothy Berlinsky, 95 Carpenter Street, Belleville.
BODGEWICZ, WALTER, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Bodgewics, Fourth Avenue, Whitehead Road, Trenton.
BUSH, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Julia Denike, 13 Fenner Avenue, Clifton.
CASEY, WILLIAM J., captain; aunt, Miss Mary Casey, Shrewsbury.
GWYER, EUGENE G., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Katherine H. Gwyer, 378 Prospect Avenue, Red Bank.
JANKOWSKI, THEODORE A., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lois F. Jankowski, 28 Darrow Street, South River.
KNAUF, CHARLES F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Knauf, 343 Spruce Street, Maple Shade.
KRONITZ, BENJAMIN, private; wife, Mrs. Jeanette Kronitz, 1318½ Wickapecko Drive, Wanamassa.
LOGAN, JOHN, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Logan, 110 Marshall Street, Elizabeth.
LIPPINCOTT, SPENCER H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Laura M. Lippincott, 524 Centennial Avenue, Trenton.
LOMBARDO, ANTHONY P., technician fifth grade; father, Joseph Lombardo, 317 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City.
MODUGNO, MICHAEL, corporal; father, Attilio Modugno, 272 Ampers Parkway, Bloomfield.
NELSON, ROBERT C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Lydie Werth, 1 Lee Avenue, Haddonfield.
ONDIK, STEPHEN P., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary Ondik, 24 Florence Street, Nutley.
PARIS, JOSEPH J., corporal; sister, Mrs. Anna Piombino, 53 Thomas Street, Bloomfield.

Held by Italy

BAUER, WALTER P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary K. Bauer, Third and Main Street, Cambridge.
BRAZZATTI, NICHOLAS, private; wife, Mrs. Madeline Brazzatti, 819 Roselle Street, Linden.
DEDECKER, ADRIAN F. Jr., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Frances J. Dedecker, 18 Whittingham Terrace, Millburn.
DESEPIO, JOHN C. Jr., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Desepio, 148 Lakeview Avenue, South Plainfield.
FRIEDLAND, SAMUEL B., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida Friedland, 135 Mercer Street, Phillipsburg.
GREEN, GEORGE, private; mother, Mrs. May Green, Cookstown.
GUEST, WILBUR T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Guest, 20 Elm Place, Plainfield.
INGUAGIATO, JAMES, private first class; brother, Frank Inguagiato, 226 Laurel Avenue, Maplewood.
JACQUOT, PIERRE S., private first class; father, Albert Jacquot, 800 Collings Avenue, Collingswood.
LITTLEFIELD, JOHN H., private; mother, Mrs. H. G. Littlefield, 12 Hillside Avenue, Verona.
MAIER, FREDERICK, corporal; father, Frederick Maier, 744 Haxton Avenue, Orange.
MANCINELLI, FRANK F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Maria Mancinelli, 298 Union Avenue, Irvington.
MARDARELLO, ERNEST G., private first class; father, Alphonson Mardarello, 303 First Street, Hoboken.
PUSO, GEORGE J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Puso, 1159 Sixty-fourth Street, North Bergen.

CONNECTICUT
Held by Germany

BENSON, EARL, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Hazel Benson, 73 Webster, Unionville.
DUCKWORTH, WILLARD G., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Josephine B. Duckworth, Marble Dale.
KILPATRICK, WILLIAM C., private; mother, Mrs. Florence Kilpatrick, 145 Cleveland Avenue, Bridgeport.
THORNTON, JAMES H., technical sergeant; father, Henry P. Thornton, 382 Lombard Street, New Haven.
VERTEFEUILLE, ROBERT J., sergeant; father, Simon A. Vertefeuille, 225 Main Street, Willimantic.

Held by Italy

WAZ, STANLEY J., private; mother Mrs. Helen Waz, 338 Wadsworth Street, Middletown.

'Big Inch' Pipeline Completed

JUL 20 1943

Ickes, at Celebration, Warns That Oil It Brings Is Primarily for Military Tasks.

Phoenixville, Pa., July 19 (A. P.).—Government officials paid tribute to the oil industry for a tremendous job well done at the opening of the "Big Inch" pipeline today.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, in a message read for him by C. B. Henderson, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the celebrants:

"Those who have done this job have fought every inch of the way to get the line built in the shortest possible time. Almost every foot of the 1,475 miles had to be done the hard way, but that is the way in which the oil industry is accustomed to work."

Mr. Jones, whose RFC financed the $100,000,000 job, was prevented by laryngitis from attending the opening in person.

Opposes Pleasure Driving.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, emphasized the vastness of military oil requirements and reiterated his opposition to use of gasoline for pleasure driving.

"Let us not, in the knowledge that the 'Big Inch" is ready to flow new quantities of oil into the East, plead for an increase in pleasure - driving at the expense of an increase in the power of our attack," he said. "Our conveniences and petty comforts are expendable. The oil shortage that you and I know as individuals is a positive factor in the strength of our fighting men.

"We can thus have but one goal—to produce and deliver more and more—in the savage hope that all of the oil that we can provide will be enough."

Mr. Ickes, long an advocate of the line, was invited to guide the torch making the final weld to join up the line.

Turned to Oil Industry.

Realizing that the pipeline job would be tough, Mr. Jones said, the RFC "turned to the oil industry to do it," through Oil Emergency Pipelines, Inc., organized by major oil companies to build the line and operate it.

Every pipeline contractor in the United States with equipment heavy enough to handle the size pipe employed was called in for some part of the work, Mr. Jones said. "Officials of War Emergency Pipelines tell me that every one of these contractors performed his job, and spent the Government's money as economically and efficiently as he would have his own. I am also glad to be able to say that the line has been built at approximately $5,000,000 less than the estimated cost," he added.

He said Emergency Piplines officials told him "every one seems to have been conscious of the dire necessity of getting it built quickly, that lives depended upon it. All take pride in having had a part in it."

"This big inch pipeline and the 20-inch pipeline also now under construction will go a long way toward insuring our success in the war," Mr. Jones said.

Oil Is on Way.

Even before a spluttering electric torch joined the last link to the world's biggest, longest oil pipeline, "Big Inch" was carrying to the East oil that well may be a decisive factor in defeating the Axis.

While the steel fluxed under the flaring torch, a stream of oil, from Longview, Tex., surged steadily eastward through Southern Ohio, flowing three miles an hour toward its first goal—the giant refineries that dot the Atlantic seaboard. Their empty storage tanks and idle refineries that turn crude oil into fuel for planes and tanks and ships awaited the first oil, due within three weeks.

In just 350 days the $95,000,000 line designed to deliver 12,600,000 gallons every day had been made ready.

More Gas for East.

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The starved East had a promise of more gasoline today, but the outlook in the West was for less than it has been getting, and the news on tires was not so good.

Completion of the huge pipeline from Texas to the East coast coincided with these developments:

1. Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced that gasoline rationing for the driving public would be equalized over most of the nation, meaning more fuel for the East, and a reduction for the Mid-West and the Southwest. No change was indicated for the West Coast.

2. The Office of Price Administration, acting at the request of Rubber Director William Jeffers, banned sale of new tires for spares for the next few months—no specific date being given. Excepting firemen, doctors and others dealing with emergencies, the OPA said that new, used or recapped tires will be denied motorists who have four sound tires, plus one that can be made to serve as an emergency spare. Mr. Jeffers said he was striving to make the present stocks last until synthetic casings can be turned out in sufficient quantities.

3. The OPA also notified drivers that the B, C, E and R gas coupons hereafter will be good until renewals are issued, regardless of the expiration dates. This move was made to encourage drivers to conserve their coupons without fear that the stamps will become invalid. B books outside of the East will be issued henceforth on a three-month basis. Individual needs will be adjusted by the ration boards by tearing out coupons not used in the three-month period, rather than by giving each bookholder the same number of stamps but varying the length of time in which the coupons must be used.

In other words, ration boards will try to "tailor" B books to last three months, or in the East, four months. But if a driver has coupons left at the end of that time, he can go on using them until he has to obtain a renewal of his ration. His new ration period will be dated from the day he gets the new book. This is intended to prevent a rush of motorists to filling stations just before coupons expire.

Backs Short Trips.

Declaring that many persons would be unable to take the long vacations which would warrant granting by the OPA of vacation driving visas, New York City Park Commissioner Robert Moses plans to ask the OPA to permit driving to nearby parks and beaches. If the proposed change in the present non-essential driving ban were made, he said, it would affect the seventeen-State Eastern area.

G.O.P. DRAFTS PLANK ON FOREIGN POLICY

JUL 20 1943

Conference Group Asks National Committee to State Party's Position.

NEW YORK, July 19.—(AP) The eastern conference of the Republican Post-War Policy association today recommended five courses of party action and urged Chairman Harrison Spangler and the Republican National committee to state soon their position on them.

They call for:

1.—Complete military victory and unconditional Axis surrender.

2—Continued unity of the United Nations "to secure international collaboration and to prevent the recurrence of future wars."

3—On the home front, conversion of war industries to peacetime production, and establishment of a "sound economic position with equal opportunity for all after the war is won."

4—Planning now for establishment of "an organization of nations to assume full responsibility in maintaining world peace."

5—Action by Republican members of Congress, immediately after Congress reconvenes, "to sponsor and support congressional action pledging cooperation by the United States in world affairs."

The conference which is interested in drafting a foreign policy plank for submission to the party in the next Presidential campaign voted for the appointment of a committee to advise Chairman Spangler of the resolutions and urge him and "the council of 49 delegates to make an early pronouncement of its intended action pursuant to these resolutions."

Delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and the six New England states attended the conference.

Mayo Shattuck, president of the Massachusetts Bar association and chairman of the resolutions committee, who presented the resolutions, said he believed "the Republican party is about to be given a chance again for leadership" but said the people, faced with a choice between the New Deal and isolationism, would choose the former.

"If we show the people of the United States that election of the Republican party will not mean another gang of inward turning, narrow minded isolationist stuffed shirts x x x you will be given power again, just as surely as you are in this room," he said, adding that failure in that respect "may be the end of our party."

EIGHT MAY BE DEAD IN BURNING PLANE

JUL 20 1943

Malcolm, Neb., July 19 (A. P.).—An Army plane, believed to have been a heavy bomber, crashed in flames on the Walter Lange farm three miles west of here today. First reports said eight men were aboard and all were killed. Officials of the Lincoln Army Air Base went to the scene to investigate, but whether the plane was from that base was not discussed.

Dodge City, Kan., July 19 (A. P.).—Pfc. Raymond F. Mallon, 21 years old, son of Mrs. Ella Mallon of Paterson, N. J., died Friday with four other men in the crash of a B-26 Marauder near Ness

3024-6315

3024-6315

City, Kan.

Pendleton, Ore., July 19 (A.P.).—Staff Sergt. Joseph F. Smith of Belford, N. J., and Sergt. William T. McDermott of Aubudon, N. J., suffered minor injuries Thursday in the crash of an Army bomber near here that took the lives of four men and injured five.

Eight Missing on Flight.

Pensacola, Fla., July 19 (A. P.).—Eight men, including two fighting French flyers, are missing on a training flight, the public relations office of the Pensacola Naval Air Station reported today.

The men were aboard a patrol plane due back at the station at 1:30 P. M., Saturday. No trace of the plane has been found.

Those missing included: Albert W. Smith, 4M3C, N. S. N. R., wife, Sally Veronica, of Pensacola; father, Albert J. Smith of Schenectady, N. Y.

To Launch Nelson Dingley

Liberty Ship, Named for Tariff Bill Author, Goes Down Ways Today

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., July 19 (AP).—The Liberty ship Nelson Dingley slides down the ways at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard tomorrow. The craft will be named by Mrs. Elinore Bye Smith, widow of Ellstad Smith, former yard employee.

Nelson Dingley, former owner of "The Lewiston Journal," served Maine as Governor and as a United States Congresman. He authored the Dingley tariff bill.

3 Prisoners of War Die As Lightning Strikes Tent

10 Other Italian Captives Hurt by Storm in Georgia

MACON, Ga., July 19 (AP).—Three Italian prisoners of war were killed and ten others injured today when lightning struck a tent in which they were gathered, the public relations office at the Camp Wheeler prisoner internment camp announced tonight.

The men were part of a cleaning detail, working in the Warner Robins village adjacent to the large Warner Robins air depot near here, the announcement said.

The public relations office reported tonight that all the injured were responding favorably to treatment.

The detail of prisoners was one of a number which have been working on various farm, forest and public work projects near here.

Escaped Nazi Prisoner Recaptured in Canada

Hunt On in Western New York for His Companion

BUFFALO, July 19 (AP).—Military authorities and police narrowed their western New York hunt for two escaped German war prisoners to one today following notification from Canada that a Nazi who fled a Petawawa, Ont., prison camp last week had been recaptured.

The search centered on Grand Island following a report that two men, said to be escaped Nazis, had swum the Niagara River from Canada to the island during the night.

A spokesman for the Fourth District, Second Service Command, said authorities were still on the alert for Gunther Krebs, German merchant marine sailor, who escaped last week from the Ontario camp. He said the district had been notified that the second prisoner, Heinz Sshuch, had been recaptured.

634 JAP SHIPS SUNK

Allied submarines, warships and planes, hammering steadily at Japan's extended shipping lanes and its southwestern Pacific positions, have sunk at least 634 enemy naval and merchant ships since Pearl Harbor, the Associated Press reported today.

Since the beginning of the month, Allied communiques from the area have listed the certain destruction of thirteen Japanese war vessels by United States surface forces in the two Kula Gulf naval battles and of four others by air attack. Announced American naval losses were the cruiser Helena, the destroyers Strong and Gwim and the transport McCawley. Communiques also noted the sinking of ten Japanese merchant vessels in air attacks in the southwestern Pacific.

The following post-Pearl Harbor tabulation is based on United States and Allied announcements:

Type.	Japan.	U. S.
Battleships	3	1
Aircraft carriers	6	4
Cruisers	43	9
Destroyers	87	26
Submarines	33	7
Transports	122	7
Merchantmen and supply ships	254	17
Subchasers or torpedo boats	2	11
Navy tankers	0	1
Minesweepers	10	6
Minelayers	2	6
Gunboats	8	5
Patrol boats	9	1
Trawlers	1	0
Oilers	14	3
Auxiliaries	10	5
Miscellaneous	23	4
Undetermined cruisers or destroyers	10	—
Total	634	107

U-Boat Toll Reaches 673

Announcement by the Navy last week of the sinking of two American merchant ships in the western Atlantic early this month brought to 673 The Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral ship losses in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

Loss of the two merchant ships raised the announced toll of American vessels in the western Atlantic to 271 since this country entered the war. Of this total, thirty-eight have been sent to the bottom this year.

The Associated Press, made no mention of recent heavy Japanese losses in the southwest Pacific.

"I am firmly convinced that we shall win the war and carry through our big plan, the establishment of a new Greater East Asia," the broadcast quoted the Premier as saying. "We shall have to overcome numerous difficulties on the way to our goal, but our enemies are confronted with yet many greater difficulties."

Axis Radio Says Church Is Hit

Italians Report One Basilica Damaged by American Bombers.

JUL 20 1943

The Rome radio broadcast the first Axis assertion that church property was damaged in today's bombing of Rome by the United States Air Force. Rome quoted Stefani, the Italian official news agency, as saying that Pope Pius had visited the Basilica of St. Lorenzo-Outside-the-Wall, "devastated this morning by bombs dropped by Anglo-Saxon aviators."

This broadcast, picked up at New York by the Associated Press, said that the Pope made a private visit to the Basilica at 6 P. M. and returned to the Vatican City an hour later.

There was no word from any other source that St. Lorenzo's had been damaged. This church is about 1,000 yards northeast of the railway yards which formed the prime objective of the Allied raid. Vatican City and St. Peter's are some four miles west of the station.

masters would still make Italy a battle ground, they assert.

But the moment cannot be far distant when dread of the terrific rolling air barrage of the Allies will outweigh even fear of Nazi reprisals upon a weakening war ally. That was the psychology of the carefully planned and executed bombing attack on Rome.

Its significance lies in the hint it gives that Washington and London see a prospect of early Italian collapse to pave the way for drives from the Sicilian advance base against the continent itself, not at some remote time ,but soon. With Sicily swept clear of the foe, the Allied road northwestward to the coast of France would begin to open. To the northeast, from foothoods on the Italian mainland boot, the Allies could launch a drive at the Greek peninsula and the Balkans.

American troops which took Caltanissetta, geographical hub of Sicily and vital road and rail communication center in the Catania plain, have not only debouched into that rolling central valley but are half way across central Sicily from their southern bridgeheads. They are in a position to widen and deepen their penetration to the north coast of the island swiftly, splitting it in half.

Eastward, General Montgomery's British veterans have set foot on Catania plain as well. They are reported closing in westward on Gerbini air base and northward in the outskirts of the port of Catania. Once that port falls, the British can sweep northwest around the inshore base of Mount Etna to widen the swathe which Allied forces on the left and center are cutting toward the north coast.

Western Sicily, the certain advance base for French-American advance upon Sardinia, Corsica and continental France itself, seems ripening to fall into Allied hands almost without opposition once the Allies complete their drive across the center of the island. That will expedite the hour when fighting French troops from Africa join in the assault in more than token strength. That is likely to be strictly a French-American affair as far as ground forces are concerned, leaving the British in eastern Sicily to spearhead the attack on the Italian mainland itself, if that proves necessary.

There are immediate Allied objectives at the lower end of the Italian boot, however, which could condition the next phase of the fight. Once the toe and heel and the Gulf of Taranto between them were taken by the Allies, Italian forces garrisoning Albania and Greece could be virtually cut off from contact with Italy by sea. And from the Italian boot heel it would be easy for massed flights of big bombers to reach the Rumanian oil fields in sustained and devastating attacks.

Destruction from the air of those Balkan oil sources would strike a more serious blow to the Nazi war effort than any other discernible move the Allies could make quickly, and the attempt is definitely to be expected soon.

What's Behind the War News

JUL 20 1943

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Caught between the devil of Hitlerism and the deep sea of all-out Anglo-American attack, the Italian segment of the ill-starred Axis is creaking with portents of utter collapse.

The American aerial attack on Rome capped an Allied invasion of Sicily that is sweeping like an irresistable flood over the big island outpost. Its fate is sealed and with it that of all Sicily—and of the nearby Italian "boot" itself from toe to heel.

It has been patent for days in Rome broadcasts and Italian press comment that only fear of the Nazi overlords is holding revolt in Italy in check. Italian propagandists preaching continued resistance hold out no victory hope to the war-sickened Italian people, only the plea that there is no escape from war even by surrender. German

Premier Tojo Urges Greater Production; Says Japan Prepares 'Decisive Blows'

JUL 20 1943

Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo was quoted by the Berlin radio yesterday as declaring in a speech calling for increased food and industrial production that Japan's armed forces are preparing to "deal more decisive blows" to her enemies.

The German broadcast of Premier Tojo's speech before a meeting of Japan's Provincial Governors, recorded in New York by

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 20-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, REPLYING IN BEHALF OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LIBERATION TO JOSEPH STALIN'S BASTILLE DAY MESSAGE, DECLARED TODAY:

"INSPIRED BY THE SAME IDEAL OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENSLAVER THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE WILL COME OUT OF THIS WAR WITH A NEW BASIS FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND UPHOLDING OF THE TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP WHICH UNITES BOTH OF OUR GREAT COUNTRIES."

THE MESSAGE WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

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WM1213AEW

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT THAT AXIS HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY HAD BEEN MOVED ACROSS THE STRAIT OF MESSINA TO REGGIO CALABRIA AT THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN MAIN-LAND.

JUL 2 1943

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-SMOKE FROM FIRES WHICH ALLIED BOMBS STARTED IN RAILROAD YARDS NEARLY BLOTTED-OUT THE AIRMEN'S VIEW OF ROME TODAY, A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FLYING FORTRESSES ON THE RAID REPORTED.

HAIG NICHOLSON WROTE AS HE FLEW:

"THE FIRST FORTRESSES OVER ROME HAVE FOUND THEIR MARK. THE GIANT MARSHALLING YARDS, THE NERVE CENTER OF THE ENEMY'S RAILS AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN ITALY, ARE GOING UP IN FLAMES. X X X

"ALREADY FAR BELOW ME IN THE CLOUDLESS ATMOSPHERE A GREAT COLUMN OF BLACK SMOKE IS RISING TO A HEIGHT OF 12,000 FEET. THE ACK-ACK IS COMING UP IN CLOUDS AS THE DEFENDERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTERIES LET LOOSE WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAVE. THE FLAK PASSES IN THE SKY IN BLACK-LOOKING CLOUDS BUT THE FORTRESSES HOLD STEADILY ON THEIR BOMB RUN."

FROM AN ALTITUDE OF FOUR MILES THE BOMBER CREWS SAW AT A DISTANCE THE MASSIVE DOME OF ST.PETER'S, DWARFED BY THE GREAT, WHIRLING CLOUDS OF SMOKE THAT CAST HUGE SHADOWS ON THE GROUND, NICHOLSON SAID.

FLAMES SPRANG UP FROM THE LORENZO MARSHALLING YARDS BEFORE SMOKE COVERED THEM. THE SMOKE SPREAD LIKE A BILLOWING CURTIN OVER THE CITY UNTIL IT WAS ALMOST HIDDEN, HE SAID.

"MANY FIRES HAVE BEEN STARTED," THE REPORTER WROTE, "BUT MOST IMPORTANT WE CAN ALL SEE THAT THE GREAT RELIGIOUS CENTERS AND ST. PETER'S, ST.JOHN LATERAN AND THE BASILICA OF SAN PAOLO ARE UNTOUCHED."

WHILE RETURNING FROM THE RAID, THE CREW OF THIS FORTRESS, A NEW ONE, DECIDED ON ITS NAME: "REPLY TO MUSSO".

A MORE APPROPRIATE NAME COULD NOT HAVE BEEN CHOSEN, NICHOLSON SAID, "FOR IN THE WORDS OF OUR PILOT, LIEUT. EDWARD FLETCHER, 26, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., 'THE FORTS MUST HAVE GIVEN HIM HELL.'"

WM1134PEW

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-A PLAN FOR POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL TRADE, THE BANKERS OF WHICH SAY IS DESIGNED TO INSURE THE FULL CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL EXPORT GOODS AND RAISE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF ALL COUNTRIES, WAS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC TODAY AT A LUNCHEON ATTENDED BY MANY OF BRITAIN'S LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS.

SIR EDGAR R.JONES, WELSH-BORN LAWYER AND BUSINESS MAN HAS FATHERED THE PLAN, WHICH HE CALLS A WORLD TRADE ALLIANCE BUILT ON THE PREMISE THAT A FLOURISHING TRADE AMONG THE NATIONS AFTER THE WAR IS ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY, AND THAT THE BEST WAY TO ACCOMPLISH THAT IS BY EXPANSION OF CONSUMPTION RATHER THAN CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION.

THE WORLD TRADE ALLIANCE AS EXPLAINED BY VISCOUNT DAVIDSON, SPEAKING FOR INDUSTRY; JOHN BROWN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION, SPEAKING FOR TRADE UNIONISTS, AND BY SIR EDGAR, HAS THESE THREE PRIMARY AIMS:

(1) FULL CONSUMP

BY SIR EDGAR, HAS THESE THREE PRIMARY AIMS:

(1) FULL CONSUMPTION OF THE OUTPUT OF THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL EXPORT INDUSTRIES.

(2) PRICE STABILITY FOR THE MAJOR PRODUCTS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

(3) AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR THE PRODUCTS OF ALL NATIONS.

(4) A HIGH LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT AND BETTER LIVING STANDARDS FOR ALL NATIONS.

TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS THE WORLD TRADE ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION PROPOSES THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS BRING TOGETHER THE LEADERS IN THE MAJOR PRODUCTS OF WORLD TRADE TO DRAW UP A SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

JONES SAID THAT EACH COUNTRY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO BALANCE AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE ITS EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE. TO ENCOURAGE THIS HE PROPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL CLEARING BUREAU TO SUPERVISE THE OPERATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PRODUCT COMMITTEES.

MJ&G1136AEW

)- End Repeat

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LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS TURNED OVER ANOTHER HUGE BOMBER BASE TO THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE TODAY JUST 89 DAYS AFTER THEY STARTED THE JOB OF CLEARING THE LAND AND LAYING OUT THE RUNWAYS.

IT WAS THE THIRD FIELD COMPLETED IN TWO MONTHS.

BRIG.GEN.C.R.MOORE OF HARRISONBURG, VA., CHIEF ENGINEER FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY, FORMALLY PRESENTED THE BASE TO BRIG.GEN.ROBERT C.CANDEE OF HINSDALE, ILL., CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SUPPORT COMMAND.

THE AVIATION ENGINEER UNIT WHICH DID THE JOB WAS COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL.PAUL C.BROWN OF CHABOT COURT, OAKLAND, CALIF.

THE PROJECT WAS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COL.J.E.COLLMER OF ST. LOUIS, MO., WITH CAPT.JOHN G.GABLE OF RAPID CITY, S.D., AS OPERATIONS OFFICER.

BY [illegible] D. BALL

A SEA-AIR RESCUE BASE IN BRITAIN, JULY 19-(AP)-WITH NINE CREWMEN OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "SNOWBALL" SAFE BELOW AND NINE WATERSOAKED SUITS OF LONG-HANDLED GI UNDERWEAR, SOCKS AND UNIFORMS FLAPPING FROM TOPSIDE CLOTHESLINES, TWO BRITISH RESCUE LAUNCHES PUT INTO THIS PORT TODAY AFTER PULLING THE SURVIVING AIRMEN FROM THE NORTH SEA.

THE "SNOWBALL'S" CREW WAS PICKED UP WITHIN AN HOUR AND A HALF AFTER DITCHING ITS BOMBER ON THE WAY HOME FROM SATURDAY'S FORTRESS RAID ON NORTHWEST GERMANY. FOR MOST OF THE CREW IT WAS THE 13TH OPERATION IN THE "SNOWBALL," WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN IN A BATTLE WITH 25 GERMAN FIGHTERS.

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ONE OF THEIR DINGHIES WAS SHOT FULL OF HOLES AND WOULDN'T INFLATE, SAID LIEUT.JOSEPH P.SHAMES OF DE KALB, ILL., THE FORTRESS' BOMBARDIER.

"BUT WE HITCHED ONTO THE OTHER DINGHY AND WE ALL MANAGED ON ONE AND A HALF DINGHIES," HE ADDED.

THE TIME BETWEEN HITTING THE WATER AND GETTING RESCUED WENT FAST, EXPLAINED LIEUT.E.H.EASTLUND OF TUSTIN, MICH., THE CO-PILOT, BECAUSE EHY WERE OCCUPIED WITH TRYING TO PUMP UP THE DAMAGED DINGY AND TYING IT UP WITH THE OTHER.

STAFF SERGEANTS ROBERT F.MARTIN OF VELASCO, TEX., RADIO OPERATOR, AND ARTURO CHACON OF DEL RIO, TEX., SAID THEY NEVER SAW ANYTHING AS BEAUTIFUL AS THOSE BLUE-WHITE RESCUE BOATS.

THEY WERE ALL IN THE WATER SUCH A SHORT TIME THAT FIVE OF THEM FOUND THEIR WRIST WATCHES STILL KEEPING TIME.

THREE OF THE "SNOWBALL'Z ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT AND BOTH WINGS WERE DAMAGED, SAID TECH.SERGT.THOMAS B.DYE OF STEUBENVILLE, O., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

"IN FACT THERE WASN'T A PIECE OF THAT SHIP THAT WAS NOT HIT," ADDED STAFF SERGT.WILLARD HUNTER OF BLOOMFIELD, ILL.

SURVEYING A BLACK EYE AND ASSORTED OTHER DAMAGE TO MEMBERS OF HIS CREW, LIEUT.WILLIAM E.PETERS OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., THE PILOT, COMMENTED: "WE LOOK LIKE WE HAVE BEEN ON A 48-HOUR PASS."

THE OTHER SURVIVORS INCLUDED STAFF SERGT.JESSE P.MCGEE OF IRONTON, MO., RIGHT WAIST-GUNNER, AND TECH.SERGT.ELLIOTT ATWOOD OF CUSICK, WASH., TOP TURRET GUNNER.

JJ209PEW

BERN, JULY 19-(AP)-GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS, AIDED BY VICHY AUTHORITIES, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE CARRYING OUT SWEEPING RAIDS IN FRANCE IN AN EFFORT TO ROUND UP ENEMIES OF PIERRE LAVAL'S GOVERNMENT BELIEVED LIKELY TO JOIN A POPULAR UPRISING IN EVENT OF AN ALLIED INVASION.

DISPATCHES TO THE NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE SAID THAT 200 PERSONS ALREADY HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN A DRIVE IN HAUTE SAVOIE PROVINCE OPPOSITE THE SWISS FRONTIER. THOSE ARRESTED WERE DESCRIBED AS SUSPECTED DE GAULLISTS, SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

"THE OPERATIONS ARE CAUSING CONSIDERABLE COMMOTION AMONG THE PEOPLE," LA SUISSE SAID.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 19-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM ITALY SAID TODAY THAT ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS WHICH FAILED TO EXPLODE UNTIL THEY HIT THE GROUND ADDED TO THE DAMAGE CAUSED TODAY BY THE ALLIED BOMBING OF ROME

BY THE ALLIED BOMBING OF ROME.

UP TO EARLY AFTERNOON THERE WAS NO ITALIAN COMMENT ON THE ROME BOMBING EXCEPT THE BRIEF REFE

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BOMBING EXCEPT THE BRIEF REFERENCE IN THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TO THE ATTACK AND THE FACT THAT DAMAGE HAD NOT YET BEEN ASCERTAINED.

THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST A MUSICAL PROGRAM AFTER THE COMMUNIQUE.

ROME HAS BEEN A MECCA FOR ITALIANS LEAVING THE INDUSTRIAL NORTH AND THE AGRICULTURAL SOUTH BECAUSE OF ALLIED ATTACK AND THE POPULATION, LITTLE MORE THAN 1,500,000 A YEAR AGO, HAD SWELLED TO PERHAPS 2,500,000.

POPE SEPARATE

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 19-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, IN A ROME DISPATCH WHICH WAS ALMOST WORD-FOR-WORD THAT OF THE ITALIAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY STEFANI, SAID TONIGHT THAT POPE PIUS XII HAD SPENT 70 MINUTES TODAY VISITING LOCALITIES DAMAGED BY THE AMERICAN BOMBER RAID ON ROME.

BUT NONE OF THE ACCOUNTS REACHING HERE FROM ROME SAID A WORD ABOUT DAMAGE TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE CONGESTED CAPITAL.

HIS HOLINESS INSPECTED "IMPORTANT DAMAGE TO ANCIENT STRUCTURES WHICH ENJOYED EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS," SAID THE AGENCY.

"THE VATICAN INFORMED US THAT THE POPE REMAINED 'CALMLY IN HIS APARTMENT DURING THE THREE-HOUR ALERT AND DURING THE TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT,'" THE REPORT CONTINUED.

"IMMEDIATELY WHEN THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED HE REQUESTED THAT HE BE INFORMED OF THE DAMAGE. HE 'SHOWED PROFOUND SADNESS' WHEN TOLD THAT THE BASILICA OF SAN LORENZO WAS HIT ALONG WITH SOME DWELLINGS.

"HE DECIDED ON AN INSPECTION TOUR, WE WERE INFORMED. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE MONTINI WAS HIS SOLE COMPANION ON THE TRIP, MADE 'WITHOUT CORTEGE AND CARRIAGES, AND WITHOUT THE CUSTOMARY SUITE OF PERSONS OF THE PONTIFICAL COURT.'

"'ARRIVING NEAR THE CEMETERY OF CAMPO VERANO, THE POPE COULD TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT. SEVERAL BUILDINGS WERE CRUMBLED, SOME OF THOSE IN THE UNIVERSITY CITY'.

"THE POPE LEFT HIS AUTOMOBILE BEFORE THE BASILICA AND 'WAS THE OBJECT OF MANIFESTATIONS AND RESPECT BY PERSONS RECOGNIZING HIM. THE POPE REMAINED SOME MOMENTS, PROFOUNDLY MOVED BEFORE

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THE RUINS OF THE CELEBRATED BASILICA'. THE POPE DID NOT RETURN DIRECTLY TO THE VATICAN, BUT VISITED OTHER SECTIONS THAT WERE HIT, 'WHERE SEVERAL TIMES HE GAVE HIS BENEDICTION TO THE CROWDS WHICH RECOGNIZED HIM'."

THE STEFANI AGENCY SAID THAT FIRST EXAMINATION INDICATED THE "BASILICA WAS HIT BY SEVERAL BOMBS AT DIFFERENT TIMES. THE POPE PERSONALLY TOOK ACCOUNT OF THE DAMAGES AND GAVE THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING TO THE KNEELING CROWDS."

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VATICAN CIRCLES IN BERN SAID THEY HAD NOT YET RECEIVED ANY WORD OF THE REACTION OF THE HOLY SEE TO THE BOMBING OF ROME.

(BERLIN BROADCAST A "VATICAN CITY" STORY SAYING THAT THE POPE VERY LIKELY WOULD REPLY SOON TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT MESSAGE ASSURING HIM THAT ALLIED AIRMEN WOULD ENDEAVOR TO RESPECT THE VATICAN CITY AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY IN THEIR ATTACKS ON ITALY).

WHILE DETAILS OF THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS HAD NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED HERE, THOSE ACQUAINTED WITH THE SITUATION IN ROME SAID THEY BELIEVED A TELLING BLOW HAD BEEN STRUCK AT THE BACKBONE OF AXIS COMMUNICATIONS.

EVEN MORE DRASTIC RESULTS IN SNAPPING ITALIAN MORALE WERE LIKELY, THEY SAID, SINCE MILLIONS BELIEVED THAT ROME NEVER WOULD BE ATTACKED.

THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS BEEN HAVING DIFFICULTY EXPLAINING WHY GERMAN AID IS LACKING IN THE DEFENSE OF ITA

Y, AND MANY ITALIANS PROBABLY ALSO RECALL PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S BOAST BEFORE THE SICILIAN INVASION THAT ANY INVADERS OF ITALIAN SOIL WOULD BE PLACED IN "PERMANENT HORIZONTAL POSITIONS."

MADE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, THE RAID EMPHASIZED THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL WARNING THAT ITALIANS MUST OVERTHROW THEIR FASCIST LEADERS OR BE BOMBED OUT OF THE WAR.

THE ATTACK ON RAIL TARGETS IN ROME STRUCK AT THE VITAL LINES OVER WHICH THE BULK OF NAZI MEN AND MATERIALS, AS WELL AS ITALIAN TROOPS, IS BEING SHIFTED SOUTHWARD.

ITALIAN TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN OCCUPYING THE HAUTE SAVOIE REGION OF FRANCE STILL ARE BEING RUSHED BACK HOME TO PROTECT THEIR NATIVE SOIL, DISPATCHES FROM FRANCE SAID. A LYON REPORT TO THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE SAID THAT GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS TOWARD SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE CONTINUING, TOO.

IN ITALY BLACKSHIRT LEADERS STILL WERE CIRCULATING THEIR OWN HANDBILL ANSWERS TO THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MESSAGE WHEN THE BLOW AT ROME OCCURRED.

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD ROME RAID X X X PRESS SAID.

THE ATTACK WAS CENTERED ON THE DISTRICTS OF SAN LORENZO AND TIBURTINA, WHERE IMPORTANT RAILWAY STATIONS AND YARDS ARE LOCATED, THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED.

"THERE WAS AN UNINTERRUPTED SERIES OF HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AND SMOKE AND FLAMES BILLOWED HIGH INTO THE SKY, MAKING IT CLEAR THE RAID WAS A

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HEAVY ONE," HE WROTE.

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THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE STREETS WERE CROWDED WHEN THE AIR RAID ALARMS SOUNDED IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL ABOUT 10 A.M. AFTER "AN AGITATED NIGHT" DURING WHICH THE PUBLIC HAD EXPECTED A RAID. A FEW MINUTES LATER ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES OPENED FIRE AND A GREAT FORMATION OF AMERICAN BOMBERS COULD BE SEEN, HE DECLARED.

THE CENTER OF ROME WAS SPARED, THE DISPATCH DECLARED, AND ALL WELL KNOWN STREETS, MONUMENTS AND ANCIENT RUINS KNOWN TO TOURISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WERE LEFT "AS PEACEFUL AS EVER," IT ADDED.

THE SAN LORENZO AND TIBURTINA DISTRICTS WERE HARD HIT, HOWEVER, THE CORRESPONDENT ASSERTED. BUILDINGS WERE STILL ABLAZE AND THE STREETS FILLED WITH DEBRIS AT THE TIME THE DISPATCH WAS FILED, HE SAID.

EVERYWHERE IN THE BOMBED AREA, HE REPORTED, THERE WAS "A PICTURE OF LAMENTATION AND MISERY", WITH FAMILIES WHICH HAD BEEN BOMBED OUT SITTING IN THE STREETS WITH THEIR BELONGINGS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE DISPATCH WENT ON, THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE "MET THE BLOW WITHOUT LOSING SELF CONTROL." IN GENERAL, THE CORRESPONDENT DECLARED, THE PUBLIC TOOK THE RAID AS "THE FIRST REAL WARNING" AND HE SAID EVERYONE KNOWS ROME IS NOW IN THE FRONT LINE.

THE ROME PRESS WAS SAID TO HAVE APPEALED TO ALL CITIZENS NOT FORCED BY THEIR WORK TO REMAIN IN THE CITY TO DEPART AT ONCE. WARNINGS ALSO WERE PUBLISHED AGAINST UNEXPLODED BOMBS.

THE DAGENS NYHETER CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT ONLY THE OUTER PARTS OF THE CITY HAD BEEN HIT. CENSORSHIP FORBADE THE WRITER TO FILE ANY REPORT FROM ROME ON DAMAGE OF A MILITARY NATURE. HE SAID THAT NO ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING CASUALTIES HAD BEEN ISSUED, BUT THAT DEAD STILL WERE BEING REMOVED FROM THE DEBRIS AND FATALITIES WERE REPORTED HIGH.

LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, POPE PIUS XII LEFT THE VATICAN TO VISIT THE FOURTH CENTURY BASILICA OF SAN LORENZO, WHICH THE DISPATCH SAID HAD BEEN BADLY DAMAGED.

FOLLOWING THE RAID, TAXIS, TRUCKS AND EVEN MOTORCYCLES WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE TO HELP CARRY WOUNDED TO HOSPITALS OR REMOVE THE HOMELESS TO "MORE OR LESS IMPROVISED QUARTERS", THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

THIS WOULD SEEM, HE SAID, TO INDICATE THAT AUTHORITIES HAD FAILED TO MAKE PROPER PREPARATIONS.

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH CANADIANS IN SICILY, JULY 17-(DELAYED)-SPEEDING NORTHWEST ALONG TWISTING, DUSTY MOUNTAIN ROADS, CANADIAN TROOPS NOW ARE THRUSTING INTO THE HEART OF SICILY.

AFTER THE CAPTURE OF VIZZINI, CANADIAN INFANTRY AND ARMOR STRUCK WEST TO CAPTURE GRAMMICHELE IN A SHORT, FIERCE ENGAGEMENT WITH A GERMAN-ITALIAN FORCE FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND PRESS ON TO OCCUPY CALTAGIRONE, 35 MILES WEST OF AUGUSTA.

NOW COLUMNS OF INFANTRY, GUNS, TRUCKS AND TANKS ARE POURING THROUGH

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CALTAGIRONE, BLITZED INTO A LONDON EAST END BY RAF BOMBINGS. I DROVE INTO CALTAGIRONE IN THE WAKE OF A BRENCARRIER PATROL A FEW HOURS AFTER THE TROOPS MARCHED INTO THE TOWN WITHOUT MEETING ANY OPPOSITION. CANADIANS WERE PATROLLING THE STREETS, WATCHING FOR SNIPERS AND BOOBY TRAPS, AND CHECKING ON CIVILIANS.

CALTAGIRONE IS THE LARGEST TOWN THE CANADIANS HAVE OCCUPIED. IT IS A RAMBLING MASS OF GREY STONE HOUSES, WITH DIRTY RED TILE ROOFS PILED ON A HILL AND TOPPED BY A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH.

THE DIRTY, DUST-CHOKED NARROW STREETS WERE STREWN WITH CONCRETE AND STONE RUBBLE. BUILDINGS HAD BEEN SMASHED AND GUTTED BY FIRE AND BOMBS RAINED DOWN BY THE RAF IN THE SICILIAN BLITZ AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING TROOPS.

CIVILIANS WAVED US ON HERE AS THEY HAVE IN OTHER TOWNS, GIVING THE "V" SIGN.

THE LIGHTNING SPEED OF THE ADVANCE WAS BEYOND ALL MY EXPECTATIONS. IT IS DIFFICULT AT TIMES TO KEEP CONTACT. HEADQUARTERS MOVES AHEAD SOMETIMES SEVERAL TIMES A DAY.

WHILE THE OPERATIONS ARE GATHERING MOMENTUM FEW OF US GET MORE THAN A FEW HOURS SLEEP A NIGHT, BIVOUACKING AT DARK, THEN SPEEDING FORWARD IN PURSUIT OF INFANTRY AND TANKS AT CRACK OF DAWN.

THERE IS A TREMENDOUS CONCENTRATION OF FIGHTING POWER BEING DRIVEN INTO THE HEART OF SICILY. THE 8TH ARMY REALLY IS ROLLING. IN SEVEN DAYS THE CANADIANS ADVANCED MORE THAN 70 MILES FROM THEIR LANDINGS ON THE PACHINO PENINSULA.

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I AM WRITING THIS BY THE ROADSIDE NEAR CALTAGIRONE AND A CONSTANT STREAM OF ARMY TRAFFIC IS POURING PAST IN A SCREEN OF DUST. TRUCKS LOADED WITH INFANTRY, BREN CARRIERS STACKED WITH TROOPS, AND TANKS ARE CHURNING SPECIAL BILLOWS OF DUST. THERE ARE ANTI-TANK GUNS, FIELD GUNS AND JEEPS BY THE SCORE.

I BIVOUACKED IN A FIELD ON THE ROAD TO CALTAGIRONE. IT IS COOL UP IN THESE HILLS OF CENTRAL SICILY AT NIGHT AND THE TROOPS FIND THE ONE BLANKET THEY CARRY HARDLY ENOUGH TO KEEP THEM WARM.

BUT THE COOLNESS OF THE NIGHT IS A RELIEF FROM THE HEAT OF THE DAY, AND MOST OF THE TROOPS MOVE PRACTICALLY ALL THE TIME ANYWAY.

AN ENEMY FORCE WAS REPORTED AHEAD AND THE CANADIAN COMMANDER MADE A RECONNAISSANCE OVER HIGH GROUND BEFORE DUSK. HE COULD SEE AXIS FIRES FLICKERING IN THE VALLEY BEYOND.

THE CANADIAN ATTACK WAS SCHEDULED TO START DURING DARKNESS BUT WHEN A REGIMENT WENT UP THE STEEP ROADS TO THE TOWN THERE WAS NO ENEMY THERE. THESE CANADIANS WHO SO FAR HAVE MADE A LONG MARCH IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY WERE DISAPPOINTED THAT CALTAGIRONE WAS ANOTHER PUSHOVER OCCUPATION.

BUT THEY SYSTEMATICALLY WENT THROUGH THE TOWN AND KEPT IT IN ORDER. THE COMMANDER, PUSHING HIS TROOPS ALONG THE FASTEST HE CAN, HAS RECEIVED A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM THE BRITISH COMMANDER, GEN.SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY, WHICH ALSO URGED THE CANADIANS TO KEEP IT UP.

EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT I DROVE INTO GRAMMICHELE AND WHILE OUR JEEP WAS BEING REPAIRED I HEARD THE STORY OF THE FIGHT THERE. THIS WAS THE FIRST REAL ENGAGEMENT THE CANADIANS HAVE HAD SINCE LANDING,

APART FROM A FEW SKIRMISHES COMING UP THE LINE AND CONSTANT DIFFICULTIES WITH SNIPERS.

THE FIRST BLOWN-UP ROADS I HAVE SEEN ARE IN THIS AREA. ALL THE WAY FROM THE BEACHES THERE HAD BEEN NO OBSTACLES APART FROM OCCASIONAL POOR ROADBLOCKS IN THE PATH OF THE CANADIANS.

NEAR GRAMMICHELE ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE TO PUT CRATERS IN THE ROADS WITH EXPLOSIVES, BUT THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS FILLED UP THE HOLES IN SHORT ORDER.

BURNED-OUT ITALIAN TRUCKS ARE LYING LIKE SKELETONS EVERY MILE OR SO. SOME OF OUR TROOPS ARE DRIVING IN A FEW CAPTURED GERMAN VEHICLES.

JJ352PEW

--DASH--

BOYLE

TYPICAL OF MANY SICILIANS, WHO HAVE LITTLE CONCEPTION OF WAR, WAS THE OLD MAN WHO WAS FOUND WINDING UP WHITE RIBBONS WHICH AMERICAN ENGINEERS HAD LAID DOWN TO MARK A SAFE PATH THROUGH DEADLY MINEFIELDS AROUND A BLASTED BRIDGE.

"I'M GOING TO TAKE THEM HOME AND MAKE SUSPENDERS OUT OF THEM," HE TOLD THE ENGINEERS.

THEY ALMOST HAD TO USE FORCE TO GET THE RIBBONS BACK.

--DASH--

THE "TEMPLE OF CONCORDA," A YELLOW PILLARED RUIN REPRESENTING ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE, STANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF A FEW SCATTERED STONE BUILDINGS ON A HILL EAST OF AGRIGENTO WHERE THE ANCIENT CITY ONCE FLOURISHED.

THE ITALIANS HAD CONVERTED THIS RUIN INTO A VERITABLE "TEMPLE OF DISCORD" BY PLACING A CLEVERLY CONCEALED PILLBOX AND GUN EMPLACEMENT A FEW FEET OFF THE ROAD LEADING TO IT.

A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, APPROACHING THE RUINS AFTER THE FALL OF AGRIGENTO, WAS MORE IMPRESSED, HOWEVER, BY A LONG MARBLE BURIAL CRYPT SUNK IN THE GROUND.

"SAY," SAID ONE, "THEY EVEN HAD FOX HOLES IN THOSE DAYS."

--DASH--

BROKEN STONES, PLASTER AND DEBRIS LITTERED MANY OF THE STREETS OF AGRIGENTO AS THE AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED THE CITY. THERE WERE FEW WINDOW PANES INTACT ANYWHERE, AND ONE WHOLE SIDE OF A BANK BUILDING HAD BEEN BLOWN AWAY. DESPITE THESE EVIDENCES OF DAMAGE, HOWEVER, POLICE SAID RELATIVELY FEW LIVES HAD BEEN LOST.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS STILL WERE WALKING THROUGH THE TOWN CARRYING THEIR RIFLES AND LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP -- AND GET A SQUARE MEAL.

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 19-(AP)-A SQUADRON OF AMERICAN LIGHTNING FIGHTERS SPED OUT OVER THE TYRRHENIAN SEA YESTERDAY TO ASSIST IN THE RESCUE OF AN AMERICAN BOMBER CREW AND REMAINED TO WIPE OUT AN ENTIRE FORMATION OF GERMAN JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORT PLANES APPARENTLY CARRYING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO SICILY.

THE P-38S WERE ESCORTING A GROUP OF RAF SUNDERLAND FLYING BOATS ON A HUNT FOR SIX MEMBERS OF AN AMERICAN MARAUDER CREW WHO CRASH-LANDED IN THE SEA 30 MILES OFF THE ITALIAN COAST WHILE RETURNING FROM SATURDAY'S RAID ON NAPLES.

ONE OF THE FLYING BOATS SIGHTED THE SIX FLIERS AND RESCUED THEM AFTER THEY HAD FLOATED IN A TWO-MAN DINGHY FOR 18 HOURS. THEN THE LIGHTNINGS WENT BACK TO SEARCH FOR OTHER CREWS.

INSTEAD OF FINDING WRECKED AIRMEN THEY SPOTTED THE FORMATION OF

JU-52S BETWEEN SARDINIA AND THE ISLAND OF USTICA AND IN A MATTER OF MINUTES THEY SENT ALL 15 OF THEM CRASHING INTO THE SEA.

THE SPECTACULAR DESTRUCTION OF THE TROOP-CARRYING TRANSPORTS WAS SIMILAR TO AERIAL BATTLES OFF CAP BON LAST MAY WHEN ALLIED FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN AS MANY AS 80 OF THE BIG GERMAN SHIPS AT ONE TIME.

LIEUT.MORRIS THOMASON, PILOT OF THE STRICKEN AMERICAN BOMBER, TOLD OF THE MISHAP ON THE NAPLES RAID AND THE RESCUE OF HIMSELF AND HIS CREW. HE SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT THE RIGHT ENGINE OVER NAPLES. IT CAUGHT FIRE AND THE PLANE IMMEDIATELY BEGAN DROPPING 1,000 FEET A MINUTE.

(EDS: THOMASON'S HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE.)

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THE MARAUDER REACHED THE SEA UNDER THE PROTECTION OF ANOTHER B-26 WHICH BRAVED THE HEAVIEST FLAK TO COVER THE FALLING PLANE. THOMASON CRASH-LANDED NEATLY IN THE WATER AND THE BOMBER SANK WITHIN 45 SECONDS BUT THE SIX CREWMEN WERE SAFELY AWAY BY THAT TIME.

FLIGHT OFFICER L.H.TARRINGTON, HOUSTON, TEX., OF THE SECOND MARAUDER, RADIOED THE LOCATION TO THE AIR-SEA RESCUE SERVICE AND DROPPED A LIFE RAFT.

"THE BRITISH BOYS DID A WONDERFUL JOB OF FINDING THE TINY SPOT IN THE SEA WHERE WE WERE," THOMASON SAID. "THREE OF OUR CREW WERE INJURED WHEN WE HIT THE WATER BUT WE MANAGED TO DRAG EVERYBODY ON THE DINGHY.

"DURING THE NIGHT A BRITISH AIRCRAFT CIRCLED, DROPPING FLARES, BUT A JUNKERS-88 CAME ALONG AND SPOILED THINGS. WE WERE PLENTY GLAD TO SEE THE SUNDERLAND COME OVER THE NEXT DAY."

LIEUT.IRWIN STUHR OF 507 WINONA BLVD., ROCHESTER, N.Y., SUMMED IT UP WITH: "WE WERE LUCKY TO BE PICKED UP."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD ROME RAID (BY MORIN) X X THEY SAID.

AS FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE BOMBING, THEY SAID THEY HAD NO DIFFICULTY FINDING THEIR TARGETS IN THE CLEAR WEATHER AND THEY WERE SURE THEY HIT WHAT THEY WERE AIMING AT, NAMELY, THE SAN LORENZO AND LITTORIO RAIL MARSHALLING YARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH ROME IN GENERAL.

FIRES WERE RAGING AFTER THE FIRST FORTRESS ASSAULT. SUCCEEDING WAVES WENT IN TO SPREAD AND INCREASE THE FIRES.

FORTRESSES CAME IN FOUR SEPARATE WAVES FROM 10 TO 15 MINUTES APART. THE FIRST BOMB FELL FROM A SHIP PILOTED BY COLONEL SAM GORMLEY, 112 ALHAMBRA STREET, ALHAMBRA, CALIF. THE FIRST WAVE SKIRTED THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE CITY COMING UP FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

A SICILIAN-BORN AMERICAN BOMBARDIER WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO RELEASED HIS PROJECTILES ON THE TARGET.

HE WAS SECOND LIEUTENANT ANTHONY S.MASTROPALO OF 1858 HAMBLIN STREET, TYRONE, PENN., AND HE SAID HE FELT NO CONSCIENTOUS SCRUPLES IN BOMBING ROME.

"IN FACT I WAS VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED WHEN I FOUND MY NAME HAD BEEN LEFT OFF THE LIST AT FIRST," MASTROPALO SAID. "LATER THAT WAS CHANGED. I CONSIDER ROME AS MUCH A MILITARY TARGET AS ANY OF THE CITIES WE'VE BEEN KICKING AROUND. WHY SHOULDN'T WE BOMB IT?"

SERGEANT EDWARD DOOLAN OF 2126 SOUTH 11TH STREET, ST.JOSEPH, MO., SAID: "RIGHT ON THE TARGET. NO TROUBLE AT ALL. FLAK AND ENEMY FIGHTERS ALMOST NIL."

THAT SUMMARIZED THE REACTION OF MOST OF THE AMERICAN AIRMEN.

SERGT. ORVILLE WEST OF 2222 SPENCER STREET, OMAHA, NEB., DECLARED: "I WAS SURPRISED HOW LITTLE TROUBLE WE HAD. MOST OF US EXPECTED ROME TO BE WELL PROTECTED WITH FLAK AND FIGHTERS. THE FLAK WAS WEAK AND ONLY THREE FIGHTERS SHOWED UP, BUT THEY LEFT QUICKLY."

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TWO AMERICAN FLIERS FINISHED THEIR 50TH MISSION WITH THE ROME RAID, AND ARE READY FOR A TRIP HOME NOW. THEY WERE LIEUT. JOHN M. KELSO, 201 COLLEGE STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND LIEUT. MARION D. JONES OF 15 BARKSDALE STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

KELSO SAID: "THIS MISSION WAS A 'BEAUT' TO WIND UP WITH. ONE GROUP OF FORTS WAS JUST AHEAD OF US ON THE BOMB RUN. THEIR BOMBS MUSHROOMED ALL OVER THE AREA SO WE JUST LET OUR PILLS ROLL ON TOP OF THEIRS. AS WE WERE LEAVING THE COAST WE SAW SOME B-24'S LUGGING THEIR LOADS IN. THE PANNING WE GAVE THEM WAS PITIFUL."

JONES ADDED: "WE THOUGHT WE'D HAVE TO BE VERY CAREFUL TO HIT ONLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES BUT THERE WAS NOTHING TO IT. WE SAW VATICAN CITY ABOUT FIVE MILES ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIAL REGIONS."

SERGT. JOHN ANDERSON, 30 ROCKLAND STREET, ROXBURY, MASS., SAID "OUR BOMBS DIDN'T COME ANYWHERE NEAR THE VATICAN."

AND LIEUT. S.D. MCFADDEN, LONG BEACH, CALIF., DECLARED: "FRANKLY IT WAS MUCH BETTER THAN I EXPECTED. IT WAS A GOOD RAID. IT SEEMS THERE NEVER HAD BEEN MUCH PROTECTION FOR ROME. THE RESISTANCE WAS NEGLIGIBLE."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD ROME BOMBING BY RELMAN MORING XXX THAT WAY.

"WE HAD BEEN CAREFULLY BRIEFED AND I KNEW I COULD DEPEND ON THE NAVIGATOR TO PINPOINT OUR TARGET AND THE BOMBARDIER TO SMACK IT ON THE NOSE.

"BESIDES MY SECOND IN COMMAND, BOB ELLIOT, IS A DEVOUT CATHOLIC

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AND HE FELT GOOD ABOUT GOING SO WHEN I SAW THAT I JUST STOPPED WORRYING."

AFTER THAT, SAID THE MAJOR, IT WAS JUST A BREEZE.

HE WAS ABLE TO SPOT HIS TARGET THROUGH THE CRYSTAL-CLEAR WEATHER WHEN STILL 25 MILES AWAY. THE FIGHTERS THEY EXPECTED SIMPLY DID NOT MATERIALIZE AND "SOMETHING MUST HAVE GONE AWFULLY WRONG WITH THEIR DEFENSES," HE CONTINUED. "I SAW TWO FIGHTERS BUT THEY WERE TOO FAR AWAY TO IDENTIFY. WE DON'T OFTEN FIND ANY TWO FIGHTERS WILLING TO STICK THEIR NECKS OUT BY THEMSELVES AND ATTACK A FORMATION OF FORTS."

THE BIG SHIPS CAME INTO THEIR BOMBING RANGE WITH 500 POUNDS OF "EGGS" POISED IN THE BOMB BAYS BENEATH EACH SHIP.

THEN THE FLAK BEGAN COMING UP "BUT IT WAS ITALIAN FLAK--IF YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN," SAID THE MAJOR.

HE MEANT IT WAS ANYTHING BUT ACCURATE.

FIRES ALREADY WERE BLAZING IN THE SAN LORENZO MARSHALLING YARDS, WHICH WERE HIS TARGET. OTHER WAVES OF FORTRESSES ALREADY HAD BEEN OVER. THE MAJOR SAID HE WOULD BET HIS LAST DOLLAR THE "EGGS" THAT FELL FROM HIS PLANE WENT RIGHT INTO THE MIDDLE OF THOSE SAME FIRES.

HE SAID THANKS TO THE MAPS, THE BRIEFING AND THE CLEAR WEATHER, HE WAS ABLE TO IDENTIFY EASILY NOT ONLY THE BOMBING TARGETS BUT THE RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL STRUCTURES HE HAD RECEIVED IRON-CLAD ORDERS TO AVOID.

"BUT I DIDN'T STICK AROUND SIGHTSEEING," HE DECLARED. "THE ONLY IDEA THAT I HAD WAS TO PLASTER THE TARGET AND GET AWAY. THAT'S WHAT I DID. THAT'S WHAT ALL THE BOYS DID."

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SICILIAN AERIAL SIDEBAR

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 19-(AP)-SICILY'S PRINCIPAL EASTERN PORT OF CATANIA, ROCKED BY ALLIED AERIAL BOMBS AND NAVAL SHELLS AND THREATENED WITH IMMINENT CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, WAS DESCRIBED BY AN AMERICAN FLIER TODAY AS "COLOGNE ON A SMALL SCALE."

THE FLIER, LIEUT.SANFORD BLOOM OF 32 SPRUCE ST., MINNEAPOLIS, PARTICIPATED IN SATURDAY NIGHT'S CRUSHING ATTACK WHEN AMERICAN MITCHELLS AND RAF BOSTONS RAINED MORE THAN 85 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE DOOMED CITY, STARTING NEW BLAZES IN THE FIRE-GUTTED OBJECTIVE.

NO ENEMY FIGHTERS CAME UP TO CHALLENGE THE THUNDERING BOMBERS BUT THEY ENCOUNTERED A MODERATE BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

"WHEN WE FIRST SAW CATANIA IT WAS DARK AND TIRED LOOKING," SAID BLOOM, A 22-YEAR-OLD OBSERVER. "JUST SOUTH OF THE TOWN AN ARTILLERY DUEL LIT UP PATCHES OF THE SKY. JUST BEFORE REACHING THE TOWN ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE BELOW US AS OTHER OF OUR AIRCRAFT LET GO WITH THEIR LOADS.

"THREE LONG ROWS OF INCENDIARIES APPEARED AND THEN FLASHES FROM EXPLOSIVES WERE VISIBLE AROUND US. WHEN WE WERE DROPPING OUR BOMBS ANOTHER FLOOD OF INCENDIARIES FELL. SUDDENLY THERE WERE MORE FIRES THAN THE NEW YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT COULD HANDLE."

THE FACT THAT THE FLIERS SPOTTED AN ARTILLERY DUEL RAGING "JUST SOUTH" OF CATANIA INDICATED THAT THE BRITISH TROOPS WERE VERY CLOSE TO THE SUBURBS OF THE VITAL PORT.

MEANWHILE RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES PATROLLED THE ROADS CONNECTING ENNA, PALERMO, MESSINA AND RANDAZZO AND BOMBED AND SHOT UP SEVERAL LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF VEHICLES.

A GROUP OF AMERICAN-FLOWN BOSTONS WORKING OVER THE NETWORK OF ROADS LEADING NORTH FROM THE CAPTURED TOWN OF AGRIGENTO SHOT UP A CONVOY OF 150 VEHICLES. THIS ACTION WAS ALONG THE LINE OF THE DEEP AMERICAN PENETRATION OF CENTRAL SICILY FROM AGRIGENTO.

AMERICAN MITCHELLS BLASTED RANDAZZO WITH 24 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED NUMEROUS DIRECT HITS ON A RAIL SIDING ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE TOWN. RANDAZZO IS THE KEY POINT OF ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CATANIA AND WESTERN SICILY.

LIEUT.J.P.SMITH OF WENATCHEE, WASH., SAID: "I SAW A STICK OF BOMBS EXPLODE RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RAILROAD SIDING." LIEUT. WALTER L.MATES OF 156 WALNUT ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS., ADDED: "OUR BOMB PATTERN WAS PERFECT."

BY KELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 19-(AP)-THE WAR MACHINE OF THE FASCIST REGIME WAS HIT HARD BY THE GREAT FLEET OF AMERICAN BOMBERS WHICH POUNDED TARGETS AT ROME TODAY, SAID RETURNING FLIERS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN CONCERNED ABOUT THE "RELIGIOUS ANGLE" OF THE RAID.

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PICTURE 10 TENSE YOUNG MEN CLAMBERING INTO A FLYING FORTRESS EARLY THIS MORNING, THUNDERING DOWN THE RUNWAY AND SETTING OFF ON THE SKY ROAD TOWARD ITALY'S ETERNAL CITADEL.

FOUR HAD STOPPED WORRYING. THE OTHER SIX HAD JUST BEGUN.

"THERE WERE JUST FOUR OF US WHO HAD BEEN TOLD WHERE WE WERE GOING AND WHAT WE HAD TO DO," SAID MAJOR WARREN WHITMORE.

THE MAJOR, A BIG BLOND MAN OF 816 GARRY STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

FLEW THE LEAD SHIP IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE SECOND WAVE OF FORTRESSES THAT WENT OVER ROME.

HE KNEW THE DESTINATION AND SO DID CAPT. BOB ELLIOT OF LOS ANGELES, WHOSE SECOND IN COMMAND, THE NAVIGATOR, AND THE BOMBARDIER WERE THE OTHER TWO WHO WERE IN ON THE SECRET.

BEFORE THEY TOOK OFF THE MAJOR TOLD THE REST OF THE CREW ABOUT THEIR MISSION.

"WE WERE DARNED UNEASY,"

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"WE WERE DARNED UNEASY," HE SAID. "WE FIGURED IT WAS A CINCH WE WOULD GET SHOT UP PRETTY BADLY BECAUSE WE THOUGHT THEY WOULD BE EXPECTING US AND THERE WOULD BE LOTS OF FIGHTERS AND LOTS OF FLAK AROUND.

"AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT I WAS WORRYING ABOUT.

"THE OTHER BOYS WERE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE RELIGIOUS ANGLES. THEY DIDN'T WANT ANY PART OF THAT TARGET. PERSONALLY, I DIDN'T FEEL THAT WAY.

"WE HAD BEEN CAREFULLY BRIEFED AND I KNEW I COULD DEPEND ON THE NAVIG

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 19-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BOMBING OF ROME:

A "STRONG FORCE" OF MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS, LED BY U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS, MADE THE ATTACK, IN FULL DAYLIGHT TODAY.

BOMBS WERE LOOSED AT 11:13 A.M. (5:13 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.)

LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED BEFORE THE RAID, WARNING OF THE ATTACK, EMPHASIZING THAT ONLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES WOULD BE BOMBED.

THE AIRMEN WERE ESPECIALLY TRAINED FOR WEEKS, MEMORIZING MAPS OF

--

--NE TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL, AIDED BY FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAPITAL.

THE TARGETS: RAILROAD FREIGHT YARDS IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY AND WAR INDUSTRIES AND PERHAPS AIRFIELDS ON THE OUTSKIRTS.

THE VATICAN IS FIVE MILES FROM THE MAIN RAILROAD AREA, AND ROME'S FORUM IS THREE MILES AWAY. THE FASCIST MINISTRIES OF WAR, AIR, INTERIOR AND FINANCE ARE WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS OF THE CENTRAL STATION.

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LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

ALLIED BOMBERS

REALLY DID JOB

ON SICILY FIELD

CANADIANS SAD AS

ITALIANS KEEP

OUT OF FIGHT (450)

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE ALLIES IN SICILY--(AP)--NOTHING SINCE THE ALLIES TOOK THE WRECKED AND LITTERED AIRFIELDS OUTSIDE TUNIS BETTER ILLUSTRATES THE FADING OF AXIS AIR STRENGTH THAN THE COMISO AIRDROME WHICH HAD SERVED AS ONE OF THE LUFTWAFFE'S MAIN ATTACK NESTS IN SOUTHERN SICILY.

FROM ITS FLAT MACADAM SURFACE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE COAST, GERMAN AND ITALIAN FIGHTERS HAD BEEN ABLE TO HARRASS ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND MAKE HIT-RUN ATTACKS ON NORTH AFRICA.

BUT BEFORE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN INVASION FORCES FOUGHT THEIR

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WAY ASHORE THE COMISO PORT HAD BEEN DEALT A SERIES OF DEVASTATING BLOWS BY ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS. THEIR ACTIVITY WAS SO RUINOUS THAT THE FIELD WAS COMPLETELY UNUSABLE BEFORE THE LANDING DAY, AND THE AXIS HAD BEEN FORCED TO BASE ITS DWINDLING AERIAL STRENGTH ON SICILIAN AND MAINLAND BASES FARTHER REMOVED FROM THE LANDING AREA.

THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS TO REACH THE COMISO FIELD FOUND IT STREWN WITH THE BODIES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS, POCK-MARKED WITH HUGE BOMB CRATERS AND LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF FROM 75 TO 100 AXIS PLANES.

THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO THIS TOLL WERE TWO GERMAN STUKAS FLOWN BY ITALIANS WHO APPROACHED THE FIELD FOR EMERGENCY LANDINGS IN THE MISTAKEN BELIEF THAT IT STILL WAS HELD BY THE AXIS. AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS SENT THEM SMASHING TO EARTH.

"THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET OUT THEIR PLANES," A BRITISH SERGEANT REMARKED, "BUT THEY FOUND TIME TO LAY AROUND THEIR BLOODY BOOBY TRAPS. THEY ALWAYS FIND TIME FOR THAT."

--DASH--

THE MOST UNHAPPY SOLDIERS IN SICILY ARE NOT THE DEFEATED AXIS TROOPS, BUT THOUSANDS OF VICTORIOUS CANADIANS, BROKEN-HEARTED BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO GET THE FLEEING ENEMY TO STOP AND FIGHT.

THEY HAD SHEARED THROUGH COAASTAL FORTIFICATIONS AND MARCHED THROUGH ISPICA, MODICA AND RAGUSA, THE LATTER A TOWN OF 40,000 POPULATION, AND CAPTURED MORE THAN 3,000 PRISONERS, BUT THEIR SUCCESS ONLY AGGRAVATED THEIR DISCONTENT. THEY HAD BEEN SPOILING FOR A GOOD FIGHT FOR THE THREE YEARS THEY GUARDED SOUTHERN ENGLAND, AND THEY STILL ARE.

"WE'VE BEEN CARRYING THIS DAMNED AMMUNITION FOR THREE AND A HALF YEARS AND IF WE CAN GET THE ITALIANS TO STOP LONG ENOUGH TO FIGHT WE COULD HAVE SOME FUN OUT OF THEM," OBSERVED LIEUT. ALBERT O. NEWBERRY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

JOSEPH MORTON

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED TO PRECEDE JOSEPH MORTON'S EYEWITNESS STORY OF THE BOMBING OF ROME.

JOSEPH MORTON HAD SPOTTED ROME ON THE MAP MANY TIMES BEFORE HE GOT A CHANCE TO GO ON THE AMERICAN RAID ON THE ETERNAL CITY. HE WAS WAR-MAP EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FEATURE SERVICE IN NEW YORK FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE HE RECEIVED HIS FOREIGN SERVICE ASSIGNMENT IN MAY, 1942.

SINCE THEN HE HAS COVERED MANY OF THE HIGH SPOTS OF THE AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGNS.

MORTON WAS BORN ON JUNE 30, 1912, IN ST.JOSEPH, MO., AND ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AND IOWA STATE COLLEGE. HE DID NEWSPAPER WORK IN ST.JOSEPH, MO., DES MOINES, IOWA, AND OMAHA, NEB., BEFORE JOINING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT LINCOLN, NEB., IN 1937.

MORTON'S BIGGEST STORY BEFORE THE RAID ON ROME WAS THAT OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES TASK FORCE WHICH WAS SENT TO AFRICA IN MAY, 1942, BUT HE HAD TO WAIT FIVE MONTHS BEFORE HE COULD WRITE IT. HE ACCOMPANIED A CONVOY TO LIBERIA, BUT HIS STORIES ON THE TRIP AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMERICAN BASE WERE NOT RELEASED UNTIL LATE

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HE WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN TO REACH DAKAR AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER AND THE ONLY NEWSMAN TO MAKE THE VOYAGE ABOARD THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU WHEN SHE WAS BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY LAST SPRING FOR RECONDITIONING. HE THEN RETURNED TO AFRICA.

BY RUTH COWAN

EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE ORIENTATION CENTER, JULY 19-(AP)-PRETTY PRIVATE MARION KING, OF WEST HARTFORD, CONN., FORMER SECRETARY TO AN INSURANCE EXECUTIVE, NOW ENROUTE TO BRITAIN WITH THE WAAC EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, HAS PARODIED SEVERAL POPULAR SONGS.

AND HERE'S THE FIRST VERSE OF WHAT WAACS ARE SINGING TO THE TUNE OF "WHEN YOU WORE A TULIP:"

"WHEN WE WERE CIVILIANS OUR NAILS WERE VERMILION,

"OUR THOUGHTS WERE ON PROMS AND BEAUX.

"WITH LONG FLOWING TRESSES AND BRIGHT COLORED DRESSES,

"HOW WE LOVED OUR NYLON HOSE.

"AND NOW WE'RE IN KHAKI BUT WHEN WE COME BACK,

"WE WILL POWDER OUR SHINY NOSE---

"LET'S GET ON NOW TO DOVER AND HELP GET THIS OVER AND COME BACK TO FEMININE CLOTHES."

"I FOUND OUT THAT THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE A SITUATION IN THE ARMY IS TO WRITE A SONG ABOUT IT," SAID MARION.

WAACS COMING OVER HAD A TOUGH SITUATION TO HANDLE, TOO. THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN AND TROOP COMMANDER WERE DUBIOUS ABOUT WAACS ABOARD AND HAD THE WOMEN QUARTERED ON ONE DECK WITH THE MEN SOLDIERS ON THE DECK ABOVE AND DECK BELOW THEM. BUT NEVER WERE THEY DESTINED TO MEET.

TO THE TUNE OF "BELL BOTTOM TROUSERS," MARION TOLD THE STORY. ONE VERSE SAID:

"BUT LOVE WILL FIND AN ANSWER TO EVERY HINDRANCE.

"AND OBSTACLES WILL ONLY ADD FLAVOR TO ROMANCE,

"SOON BOYS WERE FISHING; THEY TOOK THE SPORT EN MASSE---

"AND WHAT BOYS WERE CATCHING WAS NEITHER TROUT NOR BASS."

THE SONG TOLD THAT MEN ON THE UPPER DECK WERE DROPPING NOTES BY FISHING LINES TO GIRLS ON THE LOWER DECK AND THEY IN TURN TO MEN ON THE DECK BELOW THEM WAS SUNG BY WAACS AT SHIP ENTERTAINMENTS.

"THE CAPTAIN SENT FOR ME AND ASKED FOR A COPY OF THE SONG," SAID MARION. "HE ALSO ASKED FOR A PERFORMANCE BY THE WAAC TRIO. SHORTLY AFTERWARD THE MEN AND GIRLS WERE PERMITTED TO MEET IN THE LOUNGE WHERE THEY COULD PLAY CARDS AND GET SOFT DRINKS FOR A FEW HOURS IN THE EVENINGS."

EIGHTH US AIR FORCE (AP) X w there

AS THE WAACS PASSED A GUARD POST, AN M.P. LET OUT A YELP.

"I'M HAPPY, I'M HAPPY," PVT. MAURICE GATELY OF NEW YORK EXPLAINED. "I JUST SAW A GIRL--RUTH HAVENS, OF HORNELL, N.Y.---I USED TO GO WITH BACK IN THE STATES. AND IS SHE CUTE."

"YOU'VE GOT NOTHING ON ME," SHOUTED ANOTHER M.P., SGT. GILBERT BURTON, ANDERSON, S.C. "I'VE JUST SEEN A GIRL I KNOW--BETTY HAMILTON OF WEST PALM BEACH, FLA."

WITH THE DRUM MAJOR, SGT. THURMAN WILSON OF NEWBURN, N.C., SWINGING HIS BATON, THE BAND, ITS BRASS SHINING LIKE MIRRORS, MET THE WAACS AND LED THEM TO THE BARRACKS. THEN THE BAND STOOD OUTSIDE AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CORP. PETER BUONCONSIGLIO, NEW BRUNSWICK,

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N.J., A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FIRST VIOLINIST, PLAYED A MEDLEY OF "EL CAPITAN", "BEER BARREL POLKA", AND SEVERAL FIRST WORLD WAR SONGS.

CHAPLIN C.G.STRIPPLY, WOOLASTON, MASS., STOOD BY WATCHING GRINNING SOLDIERS UNLOAD THE WAACS BARRACKS BAGS FROM A TRUCK. "FIRST TIME I EVER SAW SOLDIERS DOING THAT AND NOT GRUMBLING," HE SAID.

THE ORIENTATION CENTER GOT ALL POLISHED UP FOR A RECEPTION FOR THE GIRLS. SOME PLOTS OF GROUND HAD JUST BEEN SODDED. SAID MAJOR ROBERT W. GREEN, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., IN CHARGE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

"WE HAVEN'T DONE ANYTHING FOR THESE GIRLS THAT WE DON'T DO FOR THE MEN."

"OH, YEAH? SINCE WHEN HAS THE U.S. ARMY PUT FLOWERS IN BIG VASES AND LITTLE VASES ON THE TABLES, MANTLE, AND WINDOW SILLS OF THE OFFICERS' SITTING ROOM?" HE WAS ASKED.

THAT QUESTION WAS ANSWERED BY HIS ADMISSION THAT THE SITTING ROOM WAS JUST FURNISHED THE DAY BEFORE.

THE GIRLS HAD A WIDE VARIETY OF FORMER OCCUPATIONS. SGT. FLORENCE IRWIN, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WAS A CAKE DECORATOR AND PVT. NINA PORTRIDGE A DRESS DESIGNER AT LOS ANGELES. PVT. JENNIE G. JOHNSON, MIAMI, FLA., WHOSE HUSBAND IS A MAJOR, IS A RETIRED OPERA SINGER. MANY HAVE BEEN TEACHERS, LIKE CAPT. HALLAREN. PVT. MILDRED H. ALLEN, ROANOKE, VA., WAS A HOSTESS IN A COFFEE SHOP. SOME, LIKE PVT. ELIZABETH B. GABLE, PHILADELPHIA, HAD NOT WORKED BEFORE. PVT. JEANETTE LECLAIR, WOLSEY, S.D., WAS A LINOTYPE OPERATOR. THERE ARE NUMEROUS TELEPHONE OPERATORS LIKE CORP. LOIS C. JONES, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. OTHERS CAME FROM SECRETARIAL JOBS AND FACTORIES.

A FEW, LIKE PFC. BONETA F. PAULMAMUS, WHO WAS AT PEARL HARBOR DURING THE JAPANESE ATTACK, ONCE OWNED THEIR OWN BUSINESSES.

EVERY STATE IS REPRESENTED. OHIO, WITH 62, HAS THE LARGEST NUMBER, NEW YORK NEXT WITH 54 AND PENNSYLVANIA THIRD WITH 46. FROM ILLINOIS THERE ARE 36, CALIFORNIA 35, TEXAS 19. PFC. SYLVIA GILBERTSON OF GRAND FORKS, N.D., KEPT HER STATE FROM BEING LEFT OUT.

"THE WAACS DRILL LIKE A PICKED BUNCH," SAID COL. HOLLAND, "BUT CAPT. WILSON AND CAPT. DIXON INSIST THEY ARE NOT." CAPT. DIXON, ITHACA, N.Y., AT 25 IS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BATTALIONS.

MANY, LIKE PFC. PAULMAMUS, ARE MARRIED TO MEN IN THE SERVICES. OTHERS, LIKE PFC. ROSALIE JONES, 23, BALTIMORE, MD., HAVE BOTH HUSBANDS AND BROTHERS IN THE SERVICE.

IN THE GIRLS' BARRACKS THE NEXT MORNING THERE WERE ALREADY NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIANCES AND BOY FRIENDS IN UNIFORM.

IN THE BATTALION THERE ARE TWO SISTERS--PFC. NANCY S. LOVELL, 28, AND PFC. MYRTICE SMITH, 30, ATLANTA, GA. SINCE HER DAUGHTERS WENT OFF TO WAR, THEIR MOTHER, MRS. J.P. SMITH, HAS CLOSED HER HOME AND LIVES WITH A SISTER IN CEDARTOWN, GA.

PFC. NANCY WATT, 22, PITTSBURGH, PA., YOUNGEST OF 10 CHILDREN, JOINED THE WAACS BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT THAT WITH ONLY ONE BROTHER, CORP. WILLIAM S. WATT, IN THE SERVICE, THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH REPRESENTATION FOR THE FAMILY.

"NOW I HAVE A SISTER LAURA IN THE WAACS," SAID PFC. VIVIAN HARRIS, 21, OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND HOUSTON, TEX., BELIEVED TO BE THE YOUNGEST

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IN THE BATTALION.

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"GRANDMA" CONKLIN--PFC. MARGARET CONKLIN OF SUSANVILLE, CALIF.--AT 43 IS AMONG THE OLDEST BUT DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE YOUNGEST GRANDMOTHERS ANYWHERE. SHE HAS SIX CHILDREN AND SIX GRANDCHILDREN.

THE WAACS HAD A SAFE JOURNEY OVER. CAPT. HALLAREN SAID THE TRANSPORT COMMANDER LOOKED WITH A JAUNDICED EYE WHEN THE WAACS BOARDED THE SHIP. HE FEARED THE WOMEN WOULD BE A LOT OF TROUBLE. BUT WHEN THE WAACS MANNED THE SHIP'S SWITCHBOARD, HELPED WITH STENOGRAPHIC WORK AND AIDED IN GETTING THE PAYROLL OUT, HE BECAME A CONVERT TO THE VALUE OF WOMEN SOLDIERS.

FEW GOT SEASICK. THEY LIVED EIGHT TO EIGHTEEN IN A CABIN. THEY MANAGED TO HAVE A LIVELY TIME. GIRLS WERE QUARTERED ON ONE DECK WITH MEN SOLDIERS ON THE DECK ABOVE AND THE DECK BELOW.

"WE CALLED OURSELVES THE WAAC SANDWICH," LAUGHED PVT. MARION KING, 29, HARTFORD, CONN., WHO WROTE WAAC PARODIES ON TWO SONGS TO THE TUNES OF "WHEN YOU WORE A TULIP" AND "BELL BOTTOM TROUSERS."

THE LATTER SONG KIDDED THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN FOR KEEPING NAUGHTY SOLDIER BOYS AWAY FROM THE TANTALIZING WAACS, BUT DISCLOSED THAT ROMANCE WAS BLOOMING JUST THE SAME AS BOYS FROM THE UPPER DECKS RIGGED UP FISHING LINES AND DROPPED OVER NOTES AND THE WAACS DID THE SAME. THE WAACS SANG IT AT ENTERTAINMENTS ABOARD SHIP AND THE CAPTAIN AND TROOP COMMANDER FINALLY ARRANGED FOR THE GIRLS AND MEN TO HAVE PARTIES.

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WHILE IN THE STAGING AREA THE WAACS USED PAINT LEFT OVER FROM STENCILING NUMBERS ON THE BARRACKS BAGS TO PAINT NICKNAMES ON THE BACK OF THEIR "ZOOT SUITS"--ARMY FATIGUE SUITS. THEN THEY SNEAKED THEIR OFFICERS' "ZOOT SUITS" AND LABELLED THEM. CAPT. HALLAREN'S SAYS "CAPT. PEE-WEE."

AS SOON AS THE WAACS REACHED ORIENTATION, THEY WERE GIVEN A HOT SUPPER OF PORK CHOP, AMERICAN FRIEND POTATOES, STEWED TOMATOES, BEET RELISH, RYE BREAD, BUTTER, STEWED PEACHES AND COFFEE. THEIR APPETITES MADE THREE CHAPS WHO HAD WORKED ESPECIALLY HARD PREPARING FOOD BEAM. THEY PVT. CHESTER CLEM, COALGOOD, KY., FORMER COAL MINER, PVT. JACK ETHERIDGE, WINONA, MISS., AND PVT. LOUIS DEL MONICO, TROY, N. Y., WHO HAD WORKED IN HIS UNCLE'S RESTAURANT.

THE WAACS WERE UP AT 6:40. THEY HAD IMPORTANT JOBS TO DO--WASH THEIR HAIR, THEIR CLOTHES, GET THEIR SUITS PRESSED. AND IMMEDIATELY THEY STARTED WRITING LETTERS.

WHILE IN ORIENTATION THE WAACS, LIKE INCOMING MEN, ARE GIVEN TALKS ON SECURITY AND IN THEIR CASE SPECIAL TRAINING IN CERTAIN PHASES OF COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER WORK THEY WILL DO. COL. HOLLAND OPENED THE COURSE BY TELLING THE WAACS THEY HAD MADE A SPLENDID IMPRESSION.

CAPT. W.E. SEAMAN, CHICAGO, SECURITY OFFICER, REMINDED THEM THEY WERE BUT A FEW MINUTES FROM THE FRONT LINES BY BOMBER. HE STRESSED THAT THEY WERE NOT TO DISCUSS MILITARY INFORMATION.

HE WARNED THERE ARE GERMAN AGENTS PICKING UP BITS OF MILITARY INFORMATION. "WE PICKED UP TWO--AND", HE SAID IT SLOWLY AND EMPHATICALLY, "THEY CONFESSED THEY WERE GETTING INFORMATION ON

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AMERICANS."

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WRENS AND WAAFS STATIONED IN THE VICINITY AND BRITISH NAVAL AND AIR FORCE OFFICERS CAME IN FOR RETREAT. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT AMERICAN WOMEN SOLDIERS FORMALLY TOOK PART IN CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE LOWERING OF THE STARS AND STRIPES AT SUNDOWN IN BRITAIN.

THE WAAF BAND MARCHED SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE AMERICAN BAND THAT HAD MET THE WAACS. IT WAS HIGHLY AMUSING TO SPECTATORS TO WATCH THE AMERICAN DRUM MAJOR, SGT. WILSON, STRUT AND TWIRL HIS BATON TO KEEP THE TALL, LOVELY BLONDE WAAF DRUM MAJOR, SGT. JOYCE GREEN, FROM STEALING HONORS AMONG THE WAAFS.

PRESENT WAS FLIGHT OFFICER DAPHNE PEARSON, FIRST BRITISH WOMAN TO RECEIVE THE GEORGE CROSS. THE BRITISH WOMEN COMPLIMENTED THE WAACS ON THEIR MARCHING AND THE WAACS KNEW, AS ONLY WOMEN KNOW, THAT THEY WERE BEING WATCHED BY CRITICAL THOUGH FRIENDLY FEMININE EYES AFTER SEVERAL WAAFS AND WRENS SAID:

"HOW WE ENVY YOU YOUR RAYON STOCKINGS."

THAT NIGHT ORIENTATION HAD ITS FIRST GIRL-BOY SOLDIER DANCE IN THE AUDITORIUM. LIEUT. VICTOR H. DEROUX-DAUPHIN, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., WHO HAD HIS OWN ORCHESTRA BACK HOME, DIRECTED THE ORCHESTRA. PVT. GERTRUDE BLUE, ORLANDO, FLA., SANG SOLOS.

THE DANCERS, ESPECIALLY PVT. LAURETTA BAPTISTA, 24, PETALUMA, CALIF., AND PVT. PHILIP GUIDO, CHICAGO, WERE GIVING AN EXHIBITION OF THE VERY LATEST JITTERBUG STEPS. WATCHING WISTFULLY FROM THE SIDELINES WERE PFC. ROBERT RAUSCH, 21, PITTSBURGH, PA., AND PFC. PAUL EGBERT, 27, MARIETTA, OKLA. THEY WERE ON DUTY AS M.P.'S, AND PAUL HAD SEEN A GIRL, PVT. JANETTE BALTHROP, FROM HIS HOME TOWN.

THE DANCE BROKE UP, AS MILITARY DANCES DO HERE, WITH THE PLAYING OF "GOD SAVE THE KING" AND THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER." STANDING SIDE BY SIDE AND BEAUTIFULLY AT ATTENTION WERE PFC. FRANK FEKETE, 23, ELYRIA, O., AND PVT. LYDIA WEIMER, 23--BOY AND GIRL SOLDIERS OVERSEAS.

CAIRO, JULY 19-(AP)-UP TO A LATE HOUR TONIGHT NO AIRCRAFT WHICH BOMBED ROME FROM THIS AREA WERE REPORTED LOST ON THE MISSION, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL LANDED AND REFUELLED AT BASES OTHER THAN THEIR OWN.

CAIRO--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD ROME BOMBERS X X X AIR FORCES.

THE ELEMENT OF THE BOMBING FORMATION LED BY MC CAIN AND ONE LED BY FIRST LIEUT. BRIAN I.W. FLAVELLE OF WEST CALDWELL, N.J., FLYING THE SHIP "ZERO ZERO," REACHED THE ITALIAN CAPITAL NECK AND NECK.

AS THEY ARRIVED OVER ROME THEY SAW THE LAST OF THE FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN STRATEGICAL AIR FORCE WINGING TOWARDS TUNIS.

FIRE UPON FIRE DOTTED THE TARGET AREA AND ROME WAS BILLOWING SMOKE, THEY SAID.

"WE HAD BEEN SO CAREFULLY BRIEFED THAT WE COULD MAKE OUT OUR OWN TARGETS AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES FROM QUITE A DISTANCE," SAID FLAVELLE. "THE FORTS HAD ALREADY PLASTERED THEIR TARGETS AND WE TOOK CARE OF OUR OWN. SO FAR AS I COULD TELL NOT A SINGLE BOMB FELL ON ANY PLACE WE HAD BEEN TOLD NOT TO LET THEM FALL."

FIRST LIEUT. DON N.GEKAS OF LOWELL, MASS., BOMBARDIER, SAID HIS

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BOMBS "FELL RIGHT ON THE BUTTON." HE SAID GAS TANKS IN YARDS WERE EXPLODING AND PILING ALL OVER EACH OTHER "LIKE NOBODY EVER SAW BEFORE."

FIRST LIEUT. D.LEAR OF HOUSTON, TEX., SAID THAT WHEN HIS SECTION LEFT ITS TARGET ROME WAS "REALLY BURNING."

THE "LARGE FORCE" OF LIBERATORS WHICH CONCENTRATED ON THE LITTORIO RAILWAY YARDS ARRIVED OVER THEIR TARGET SHORTLY AFTER NOON WHEN THE RAID HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS ABOUT AN HOUR, A COMMUNIQUE FROM MAJOR GEN. LEWIS H.BRERETON'S HEADQUARTERS SAID. THEY BOMBED THE YARDS FOR NEARLY 75 MINUTES.

"THE FIRST 12 PLANES TO RETURN TO THEIR LIBYAN BASE REPORTED A CONCENTRATION OF DIRECT HITS ON THE MARSHALLING YARDS AND PETROL-BEARING TRAINS AND WIDESPREAD DAMAGE THROUGHOUT TO RAIL COMMUNICATIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

THE FACT THAT NO CHALLENGING AXIS PLANES HAD ARISEN AFTER ROME HAD BEEN UNDER ATTACK FOR AN HOUR ATTESTED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OTHER AMERICAN RAIDERS PUMMELING THE BIG CAIMPINO AIRDROME IN THE ROME ENVIRONS. 4

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CAIRO--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD (ORIGINAL) ROME BOMBERS X X REALLY BURNING."

LIEUT. DONALD B. HURD OF THE "LIBERANDOS GROUP," VETERAN HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FORMATION WHICH LED THE MID-EAST SECTION OF THE RAID, PILOTING THE "PEGGIE ANNE," RETURNED TO ANOTHER BASE TO RE-FUEL AND THUS WAS NOT WITH OTHERS WHO SAT DOWN FIRST TO TEA AT A LIBYAN BASE.

THE FIRST SIX PLANES AND PILOTS TO LAND AT THE BASE AND THEIR PILOTS WERE: "WASH TUB," (CORRECT) LIEUT. MCCAIN; "PERDIEM TWO," LIEUT. ROBERT H. STOZ OF OMAHA, NEB.; "ZERO ZERO," LIEUT. FLAVELLE; "THE GREMLIN," LIEUT MYROUR CONN, COLONGA, CALIF; "PATCHES," PILOTED BY LIEUT. DON O'SULLIVAN OF MEDFORD, CALIF, AND "BENGASI EXPRESS," LIEUT. LYLE T. RYAN OF CHICAGO, ILL.

THE RAID WAS THE 53RD SUCCESSFUL MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY FOR THE "PATCHES."

THE "PEGGIE ANNE," WHICH WAS NAMED AFTER THE DAUGHTER OF COLONEL KEITH COMPTOM, THE GROUP'S COMMANDING OFFICER, HAD LIEUT. FRANK E. WRIGHT OF MELROSE, MASS., AS CO-PILOT, AND LIEUT. KERMIT HANSEN OF HARTLEY, IOWA, AS BOMBARDIER.

THE HONOR OF MAKING THE FIRST REPORT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION WENT TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT STEPHEN S. SEVICK, PITTSBURGH, PA., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE LEADING SHIP.

HE WIRELESSED BACK, "BOMBS GONE 1355 O'CLOCK," (1:55 P.M.).

LIEUT. CHARLES MACKENZIE OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., NAVIGATOR ON A LIBERATOR, SAID "I SAW BOMBS GO IN DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE TARGET. ENGINE REPAIR SHIPS, YARDS AND HANGARS AT A NEARBY AIRFIELD ALL SEEMED TO ERUPT. I SAW A ROUND HOUSE BLOW UP ALL OVER THE PLACE. THEY'LL NEVER USE THAT AGAIN. JUST THEN AN ENEMY PURSUIT PLANE CAME UP AND I HAD WORK TO DO."

FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SPOTTED ON THE WHOLE MISSION AND THE RETURNING CREWS SAID THE FIGHTERS "SEEMED UNWILLING TO COME IN."

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LIEUT. FRANK D. SLOUGH OF NEBRASKA, WAS FORCED TO TURN BACK WHEN ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM THE TARGET.. HE SAID HE WAS DISAPPOINTED, THAT HE MANAGED TO FIND A USEFUL TARGET NEAR PALERMO WHERE HE DROPPED HIS BOMB LOAD ON A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

COLONEL WILLIS BEIGHTAL OF WEBSTER CITY, IOWA, REPORTED ON HIS RETURN THAT THERE WAS A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF ACK-ACK AS THE LIBERATORS WINGED THEIR WAY FROM THE COAST TO ROME AND BACK.

"IT JUST CAME UP ALL AROUND US, EXPLODED AND SPARKLED IN THE SUNLIGHT," HE SAID. "IT LOOKED LIKE SILVER LEAFLETS ALL AROUND US."

MAJOR JOHN A. BROOKS, WHOSE FATHER HEADS THE SEIRRA ORDNANCE DEPOT AT HURLONG, CALIF., PILOTED THE LAST MID-EAST LIBERATOR OVER THE ROME TARGET.

"I TOOK ALL PRECAUTIONS," MAJOR BROOKS SAID," TO MAKE SURE OUR BOMBS HIT THE TARGET. "I HAD TO. FOR A WEEK I'D BEEN TELLING THE BOYS HOW TO DO IT. I HAD TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE."

MAJOR BROOKS REPORTED HIS CREWMEN COULD SEE FLAMES AS FAR AS 60 MILES OUT TO SEA ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

AN AMERICAN WIRELESS OPERATOR FLYING OVER ROME TUNED IN TO A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION STATION AND HEARD AN OFFICIAL COMMENTATOR SAYING THAT ROME WAS BEING BOMBED. HE WAS STAFF SERGEANT HEARNE, 25, OF TEXAS. AFTER LISTENING TO THE BBC, HEARNE TUNED INTO A GERMAN NEWS BROADCAST IN ENGLISH AND HEARD THE ANNOUNCER SAY THAT THE VATICAN WAS IN RUINS AND THAT ALL ROME'S TREASURES WERE RAZED TO THE GROUND. AS HE LISTENED HE GAVE A RUNNING COMMENTARY TO THE REST OF THE CREW.

HEARNE SAID LATER THE TRIP TOOK TEN HOURS IN PERFECT FLYING WEATHER.

ALTOGETHER, THE MISSION TOOK THE MID-EAST LIBERATORS 2,000 MILES. CREWMEN WORE OXYGEN MASKS FOR LONGER THAN ON ANY PREVIOUS MISSION IN THIS THEATER, FLYING AT HIGH ALTITUDES ALL THE WAY EXCEPT FOR THE TARGET RUNS.

CAPTAIN R. H. PHILIPS, 23, OF EVANSVILLE, IND., WHO LED ONE AMERICAN GROUP, PREVIOUSLY HAD FLOWN 14 TIMES OVER GERMANY FROM ENGLAND. THE ROME RAID WAS "SWEET," HE SAID, WITH FLAK INACCURATE AND FIGHTERS MAKING NO ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT.

ONE NAVIGATOR SAID "IT'S ABOUT TIME MUSSOLINI BROUGHT HIS FIDDLE AND STARTED TO PLAY."

A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE USAAF WHO TOOK PART IN THE RECENT NAPLES RAID SAID "I HOPE AMERICA IS NEVER BOMBED THE WAY WE'VE BEEN BOMBING ITALY."

THE NAVIGATOR-PHOTOGRAPHER ON THE LAST AIRCRAFT TO LEAVE THE TARGET LAY FLAT ON HIS STOMACH AND PHOTOGRAPHED THE AREA THROUGH THE OPEN BOMB BAY. HE MADE 20 PICTURES.

"THE AXIS CAN'T LIE ABOUT THIS ONE," HE SAID. "THESE PICTURES WILL PROVE OUR BOMBING WAS ACCURATE AND THAT ONLY MILITARY TARGETS WERE HIT."

UP TO A LATE HOUR MONDAY NIGHT NO LIBERATORS WERE REPORTED MISSING FROM THE ROME OPERATION, ALTHOUGH SOME AIRCRAFT HAD LANDED AT OTHER THAN THEIR HOME BASE TO REFUEL.

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LISBON, PORTUGAL, JULY 19-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BOMBER MADE A FORCED LANDING AT THE LISBON AIRFIELD PORTELA TODAY. IT HAD A CREW OF SIX.

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NEW DELHI, JULY 19-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF JAPANESE RIVER SHIPPING AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK IN SWEEPS OVER ENEMY POSITIONS IN BURMA YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

WHILE THE GENERAL SITUATION ON THE GROUND WAS REPORTED UNCHANGED, REGULAR PATROLLING CONTINUES IN THE ARAKAN, CHIN HILLS AND SUMPRABUM AREAS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FORMATIONS OF HURRICANES SANK OR DESTROYED 34 JAPANESE SAMPANS AND DAMAGED MANY OTHER CRAFT IN LOW LEVEL ATTACKS ON SHIPPING ON THE KALADAN RIVER, WHILE BEAUFIGHTERS ON OFFENSIVE PATROL BLASTED ROLLING STOCK BETWEEN MENYWA AND SAIGAING, LEAVING MANY LOCOMOTIVES AND FREIGHT CARS DAMAGED.

TROOP POSITIONS NEAR MAUNGDAW AND AT KALEMYO IN THE CHIN HILLS AREA WERE ALSO BOMBED. ALL BRITISH PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES.

IN THE JAPANESE HELD SOLOMONS--FOURTH ADD LODGES' HELENA SURVIVORS XXX CORAL CUTS."

THE APPEARANCE OF THE MEN'S LEGS AND FEET BORE OUT THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER'S STATEMENT AND SHIP'S SURGEON, LT.LEWIS KIRCHHOFER, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPENT A BUSY MORNING ENROUTE TO A SAFE HAVEN BANDAGING AND PAINTING THE CUTS.

ENSIGN GEORGE BAUSEWINE FROM THE HELENA, WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE AT 3693 GROVE DALE PLACE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, SAID HE WAS TWO NIGHTS AND THREE DAYS IN THE WATER. HE PADDLED ALL ONE DAY AND NIGHT IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH KOLOMBANGARA, BUT TIDES AND CURRENT PUSHED HIM AND HIS COMPANIONS STEADILY AWAY AND FINALLY OUT OF SIGHT OF THE BIG ISLAND TO THE NORTHWEST OF KULA GULF.

HE AND BOLES SAID THAT WHAT RAFTS THE PARTY HAD WERE QUICKLY WATERLOGGED.

"WE HAD NO WATER AND NO RATIONS," THEY CONTINUED, TALKING ALTERNATELY. "THE MEN KEPT OFF THE RAFTS FOR THE MOST PART AND HUNG ON TO THE SIDES, CLIMBING ABOARD ONLY IN TWOS AND THREES TO TAKE TURNS AT RESTING.

"YOU MUST REMEMBER, TOO, THAT WE HAD HAD THREE NIGHTS OF GENERAL QUARTERS BEFORE THE HELENA WAS SUNK. THAT DID NOT HELP OUR STAMINA, BUT THE MEN WORE AS WONDERFUL IN DISASTER AS IN VICTORY AND NEVER GAVE UP.

"MEN WERE ALWAYS FALLING ASLEEP AND WE LOST A FEW WHO WERE VICTIMS OF THEIR FATIGUE TOGETHER WITH A STRANGE ILLUSION. ABOARD SHIP THEY HAD HAD TO GO BELOW DECKS TO SMOKE. OF COURSE, WE HAD NO DECKS AND HAD NO SMOKES, BUT SO GREAT WAS THE FATIGUE OF THESE MEN AND SO OVERPOWERING WAS THEIR INSTINCTIVE DISCIPLINE THAT, WANTING TO LIGHT THEIR IMAGINARY CIGARETTES THEY STEPPED INTO WHAT THEY THOUGHT TO BE A HATCH AND NEVER REAPPEARED.

"AFTER WE HAD BEEN IN THE WATER THROUGH MANY HOURS OF DARKNESS, DAYLIGHT BROUGHT THREE ZEROS FLYING OVER US. THEY PASSED OVER US THREE TIMES AND OUR MEN RAISED THEIR FACES SKYWARD AND SHOWED THEIR TEETH IN

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GRIMACES, TRYING TO LOOK LIKE JAPANESE. WE WERE NOT SHOT AT.

"THE SECOND DAY, A B24 ()8734-594 83-;6 79.734) FLEW OVER US AND DROPPED THREE RAFTS, OF WHICH WE RETRIEVED TWO. ONE WAS LEAKY, HOWEVER, AND WE HAD TO BLOW IT UP HOURLY. LATER ANOTHER PLANE DROPPED TWO SMALL PACKAGES ON CHUTES, BUT WE DID NOT RECOVER THEM.

"THE SECOND DAY, A B24 (LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBER) FLEW OVER US AND DROPPED THREE RAFTS, OF WHICH WE RETRIEVED TWO. ONE WAS LEAKY, HOWEVER, AND WE HAD TO BLOW IT UP HOURLY. LATER ANOTHER PLANE DROPPED TWO SMALL PACKAGES ON CHUTES, BUT WE DID NOT RECOVER THEM.

"WE MADE SEVERAL DEFINITE PLANS TO PADDLE TOWARDS NEW GEORGIA, BUT THE TIDES WERE AGAINST US. ONCE WE PASSED A SMALL ISLAND (EVIDENTLY GIZO) WHERE THERE WERE JAPANESE BARGES AND SHORE ACTIVITY, BUT WE PADDLED LIKE HELL AND GOT AWAY INTO THE NORTHWEST.

"THEN THE TIDES AND THE CURRENTS HIT US, AND WE WERE HELPLESS.

"WE FINALLY GROUNDED ON THE SHOALS OFF A JAPANESE ISLAND AND MADE SHORE AND STARTED FIRES WITH THE FEW MATCHES ONE OF THE BOYS HAD IN A WATERPROOF CASE TIED TO HIS MONEYBELT. WE COOKED WHAT FOOD WE ATE, INCLUDING NATIVE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

"WE HAD THREE BADLY INJURED MEN. ONE HAD BOTH LEGS BROKEN, ANOTHER A BROKEN HIP AND A THIRD A COMPOUND FRACTURE. BUT THANKS TO EXCELLENT MEDICAL AID BY CORPSMAN J.G.LAYTON OF ROXTON,TEX., THE MEN STILL HAVE THEIR LIMBS."

LATER COMMANDER JOHN CHEW OF BERKELEY,CALIF., SENIOR OFFICER OF THE RESCUED SURVIVORS, SAID HE WOULD RECOMMEND A MEDAL FOR LAYTON.

"THE INJURED NEVER UTTERED A WORD OF COMPLAINT," BOLES ADDED. "THE BOYS FROM THE HELENA SHOWED THE SAME SPIRIT IN DISASTER AS IN VICTORY--THE SPIRIT OF EVERYBODY DOING HIS JOB. WE ALL HOPE ANOTHER HELENA WILL BE COMMISSIONED WITH THE SAME OFFICERS AND THE SAME MEN."
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HAVANA, JULY 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA'S SECRETARY OFFICIALLY DENIED TODAY A REPORT FROM LAKE PLACID, N.Y., THAT BATISTA WOULD JOIN HIS FAMILY AT THAT RESORT LATE THIS SUMMER.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION PERMITS THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE ONLY ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS AND WITH THE PERMISSION OF CONGRESS.

BATISTA'S WIFE, TWO DAUGHTERS AND SON ARRIVED AT LAKE PLACID SATURDAY.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JULY 19-(AP)-SGT.FRED H.SCHNIEBER HAD PACKED MANY PARACHUTES AT ONE OF THE U.S. AIR BASES IN THE CARIBBEAN WITHOUT A SINGLE COMPLAINT OF FAILURE TO OPEN

HE DECIDED TO MAKE A JUMP HIMSELF FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES. HE PULLED OUT AT 1,500 FEET WITH TWO CAREFULLY PACKED CHUTES STRAPPED TO HIS BODY AND PLUMMETED DOWNWARD. HE PULLED THE RIPCORD BUT NOTHING HAPPENED.

FIGHTING OFF PANIC, HE PULLED THE EMERGENCY CHUTE AND THEN SPENT THE LONGEST SECOND OF HIS LIFE UNTIL THE SILK CRACKLED ABOVE HIM INTO A BILLOWING WHITE UMBRELLA.

THE EXPERIMENT WAS NOT COMPLETE SUCCESS, HOWEVER, AS INEXPERIENCE IN LANDING GAVE HIM A SPRAINED ANKLE. HE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. KURT SCHNIEBER, 41, LIBERTY ST., FREDONIA, N.Y.

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BUENOS AIRES, JULY 19-(AP)-GIACOMO LUIGI CARDINAL COPELLO, ARCHBISHOP OF BUENOS AIRES, SAID IN A MESSAGE TO ARGENTINE CATHOLICS TONIGHT THAT THE BOMBING OF ROME "CAUSES US X X X GREAT SORROW."

THE MESSAGE SAID:

"TO THE PROFOUND PAIN WHICH HAS BEEN INFLICTED ON OUR SOUL SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT WAR BY THE LOSS OF LIVES AND BY GRAVE SUFFERINGS, EVEN BY COMPLETELY INNOCENT PERSONS, AND BY THE DESTRUCTION OF SUCH VALUABLE MORAL AND MATERIAL WORKS, NOW MAY BE ADDED THE SADNESS WHICH HAS BEEN PRODUCED IN US BY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ETERNAL CITY OF ROME, THE EPISCOPAL SEE OF THE VICAR OF CHRIST, HAS BEEN BOMBED.

"THIS NEWS, WHICH CAUSES US SUCH GREAT SORROW, NOT FOR POLITICAL MOTIVES, AND WHICH WITHOUT DOUBT IS SHARED BY OUR BELOVED FAITHFUL, MOVES US TO WRITE THESE LINES ASKING YOU TO REDOUBLE YOUR PRAYERS SO THAT GOD OUR LORD SHALL TAKE PITY ON POOR HUMANITY AND NO LONGER PERMIT THE BELOVED PONTIFF PIUS XII TO SUFFER PAIN.

"WE WILL INCREASE OUR FAITH AND RENEW OUR UNBREAKABLE ADHERENCE TO THE CATHEDRAL OF PETER AND THE HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH."

MEXICO CITY, JULY 19-(AP)-THE LABOR AND FOREIGN MINISTRIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY WERE STUDYING A REQUEST FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS FOR 63,000 WORKERS FOR THE COTTON HARVEST AND OTHER FIELD WORK IN THE TEXAS COASTAL ZONE.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT C.W.BRIGGS OF THE TEXAS EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO MADE THE REQUEST SEVERAL DAYS AGO, PROMISED A MINIMUM WAGE OF $1.83 PER DAY FOR THE WORKERS AND REPATRIATION TO THEIR HOMES IN MEXICO WHEN THE WORK WAS ENDED.

JJ235PEW

OTTAWA, JULY 19-(AP)-THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO 12 RCAF MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS. AMERICAN PILOT OFFICERS SO HONORED AND THEIR CITATIONS INCLUDED:

KINGDON ROGER KNAPP, CHICAGO--"X X X THROUGHOUT HIS OPERATIONAL TOUR THIS OFFICER HAS DISPLAYED COURAGE AND COOLNESS OF A VERY HIGH ORDER, ALWAYS PRESSING HOME HIS ATTACKS WITH THE GREATEST DETERMINATION IN THE FACE OF INTENSE OPPOSITION. HE POSSESSES GREAT ABILITY AND PRESENCE OF MIND."

ALFRED DALE BOUSCHARD, 31 HAMELIN ROAD, LANCASTER, PA.--"THIS OFFICER'S SORTIES HAVE INCLUDED TWO ATTACKS ON ESSEN, FOUR ON DUSSELDORF AND TWO ON DUISBURG. X X X AT ALL TIMES THIS OFFICER HAS DISPLAYED COOLNESS AND COURAGE IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY AND SET A HIGH STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND."

JAMES FRANCIS MUNRO, DETROIT AND FITZROY HARBOR, ONT.--"THIS OFFICER HAS DISPLAYED A HIGH STANDARD OF DETERMINATION AND EFFICIENCY DURING NUMEROUS OPERATIONAL MISSIONS. MANY OF THESE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THE FACE OF INTENSE OPPOSITION OVER SUCH TARGETS AS ESSEN, BERLIN, SPEZIA AND MILAN. IN PRESSING HOME HIS ATTACKS DURING THESE SORTIES, PO. MUNRO HAS INVARIABLY DISPLAYED OUTSTANDING GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WHICH HAVE BEEN A FINE EXAMPLE TO HIS SQUADRON."

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OTTAWA, JULY 19-(AP)-THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO 12 RCAF MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS, INCLUDING RICHARD S.CLINTON, WHITNEY POINT, N.Y. HIS CITATION SAID:

"THIS OFFICER HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN MANY SUCCESSFUL SORTIES OVER ENEMY TERRITORY AGAINST A LARGE VARIETY OF TARGETS, INCLUDING KIEL, HAMBURG, ESSEN AND COLOGNE. HE HAS COMPLETED THESE MISSIONS WITH CONSISTENT SKILL AND COURAGE, SETTING AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE OF SKILLFUL PILOTAGE, COOL JUDGMENT AND DETERMINATION WHICH HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO HIS CREW."

FOLLOW BUFFALO (S41DAY)

OTTAWA, JULY 19-(AP)-INTERNMENT OFFICIALS HERE SAID THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM CANADIAN CAMPS HAVING SWUM THE NIAGARA RIVER OR BEING IN THE NIAGARA AREA.

OF TWO PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED FROM A PETAWAWA, ONT., CAMP THE OTHER DAY, ONE, HEINZ SSHUCH (CORRECT) HAS BEEN RECAPTURED AND THE OTHER, GUNTHER KREBS, IS STILL AT LARGE.

A DISPATCH FROM BUFFALO TODAY SAID POLICE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN WESTERN NEW YORK HAD BEEN ASKED TO WATCH FOR THESE TWO MEN FOLLOWING A REPORT THEY HAD SWUM THE NIAGARA RIVER LAST NIGHT.

AUTHORITIES HERE SAID THEY KNEW OF NO BASIS FOR THE REPORT.

UNDATED ROME BOMBING

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A ROME DISPATCH TODAY THAT THE ALLIED RAID ON ROME LASTED FOR THREE HOURS AND 10 MINUTES, FROM 10:50 A.M. TO 2 P.M. (4:50-8 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME). THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED ROME BOMBING X X X SAN LORENZO."

THE ROME RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND QUEEN ELENA INSPECTED THE BOMB DAMAGE IN ROME AND LATER THE QUEEN VISITED HOSPITALS TO TALK WITH THE INJURED.

UNDATED AXIS PROPAGANDA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO, STRIVING TO EXPLOIT THE ALLIED BOMBING OF ROME FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES, LOST LITTLE TIME TODAY IN BROADCASTING ALLEGED VATICAN REACTION.

IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT A TIME WHEN THE ROME RADIO WAS LIMITING ITSELF TO THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ROME HAD BEEN BOMBED AND DAMAGE WAS BEING ASCERTAINED, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID IN A DISPATCH DATELINES VATICAN CITY:

"VATICAN AND ALL CLERICAL CIRCLES ARE GREATLY ASTOUNDED AT AND DISGUSTED WITH THE ENEMY'S ATTACK ON ROME MONDAY WHICH, CONTRARY TO ALL ASSURANCES GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, HAS DESTROYED MANY RESIDENTIAL HOUSES IN ROME.

"IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ALL CLEAR, CHURCH AUTHORITIES SENT THEIR OFFICIALS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY TO NOTE THE DAMAGE IN ORDER TO REPORT ON IT TO THE POPE.

"THE POPE FELT CONSIDERABLE DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIES WHEN HE OBSERVED FIRES IN THE CITY, IT WAS LEARNED FROM VATICAN CIRCLES."

THERE WAS NOTHING FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE TO SUPPORT THIS AXIS ACCOUNT.

THERE WAS NOTHING FROM ANY AUTHORIZED OR TRUSTWORTHY SOURCE TO SHOW WHAT THE VATICAN'S REACTION WAS.

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THIS 202ND WEEK OF THE HITLERIAN ATTEMPT TO CONQUER THE WORLD FINDS THE UNITED NATIONS HOLDING A VICTORIOUS INITIATIVE RIGHT AROUND THE GLOBE, AND TAKING SO WELL FOR THEM THAT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ADMITS HE IS "ALMOST AFRAID TO SAY HOW WELL."

THE BOMBING OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN THE ETERNAL CITY OF ROME IS A SIGNAL OF ALLIED DETERMINATION, AND A GRIM WARNING TO SUPPORTERS OF MUSSOLINI AND HIS GANGSTER ILK THAT "ALL THEY THAT TAKE THE SWORD SHALL PERISH WITH THE SWORD."

THE INVASION OF SICILY PROCEEDS LIKE THE TICKING OF A CLOCK, AND THE ALLIES HAVE ESTABLISHED A SECURE LINE ACROSS THE SOUTHEASTERN THIRD OF THE ISLAND.

THE AMAZING RUSSIANS, HAVING STOPPED THE NAZI OFFENSIVE, ARE CONTINUING TO SURGE FORWARD IN A COUNTER DRIVE WHICH ALREADY IS THREATENING THE MAIN ENEMY BASE IN THE STRATEGIC CITY OF OREL ON THE CENTRAL FRONT BELOW MOSCOW.

IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WE HAVE CONTINUED TO WEAKEN THE JAP AIR AND NAVAL POWER. OUR TROOPS ARE DRAWING IN ABOUT THE STRONG BASE OF MUNDA. WE ARE GETTING AHEAD WITH THE JOB OF LOOSENING THE ENEMY HOLD ON THAT WHOLE VAST ISLAND AREA.

IT'S A HIGHLY INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE THAT HITLER AND HIS ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSOR IN WORLD-BEATING, KAISER (ME UND GOTT") WILHELM, ARRIVED AT CRUCIAL DEFENSIVE POSITIONS AT ABOUT THE SAME PERIOD IN THEIR CAMPAIGNS. ACTUALLY ADOLF IS A BIT BEHIND THE EMPEROR'S SCHEDULE.

WORLD WAR ONE LASTED 4 YEARS, 3 MONTHS AND 2 WEEKS. THE FUEHRER HAS ABOUT FIVE MONTHS TO RUN TO EQUAL THAT.

ANOTHER NOTABLE POINT FOR THE NAZI CHIEF'S CONSIDERATION IS THAT THE OLD KAISER CAME WITHIN A SPLIT HAIR OF WINNING THE WAR IN HIS GREAT OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN MARCH OF 1918. THAT WAET CV

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GREAT OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN MARCH OF 1918. THAT WAE ABOUT NINE MONTHS BEFORE GERMANY YELLED "KAMERAD". IT CORRESPONDS ROUGHLY TO THE ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE WHICH HITLER PLANNED TO LAUNCH AGAINST RUSSIA THIS SPRING, AND FINALLY GOT AROUND TO SOME THREE WEEKS AGO--WITH UNPLEASANT RESULTS FOR HIM.

HAVING BEEN ALL BUT KNOCKED OUT, THE ALLIES OF WORLD WAR ONE MADE A MIRACULOUS COMEBACK WITH AN OFFENSIVE WHICH IN THREE MONTHS BEAT THE BOCHE.

NOW PLEASE DON'T GET THE IDEA THAT I'M TRYING TO DEMONSTRATE THAT HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. I JUST FIND THESE COMPARISONS RATHER FASCINATING.

HITLER AT THIS JUNCTURE WOULD SEEM TO BE IN A POSITION SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE KAISER IN THE LATTER'S FINAL FEW MONTHS OF THE WAR. THAT IS TO SAY, THE EMPEROR WAS TERRIBLY SHORT OF RESOURCES OF ALL SORTS, AND HE WAS BEING COMPELLED TO FIGHT ON TOO MANY FRONTS.

MANY PEOPLE REGARD HITLER AS ENGAGED ON ONLY ONE FRONT--THE RUSSIAN. ACTUALLY, HOWEVER, HE IS BATTLING ON SEVERAL "FRONTS" WHICH ARE BEGINNING TO SQUEEZE HIM HARD. HE HAS, OF COURSE, JUST BEEN DEFEATED IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THEATRES OF THE WHOLE WAR--NORTH AFRICA.

SICILY ISN'T A "SECOND FRONT" IN THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED SENSE OF THAT EXPRESSION, BUT IT'S PROVIDING A DRAIN ON GERMAN RESOURCES AND

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ACTING AS A BRAKE ON THE NAZI RUSSIAN OPERATIONS. ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS FRONTS WHICH THE FUEHRER HAS TO FACE IS THE VIOLENT ANGLO-AMERICAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF HIS WAR INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS. THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THAT IS GOING TO BE MOUNTAINOUS--AND BEFORE LONGJ

THE KAISER NEVER HAD TO ENDURE SUCH LOSSES. HIS BETE NOIR WAS THE NAVAL BLOCKADE--THAT SILENT RING OF STEEL WHICH SLOWLY GARROTED GERMANY. HE ALMOST BROKE IT WITH HIS UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN, BUT HAD TO BOW TO THE MIGHT OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES.

THE NAVAL BLOCKADE ALSO IS ONE OF HITLER'S HEART-BREAKS. PROFITING BY THE KAISER'S MISTAKES, THE FUEHRER HAS TRIED TO BEST THE ALLIES ON THE SEA--AND HAS GIVEN US A TOUGH MANHANDLING--ONLY TO FIND HIMSELF BEING SWEPT FROM THE OCEANS.

THE ALLIES IN THE LAST WAR BEGAN THEIR FINAL GREAT OFFENSIVE FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE ENEMY COLLAPSED. THE UNITED NATIONS NOW HAVE GOT UNDER WAY THE GRAND OFFENSIVE WHICH OUR PRESIDENT HAS DESCRIBED AS THE "BEGINNING OF THE END." HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE US TO TURN THE TRICK? WE CAN TELL BETTER LATER IN THE SUMMER WHEN WE FIND WHAT SORT OF CONTINENTAL INVASION THE ALLIES ARE ABLE TO INAUGURATE.

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BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIREEE, JULY 18-(AP)-THE BATTLEFLAGE OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT WAS TURNED OVER TO AN AMERICAN TODAY AS A PRESENT ZBZ FOR THE CATHEDRAL OF BOSTON, MASS., AFTER SERVICES IN BOSTON'S FAMOUSE "STUMP" CHURCH.

THE FLAG, WHICH FLEW AT THE LINCOLNSHIRE BATTALION HEADQUARTERS IN ICELAND BEFORE THE YANKS ~~XXXXXXX~~ TOOK OVER THE ISLAND, WAS GIVEN BY MAJOR J. M. ST.NILAND TO THOMAS H. ELIOT, WHO REPRESENTED U. S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT. IT WAS PROPOSED THAT THE FLAG SHOULD HANG IN COTTON CHAPEL OF THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL WHOSE PULPIT WAS ONCE USED BY THE REV. JOHN COTTON, VICAR OF BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELIOT, FORMER CONGRESSMAN FROM BOSTON, NOW IN BRITAIN WITH THE OWI, IS A COUSIN OF THE ENGLISH WRITER, T.S. ELIOT, AND A DESCENDANT OF CITIZENS OF THE ENGLISH BOSTON.

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BY RUTH COWAN

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A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ORIENTATION CENTER IN ENGLAND, JULY 19-(AP)-THIS IS STRICTLY A MODERN "G.I." ROMANCE...

AN AMERICAN BOY SOLDIER MEETS A RECENTLY-ARRIVED AMERICAN GIRL SOLDIER AND AN ENGAGEMENT THAT WAS "JUST SORT OF" BACK IN NORTH CAROLINA NOW IS REAL, WITH A RING TO SEAL IT AND TALK OF AN EARLY MARRIAGE.

THE HEROINE: WAAC PRIVATE MARY ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, DAUGHTER OF ATTORNEY GUY ELLIOTT AND MRS. ELLIOTT OF KINSTON, N.C. SHE IS VIVACIOUS AND SMALL, HAS LARGE, VERY BLUE EYES, LIGHT BROWN BOB HAIR AND A SOUTHERN DRAWL.

THE HERO: SERGEANT WALLACE R. BEST OF RALEIGH, N.C., SON OF MRS. CLAUD BEST. HE IS SHY, SLIM, HAS BROWN EYES AND BROWN HAIR.

THEY'RE BOTH 22.

CUPID'S ROLE IS SHARED BY MAJOR WILLIAM BUELL, COMMANDING OFFICER OF WALLACE'S OUTFIT, AND LIEUT. HILDA BERRY OF JACKSONVILLE, N.Y., AND SERGEANT BEATRICE PUCH OF PATTERSON, N.Y., OF BETTY'S COMPANY.

BETTY AND WALLY SAT ON A TONE RAILING. HIS ARM LINKED THROUGH HERS. THEIR EYES GLOWED AS THEY TOLD THEIR STORY.

THEIR AUDIENCE INCLUDED COL. HARVEY HOLLAND OF SILVER SPRING, MD., ORIENTATION CENTER COMMANDING OFFICER; CHAPLAIN G.G. STRIPPY OF WOLLASTON, MASS; NEWSREEL AND NEWSPAPER CAMERAMEN; REPORTERS; AND AN OUTER FRINGE OF SYMPATHETIC FELLOW "G.I.'S".

SOMEHOW, BUELL KNEW OF WALLY'S ROMANCE AND WHEN HE LEARNED THE WAACS WERE OVERSEAS, HE INVESTIGATED TO SEE IF BETTY WAS AMONG THEM. SHE WAS. AND AS WALLY SAID, THE MAJOR CALLED HIM IN AND SUGGESTED HE TAKE IN A WAAC DANCE ATTHE ORIENTATION CENTER, AND GAVE HIM A SPECIAL 48-HOUR PASS TO COME SOME DISTANCE.

MEANWHILE, BETTY RELATED, PUCH LOCATED HER AND TOLD HER SOMEONE WANTED TO SEE HER AT THE DANCE.

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SHE SAW WALLY.

"THEY TELL ME," SHE SAID, "THAT I SCREAMED 'WALLY DARLING!' I JUST DON'T REMEMBER. I WAS THAT HAPPY."

THEY DISCUSSED THINGS THAT HAD HAPPENED SINCE THEY LAST SAW

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EACH OTHER 11 MONTHS AGO IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WHERE SHE WAS WORKING IN THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

THEY HAD BEEN WRITING TWO OR THREE TIMES A WEEK BUT THERE WAS STILL SO MUCH TO SAY. WALLY ASKED THAT ~~BMB~~ MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"YES," BETTY COMMENTED.

HE GAVE HER HIS GOLD RING, SET WITH RED STONE WHICH ~~BMB~~ WAS A BIT TOO BIG FOR HER FINGER.

"ARE YOU GOING TO GET MARRIED OVER HERE?" THEY WERE ASKED.

HE REPLIED:

"YES."

SHE DID, TOO.

ALL THEY NEEDED THEN WAS THE PERMISSION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMANDING OFFICERS.

"IT ISN'T AS THOUGH WE JUST MET," SAID BETTY. "WE HAVE BEEN GOING TOGETHER THREE YEARS. WE BROKE UP BUT MADE UP LAST SUMMER. MY FOLKS KNOW HIM AND LIKE HIM."

A REPORTER ASKED WALLY ABOUT HIS RANK AND HE SAID HE WAS

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A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ORIENTATION CE[NTER], ENGLAND, JULY 19--(AP)--

WAAC PRIVATE MARY ELIZABETH ELLIOTT OF KIN[STON], N.C., AND SERGEANT WALLACE

R. BEST OF RALEIGH, N.C., SAT ON A FENCE T[ODAY] AND ADVISED THE WORLD THEY

SOON WOULD WED.

THEIR ROMANCE BEGAN ABOUT THREE YEARS A[GO], REELED LAST YEAR, BLOSSOMED

REFUELED

AGAIN, WAS DISTURBED BY WAR DUTIES AND THE[N WAS] BY ARMY OFFICIALS.

MAJOR WILLIAM BUELL, COMMANDING BEST'S OUTFIT, HEARD PVT. ELLIOTT WAS

IN THESE PARTS. HE GAVE BEST A PASS TO AT[TEND] A WAAC DANCE. SERGEANT

BEATRICE PUCH OF PATTERSON, N.Y., COMMAND[ING] PVT. ELLIOTT'S OUTFIT, ARRANGED

TO HAVE HER AT THE AFFAIR. WAAC LIEUT. HI[LDA] BERRY OF JACKSONVILLE, N.Y.,

COOPERATED.

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JUL 21 1943

BETTY SPOKE UP FIRMLY:

"HE'S AN ACTING FIRST SERGEANT -- AND YOU'RE GOING TO OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL, AREN'T YOU DEAR?"

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"I'M KIND OF NUMB," HE ADMITTED.

WOLLASTON, MASS.; JOURNALISTS; FELLOW--"G.I.'S".

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LISBON, PORTUGAL, ~~[illegible]~~ JULY 19--(AP)--AN AMERICAN BOMBER MADE A FORCED LANDING AT THE LISBON AIRFIELD PORTELA TODAY. IT HAD A CREW OF SIX.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN GREAT BATCHES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

Americans Spearhead Mighty Drive to Cut Island in Two.

NAZI OFFICERS SLAIN

Demoralized Italian Troops Rebel Against German Officers, Non-Coms.

ENEMY TANKS BLASTED

British Take Heavy Toll of Axis Armored Units on Catania Plains.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 20.—(AP) With some Italian troops reported in mutinies against German officers and surrendering in great batches, American forces are spearing deeper inland in a mighty drive to chop Sicily in two and are fanning swiftly along the southern coast, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the east near strategic Catania, British troops shattered German tank attacks with bloody losses and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was gathering strength for a blow to topple that seaport and perhaps carry the offensive fully sustained to Messina to seal off Sicily from the mainland.

The situation clearly was critical for the Axis.

Many Indications

"There are many indications of mutinies among Italian troops commanded by German officers," today's war bulletin declared.

German officers have been threatened or killed by Italians seeking to surrender, official reports said, and the cleavage between the bitterly-resisting Nazis and war-weary Fascists has become an inter-Axis struggle.

Germany's manpower shortage induced the Axis high command to make what now appears to have been the mistake of using Italian troops under German officers and non-coms without sufficient German privates in the same units to dominate their morale, observers said.

This was the over-all picture of invasion:

Western (American) sector: U. S. Seventh Army troops have dashed 10 miles west along the coast from Agrigento, front dispatches said.

Other units already about 30 miles inland bore a more dangerous threat, aiming at Sicily's central lifelines. From captured Caltanissetta, U. S. troops with Canadian forces are throwing a pincers upon Enna, key of the island's inner defense astride main highways and railroads east and west. The Americans also may be thrusting northwest, toward Palermo only 60 airline miles distant on the northwest coast.

Hundreds of Prisoners

"United States troops continue to push forward in the central and western sectors," headquarters said, taking prisoners by the hundreds and meeting "almost total lack of resistance."

Central (Canadian) sector: Driving north of Piazza Armerina upon Enna, Canadian troops struck strong opposition from the German 15th Armored division, but "continue to fight their way forward."

Eastern (British) sector: Outside the very gates to Catania, waves of desperate German tank attacks were blasted on the rolling plains with heavy losses to the Nazi units, including the Goering Grenadier regiment, parachute troops and infantry.

The famous British Eighth army is "gathering strength and armored patrols are probing the defenses," said headquarters ,and observers here said General Montgomery apparently was getting a firm grip on Catania plain as a springboard for a gigantic jump against Messina.

Crusher Attack is Readied

The communique's wording indicated that the methodical, thorough General Montgomery was readying a typical crusher assault by tanks, artillery and infantry. His objective would be not only the battered seaport of Catania only three miles ahead of him, but a pell-mell rush 50 miles up the coast to Messina, some military quarters said.

The Germans were fighting as though with the realization that on this battle depended the fate of Sicily. Catania is the last great natural stronghold below Messina.

(Berlin reported fierce ,battles outside Catania in which great numbers of British parachutists were said to have been wiped out.)

Allied headquarters said the Axis forces "continued their desperate efforts to save Catania where their positions to the south of the town are protected by rivers flowing from the west across Catania plain."

The British themselves hold a strong line westward from the sea toward Ramacca.

Fourth General Seized

Prison pens swelled with more than 35,000 Axis captives to date, and a fourth Italian divisional commander has fallen into Allied hands. He is General Giulio Cesare Gotti Porcinari, leader of the 54th Napoli division. A failure in North Africa, he was sent to Sicily.

Not a single development in the first 10 days of the Sicilian campaign could be seized upon by the Italians to buoy up their morale, and they became prisoners willingly. The reports of mutinies were the clearest sign foreshadowing collapse.

It was reported that at least half of the prisoners so far taken were natives of Sicily, a fact possibly explaining the wholesale surren-

Italian Troops Mutiny, Surrender As Yanks Drive Deep into Sicily; Reds Hit Nazis on 450-Mile Front

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ders.

Germans Fight Bitterly

The Germans still were fighting with most determined resistance, similar to their dogged stand in April in Tunisia before the Allied offensive of overwhelming power battered through and suddenly collapsed the German will to fight.

Whether the same performance would be repeated in Sicily remained to be determined.

The German garrison in Sicily at first numbered 60,000 troops, and they are known to have suffered heavy losses.

Today's Allied communique announced the fall of Caltanissetta and Porto Empedocle. The first was captured Saturday by Americans and Porto Empedocle fell on Friday. Official announcements already had been made concerning both victories.

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Italians Reported Mutinying Against Nazi Officers

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 20.—American troops are stabbing deeper into Western and Central Sicily against weakening Axis resistance by Italians reported mutinying against German officers, and British forces in the vital battale for Catania have smashed back desperate counterattacks by German tanks, it was announced today.

Allied troops were within artillery range of Enna—central Sicily stronghold commanding main roads and railroads east and west—and pounding at the gates of Catania, the prop of all eastern coast defenses.

Front dispatches said American troops had advanced 10 miles west of Agrigento on the southwest coast.

"There are many indications of mutinies by Italian troops commanded by German officers" and hundreds of Italians are surrendering to American troops striking ahead westward, the Allied communique said.

On the smoke-covered Catania Plain British, 8th Army advance guards shattered a series of Nazi tank assaults launched in desperate defense of the great seaport.

Heavy Axis Losses.

With several bridgeheads established over the network of three rivers in the Catania Plain the British stolidly held a line running from the sea westward in the direction of Ramacca. They were within at least 3 miles of Catania.

The German Goering Grenadier Regiment and Nazi parachute troops used with infantry were thrown into the continuing battle and suffered heavily, it was reported.

Some headquarters observers did not view the British pause outside Catania as a temporary check, but as a buildup for a knockout blow to carry through that port to Messina, 50 miles up the coast.

Possibly explaining the wholesale Italian surrenders and reports of mutinies, it was stated that at least half the 35,000 Axis prisoners so far captured were born in Sicily.

The United States 7th Army of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., was within 60 miles of Palermo, the leading north coast port of Sicily, and was cutting a wide swath through the heart of the enemy line, encountering "almost total lack of resistance" by Italians, an official statement said.

Sign of Ultimate Collapse.

Mutinies among the Italian units led by German officers was one of the gravest signs yet reported of ultimate Axis collapse in Sicily.

Some Italian units already reportedly have killed German commanders who tried to prevent their surrender.

Gen. Giulio Cessara Gotti Porcinari, commander of the 54th Napoli Division, has been captured, the fourth divisional commander to be taken. Gen. Porcinari had been sent back to Sicily as a failure as a field commander in Libya.

Canadian forces advancing north of Piazza Arminera were confronted by units of the resuscitated German 15th Armored Division in strong opposition, but they "continue to fight their way forward."

At Catania, Gen. B. L. Montgomery's 8th Army troops "are gathering strength, and armored patrols are probing the defenses" of Axis troops strongly established at the foot of Mount Etna to bar the narrow coastal route.

Thus in preparation was a mighty push which some observers said might reach to the Messina Strait almost as quickly as the 8th Army advanced from Cape Passero to the gates of Catania. Once Catania falls, there is no strong place for an Axis stand short of Messina. (Fierce battles in which great numbers of British parachutists were wiped out were reported by the German radio.)

Catania Bombed Again.

Catania was bombed again with one raid starting fires over a square block. Randozzo, northwest of Mount Etna and an enemy concentration point were heavily pounded by 46 tons of bombs.

Lagging at least three days behind the actual events—and from one to three days behind first official announcements—today's Allied communique reported the fall of Caltanissetta, taken on Saturday, and Porto Empedocle, which American Rangers occupied last Friday.

Nowhere on the American sector was the enemy making a determined stand and Gen. Patton's tanks and troops poured steadily ahead beyond Porto Empedocle at a pace beyond the ability of the official communique to report.

The Americans and Canadians have formed a junction after the capture of Caltanissetta, 28 miles inland, and Piazza Armerina, 15 miles east, and apparently are closing in on Enna, about 10 miles farther north, dubbed the foundation of defense of all Central Sicily.

(An unconfirmed report by the Morocco radio said these forces already had driven into Enna, and Radio France at Algiers said a general Axis retreat toward Messina in the northeastern tip of Sicily was underway.

(The Morocco radio also reported that several airfields at Gerbini, 12 miles west of Catania, had been seized by the British.

(It put the British at less than two miles from Catania.)

Try to Save Catania.

"The enemy continued their desperate efforts to save Catania where their positions to the south of the town are protected by rivers flowing from the west across Catania Plain," the war bulletin declared.

The mention of patrols stabbing into Axis defense lines indicated that Gen. Montgomery was preparing for another of his famous artillery, tank and infantry assaults which battered down so many determined Axis stands in North Africa.

The shabby record of Italian leadership in the Sicilian invasion, it was reported, probably would continue, since among Italy's commanders still directing forces in the field were Gens. Zaglio and Chirieleison, both failures in the African war.

But the Germans were fighting with backs-to-the-wall fury and for the present at least were disputing every inch of the Allied advance in their vicinities.

This performance is akin to their fiery resistance in April in Tunisia before the Allies suddenly broke through and transformed them into a retreating rabble. The original German garrison of 60,000 troops has been seriously depleted in men and armor in the 10 days of battle.

The Germans are the backbone of the determined resistance to Gen. Montgomery.

Division Breaks in Panic.

An example of Italian capitulation was witnessed by Jack Barnett, veteran movietone news cameraman, who wrote in an article for the Associated Press that an Italian division broke in panic before the American drive into Caltanisetta.

The Italians simply could not face the smashing combined infantry-artillery assault, Mr. Barnett wrote. He said he saw hundreds of Italian soldiers streaming down from hillside villages and vineyards where they had been hiding, waving their arms frantically in surrender.

In a tour of the front, Mr. Barnett reported, he encountered thousands of the surrendering enemy at road junctions, all trying to be friendly and asking for rations and cigarettes.

The Italians want to live, he wrote, and have no desire to die either for Mussolini or Germany.

Agrigento, another town stormed by the Americans, was considered by the Axis to have been impregnable, Mr. Barnett added. The city was ringed for miles by tank traps, machine-gun nests and mines imbedded in concrete. But 4,000 Italian soldiers surrendered there when the Americans hit it with everything they had—naval guns and concentrated field artillery and finally an infantry charge.

ROME RAIL YARDS IN SMOKING RUINS

Vast Littoria Center Completely Destroyed, Photographs Reveal.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 20.—(AP) Reconnaissance photographs today showed vast sections of Rome's great railway yards in twisted, smoking ruins from the terrific blasting dealt yesterday by hundreds of American bombers and the initial raid on the Italian capital was officially labeled an "outstandingly successful operation."

While more than 500 heavy and medium bombers struck the city in wave upon wave beneath a bright, midday sun, Allied communiques disclosed today that the entire two-and-a-half hour assault was carried out with the loss of only five planes.

All of the losses were suffered by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force, for 9th U. S. Air Force headquarters in Cairo announced that every one of the Liberator bombers participating in the raid returned safely to bases in the Middle East.

Rail Yards Destroyed

The 9th Air Force formations alone dumped nearly 330 tons of high explosives on Rome, the Cairo communique said, declaring that the Littoria railway yards were "completely destroyed."

"String after string of bombs criss-crossed the yards and photographs indicate that an area 400 yards by two miles long is a mass of twisted steel rails, gaping bomb craters and wreckage of rolling stock and buildings," said the war bulletin from the Middle East.

"An ammunition train moving through the yards received several direct hits and exploded, contributing to the destruction."

An Allied headquarters communique, which described the attack as an "outstandingly successful operation," said "very severe damage" was caused to all the targets, including the Littoria and San Lorenzo rail yards, both within the limits of the ancient city, and nearby airdromes and industrial plants.

Allied aerial chieftains, apparently pleased that the outcome of the attack surpassed expectations, were lavish in their praise of the airmen responsible for its execution.

Spaatz Lauds Performance

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African Air Forces, sent congratulations to General Doolittle for the success of the raid, saying:

"It is one of the many accurate attacks which your forces have carried on during the present battle, all of which had a marked significance in their successful outcome."

(In Cairo, Brig. Gen. Uzal G. Ent, 9th Air Force bomber commander, declared: "I consider this one of the finest examples of high altitude precision bombing accomplished by an unprecedented number of heavy bomber aircraft."

(Cairo dispatches quoted General Ent as saying after studying photographs of the raid:

("Photographic reconnaissance shows that the 9th Bomber Command's target at the Littoria railway yards was completely covered by our bomb pattern. Extreme damage was caused to railroad tracks, rolling stock and machine shops and particularly the marshalling hump in the center of the yards.

("It will take two years to repair the damage to the electrical system in the marshalling hump.

All Bombs in Target Areas

("The photographs also indicate two enormous explosions in the center of the yards. All bombs fell in the target areas, which included the eastern edge of the Littoria airdrome. There were no bomb bursts in the city of Rome and no damage to any civilian property other than that included within the military objectives.")

The North African communique said both ground and fighter defenses over Rome were slight, but it reported that the escorting Lightnings shot down two Axis planes. The Liberators, however, ran into intense anti-aircraft fire, the Middle East bulletin asserted. It also described the fighter opposition as feeble, however.

In addition to the devastation created in the railway yards, photographs showed that the Tabonelli steel plant and a large chemical works were blasted, that grounded aircraft and hangars were destroyed at the Ciampino airport and that the Littoria airdrome, near the rail yards, was hit hard.

While the Americans showered hundreds of tons of bombs on the Italian capital, other Allied airmen continued their support of the invading ground armies in Sicily with attacks on the enemy's dwindling defenses, believed to have been reinforced with German air units from Russia.

An authoritative source disclosed that notebooks, letters and documents found in Sicily indicated that a large number of German airmen had been withdrawn recently from the eastern front to combat the Allies, who hold almost complete mastery of the Mediterranean skies.

Catania Pounded Again

Allied bombers struck again at Catania, dropping a heavy load of explosives to soften enemy defenses ahead of the advancing British Eighth army.

American Mitchells dumped 46 tons of bombs on Randazzo, enemy communications center across Mt. Etna from Catania, and scored two direct hits on a road bridge.

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Eisenhower's Pledge to Italy Of Free Nation

Invasion Message Says Nazi and Fascist Yokes Will Be Lifted From People

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 20 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion message to the people of Sicily, described by observers here as one of the most effective verbal weapons of the war, was made public officially today.

In it the Allied commander in chief promised that Italy would be restored as a free nation. The Allies were occupying Italian soil as an "inevitable part of their war to destroy the German overlordship of Europe," the message said, and pledged further that the Allies "will take the necessary steps . . . to eliminate the Fascist system in whatever territory they occupy."

The message was posted immediately after Allied landings on Sicily.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"To the people of Sicily: As commander in chief of the Allied forces I transmit this message on behalf of the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

"Allied forces are occupying Italian territory. They are doing this not as enemies of the Italian people but as an inevitable part of their war to destroy the German overlordship of Europe.

"To Restore a Free Nation"

"Their aim is to deliver the people of Italy from a Fascist regime which led them into the war, and when that has been accomplished, to restore Italy as a free nation.

"Allied forces have no intention of changing or undermining the traditional laws and customs of the Italian people. They will take necessary steps, however, to eliminate the Fascist system in whatever territory they occupy.

"Accordingly, the Fascist organization will be dissolved and its appendages, such as the Fascist militia and the so-called Youth Organization, will be abolished. Fascist doctrines and propaganda in any form will be prohibited. No political activity whatsoever shall be countenanced during the period of military government.

"In furtherance of the policies of the Allied governments proper steps will forthwith be taken to stop the operation of all laws which discriminate on the basis of race, color or creed. Freedom of religious worship will be upheld, and to the extent that military interests are not prejudiced freedom of speech and of the press will be instituted.

Tribunal Is Abolished

"Measures will be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners. The Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State will be abolished.

"The military governor of the occupied territory will take action by proclamation or otherwise to carry into effect the foregoing measures as military conditions may permit.

"These evidence the principles to which the Allies are attached and for the re-establishment of which they will relentlessly fight. They are the principles to which the Axis leaders under German domination are opposed. You will

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be the beneficiaries of their defeat. It is therefore to your interests as men whose fathers fought for freedom not to resist the Allied arms but to facilitate their mission—the lifting of the Nazi yoke by quick and total victory."

NAZIS IN RUSSIA SHIFTED TO SICILY

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 20 (A. P.).—An authoritative informant said today that notebooks, letters and documents found in Sicily indicate that a large number of German airmen have been drawn from the Russian front to the Mediterranean theater. He disclosed that a Royal Air Force officer found notebooks with Russian letters on their covers and some Russian dictionaries in a building previously used by German flyers as a mess-hall.

Letters left there indicate that some German pilots arrived only recently from the Eastern Front, it was said.

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RAILWAY YARDS IN ROME ARE TOTAL WRECKS

Photographs Show Twisted Ruins Left by 500 U. S. Planes.

ONLY FIVE BOMBERS LOST

Targets Included Steel Works and Chemical Plant— Both Damaged.

MORIN

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 20 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters described yesterday's shattering aerial assault on Rome as an "outstandingly successful operation" today and disclosed officially that more than 500 American bombers carried out the raid with a loss of five planes.

Aerial reconnaissance showed heavy damage to all targets and a Ninth United States Air Force communique from Cairo said the Littoria railroad yards "were completely destroyed.

Very severe damage was caused to the vital San Lorenzo rail yards, also within the limits of the Imperial City, while grounded aircraft and hangars were destroyed at the Rome airdrome.

The Tabonelli steel plant and a large chemical works were battered by the waves of American raiders which swept over Rome for two and a half hours, challenged by what was described officially as only slight opposition from enemy fighter planes. Two enemy interceptors were blasted out of the air by Lightning fighters which escorted the heavy and medium bombers on the war's first aerial attack on the Italian capital.

Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African Air Forces, sent congratulations today to Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Strategic Air Force, for the success of the attack.

"It is one of the many accurate attacks which your forces have carried on during the present battle, all of which had a marked significance in their successful outcome," Gen. Spaatz said.

The Middle East communique said Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force alone dumped nearly 330 tons of high explosives for their part in the mammoth assault.

"String after string of bombs crisscrossed yards, and photographs indicate that an area of 400 yards by two miles long is a mass of twisted steel rails, gaping bomb craters and wreckage of rolling stock and buildings," the bulletin declared.

Pictures Show Havoc.

The official pictures of the havoc created by the bombers showed hangars blasted or set afire and a large number of parked aircraft near by hit by fragmentation bombs. The Littoria airport, near the railway yards, also was hit hard. More than fifty of the accurately placed 500-pound bombs showered on the rail installations were said officially to have struck the Littoria rail switching yards. Roundhouses in both the Littoria and San Lorenzo yards were hit.

"An ammunition train moving through the yards received several direct hits and exploded, contributing to the destruction," said an Allied headquarters communique. It added that "a great deal of rolling stock and many railroad installations were destroyed."

The five planes lost in the attack were from the squadrons which struck from North Africa.

The Cairo communique said not a single plane was lost from the Middle East formations participating in the raid.

Rome Raiders Tell of Attack.

American flyers and observers who took part in the raid on Rome agreed today that heavy damage had been inflicted on military targets and expressed belief that few if any historic landmarks in the Eternal City had been harmed.

Thanks to perfect weather and explicit directions given the crews, the objectives were easily spotted and the bomb loads were dropped with deadly accuracy, the returning airmen said.

A graphic description of the raid was given by Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton, who rode in a Martin Marauder bomber with two veterans of Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle's Tokio raid. Morton's plane was near the tail end of the last echelon, he reported, and went in at an uncomfortably low altitude, giving him a chance to observe the results of the raid closely.

Saw Vatican in Sunlight.

"I could see fires coming from three legitimate military targets —two railway switching yards and an airport," Morton said. "If the Axis can produce proof that our bombers destroyed anything but military objectives, I shall be very much surprised."

"With a specially prepared target chart in front of me it was very easy to locate Littorio, San Lorenzo, the marshaling yards and other objectives," Morton said. "I could also look across the Tiber River where the Vatican basked under the warm afternoon sun, well out of the danger zone."

Lieut. Marion D. Jones of Memphis, Tenn., flying his fiftieth mission, said his formation found no difficulty in keeping away from the forbidden points.

"We thought we'd have to be very careful to hit only military objectives," he said, "but there was nothing to it. We saw Vatican City about five miles across the river from the railroads and the industrial regions."

Many of the airmen who participated were members of the Catholic faith. Some acknowledged they were worried about the religious angle, but others saw the city as a perfectly legitimate target.

Major Warren Whitmore of Jacksonville, Fla., said he was worried more about possible anti-aircraft defense than by the problem of spotting his target.

"We had been very carefully briefed, and I knew I could depend on the navigator to pinpoint our target and the bombardier to smack it on the nose," he said.

"Besides, my second in command, Bob Elliiot, is a devout Catholic, and he felt good about going, so when I saw that I just stopped worrying."

The successive waves of bombers swept inland over the capital following the snake-like Tiber River. The morning was clear and sunny, and the pilots said they had little difficulty in picking out landmarks on the way in.

On one plane over Rome the radio operator heard the British announcement of the bombing. He then tuned in on the German stations and heard an announcement in English that the Vatican had been destroyed.

No Italian Opposition.

What surprised the American flyers most was the absence of Italian aerial opposition. Some of the crews reported the presence of a few fighter planes but said that none of them attempted to intercept the raiders. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate to heavy, pilots said, but inaccurate.

"It just came up all around us, exploded and sparkled in the sunlight," said Col. Willis Beightal of Webster City, Iowa. "It looked like silver leaflets all around us."

Capt. R. H. Phillips of Evansville, Ind., veteran of fourteen flights over Germany, called the raid "sweet" with the anti-aircraft fire inaccurate, and the fighters making no effort to intercept.

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HITLER SEES DUCE ON ITALIAN CRISIS

TAIT

Fuehrer Flies Across Alps in Effort to Bolster Partner's Morale.

LONDON, July 20.—(AP) Adolf Hitler flew into Italy Monday for a conference with Premier Mussolini, the Axis announced tonight, indicating the Nazis are gravely concerned over the fate of their junior partner, trembling under Allied attack.

London sources said the conference, held at an unnamed town in northern Italy, apparently was a last-minute attempt to whip up the flagging spirits of Italy, whose empire has been lost, her European soil invaded and her capital bombed.

Choice of yesterday as the meeting day was a curious one for Mussolini. While the dictators were discussing "military questions," Rome was being pounded by more than 500 bombers in the biggest raid to come Il Duce's way.

The meeting—first since the dictators conferred at Salzburg April 7-10 while the position of Tunisia was becoming serious—was not unexpected in view of recent Allied successes.

Mussolini Holds Whip Hand

The fact that Hitler went into Italy was interpreted in some quarters here as an indication that Mussolini is holding the whip hand at the moment—and the only whip Mussolini could hold over Hitler would be a threat to make a separate peace.

"If Mussolini wanted to beg for German tanks, guns and airplanes, one would have thought he would have to run to the Fuehrer's headquarters for them," one observer said. He pointed out that of their five meetings since Italy entered the war, two were held at Salzburg, in German territory, one at the Russian front and two at Brenner Pass on the German-Italian frontier.

British observers said they believed the announcements of similar German and Italian communiques that "military questions" were discussed, but then doubted whether Germany was in a position to send much help to Italy.

As soon as the terse Rome and Berlin communiques were broadcast simultaneously, Berlin commentators began threatening dire consequences for the Allies. For the moment Rome confined itself to the communique.

The DNB (German news agency) commentator in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the dictators discussed the military situation resulting from "the desperate onslaught of huge Soviet masses against the European defensive front in the east and the Anglo-American landing attempt in the Mediterranean area."

Effects of the decisions, he said, "will be seen soon."

Military Chiefs Present

The international information bureau, a Nazi propaganda agency, said the meeting was attended by chiefs of both high commands, important military personalities and experts from both countries on the common prosecution of the war.

The bureau said Hitler flew Monday morning to the northern Italian town "accompanied by his closest military staff" and Il Duce was waiting for him and "welcomed him cordially."

The discussions, described as taking place "in a building very suited for that purpose near the town," lasted until afternoon, the broadcast said. It added that after a cordial farewell from Mussolini, Hitler returned by plane to his headquarters.

The German radio said Wednesday morning's German newspapers published the communique on the meeting without any comment.

Transocean (German) news agency's diplomatic correspondent Rudolf Fischer said vaguely:

"The brief announcement of the conference of Der Fuehrer and Il Duce in an upper Italian town emphasizes the activity of the Axis and its uniform reaction in the military and political field at a moment when such emphasis is taken by Berlin quarters as particularly significant and is recognized with the same emphatic satisfaction as the attitude of the Italian population under the Anglo-American bombing raids.

"Comprehensive Answer"

"Competent quarters x x x with particular emphasis point out that x x x the Hitler-Mussolini conference is a comprehensive answer to Anglo-American attempts at shaking the structure of the Axis and at anticipating military successes which Italy's opponents still have a long way to go to attain.

"This crisp formulation confirms the fact that all measures planned and taken against attacks on Europe have been carried through a complete agreement between Berlin and Rome. From the personal meeting of the two chiefs of state, an intensification of war efforts is expected which always has been following a meeting of the two Axis statesmen."

HITLER AND DUCE CONFER IN ITALY

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Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini "met in a north Italian city for discussion of military matters," the Berlin radio announced tonight in a Berlin dispatch recorded by the Associated Press. The meeting occurred yesterday.

A communique issued from Hitler's headquarters today said:

"The Fuehrer and Il Duce met Monday, July 19, in a city in upper Italy. Military questions were discussed."

The two Axis leaders last met April 7 to 10 at Hitler's headquarters, where, it was announced they reached "complete agreement on all measures to be taken in any respect."

Both Hitler and Mussolini have remained silent as new disasters came upon their people—the fall of Tunisia, the bombing of the Ruhr and the invasion of Sicily. But the increasing portents of doom clearly forced a new meeting.

After a brief official announcement of the meeting, the political correspondent of DNB, official German news agency, declared it could be assumed that developments in the Mediterranean area must have been "in the forefront" of the discussions. He also said that the "desperate onslaught" of Russian troops and the British and American landings in the Mediterranean must have been examined,

166 Persons Killed, 1,659 Hurt in Raid, Italians Announce

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Nazi Propagandists 'Open All Stops' to Create Indignation

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—While Axis propaganda beat the drums of indignation today over the American bombing of Rome, the official Italian communique acknowledged "very great damage" in yesterday's attack and placed the toll of victims at 166 killed and 1,659 injured.

"Eleven buildings sacred to faith and science are reported heavily hit and some of them partly destroyed, as well as workers' dwellings in the Prenestina and Latina districts," the communique said, but it made no mention of the damage to military objectives.

The bulletin, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that the attack by "American formations of hundreds of four-engined planes" lasted three hours and that seven of the raiders were downed by anti-aircraft fire and one by Italian fight-

3024-6345

3024-6345

ers.

Berlin Reports Protest.

Among the places partly destroyed, the communique said, were the San Lorenzo Basilica, Verano Cemetery, University City and hospitals of the Polyclinic Institute.

A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press quoted a correspondent of the Transocean propaganda agency as saying that time bombs dropped by the American flyers in the outskirts of Rome have "exploded one by one since Monday night."

Another broadcast by the Berlin radio, which reported previously that Pope Pius XII had visited the Basilica immediately after the raid, said that Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, Vatican Undersecretary of State, had interviewed American Charge d'Affaires Harold Tittman in the Vatican. It quoted DNB, German news agency, as assuming that a protest had been handed to Mr. Tittman. The report of the conference was not confirmed elsewhere.

One German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in London, said Pope Pius XII already had forwarded protests to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill—a statement that was not immediately confirmed by any other source.

Propaganda Rampage.

Axis propaganda, which apparently was caught flat-footed by the Allied methods in yesterday's assault, began pulling out all stops today in attempts to stir indignation against the Allies in neutral and Catholic quarters.

One typical outburst came from a German radio commentator, Otto Krieg, who said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press: "Throughout the world today there is but one theme on the cry of indignation. Rome has been bombed by terror raiders, crooks and gangsters."

Il Popola di Roma was quoted in another broadcast as declaring: "All Manhattan and its skyscrapers, the whole of the United States and its towns, factories and harbors cannot compare in beauty and tradition with the Basilica or San Lorenzo."

Automobiles Mobilized.

The Berlin radio, broadcasting a DNB dispatch from Rome, said that "leading personalities of the Vatican followed the raid from the highest points of Vatican buildings and observed with great sorrow the widespread destruction and heavy fires."

The Rome radio said the Pope suspended all but the most urgent audiences for some days, but received Cardinal Fossati of Turin, who gave a report on damage done to churches in that town. The broadcast said the Pope told the cardinal that the bombing of Rome was "one of the most painful trials" of his life.

Another German broadcast of a DNB dispatch said Rome police had ordered all automobiles put into use evacuating civilians from the city, even though owners held no licenses for the vehicles.

DNB also reported that pictures of the damage appeared widely in morning newspapers along with detailed stories of the raid.

The Berlin radio reported that the supreme commander of Italian military police and his chief deputy had been killed during the raid.

They were identified in the broadcast as a Gen. Hazon and a Col. Barenco.

Naples Blasted Again.

Oft-bombed Naples, Italy's largest port, was blasted again last night by Allied bombers, which also carried the destruction of Italy's war supplies and industries into other localities in Campania, the Italians said.

Both German and Italian propagandists dwelt heavily on damage which they said had been done to the Fourth Century Basilica of San Lorenzo Fuori le Mura—situated on the Via Tiburtino near the San Lorenzo yards and on the same street where military barracks are located.

Advices from Stockholm quoting a dispatch filed through Italian censorship by the Rome correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter also told of damage to the ancient edifice.

The Swedish correspondent failed, however, to substantiate sweeping German and Italian claims that the bombing was indiscriminate. Damage, he declared, was limited to the San Lorenzo and Tiburtino districts, adding that the center of Rome had been spared and that well known monuments and historic ruins had been left "as peaceful as ever."

His report contrasted with the bitter declarations of the Rome radio, which described the raid as having "the impetus worthy of a wild beast" and said that the university and other nonmilitary targets had been hard hit.

"Buildings of the medical clinic, orthopedic clinic and Institute of Public Health either were damaged or destroyed by bombs," said a Rome broadcast heard in London. "Devastation caused by the enemy in workers' quarters in San Lorenzo, Tiburtina and Prenestino is horrible."

The Office of War Information quoted a Berlin broadcast today as saying that 21 Italian provinces have been declard war zons, but that "Rome is not contained in this list and therefore is not regarded as a war zone for the time being."

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Veteran of Sicily Fight Safe—Until Return Home

By the Associated Press.

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19 (Delayed).—Roderick MacDonald, war correspondent of the Sydney (Australia) Morning Serial, landed in Sicily with British glider troops, went through battles with them, was captured and later freed when British patrols shot up the Axis guards, and finally flew back to North Africa—all without injury.

Today Mr. MacDonald went for a casual auto ride. The car was hit by a United States Army three-ton truck and he suffered painful head injuries, cuts and bruises and landed in an RAF base hospital.

Canadian Cites Sicily Drive As Proof Of Striking Power

McNaughton Believes All Axis Morale, Including Japs', Will Falter Before Allied Success

JUL 21 1943

By JOHN [illegible]NTHER
(American War [illegible]rrespondent)
(Distributed by the [illegible]ssociated Press)

Headquarters of Fifteenth Army Group (Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Andrew McNaughton, commander in chief of the Canadian Army, visiting here today, told me the chief lesson of the Sicilian landings is the evidence they provide that the Allies are now capable of striking with tremendous efficiency and force on any front.

[It was announced officially at Allied headquarters in North Africa Tuesday night that General McNaughton had been to the Sicilian front and had returned to North Africa. Gunther's dispatch carried not date.]

This correspondent, who is the only American newspaperman attached to this advance headquarters, got a sharp impression that the veteran Canadian general spoke with Japan in mind.

Will Hurt Jap Morale

In fact, McNaughton said our invasion of Europe, begun so auspiciously by the Sicilian operation, is certain to damage the morale of the Japanese as well as the Germans and Italians, since the Japs now know we can marshal overwhelming pressure to bear on any place, at any time, from the four corners of the earth.

McNaughton is naturally proud of the part played in Sicily by his Canadians, whom he has carefully nurtured and expertly trained for several years in England.

Just as there is an undefended and unfortified boundary for 3,000 miles between the United States and Canada, so in Sicily today there is a common front between Americans and Canadians fighting side by side. McNaughton, a decisive man, fluent, energetic and factual, talked as both Generals Eisenhower and Alexander have talked to me at this headquarters.

Praises 'Remarkable Feat'

The first impression was that everybody seems to be delighted at the way things are moving and satisfied that everything is according to plan and, if anything, ahead of schedule. Speaking particularly of the Canadians, McNaughton said:

"It was a pretty remarkable feat. We assembled our force on plans worked out in England and Africa. Very few officials had any personal contact and there was very little conversation.

"When plans were transmitted to us in England, we went to work. Landings had to be scheduled, various craft waterproofed and everything loaded so the right stuff would be on top and come out first. The ships were marshaled in perfect order, they made the correct rendezvous to the minute, they carried out intricate maneuvers as planned and they landed on the right beaches at the right time.

"I call it a marvelous achievement."

Example Of Coordination

The operation as a whole, McNaughton said, was the most perfect example of combined operations the world had ever seen. Coordination and cooperation started with Eisenhower and his staff, went down through the various commands of the land, sea, and air forces, and reached every man in every theater.

"What a wonderful augury for the future," the general exclaimed.

What's more, he proceeded, correlation had been remarkable. Canadians never served in this theater before, but there has been no difficulty whatever in fitting them into the general picture.

System Proves Flexible

The whole system has proved most flexible when "our troops were complete strangers to Africa, yet there was no friction, no slip-up, no difficulty in the staff organization or system of command."

The general, asked to summarize his impressions, said he had three things in mind:

"First, the operation gave me a sense of the tremendous power we have—that plus disciplined nerves. That's the chief thing to say.

Credits Research Council

"Second, I want to pay tribute to the quality and equipment. Some of us remember the early phases of the war when equipment was most notable for its absence or the fact it was out of date. Now that former situation is well behind us. Keen new minds in the United States and Canada have been at work on new methods of fighting the war. Much credit is due to the National Research Council at Washington."

McNaughton mentioned in detail two items of equipment which are still secret, then talked of one weapon that may be mentioned—the Sherman M-4 tank. This, he said, was produced in the United States with the cooperation of Canada and includes the British type turret. It is now universally acclaimed as the best tank ever seen.

"The unending struggle for equipment is being won not only in quantity and quality, but as regards the factor of time. It's one thing to have a perfect weapon, but we must have mass production, too. For this we must look to and rely on the great American continent."

Emphasizes Youth Factor

Third, the general wanted to emphasize the factor of youth. Modern war, fought with mechanized weapons on a wide variety of fronts, demands field officers picked for physical fitness and endurance. This means that it is a young man's war.

The general concluded we should recognize that this great combined operation in Sicily represents the coordination of four forces, not merely three—land, sea and air. The fourth is the civil administration which follows the invasion and makes the occupation work.

"I hope that's enough," the general concluded. "I'm a factual sort of bird. I don't suppose I'm breaking any state secrets, but if so the censor can cut 'em out."

Our amiable and totally efficient censor—in the room with us—winked.

Survivor of Hospital Ship Bombing Says Nazis Tied and Shot Captives

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3 Officers and Non-com Prisoners Are Reported Victims in Sicily.

VESSEL HIT BY LONE ITALIAN

Was Fully Lighted and 5 Miles From Beach When Sunk —400 Aboard Saved.

By GEORGE TUCKER.

Cairo, July 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An American parachute trooper furnished an eyewitness account today of the bombing of the hospital ship Talamba five miles off the beaches of Sicily. The hospital ship was attacked although brilliantly lighted and clearly marked, Private Jack Flynn of Detroit, reported. Another paratrooper told of Americans being tied and shot when captured in Sicily.

[Allied headquarters on July 12 announced that an Allied hospital ship, fully lighted, was sunk the previous night off the Sicilian coast. Four hundred wounded aboard were transferred successfully, it added.]

The wounded were brought first to the African mainland, where they received additional medical care, then flown 1,500 miles east to Cairo.

Private Flynn broke a leg when his parachute caught as he descended into a ravine during the invasion of Sicily. Two fellow troopers helped him to a dressing station on the beach.

"That night they put me aboard the hospital ship Talamba," he said. "I had just had dinner and gone to bed when a lone Italian bomber came over and attacked. It scored a hit, circled away, came back and scored another hit. This was at 10 o'clock at night. The ship blazed with lights from stem to stern. It couldn't have been mistaken for anything else."

Feels Fine Now.

Private Flynn described how a British nurse moved among the wounded men, calmly telling them: "All who can walk should come up on deck and have a look around."

"I hobbled on deck as the ship began to list badly," he continued. "We were about five miles off shore. I got into a lifeboat and we started to lower away, but the rope broke and we fell into the sea. Everybody sank, but bobbed to the surface again, as our life belts were on.

"I climbed into another boat which had been hastily lowered, but it sank at once as somebody had neglected to put the rain plugs in. We climbed into a third lifeboat and it also sank. By that time I had swallowed plenty of water and didn't want to try any more lifeboats, so I swam over to a destroyer which had just come up and was hauled on deck.

"They transferred me to another hospital ship, then put me on a troop transport and evacuated me to the mainland for the flight down here. I feel fine getting plenty of good sleep and

rest."

In the same ward with Private Flynn were five other parachute troopers whose legs were broken on the jump from paratroop planes.

Evidence of Killing Captives.

Private Dock L. Allison, of Charlotte, N. C., who used to be a refigeration engineer, related: "I was number five in a stick of eighteen men in my plane. I made an effort to fall in the clear, but as luck would have it my 'chute caught in a tree and this caused me to break a leg. I cut myself free and started to look for bundles of equipment.

"In a few minutes an Italian soldier came walking toward me. I could identify him plainly in the bright moonlight and I let him have it.

"At dawn I ran into more parachute troopers, who helped me improvise splints, after which an ambulance transferred me to a hospital ship."

Private Allison said that he had been aboard only five minutes when the first bomb hit the vessel.

Private Leonard J. Webster, of Goodman, Wis., and Private Perry Lee Roberts, of Odessa, Tex., also suffered broken legs in jumps. Pricate Roberts told of finding evidence which indicated that American prisoners had been killed by Axis officers.

"Tracers were flying in all directions when I jumped," he said. "The wind caught me and I hit a tree and was dragged across another tree before reaching the ground. An American lieutenant came up, saw I was injured and told me to hide under the bank, which I did for a while. Later we found two American officers and one noncom who had been tied and shot in the back of the head."

Private Webster broke his leg in a landing on a limestone road. "Some of my buddies came up with a group of weeping Italian civilians," he recounted. "They made a bed for me out of hay, produced water, fruit and cakes, and even offered to taste the food first to prove it wasn't poisoned.

"We asked the Italians why they were weeping and they said because they were frightened and afraid of the Germans."

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Mutiny Reports Raise Hopes for Sicily Collapse

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By LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, July 20—(AP) Official news of mutinies among Italian troops in Sicily raised hopes in American quarters in London today for collapse of the defense in at least the western and central portions of the island.

Meanwhile, the Italian communique, admitting "very great damage," said the Allied raid on Rome yesterday had killed 166 persons, injured 1,659 and hit "11 buildings sacred to faith and science," and a Rome broadcast termed the bombing a "psychological error" that would boost Italian fighting spirit.

A Rome broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy had placed 1,000,000 lire (nominally $52,600) at the disposal of Rome's governor for the aid of impoverished families "that have remained victims of the enemy's air raid."

No Overconfidence

While no informed source in London was willing to make an unqualified prediction that the Sicilian campaign was heading for a swift close—within a week or so—great interest was aroused by the Allied communique's statement that "there are many indications of mutinies among Italians commanded by German officers."

"That's most unusual language for an official communique and there must be much behind it or it wouldn't have been included," one officer said.

Observers pointed out that the Nazi Hermann Goering division centered about Catania has been fighting bravely and smartly, and that other German units fighting inland might have been withdrawn with hopes of forming a defensive line across the northwestern tip of Sicily.

American and Canadian troops are advancing on Enna and may already be in that central town. When it falls, Italians in the western part of Sicily — perhaps two or more divisions — must attack, retreat along the northern route, or be cut off with dwindling supplies.

Several Tactics Possible

Weak Italian resistance opens several tactical possibilities to the Allies, including a new center drive northward while flanking forces fanned out against the Italians in the west and the Germans about Catania. More landings on Sicily or even the mainland also are possible.

"Violent action is in progress south of Enna," the German radio military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius said, with U. S. Seventh army troops advancing "in several columns." American and Canadian losses have been heavy, said this broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Catania still is the main focal point and the battle there is flaring again "with great fierceness," Captain Sertorius said, with the British throwing in reserves seeking to take the city. The Germans, he added, have adopted in Sicily "elastic methods" of defense.

Another broadcast asserted that many British parachutists were annihilated near Catania.

Grows More Intense

A Rome commentator likewise heard by the Associated Press said only that the Sicilian fighting grows more savage daily, and then termed the bombing of Rome a "psychological error" by the Allies.

"Every inch of Italian soil will be drenched with the blood of British, Canadian and American soldiers if they are to invade the Italian mainland," he said. "Italy will resist the Allies' threat with the last breath of her people."

Dispatches from Bern, quoting Swiss Telegraphic agency reports from Rome, said that a vast multitude gathered at St. Peter's forum yesterday had remained there during the three-hour attack. Pope Pius, they added, had suspended all his most important audiences for the next several days and had contributed a large sum for the victims.

The Axis capitals did not mention damage to industrial objectives.

Churchill in Commons Ignores Raid on Rome

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Prime Minister Churchill appeared before the House of Commons today to answer a series of minor questions from members, but made no statement on the Sicilian campaign or the bombing of Rome.

The opening of a debate on pensions by Sir John Anderson suggested there would be no statement from the Prime Minister today.

He told Commons that despite some possible security objections Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had agreed to a Canadian request that official reference would be made to the Canadian forces taking part in the invasion of Sicily. Since then, Mr. Churchill said, "the fullest tribute has been paid in all public statements here and elsewhere to the valiant and successful part the Canadian 1st Division is taking in this enterprise."

Query Raised in Parliament

London, July 20 (A. P.).—The bombing of Rome was projected into Parliament for the first time today when Viscount Fitzalan, one of Great Britain's leading Catholic noblemen, asked in the House of Lords whether the bombing had been necessary and whether any damage had been done to cultural or religious buildings.

Viscount Cranborne, leader of the Lords, replied only that no detailed information had been received.

Maltese Say Thanks For Bombing of Rome

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20—London morning papers said today that under signs "Bomb Rome" which have been chalked on the walls of buildings on the much-bombed island of Malta, the Maltese yesterday wrote "Thanks."

ROME ORDERS EVACUATION

JUL 21 1943

Fires Still Burning—Pope Suspends Audience.

Berne, July 20 A. P.).—All persons not compelled to remain in Rome to carry on essential war work have been warned to get out immediately by the Fascist Government, Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatches reported today.

Rome, the dispatches said, is without adequate air raid shelters, and last year's population of 1,250,000 has been virtually doubled because of the belief that the city would not be bombed owing to the presence of Vatican City.

Crews Working In Ruins.

Meanwhile excavation crews continued work in the ruins of the bombed districts of the city with "a great number of dead and wounded" already removed from the debris. Hardest hit, according to the agency dispatches, were the San Lorenzo, Prenestina and Tiburting sections, where the damage was described as "enormous," especially among workers' homes. Tiburtino avenue runs between one of the biggest artillery practice fields in Italy and the vast Ferdinand of Savoia barracks adjoining the Termini railroad station in the heart of Rome.

University City was reported to have been one of the most heavily damaged sections of Rome, with many large scientific buildings being destroyed during Monday's raid. The number of casualties in this area, however, was believed to be small, although a Rome dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said that three bombs had demolished the quarters used by foreign students.

Pope Pays Visit To Bombed-Out Area of Rome

Vatican Radio Discloses Tour, Says He Consoled Victims of Air Pounding

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—A partial text of a Vatican radio announcement saying Pope Pius XII visited damaged areas of Rome soon after the American bombing raid yesterday was issued today by the Ministry of Information.

The ministry recorded the broadcast, which it said was made in English for Great Britain and Ireland.

"This afternoon after the bombardment of Rome the Holy Father went to visit and console the victims, part of the flock of his own diocese," the broadcast said.

"Accompanied solely by Monsignor Montini (Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, Vatican Under Secretary of State) without any escort or cortege, his holiness left the Vatican about 5 p. m., Rome time, and went directly to the Basilica of San Lorenzo, one of seven churches of the Eternal City which had been hit.

"There before the ruins of the Church of the Basilica, so famous for its old frescoes, he prayed for some moments. He was at once recognized by the people, who made him the object of a great demonstration of gratitude and affection.

"The Holy Father then went on foot through the bombed district, one of the most populated of Rome, consoling and blessing the people." . . .

De Valera's Journal Wants Rome Classed As an 'Open City'

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, July 20.—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's newspaper, the Irish Press, declared today the bombing of Rome by American planes "willl sadden many in Britain, the United States and in other nations."

"It is for us grievous tidings indeed," the newspaper said. "Surely it is possible even now to have Rome classed an open city."

The Irish Times and other Dublin papers suggested that De Valera ask the Italian government to declare Rome an open city and approach the British and American governments at the same time with requests to cease raids on the city pending a reply.

Russians Welcome Bombing.

Moscow, July 20 (A. P.).—The Russian people welcomed the American bombing of Rome which was reported fully in the Soviet press this morning.

Various Russians said they were particularly impressed that the Allies were able to send 500 planes over Rome after deliberately warning the Italians that they were coming.

DEPLORES ROME RAID

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 20.—(AP) Archbishop Jose Maria Caro of Santiago said today he "deplored" the bombing of Rome although "we recognize the bombing was executed with care x x x that churches, and religious and artistic monument would not be damaged."

Mussolini Scurries For Shelter in Raid, Swiss Report Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 20.—BBC today broadcast a Swiss dispatch on the American bombing of Rome saying that Premier Mussolini "spent the entire raid in a shelter constructed specially for him."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, recalled that the Italian radio had said that Pope Pius XII had refused to go to his shelter during the raid.

Rome Raiders Rejected Chance to Decline Task

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 20—Liberator crewmen who took part in the bombing of Rome revealed here today that participants in the historic raid received an opportunity to back out if they wished to do so for religious or other reasons.

They said that not a single man accepted.

Lieut. John F. Keilt of Jersey City, N. J., who is on leave in Cairo with ten other Liberator crewmen who blasted the Eternal City, said:

"I'm a pretty good Catholic and the chance to see Rome, even this way, suited me. All of the fifteen or twenty minutes we were over the target I was hunting around for the Vatican—but missed it. That would happen to me!"

The others were: Tech. Sgt. Tauno S. Metsa of Dearborn, Mich.; Lieut. Herbert M. Light of Ames, Iowa; Lieut. Donaldson B. Hurd of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. George H. Wilson of Bristol, R. I.; Capt. Tom Bennett Jr. of Lake Wales, Fla.; Lieut. Jack M. Ramsey of San Diego, Calif.; Sgt. Samuel N. Greenlee of Sandy Lake, Pa.; Sgt. Roy L. Wells, Spokane, Wash.; Sgt. J. Movellar of Los Angeles, Calif., and Sgt. Harry W. Crampton, Lebanon, N. J.

Bern, Switzerland, Wednesday, July 21 (AP)—Italy's war area has been expanded by an Italian royal decree to twenty-one new provinces stretching from Naples in central Italy north to the port of Genoa and including the Adriatic frontier, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported in a dispatch from Rome today.

Axis Flyers Bomb Malta In Concentrated Attack

Meet Heavy Barrage, Cause Some Civilian Damage

VALLETTA, Malta, July 20 (AP).—Axis aircraft made a "concentrated attack" on Malta last night, it was announced today.

Bombs fell in widespread areas, causing civilian damage. Heavy and light ack-ack sent up a formidable barrage against the enemy planes. Malta has been relatively free of air attacks since before the fall of Tunisia.

JUL 21 1943

30.24 - 6347

30.24 - 6347

Cruiser Shoots Roof Off Catania Station

Aboard a British Cruiser Shelling Catania, July 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This cruiser took the roof off the Catania main railway station today with six bull's-eye shots. The target was cleverly selected, as it was a point where the highway and the railroad intersect and a route along which the Axis must move troops, either south as reinforcements or north in retreat.

Intermittent bombardments of such Axis key points and batteries continued throughout the day. Meanwhile, artillery fighting again was visible ashore as the Eighth Army pushed into a zone of Catania, only three miles from the city.

JUL 21 1943

French [illegible] Lowers Age Limit

Algiers, July [illegible] (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation provisionally adopted today an ordinance lowering the age limit for French officers which, if made effective, would make possible the discharge of forty generals and nearly 500 other officers above captain's rank.

The step was taken in connection with the rejuvenation of the army which Gen. Charles de Gaulle long has sought on the grounds that many of the present high officers were incapable of commanding a modern type army.

today.

Front line dispatches declared Soviet troops were sweeping everything before them, although they acknowledged that the Germans were resisting bitterly and said the terrain made operations difficult in some sectors.

The Soviet midnight communique said the Germans were rushing reinforcements into the battle and were counterattacking the advancing Russians as many as 12 times within a single day in some sectors without success.

The Russians announced the capture of Ilinskoye, 30 miles west of Orel. This represents the most westerly advance in the area north of Orel. From here the Russian line swings back east and then cuts south around Orel and runs west along the old line to Sevsk.

Ilinskoye is only 8 miles north of the important Orel-Bryansk Railway and only 18 miles northeast of Karachev, an important railway junction which has been heavily bombed in the past, the Russians said.

The Russians also reported the capture of Lgovo near Ilinskoye on the east bank of the Vytebet River and 30 miles northwest of Orel. Kudriavets, another town taken by the Red Army, is 12 miles northwest of Ilinskoye, the Russians reported.

Russian dispatches indicated that their forces have "considerably expanded" their breach in the German lines although they admitted that the Nazis were giving them considerable troulble at several points. One particularly fierce engagement was fought on the outskirts of Frest, where German artillery had [illegible] the advance for a time until Russian guardsmen filtered through in small detachments until they had outflanked the garrison.

East of Orel, the bulletin said, the Russian Army advanced over hilly country across ditches and water lines to recapture 40 towns. In one action it was reported that Russians forced their way into a town and ousted the Germans only after a bitter hand-to-hand struggle.

70 Villages Regained.

To the north Red Army men were said to have regained 70 villages, while from the south came word that the Nazis had withdrawn from 20 towns.

The Russian communique said counterattacks were costing the Germans heavy losses. An additional 72 German tanks and 96 planes were reported to have been knocked out in the fighting yesterday, bringing the 15-day total to 3,516 tanks and 2,094 planes.

The Russian drive around Orel was being assisted by guerrilla activity. The irregulars, the communique said, launched a surprise attack on one German garrison and captured a large village. A company of Germans was annihilated in the fighting and the guerrillas seized a number of guns and other war material, the bulletin added.

The bulletin also credited Soviet engineering units with playing a large part in the present advance. The detachments have blown up hundreds of tanks and about 200 motor trucks in the Orel section since July 5, it said.

The communique reported continuation of light scouting activity in the Belgorod sector at the southern end of the 165-mile battle line. The sector was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting when the Germans first launched their offensive on July 5, and it was here alone that they were able to hack out a few small gains before the Red Army counterattacked.

Northeast of Novorossisk in the Caucasus the Russians said they blocked a German counterassault launched in an attempt to gain a hill captured by the Red Army. One German battalion involved in the battle lost 300 men in machine gun and hand-to-hand fighting, the bulletin said.

On the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow the communique reported that reconnaissance detachments attacked German positions after artillery preparation, ousting the Germans from several strong points and capturing prisoners and war materiel.

The Russians said that action on the Leningrad front was confined to artillery and mortar fire, resulting in the destruction of German guns and blockhouses. The bulletin added that Red Army snipers killed 73 Germans.

JUL 21 1943

No Vatican Protest Received.

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—The Government had received no protest from the Vatican against the bombardment of Rome, up to noon today. Nothing had been received to confirm that Mgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, official of the Vatican Secretary of State's office, had conferred with Harold H. Tittman, the United States representative at Vatican City, as reported by the Germans.

Soviet Forces Move Inexorably To Crush Orel From Three Sides

Red Army Takes 130 Villages in Advance; 20 Nazi Counterattacks Repulsed in Day

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 20.—The Red Army, moving closer to its goal of encirclement of Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's forces in the Orel area, has captured 130 villages in an advance on three sides of that Nazi bastion on the central front 200 miles south of Moscow, the Russians announced today.

Front line dispatches declared Soviet troops were sweeping everything before them, although they acknowledged that the Germans were resisting bitterly and said the terrain made operations difficult in some sectors.

The Soviet midnight communique said the Germans were rushing reinforcements into the battle and were counterattacking the advancing Russians as many as 12 times within a single day in some sectors without success.

The Russians announced the capture of Ilinskoye, 30 miles west of Orel. This represents the most westerly advance in the area north of Orel. From here the Russian line swings back east and then cuts south around Orel and runs west along the old line to Sevsk.

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East of Orel, the bulletin said, the Russian Army advanced over hilly country across ditches and water lines to recapture 40 towns. In one action it was reported that Russians forced their way into a town and ousted the Germans only after a bitter hand-to-hand struggle.

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The bulletin also credited Soviet engineering units with playing a large part in the present advance. The detachments have blown up hundreds of tanks and about 200 motor trucks in the Orel section since July 5, it said.

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RUSSIANS DRIVE TOWARD HEART OF DONETS BASIN

Offensive Near Orel Continuing Without Let-Up; Germans Lose Heavily.

50 TOWNS RECAPTURED

Many Prisoners Taken, War Materials Seized by Soviet Forces.

LONDON, July 20 — (AP) The great Russian summer offensive broke out over a 450-mile front Tuesday, extending from the Orel sector, where that vital Axis-held "hinge" city was threatened with encirclement, to the Mius river, where Red army troops breached German defenses in front of Taganrog, it was announced in a special Soviet communique tonight.

The Russians said their troops had broken across the Mius river and also the northern Donets river south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, in an area about 300 miles south of Orel, apparently aiming at the heart of the Donets basin. Here strong German forces had thrust back deep into the rich industrial territory last Spring to recapture Slavyansk and other steel and rail centers as part of their offensive that reclaimed Kharkov.

50 Towns Recaptured

At least 50 more towns were recaptured by the Soviet forces driving on Orel, including Mtsensk, 31 miles northeast of Orel on the railroad to Moscow, and Bolkhow, 32 miles north of Orel, the Soviet special war bulletin declared. It was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here.

The Soviet midnight communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio several hours after the special war bulletin detailed the new successes, said the offensive about Orel was continuing without let-up despite spirited German resistance which was costing the enemy heavily.

Another Moscow broadcast disclosed that in a prelude to Tuesday's smashing land offensive, large forces of Russian heavy bombers blasted at German concentrations and airdromes southeast of Orel late Monday night, destroying a "considerable number" of Nazi air force planes caught on the ground.

Heavy Toll Reported

Moscow's midnight communique listed more than 4,700 of the enemy killed in engagements about Orel and Belgorod, with another 1,000 declared to have been killed or wounded and 140 tanks disabled or destroyed, in addition to 53 artillery, mortar and self-propelling gun batteries put out of action.

Numbers of war prisoners and large stores of munitions were taken in the Russian advance, it was said.

An unspecified number of towns was taken in an advance north of Orel which saw 2,000 Germans killed and 39 enemy tanks disabled, the midnight communique said, and the harried Germans were driven out of several strongly-fortified towns east of Orel after the Red army forces smashed across a stream to hammer at the Nazi positions.

The Russians said they destroyed about a regiment of enemy infantry, destroyed or disabled 37 German tanks and captured large quantities of war materials from the Germans on one flank east of Orel, and killed at least 1,500 Germans, destroyed 13 tanks and 32 guns, and took a great number of prisoners in another section.

"South of Orel, our troops, overcoming stubborn enemy resistance, continued to advance," the war bulletin declared, with the Germans losing more than 1,000 officers and men killed and wounded in futile counter-attacks.

Other Successes Below Orel

Another 34 German tanks and 18 gun batteries were destroyed and more prisoners were taken in the fighting south of Orel, it was said.

Offering more detail on the Soviet thrust in the Belgorod area, Moscow said 400 Germans were killed and 17 tanks and three large guns were disabled.

Advances of four to six miles were recorded in the north Orel sector, it was declared, bringing the Russian land gains to 36 1-2 to 66 miles since the beginning of the Red Army offensive.

German resistance was heavy, the Russians said, with 10 German counter-attacks beaten off during the day as the Soviet troops swept into 30 cities and villages on an arc north of Orel.

East of Orel some 20 villages were recaptured, including the railway station of Voroshilov, and Russian troops continued to advance in the encirclement drive despite German infantry and tank counter-attacks south of the city.

The last big city south of Orel that was announced recaptured was Malo-Arkhangelski, 39 miles away.

Belgorod Front Boiling

About 160 miles south of Orel, another front continued boiling as the Russians counter-attacked in the Belgorod area and scored advances of six to eight miles, the war bulletin said.

Hinting at intensification of the offensive on the sprawling front, the communique declared that "In the southern Donets basin south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, engagements of local character broke out. They have the tendency to grow into serious battles."

Without declaring specifically where the breach occurred, the war bulletin said that Red army forces had stormed across the northern Donets river and the river Mius, "considerably improving their positions."

In the Donets basin the Germans last spring drove deep back into the rich industrial area to take Slavyansk and Kharkov and set up strong defense lines along the west bank of the river.

Scores of efforts to probe the Russian defenses along that line, however, were futile. The Russians held, making occasional forays of their own across the stream but never atttempting to gain more than bridgeheads for reconnaissance.

New Taganrog Threat

The reference to the Mius river front, dormant for some time except for recent German reports of Russian activity in the sector, promised that Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, was being threatened anew.

The temper of the German defenses in the Orel sector was gauged in part by the communique's assertion that in fighting yesterday 143 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and that 117 German planes were brought down.

The special communique accounted, by its latest report, for 180 towns recaptured on the Orel front in two days and 290 since the Russians began their summer offensive eight days ago.

Previously, the Russians had penetrated to Illinskoye, 30 miles offensive arc and also to pose a new menace to Bryansk, only 45 west of Orel to round out their miles west of Illinskoye.

The newest gains, therefare, put the Red army 30 miles west of Orel, 30 miles east of the city of Vorkshilov, within 31 miles northeast at Nisensk, 32 miles north of Bolkhov, and within 39 miles south presuming the advance had carried northward from Malo-Arkhangelski.

The German military correspondent for the Transocean propaganda agency, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, declared in a Berlin radio broadcast recorded yesterday by the Associated Press that "the big defensive battle in the central and southern sector continues with unabating violence."

Climax Not Reached

"It has," he said, "by no means reached its climax." He assayed the Russian drive as an effort to break through toward Bryansk, an important German communications and supply center.

In Stockholm, the Moscow radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, it was said that Albert Speer, Reich Minister of Munitions, had been summoned to Hitler's headquarters to discuss the heavy German armaments losses in the Orel, Kursk and Belgorod areas.

The German communique said again that the Red army was on the offensive for 700 air-line miles between Sukhinichi at the top of the Orel front to Novorossisk in the western Caucasus, and Berlin propaganda agencies said the Russians were on the move farther north to Leningrad and in the Arctic as well.

Called Soviet Onrush

The high command spoke of the Russian attacks as the "Soviets' onrush," new terminology which suggested Soviet gains. The Nazis asserted they knocked out 562 tanks Monday around Novorossisk, on the Mius river west of Rostov, on the Middle Donets southeast of Kharkov, north of Belgorod and in the whole Orel sector.

Another Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press asserted that an amphibious Russian expedition had been repelled in an attempted landing on Norway's Varanger fjord above the Arctic Circle near Fisher peninsula.

KEY CITY FALLS AS REDS SWEEP TOWARD OREL

JUL 21 1943

Scores of Other Localities Retaken by Russians in 4 to 6 Mile Gain.

REPORT ATTACK ON NORWAY

Nazis Say Amphibious Assault Is Repulsed, Including Attempted Landing.

JUL 21 1943

London, July 20 (A. P.).—Mtsensk, a strategic town about thirty-six miles northeast of Orel, has fallen along with scores of other localities around Orel as the Red Army drive from three directions continued today against the vital Axis hinge fortifications in Central Russia, a special Soviet communique announced tonight.

The newest Russian drive represented an advance of from four to six miles, the Russians said in a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here.

Stubborn enemy resistance was overcame in the advance in that sector, with ten German counter-attacks thrown back during the day, it was declared.

The communique asserted that some thirty localities were taken in the area north of Orel, that twenty places, including the railway station of Voroshilov, were recaptured east of Orel, and that an advance continuing south of Orel had resulted in gains of from six to eight miles.

The Russian war bulletin also recounted that Red Army troops had forced crossings of the northern Donets River, apparently south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and that the Mius River, west of Rostov on the road to Tanganrog, also had been forced.

Norway Attack Reported.

The Berlin radio said that a Russian amphibious force had attacked the coast of Varanger Fjord in extreme northern Norway. The broadcast said that the Russians had attempted a landing on the coast south of Vardoe, on the peninsula which juts out into the Barents Sea toward Fisher Peninsula, the most northwesternly point of the Soviet Union.

The attack was beaten off, the Berlin account said, after Soviet landing craft were shelled by shore batteries which sank or damaged many of the vessels.

The Germans previously had reported the presence of Russian planes over the peninsula, which arcs eastward into the Barents just north of the Finnish border.

Now 19 Miles From Orel.

The Russian Army now is only about nineteen miles east of Orel in a three-way drive to nip off this German salient and produce another Stalingrad encirclement, observers estimated today.

Several dozen more populated places have been captured on the Orel front where Russian armies are advancing on the German base from three sides, the Moscow radio said early tonight.

The Germans still were bringing up fresh forces and resisting stubbornly, the broadcast said. The dispatch was recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Less than twenty-four hours earlier, the Russians said officially they had overrun 130 populated places in sweeps on Orel from the north, east and south. The base is 200 miles south of Moscow and just north of the Kursk salient where the Germans were frustrated in an offensive they launched July 5.

Italy Takes Troops From France

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP).—Tass, the Russian official news agency, reported from Geneva today that the greater part of Italian occupation troops stationed in France's Savoie Department, adjoining Switzerland, have been transferred to Italy.

BRITAIN TO DRAFT BOYS FOR MINES

Labor Minister Bevin Tells Federation Those 16 To 18 Years Old Will Be Called

JUL 21 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 20—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, told a meeting of the Blackpool Mine Workers Federation today that 16 to 18-year-old boys must go into the mines to maintain war-essential coal production.

His surprise announcement that Britain must call the youths to the pits just as though drafting them for armed service appeared to be the newest phase of a Government solution of the urgent wartime problem of lagging coal production and an increasing shortage of miners.

Federation Seeks Details

A few hours after Bevin stated the urgency in calling from 30,000 to 60,000 youths to the mines, the federation's executive committee decided to send a delegation to inquire into the details of the plan.

Bevin disclosed that although 47,000 former miners had gone back to the pits from other higher-paid jobs, the number of miners had fallen to 690,000. He placed the industry's absolute need at 720,000 to 750,000.

Preferred Army To Mines

Heretofore British boys reaching the call-up age have been given their choice of entering the armed services or the mines, but Bevin said that so far only 3,000 had expressed a preference for mining to 50 cents a day in the forces.

Britain's coal industry already is under Government control, the same as other war-essential industries.

Britain Enjoys Fourth Night Free of Raids

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Britain last night enjoyed its fourth successive raid-free night and the RAF's heavy bombers also apparently remained grounded.

The latest night raid on Britain was on July 15 when a few German planes appeared over East Anglia and one penetrated as far as the Greater London area. No enemy plane has appeared over England in daylight in 10 days.

RAF activity yesterday was confined to sweeps over Northern France by Spitfires and attacks on German shipping off the Dutch coast. The French targets were not named, but coastal watchers saw fighter planes heading toward Calais and Boulogne and heavy explosions were heard.

Nazis Kill 20 Italians

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted a Swedish dispatch today as reporting that German SS troops, also known as elite guards, killed twenty Italian workers who demonstrated at a synthetic rubber factoyr and demanded to be sent home.

Nazis Warn French Workers

Will Brand as Outlaws Those Who Refuse to Work for Reich

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—The Vichy radio in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, made a "last minute appeal" to French workers today to report for work in Germany or be branded as outlaws.

"Today is your last chance," said the radio, referring to the last of the four days grace granted by Chief of Government Pierre Laval for French workers to report for wor. "If you don't report, you will be outlaws and both you and your families will suffer heavily," Frenchmen were warned.

Gen. K. A. N. Anderson Promoted

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—The official London Gazette announced today that Maj. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, commander of the British First Army, had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, dating from Jan. 22, 1943. He has been acting with a rank of temporary lieutenant general.

Turkey Gets Nazi Trucks

Germans Also Report Shipment of 15 Locomotives to Istanbul

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio reported today that Germany recently delivered to Turkey fifteen railway locomotives and 150 trucks under terms of a trade agreement. A similar delivery will be made within a few days, said the broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press. It also reported that 4,000 tons of machinery and 10,000 tons of other products—including chemicals—recently were shipped to Turkey from Germany.

50 PARISIANS SHOT BY NAZIS

JUL 21 1943

Swiss Hear Action Is Taken In Reprisal For Shooting Of German Lieutenant

[By the Associated Press]

At the German-Swiss Frontier, July 20—Fifty French citizens were executed in Paris last week in retaliation for the shooting of a German lieutenant, trustworthy information reaching this Swiss area from the former French capital revealed today.

One of the fifty escaped while marching to the shooting ground. He immediately was replaced by a man picked from the crowd of spectators, it was reported.

Hostage executions were said to have been carried out at regular intervals in an effort to offset sabotage, but since the Axis occupation of the entire country they rarely are announced.

Nazis Keep Hungary On Job

Bern, Switzerland, July 20 (AP)—Nazi pressure is keeping Hungary half way on the job for the Axis despite the Hungarian Government's effort to follow its new policy of non-belligerency until the end of the war, Balkan quarters said today.

While Hungarian combat troops were withdrawn from the eastern front last winter after heavy losses, other Hungarian units still are maintaining guard along railways stretching from the frontier into Poland and toward the East.

Communiques published in the press of occupied eastern areas sometimes speak also of Hungarian parachute units but these apparently are small in number.

Nazi Troops Reported Bound For Dodecanese

Izmir, Turkey, July 20 (AP)—A new German brigade was reported today moving down the Ægean Sea in the direction of the Dodecanese islands.

The first units of the brigade, which was reported to include all battle elements, were said to have reached Rhodes in the Dodecanese on July 10 and the remainder was said to be following steadily.

Chinese Repulse Japanese

Strike at Enemy's Rear in Heavy Fighting in Taihang Mountains

CHUNKING, July 20 (AP).—A Chinese communique reported today that heavy fighting had been in progress for ten days in the Taihang Mountains from which the Japanese launched their Abortive offensive this spring along the Yangtse River toward Chungking.

The Japanese, backed by planes and "superior armament," were said to have been repulsed, and the Chinese said they now were striking at the enemy's rear.

Chinese Catholic Paper Advises Italian Surrender

CHUNGKING, July 20 (AP).—The Chinese Catholic newspaper Social Welfare today expressed the hope that the bombing of Rome would stimulate the Italian people to "wake up and live for Italy and Roman civilization."

The paper urged that the Italians heed the call of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for an honorable capitulation. It regarded the bombing of Rome as a forerunner of the invasion of the Italian mainland.

The Army Journal Sao Tang Pao, said most of the Italian people would prefer to live for Italy and civilization, but that the Fascists have chosen the "unfortunate alternative of death."

"The only language that Mussolini and his followers understand," it said, "is that of might. The Allies have, therefore, let their bombs talk."

U. S. FLYERS BOMB FRENCH INDO-CHINA

By Associated Press.

The Tokio radio reported in a Hanoi dispatch today that the United States Air Force in China had bombed the Tonking area of French Indo-China on Sunday and Monday. No details were given except that the French Indo-China administration had announced that ten persons were killed and forty wounded.

3 JAP WARSHIPS SUNK BY BOMBERS OFF NEW GEORGIA

JUL 21 1943

Latest Attempt to Relieve Munda Smashed by Allied Air Power.

BLOCKADE TIGHTENED

Overwhelming Pressure Is Maintained to Seal Fate of Jap Base.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, July 21—(AP) Three more Japanese warships sank to a coral-fringed graveyard in waters around New Georgia in the Solomons early yesterday morning — victims of American bombs — as air, land and sea forces maintained overwhelming pressure to seal the doom of the beleaguered enemy at Munda.

American Liberators, Mitchells and Avenger bombers thus beat off the latest attempt by the Japanese navy to bring assistance through to their hard-pressed comrades on Munda, General Douglas MacArthur said in today's communique.que:

"The tightening investment of Munda has now rendered supply or reinforcement of the enemy dangerous and difficult. A slow but constant deterioration of his beleaguered garrison can be expected unless our blockaded ring can be broken."

22 Jap Ships Sunk

Repulse of the fourth Japanese naval attempt to run the steadily-tightening American sea and air gauntlet into Munda brought the official toll of enemy military shipping losses in Solomons waters to:

Sunk — Three cruisers, 13 destroyers, one submarine chaser, five cargo vessels and one tanker.

Probably sunk—Five destroyers.

Damaged — Five destroyers and five cargo vessels.

Catalina flying boats picked up the Japanese force of three light cruisers, six destroyers and two transports in the gulf between Vella Lavella and Kolombangara Islands shortly after midnight yesterday, and shadowed the enemy convoy until strong formations of Avengers, Mitchells and Liberators arrived on the scene.

Apparently realizing that darkness failed to conceal their movements, two transports under the protection of three destroyers headed for Vila, Japanese base across Kula gulf from the main island of New Georgia, while the cruisers and remaining destroyers steamed farther offshore to give a flanking cover.

Details of the American air attack were lacking, but the communique declared that surviving ships of the convoy withdrew without reaching its objectives, after losing three warships and probably a fourth.

Four Planes Lost

Two Avengers and two Mitchells failed to return from the smashing attack.

A strong formation of Dauntless dive-bombers ,in close support of ground troops closing the trap on Munda, again battered Japanese gun positions along a defense perimeter about two miles east of the big air base.

Ranging farther from the battle area, but in direct support of the Munda drive, Liberator bombers dropped 42 tons of bombs on the enemy in the Buin-Faisi area.

A spokesman at Allied Headquarters disclosed, meantime, that the Japanese had launched nine count-

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er-attacks since the Allies captured Mubo, south of Salamaua on New Guinea, July 16, and all had been repulsed.

Advancing Australians and Americans in that sector, he said, found 300 fresh graves which were believed to contain the bodies of Japanese killed during the concentrated air assault which preceded occupation of Mubo.

JUL 21 1943

Jap Macassar Base Struck by Liberators; Factories, Docks Hit

Planes Range 2,000 Miles to Strike City In Celebes Islands

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 20.—For the second time since the Japanese overran the Netherlands Indies, Allied bombers have made a daring, long-distance attack on the enemy's major base at Macassar.

A great fleet of Liberators flew 2,000 miles, round trip, Sunday night and left mnay fires towering above the big harbor city on Celebes. There was no report on the extent of damage done, but some of the fires, started along the waterfront, in the factory area, and on the airdrome, could be seen 80 miles away.

At the other end of the long Southwest Pacific battlefront, American troops enlarged their beachhead with a limited advance at Lilio, about three miles east of the Japanese key Central Solomons airdrome at Munda. The communique said 179 Japanese were killed. American losses were described as light.

Avenger and Dauntless bombers pounded Japanese positions north of Munda airdrome and at Bairoko on Kula Gulf, while Mitchells machine-gunned the enemy on the beaches between Munda and Lambeti.

On New Guinea Allied ground forces cleaned out another Jap strongpoint on the slopes of Mount Tambu, near Salamaua, wiping out 82 Japanese. Allied ground troops were supported by aircraft.

Heavy and medium bombers again pounded the Kahili and Ballale airdromes in the Buin-Faisi area, starting three large fires. Latest reports on the heavy blow struck there Sunday said 21 enemy fighters were shot down against a loss of 10 planes. First accounts listed enemy losses at 13, the Americans' at four. One American plane was missing after the latest raid.

The Liberator assault on Macassar caught the Japanese flatfooted. The town was well lighted and there was no antiaircraft fire as the first flight of four-engined bombers swept over the target.

How many planes participated in the mission was not disclosed, but the number was great enough to keep bombers over the taregt for five hours. Their base also was not mentioned, but Darwin, Australia, is about 1,000 miles from Macassar. The communique reported no losses.

The first raid on Macassar was made in daylight June 23. Thirty-eight tons of bombs were dropped and the Japanese radio, as heard later in Australia, implied heavy damage had been done.

A medium bomber on reconnaissance duty yesterday blasted a 40-foot section out of a bridge over the Francisco River. The bridge connected Salamaua with its airdrome.

Here's a War Story That Should Make Gene Tunney Happy

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 20 (A. P.).—Forced down in the jungle far from any Allied base, Fighter Pilot Fred Burley applied the technic he used as track coach at Upsala College, Orange, N. J., to win over the natives who came to his rescue.

Lieut. Burley returned yesterday from a week in the jungle with a fantastic story of teaching his black-skinned friends modern setting-up exercises.

On a mission to Salamaua July 11, Burley's P-39 developed trouble and Burley crash-landed on the beach without injury.

The pilot feared he was near the Japanese and became alarmed when small natives came running to the spot. They turned out to be friendly small boys, who soon brought friendly big boys who asked Burley to teach them games.

During the four-day stay with the natives, he taught them calisthenics and they showed appreciation. They helped Burley dismantle the guns and other plane equipment and carry them thirty miles on foot to an Australian patrol, which arranged the American's return to his base.

Burley said:

"I tried to teach them real games but what they wanted and enjoyed most was calisthenics. So it was up and down, up and down, day after day."

P. S.—Gene Tunney, foremost advocate of calisthenics in preference to sports as physical training, should be glad to know about this.

JUL 21 1943

Investigator Comes Smiling Through Alaskan Initiation

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND.—His job was serious enough to keep him for more than a month on bloody Attu Island, but Lt. Robert D. Orr, of Evansville, Ind., has about given up hope of being taken seriously by anybody in Alaska or—if his reputatio ngets out—back in Washington, D. C.

The reasons are simple: He spent all his time on Attu collecting souvenirs and he tests sleeping bags.

Lt. Orr, with a Yale diploma, a lieutenant's commission in the Quartermaster General's office in Washington and a winning grin, arrived in Alaska months ago. Alaska has been investigated by experts for years, and civilians and Army alike have developed a definite feeling on the subject.

Two systems generally are accepted: (1) Show the investigator nothing and send him back on the first transportation, or (2) show him so much, so roughly and so fast, that he will immediately begin crying to be put on the first transportation away from this land of mosquitos, bogs and fog.

Given No. 2 Course.

Lt. Orr's credentials arrived before he did, and System Two was immediately decided on. Transportation officers routed him immediately to Amchitka, one of the most-weathered of the weathered Aleutian Islands. In addition, a message was sent ahead to this effect: "This is another investigator. Make sure he is assigned to quarters which will give him an idea of what Amchitka is really like. We suggest a pup tent."

So Lt. Orr lived in a pup tent on Amchitka in March. Some mornings he got up without difficulties, and other mornings he had to shovel snow away from the door of the tent. A few officers had quonset huts, many had winterized pyramidal tents with floors—but Lt. Orr had a pup tent.

He fooled the Amchitka garrison not only by thriving but by coming up smiling every morning to the mess hall half a mile away across the snowy tundra, even when the wind was 60 or 70 miles an hour.

Loses Greenhorn Rating.

After a couple of weeks the officers stationed there took Lt. Orr off their greenhorn list, dubbed him the "pup tent man" and put him down as "rugged," which is Alaskan for an approved soldier.

Then he was assigned to go to Attu—to collect, of all things, complaints and souvenirs. The complaint assignment was clear: He was to solicit and evaluate complaints about American equipment.

To a man, the forces attacking Attu rubbed thehir collective hands. Nothing so delights an American soldier or officer as to complain endlessly about the muckleheads who designed the things he takes into battle. Here was an opportunity not likely to be repeated in a lifetime of soldiering.

So for weeks, whenever a new unit returned from the front some one in it yelled for Lt. Orr. Their greeting to him was almost uniform: "Hey, Orr, let me tell you about this blankety-blank, misbegotten, half-baked, miserable——" (here they filled in anything and everything from boots to tractors).

Lt. Orr took it and grinned. Grinned and wrote down the complaint if it seemed to have any justification.

Sought Jap Equipment.

His third and most important assignment was, of course, the collection of Japanese equipment—insofar as possible, at least one each of everything the Japanese soldier ate, wore or used in battle. Just the simple collecting involved poking into hundreds of grenaded Japanese dugouts, pawing over endless piles of moldy Japanese stores, digging through heaps of discarded and filthy Japanese clothing.

He might have expected that this could be done behind the lines, but Lt. Orr had not reckoned with the American soldier, of whom somebody said, "the German fights for the Fuehrer, the Jap for the Emperor and the American for souvenirs."

"I had to get up there first," Lt. Orr said, "or a couple of hundred soldiers would beat me to everything useful."

But in the end he collected piles of everything—soy bean cakes, bayonets, rifles, fur-lined leggings, even the thousand stitch belts most Japanese soldiers wear as a sort of luck charm around their stomachs. Some of the things he got easily enough, and some things could be found only on the bodies of Japanese dead. Lt. Orr spent a month at the job, only to return to headquarters and be greeted as a souvenir hunter.

Was Tester En Route.

But even this did not compare to his already-established reputation as a sleeping-bag tester. Before leaving Washington, he was equipped with a number of items which have been offered to the Army but not yet included in general issue to troops. Among these were special shoe pacs, a waterproofed tent of a new type—and a special cold-weather sleeping bag which the Quartermaster General's department was considering.

On the way to Attu, like a number of other junior officers and observers, Lt. Orr was assigned a cot on the hatch cover of an Army transport. There was nothing for any of them to do en route, nowhere to go in the cold, foggy weather except below decks to the hatch cover. Once there, no one had any place to sit or lie except on a cot.

For most of the occupants this was no great hardship. But Lt. Orr made the mistake of telling some of his hatch-cover roommates that the sleeping bag was being tested. And never again did he have a chance even to sit down without being asked, "Going to do some more testing, eh, Orr?"

It was just the sort of a joke that flowers on a transport. Lt. Orr was accused of sleeping 24 hours a day just to give the bag a good test. Reports were demanded of him and whenever he left for a breath of air his roommates insisted he was neglecting his duty.

"It followed me off the ship, too," Lt. Orr says. "I've been over half of Alaska since then and everywhere I go the first people I meet say, 'Oh, you're Orr, the bag tester, aren't you?' If it ever gets back to Washington I'll never live it down."

It would be a shame if it got back—or the companion fact that observers on the transport organized the Sad Sack Club, its motto, "Run for your lives." The vice president? Well, who else but a sack tester?

JAP LAND IS BOMBED IN PARAMUSHIRO RAID

JUL 21 1943

First Blow at Kurile Group Starts Fires on Shore, Wrecks Buildings and Scores Near Misses on Harbor Shipping.

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that Liberator heavy bombers, winging over the Japanese side of the North Pacific, had bombed the enemy base of Paramushiro Monday, starting fires and scoring near hits on shipping.

The big Army planes were described as a formation, which may have been a dozen or so. They apparently operated from the American base of Amchitka in the western Aleutians. It is 861 nautical miles from Amchitka to Paramushiro.

This is the first raid in which bombers of the American North Pacific Force have struck so closely to Japan proper. Paramushiro is at the northern end of the Kurile chain, which runs south like an arrow pointing to Tokio, about 1,200 miles away. The attack puts pressure on Japan's northern defense positions in co-ordination with the offensive against New Guinea positions far to the south.

There were reports here last week that American planes had delivered their long expected attack on Paramushiro and Secretary Knox was asked at a press conference whether he could comment. He declined to affirm or deny the reports.

The communique announcing the precedent-setting raid also disclosed that in the central area of the South Pacific Japanese planes bombed Canton Island Sunday without causing personnel casualties or material damage.

Canton had previously been attacked in a night raid March 25. It is in the Phoenix group southwest of Pearl Harbor and about 650 nautical miles north of Samoa.

Also on Tuesday a formation of Army heavy and medium bombers attacked the Japanese positions on Kiska Island in the Aleutians, directly northwest of Amchitka. The blows were directed at the enemy's main camp area and his defenses about Gertrude Cove. Due to overcast, results were not observed.

A spokesman, discussing the Paramushiro raid, said that the flyers got a great break in the clear weather. They were able to pour destruction on their targets with precision. Paramushiro, like the Aleutian islands in the north central Pacific, is fog-bound. The spokesman also said there were some indications that wooden buildings at the base were knocked down as part of the damage accomplished.

The northernmost of the Kurile Islands of any importance is about twelve miles wide by fifty-five miles long. It is rugged and dotted with mountain peaks going up nearly 6,000 feet. The military positions are reported to be on the northern tip of the island where a strait separates Paramushiro from Shumushu Island, which at its northern end is but a few miles from the Russian Peninsula of Kamchatka.

Psychological Value, Too.

What the Japanese have at Paramushiro has never been reported. Presumably they have installed airfield facilities, since during the battle of Attu their planes twice showed up to attack American shipping and must have come from the vicinity of the northern Kuriles.

Equally as important as any direct military damage, in the opinion of observers here, is the psychological value of not only threatening, but actively attacking the Japanese along the northern arch of their defenses as well as in the south.

Navy Court Convicts U. S. Sailor Bandits

Perth, Australia, July 20 (AP)—Conviction by a general court-martial of two United States Navy sailors who turned bush bandits was announced today.

Last May the young sailors—Henry A. Newling, 18, and Merle G. Wells, 19—stole rifles and horses and became the objects of one of the most intense manhunts of the

western Australia bush country. They threatened police who attempted to arrest them but surrendered when shots were fired over their heads.

Newling was sentenced to fifteen years in prison at Portsmouth, N. H., and Wells to nine years. Both were dishonorably discharged.

Gen. Pratt Wins D. S. M.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 20 (AP).—The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded today to Major General Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the Antilles Department, by Lieutenant General George H. Brett, commander of Caribbean defenses.

SIX YEARS OF WAR SEEN IN PACIFIC

JUL 21 1943

Navy Projecting Plans for Victory by 1949, Says Admiral, Bomb Jap Outpost.

WASHINGTON, July 20 — (AP) The Navy publicly projected six more years of war against Japan today, and within the hour announced that great Liberator bombers, striking far beyond their Aleutians base on the short route to Tokyo, had damaged heavily the strategic enemy outpost of Paramushiro.

This bastion is on the northernmost of the Kurile islands which stretch south 700 miles like a dagger pointing to the Japanese mainland. To raid Paramushiro, American planes of the North Pacific command made their first announced attack mission over the enemy side of the Pacific.

Issuance of the battle report so soon after a press conference set up by Secretary Knox to knock down false optimism in this country suggested that if there are to be six more years of Pacific fighting, as Vice Admiral Frederick J. Horne intimated to the conference, they will be spent largely in Japan's own waters.

Admiral Horne, stressing this prospect, said that from here on the American Navy would be working all over the ocean while Japan would be fighting on steadily shortening interior lines. Moreover, the admiral, who is vice chief of naval operations, said the United States must build island bases from the ground up as it advances, and it must be prepared for the heavy fleet losses always expected in offensive operations.

Four Outline Situation

Admiral Horne was one of four persons who discussed the war situation and its relation to munitions production at Secretary Knox's press conference. The others were Charles E. Wilson, executive vice chairman of the War Production board; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; and Mr. Knox.

Secretary Knox himself declared that we are "already feeling the effects" of overoptimism about the war's end. He said that these effects are apparent in a drop in production.

Tonight in a broadcast speech over C.B.S., Secretary Knox strongly emphasized the same point.

He reported "a steady loss of production in war plants, now in its third month" and "a steady rising wave of optimism, based on an almost criminally careless belief that the war has already been won."

"I can tell you, with the utmost sincerity at my command, that these two factors will bring about the cruel and unnecessary deaths of many thousands of Americans in uniform if they are not checked in time," he said.

Asserting that "our best naval and military brains are now planning for battles which may have to be fought in 1949," Secretary Knox asserted "we can win before that time," but added:

"But we can assure ourselves that this war will last even longer if our efforts to win it are sabotaged by those who carelessly believe it already has been won."

Complacency Blamed

At the press conference complacency was blamed for production lags.

Mr. Wilson reported that the aircraft industry should produce 8,500 planes in July because it had the facilities, materials and manpower to reach that scheduled peak. However, he said, there is every prospect that it will fail to achieve the goal. Secretary Knox blamed this on complacency which he said robbed workers of their "will to produce."

Sevenfold Increase

Mr. Forrestal said that, in line with plans for a long and costly war in the Pacific, the Navy has laid out on paper and started in production a fleet with a tonnage about seven times that of the huge naval force already afloat.

Admiral Horne said that the fleet expansion program had been laid down for completion in 1947 but that the Navy had projected its plans two years beyond that time to provide for replacements and repairs.

The communique telling of the attack on Paramushiro gave few details. It said that a number of fires were observed and that Japanese ships in nearby Paramushiro straits suffered a number of near hits.

12 Planes in Raid

The Liberators taking part in the raid, which was delivered 860 nautical miles west of the American base on Amchitka in the Aleutians, were described officially as "a formation." Naval spokesmen did not state the number of planes but such a group was otherwise interpreted authoritatively to mean probably about 12 bombers.

The spokesman did report that the attacking planes had an unusually lucky break in getting clear weather over their targets so that precision bombing was possible. He said there was some indication that wooden buildings ashore were knocked down.

The day before the Paramushiro attack a group of Liberators teamed with Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers to blast the Japanese main camp area and Gertrude cove on Kiska island, only a short distance northwest of Amchitka. Overcast weather prevented observation of results in that attack.

Start of New Pressure

From these two actions it was evident that American forces would not have to wait upon conquest of Kiska to take advantage of their position in the western Aleutians to bring pressure on Japan's northern flank. In fact the attack on Paramushiro gave every evidence of marking the beginning of such pressure, to be applied through a campaign of bombings and possibly surface ship raids coordinated with the offensive conducted by General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey against Japanese positions in the southwest Pacific.

The Kiska raid was carried out Tuesday. Also on Tuesday, in the south central Pacific, several Japanese planes attacked Canton island, American outpost southwest of Pearl Harbor and about 650 nautical miles north of Samoa. Canton was raided previously on the night of March 25. The Navy said that in this second attack several planes dropped bombs but did not cause damage either to personnel or materiel.

Burma Road a Long Project

The communique, covering fighting over such scattered areas, served to emphasize Admiral Horne's insistence that the longer the war goes on the greater will be Japan's advantage insofar as relative distances are concerned. The admiral was asked about the possibility of attacking the Japanese through China with munitions and men moved in over the Burma road. There has been considerable "wishful thinking" about the Burma road, he said, declaring that first the road has to be opened by driving the Japanese out of Burma and after that troops and supplies have to be delivered to Burma and dispatched into China.

Admiral Horne said victory over Japan would be complete only when American troops marched into Tokyo. He implied clearly that the Navy phase of the fight would be a base-by-base advance with progress determined to some extent at least by the speed with which each new advance position could be built up for the next push.

Secretary Knox said that because of the Sicily operations and other favorable developments there has been an awful lot of very foolishly optimistic talk on the early ending of the war."

"Nothing could be worse for ultimate victory," he said, "than to promote the idea that the war is completely over because we are having minor successes in the early stages."

Just Silly Talk

Informed military opinion, the secretary declared, is that we have not yet even started to dig into the enemy's main fortresses and that it is "just silly" to talk about winning in Iurope when Hitler still possesses probably the best trained army in the world and has reserves of manpower and materials.

Admiral Horne said there could be only guesses on how long the European war would last. He declared there had been a good deal of wishful thinking in expectation of a collapse of Germany and expressed the opinion that because of indoctrination with Hitlerism there would be no such breakdown of morale among German youth as in 1918.

Admiral Horne did not actually estimate how long the war in the Pacific would last but said that "we're planning on needs for materials and ships for a war that will last at least until 1949." The emphasis was on readiness to carry on no matter how long it might be necessary.

The admiral said that this country, in his opinion, already has a larger fleet in the Pacific than the Japanese but he said it would have to be twice as big with airpower twice as strong before it can slash a path right to Japan.

Idea War's Already Won 'Almost Criminal'—Knox

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Secretary Knox in a broadcast tonight reported "a steady loss of production in war plants now in its third month" and "a steadily rising wave of optimism, based on an almost criminally careless belief that the war has already been won."

"I can tell you, with the utmost sincerity at my command," the naval chief continued, that these two factors will bring about the cruel and unnecessary deaths of many thousands of Americans in uniform if they are not checked in time."

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"But we can assure ourselves that this war will last even longer if our efforts to win it are sabotaged by those who carelessly believe it already has been won."

Lags Laid To Complacency

At the afternoon press conference, complacency was blamed for production lags.

Issuance of the battle report so soon after a press conference set up by Secretary Knox to knock down false optimism in this country suggested that if there are to be six more years of Pacific fighting, as Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne intimated to the conference, they will be spent largely in Japan's own waters.

Horne, emphasizing this prospect, said that from here on the American navy would be working all over the ocean while Japan would be fighting on steadily shortening interir lines. Moreover, the admiral, who is vice-chief of naval operations, said the United States must build island bases from the ground up as it advances, and it must be prepared for the heavy fleet losses always expected in offensive operations.

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To Expand Fleet Sevenfold

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Preceded By Attack On Kiska

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Japs Attack Canton Island

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PIERCE GETS NAVY CROSS

Commander of Submarine Argonaut Honored While Missing

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Navy Cross has been awarded by Secretary Knox to Lieut. Commdr. John R. Pierce, who was commander of the lost submarine Argonaut.

Commander Pierce, 36, is listed as missing in action. His wife lives at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. The loss of the submarine was announced by the Navy several months ago after the vessel had gone down in battle with a Japanese surface force.

"Upon sighting a hostile convoy escorted by destroyers and aircraft," his citation said, "Lieutenant Commander Pierce, while maneuvering his ship to a striking position, discovered that the Argo-

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naut had been detected and had fallen prey to vigorous anti-submarine measures on the part of the enemy.

"Fighting desperately to extricate his ship and her crew from a critical encounter, he pressed home an aggressive counter-attack on the surface, severely damaging a Japanese destroyer before his own vessel, her guns still blazing defiantly, eventually went down under a deadly concentration of enemy fire."

Canadian Chosen Head Of Food Commission

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—L. B. Pearson, minister counselor of the Canadian legation here, today was chosen permanent chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on food and agriculture.

The commission, representing forty-four countries, was formally organized today to draft plans for a post-war world freed from hunger.

It was recommended by the recent United States food conference. Pavel I. Tchegula of the Soviet Union and Tsou Ting-wen of China were named vice-chairmen.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 155 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Aleutian, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and southwest Pacific areas. The list includes the names of New York and New Jersey men, with their next of kin:

European Area.

NEW YORK.

FOGARTY, JOHN J., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. John C. Fogarty, 107 Tibbetts Road, Yonkers.

NELSON, JOHN W., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Arthur B. Nelson, 591 East Eighth street, Brooklyn.

Aleutian Area.

NEW YORK.

OLDERS, JOHN J., private; wife, Mrs. Mary Olders, 322 Hollywood avenue, the Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.

MARTINSON, VICTOR T., private first class; sister, Mrs. Beverly Mangold, 180 West End avenue, Newark.

Middle East Area.

NUNZIATO, JOSEPH A., technical sergeant; father, Dominick Nunziato, 123 Central avenue, White Plains.

Southwest Pacific Area.

FOULKES, WILLIAM J., private first class; father, Arthur J. Foulkes, 521 12th street, Brooklyn.

North African Area.

NEW JERSEY.

DAVIS, DONALD J., private first class; aunt, Mrs. Mary Stone Conklin, 16 Prospect avenue, Hackensack.

DE FIORA, JOHN N., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary De Fiora Gaggiano, 233 Lafayette avenue, Lyndhurst.

Southwest Pacific Area.

FELDMAN, SEYMOUR O., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Feldman, 263 Park avenue, East Orange.

A.F.L.-C.I.O. UNION DRAWS CLOSER AFTER LONG TALK

JUL 21 1943

Lewis Confers for Three Hours with Federation Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 20 — (AP) Reaffiliation of the United Mine Workers of America with the American Federation of Labor appeared a step nearer today following a three-hour conference between John L. Lewis and executives of the A.F.L.

Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers left the A.F.L. more than five years ago, when the mine union leader started the C.I.O. His recently-filed application for reaffiliation is to be acted on by the A.F.L. executive council when it meets next month in Chicago.

Daniel J. Tobin, A.F.L. vice-president who heads a three-man committee studying the Lewis application, told reporters the outlook for reaffiliation "looks somewhat better" after today's meeting.

Asked what he thought about the outlook," Mr. Lewis handed reporters a brief statement asserting that "in the interest of unifying the policies of organized labor" the U.M.W. "has proposed reaffiliation" and "in doing so it accepts the American Federation of Labor as it now exists, and expects the American Federation of Labor to accept the United Mine Workers of America as it now exists."

Silent on Jurisdiction

Neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Tobin would say whether jurisdictional obstacles had been settled, or even discussed, or whether another meeting would be necessary before the Chicago session.

The U.M.W. Mr. Lewis said in his statement, "under present conditions has no interest in questions of hypothetical jurisdiction," and "after the fact of reaffiliation, any and all questions of jurisdiction having a factual or realistic premise can be considered procedurally" by the A.F.L.

Principal jurisdictional problems are understood to revolve around the A.F.L progressive Miners' union, now a U.M.W. rival, and the disposition of non-mining unions in District 50 of Mr. Lewis' organization.

A reporter's question about whether Mr. Lewis' insistence that the A.F.L. accept the U.M.W. "as it now exists" meant that the A.F.L. would have to recognize the right of the U.M.W. to break labor's no-strike pledge brought from Mr. Tobin a terse reply that the conferees "didn't go into the question of strikes."

Anyhow, the A.F.L. spokesman added, the U.M.W., not being a member of the A.F.L. at the time of the coal strike, was not bound by the A.F.L. no-strike pledge.

Detroit Prelate Voices Regret At Rome Raid

But Archbishop Mooney Says Italy Could Have Avoided It by Declaring City Open

DETROIT, July 20 (AP).—Asserting that the war must be won in the hearts and minds of men as well as on land, on sea and in the air, the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, expressed "surprise and regret" today that Allied military authorities had taken the moral risk involved in bombing Rome.

At the same time the Archbishop, who is chairman of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said the Italian government could have prevented the danger to Rome's "priceless monuments of religion and culture" had it declared Rome an open city and acted "in sincere conformity with that declaration."

Archbishop Mooney's Statement

The text of Archbishop Mooney's statement:

"In a broad view of the war and its issues, it is a matter of surprise and regret that our military authorities felt constrained to take the moral risk involved in the bombing of military objectives in Rome. No one, of course, will take seriously the crocodile tears of Fascist propaganda. The Fascist government could have given absolute and unfailing protection to the priceless monuments of religion and culture which make the capital of modern Italy a city unique in all the world; it could have declared Rome an open city and acted in sincere conformity with that declaration.

"On the other hand, no one can fail to be impressed by the elaborate precautions which our military authorities took to avoid damaging what all men of culture hold dear and hundreds of millions of Christians hold sacred.

"But with full weight given to these considerations, the sense of surprise and regret remains. The city of Rome is the episcopal see of one who, more than any other man on earth, worked and prayed and pleaded to save mankind from war's desolation and destruction; who preached more insistently than any other man on earth the principles of justice and charity that would have insured peace with honor to all nations.

Cites Pope's Links to City

"Vatican City is, indeed, the symbol of his moral independence and supra-national status; but Rome, and not merely Vatican City, is his diocese; St. John's in the Lateran, not St. Peter's in the Vatican, is his cathedral; the agencies of his world-wide spiritual administration are not concentrated in the Vatican but scattered throughout the city of Rome, which for centuries was his city as well as his see; the shrines of Christian Rome are his special care, the historic monuments of ancient Rome, the treasures of art which make almost every street a museum have come down to us through the custody of his predecessors.

"He has pleaded insistently for the preservation of this unique heritage from the dangers of war. Millions have prayed that his plea would prevail. His plea was flagrantly disregarded by those who made the environs of Rome an apparently safe arsenal. It has, indeed, been literally respected in the detailed instructions which governed the precision bombing of military objectives in the immediate vicinity of the Eternal City.

"But one shudders to think of the moral risks which have been taken. This war will not be won merely on land or sea or in the air; it must be won in the hearts and minds of men. A stray bomb released by mistake over Rome may do moral harm to our cause that far outweighs the military value of the most accurate destruction of enemy supplies.

"May we not hope at least that, having shown the ineffectiveness of enemy strategy in hiding supplies under the cover of sanctity and culture, we will not subject to further risk the moral idealism that distinguishes and ennobles our cause?"

AXIS SMUGGLER IS SEIZED BY FBI

British Subject Sent Platinum to Enemies, Says Hoover

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SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 — (AP) Harold Ebury, accused by the FBI of heading a platinum smuggling ring for the Axis, was indicted by the Federal grand jury today on a charge of violating censorship rules.

The 45-year-old native of England, who recently lived with his wife and son in an elaborately-furnished home on the Monterey peninsula, is held in jail in Salinas, Calif.

His arrest was reported in Washington by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who said Ebury's detention plugged a leak through which the Axis was believed to have obtained more than 7,000 grams of platinum.

Mr. Hoover said Ebury, formerly a sergeant in the Royal Air Force and still a British subject, had admitted violating censorship by using code in communications regarding alleged smuggling of platinum purportedly purchased illegally in Colombia and sent to Buenos Aires for shipment.

Ebury also was engaged in "black market" dealings in the American dollar in South America, the FBI said. Restrictions in some countries prohibit the possession or spending of such dollars to prevent the Axis from unloading those seized in European countries.

His bail was fixed at $10,000 and a hearing set for Saturday.

No Objection To Rome Raid Is Seen By Bishop

Lincoln, Neb., July 20 (AP)—The Most Rev. Louis Kucera, bishop of the Lincoln Catholic diocese, said today he believes there can be no objection to the Allied bombing of military objectives wherever they are found.

"Rome, after all, does not belong to the Catholics alone," the bishop commented. "Its great treasures belong to the entire world—to all humanity.

"Everybody regrets the bombing of Rome. Everybody regrets the bombing of any city. But it becomes necessary in time of war."

Mrs. Roosevelt Recounts Narrow Escapes of Elliott

Reveals Son Had Two Close Calls on Plane Trips

SEATTLE, July 20 (AP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told wounded sailors and marines today of two close calls her son, Colonel Elliott Roosevelt has undergone.

With her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, she toured the Seattle Naval Hospital and stopped to chat with nineteen-year-old R. L. Carmine, of San Antonio, Tex., an aviation radioman, third class. He escaped injury in an Aleutians plane crash but broke his hand three days later.

"I am very interested in wartime's curious coincidences," she said.

"My son, Elliott, wrote me only recently of two such coincidences. Only fifteen minutes after he landed in England the tail dropped off his plane. And, on the return trip to Africa, the wind blew the plane into a transport ship, completely demolishing it, but my son was not injured. More than ever, I say, it's all luck."

Mrs. Roosevelt had a word of encouragement and a handshake for every sailor and marine in each of the seven wards.

Duke of Windsor Visits Miami on Business

By the Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., July 20.—The Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas, arrived unexpectedly in Miami yesterday.

"I came to attend to some private business," he told reporters, adding that he would return to Nassau today.

ICKES ACQUITS BRAIN TRUST

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Any Breakdown In Running Of War Chargeable To Drafted Businessmen, He Says

Tells N. Y. Club New Dealers Aren't Responsible For Badly Oiled Machinery

(By the Associated Press)

New York, July 20—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said today that drafted businessmen were running the war, and "if the war program has broken down at any point . . . it hasn't been chargeable to the 'brain trusters,' to the 'New Dealers' or to the 'bureaucrats.'"

"It isn't the New Dealers who have been running this war," he said in an address before the Sales Executive Club. "I challenge anyone to name names and fix responsibilities. If I know anything about Washington it is that businessmen who have been drafted have been running the war—men like Knudsen, Nelson, Stettinius and many others whom I might mention. And while you are pondering this fact, consider also that many of the most influential and busiest executives in this Administration were never New Dealers. Nor are they now."

Great Names Called

Ickes said the "toughest job" of converting to war purposes fell to the Federal Government, and commented that the President "did not turn the job of conversion over to a New Dealer 'bureaucrat' such as myself."

"He summoned to Washington some of the greatest names in industry and put the owners of them to work. I have sometimes ventured to think—all by myself, of course—that this sudden and great influx of men, who, while highly competent in their own fields, were inexperienced and untrained in and unsympathetic wtih Government procedures, was not as well advised as it appeared to be.

"The clankings, the screechings, of badly oiled machinery, the clashings of one war endeavor against another may have at least somewhat been due to the fact that new hands were undertaking work that they did not know too much about.

Absolves New Dealers

If the war program has broken down at any point, if it has failed to keep the pace that had been hoped for, it hasn't been chargable to the "brain trustees," to the "New Dealers," or to the 'bureaucrats.'"

Ickes asserted that many of the large corporations were bureaucracies and said "they would rattle themselves to pieces if they were not."

"I not only deprecate, I deplore, monkeyshines in Congress and the miscalling of signals by public officials that disturb the peace of mind of the people and lead them to sus-

pect that a revolutionary outburst may be in the making," he continued, adding:

"We believe this fight is worth the making, but it is only worth the making in that degree that we shall desist from uncritical criticism, if we shall cease from assailing the Government, without which we cannot hope to win the war, with words of defamation, with phrases of discredit, with jeers at those who are working day and night, wisely or stupidly, up to the very limit of their physical strength and their nervous energy."

Scores Gag

Ickes, asked during a question period about conflicting governmental announcements concerning the gasoline situation, said that as Petroleum Administrator he should make announcements on gasoline and oil supplies.

"If I am not competent to advise the country, the President should fire me," he said. "So long as I am Petroleum Administrator I ought to give out information on gasoline. Then you would not have one thing today and another tomorrow."

In response to another question, Ickes said he would continue to collect union dues as administrator of coal mines involved in contract wage disputes between operators and the United Mine Workers. He said a provision in the administrative order turning the mines over to him called for the continued collection of dues.

He also asserted, in reply to another question, that he did not favor Government ownership and control of the country's basic fuel resources.

Synthetic Fuels

Steps have been taken, he said, to further plans for the manufacture of synthetic gas from coal and shale. Ickes predicted, when questioned on opinions that the nation had only a visible oil supply for thirteen or fourteen years, that the United States was on the threshold of becoming an oil-importing nation rather than an oil-exporting one.

He further said that the New York barge canal had been used "to its full capacity" in bringing oil to the East.

GOP Post-War Policy Group Names Committee

New York, July 20 (AP)—The Eastern conference of the Republican Post-War Policy Association today appointed a committee to urge Harrison E. Spangler, National Republican Chairman, to have the committee of forty-nine formulate a statement of international post-war cooperation.

Mayo A. Shattuck, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, was named chairman of the association's committee. Other members are Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, of New York, Eastern vice-president of the association; Mrs. Frances Burke Redick, of Newington, Conn., secretary of State for Connecticut, and Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Earlier the association had adopted resolutions urging present planning for "an organization of nations to assume full responsibility in maintaining world peace," and action by Republican Congressmen "to sponsor and support Congressional action pledging cooperation by the United States in world affairs."

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Lady Halifax Sponsors Aircraft Escort Vessel

Ambassador Praises Work of Craft in U-Boat War

PORTLAND, Ore., July 20 (AP).—Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, sponsors the aircraft escort vessel Natoma Bay today at Henry J. Kaiser's Vancouver shipyard.

It was one of three launchings in honor of the visit of Viscount and Lady Halifax. A tanker and a Liberty ship were launched at other Kaiser yards.

Speaking at the Vancouver launching the Ambassador said "When the history of this war is written the history of the seaways will rank among the epics of all time."

Lord Halifax showed great interest in the carrier, one of a new type recently appraised by the Navy as highly successful in convoy escort work. The Ambassador remarked that such new weapons contributed importantly toward cracking the Axis submarine offensive in May, when thirty U-boats officially were reported sunk in the Atlantic.

Launching in Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., July 20 (AP).—The Liberty freighter Nelson Dingley, named for the former owner of the "Lewiston Journal," who served Maine as Governor and Congressman, was launched today at the yard of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation. Mrs. Elinore Bye Smith, widow of Ellstad Smith, a former yard employee, who died while serving with the Army at Fort Knox, Ky., sponsored the 10,500-ton craft.

AXIS THREATENS TO AVENGE ROME

Dr. Paul Schmidt, German Foreign Office spokesman, was quoted by the Berlin radio today as threatening Axis retaliation for yesterday's bombing of Rome and saying:

"The enemy will then appeal in vain to the conscience of the world or to humanity—as he will also point in vain to cultural monuments and institutions of Washington, New York or London."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Dr. Schmidt as saying: "The day will come for which every one in Germany and Italy is waiting—the day which we are determine will come; the day of revengeful retaliation when the cup of hatred will finally overflow."

Dr. Schmidt explained that his declarations "should not be regarded as an appeal to world opinion but as an expression of iron determination to retaliate," the broadcast concluded.

HEADS JAP AIR FORCE

Lieut.-Gen. Prince Gin Ri, head of the former Royal House of Korea, has been appointed commander of the Japanese Army's Air Force, according to a War Ministry announcement broadcast today by the Tokio radio and recorded by the Associated Press. He succeeds Lieut.-Gen. Kumaichi Teramoto, whose new assignment was not announced.

Prince Ri is the first Korean to rise so high in the Japanese military service and his promotion appears to some observers to be a gesture seeking Korean support for the Japanese war effort.

After Japan annexed Korea in 1910 the Korean Royal House was given the status of a collateral branch of the Japanese Imperial Family and Prince Gin Ri, then heir to leadership of the House, was married to a Japanese princess.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The canker of dissatisfaction is gnawing so ravenously at Italy that Anglo-American strategic directives for the Mediterranean front may already be outmoded by events.

It would cause no surprise if Allied military staffs should hold a meeting in the near future to reshape and speed up the attack plans. The campaign that has all but pried Sicily loose from the Axis grip and shaken mainland Italy has taken a matter of days instead of weeks. It was mapped before Tunisia started to blow up in a sudden collapse of Axis resistance.

The underside of the Axis has proved far softer at the first test than Prime Minister Churchill possibly could have foreseen last November when he coined the phrase to epitomize Allied strategy in seizure of French African bases. If it leads quickly to internal Italian disintegration, further revision of Anglo-American battle plans to take prompt advantage of that break would seem indicated.

And the chances that it will are reflected in Italian troop mutinies in Sicily and wholesale surrenders.

There is every reason to believe that the Allies are already busy with schemes to cut the time lag further in pushing the attack on the foe promptly, in conjunction with the widening Russian offensive. These plans probably deal not only with Europe but more distant war theaters upon which current events in the Mediterranean have an important bearing.

Jap Trends Significant

The fast-paced rush of larger actions in Europe has tended to obscure the hardly less significant developments in the far Pacific. A no less critical Japanese weakness in materiel, if not in morale or fighting stamina, is being proven there.

A reshaping and acceleration of the MacArthur-led sea-air-ground attack, now spreading over a 1,000-mile long east-west front from the Strait of Macassar between Borneo and the Celebes to the northern Solomons, seems likely to take advantage of that development.

The American-Australian offensive in the Solomons-New Guinea area appears to be primarily an attrition maneuver and if that is true it has already been startlingly successful. The enemy has lost a score or more warcraft and many score planes as against relatively inconsequential American losses in either category. Yet he has not dared risk his main fleet strength in a sea action that could be decisive.

Rejects Challenge

Tokyo has refused what Mr. Churchill called "the supreme challenge" of sea power, which argues that Japanese war lords know it could mean only defeat.

The Japanese island perimeter now being probed discloses the lack also of adequate plane strength. There has been much evidence of enemy air establishments set up in many places. But when the test came the planes were not there. They could not be spared from other fronts including Japan itself, or from Burma where by every sign a massive British sea-air-ground offensive is brewing for the post wet-monsoon period in fall.

The pinch of the tragic "too little and too late" shoe is on the other foot now in the far Pacific. Tokyo has thus far sent small boys to market by sea and air, endeavoring to sneak reinforcements or supplies to beleaguered garrisons at Munda or in New Guinea, or trying to disrupt the Allied atttack by inadequate air formations.

It has paid a heavy price for that in ships and lives—and there is every indication Japan cannot replace her air and sea losses. As she dare not risk her main fleet. The only alternative is to shorten her defense lines. That would mean retreat, and the beginning of the end for Japan, as an Italian collapse must mean the beginning of the end for Nazi Germany.

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FIRST LEAD CHURCHILL

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT DESPITE SOME POSSIBLE SECURITY OBJECTIONS GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAD AGREED TO A CANADIAN REQUEST THAT OFFICIAL REFERENCE WOULD BE MADE TO THE CANADIAN FORCES TAKING PART IN THE INVASION OF SICILY.

SINCE THEN, CHURCHILL SAID, "THE FULLEST TRIBUTE HAS BEEN PAID IN ALL PUBLIC STATEMENTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE TO THE VALIANT AND SUCCESSFUL PART THE CANADIAN 1ST DIVISION IS TAKING IN THIS ENTERPRISE."

THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED TO A QUESTION BY F.C.R.DOUGLAS, LABORITE, WHO ASKED, "WHETHER HIS ATTENTION HAS BEEN DRAWN TO THE STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA ON THE LACK OF RECOGNITION OF THE PART PLAYED BY CANADIAN TROOPS IN THE SICILIAN

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OPERATIONS."

CHURCHILL SAID HE HAD HAD A "VERY AGREEABLE EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS" WITH THE CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER ON THE SUBJECT "AND THE MISUNDER-STANDING FOR WHICH NO ONE IS TO BLAME CAN NOW BE REGARDED AS CLOSED." HE PAID TRIBUTE TO "THE REST OF THE POWERFUL CANADIAN ARMY IN THIS COUNTRY WHO FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS HAVE GUARDED THE CENTER OF THE EMPIRE FROM INVASION."

(MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED IN OTTAWA LAST WEEK THAT HE HAD APPEALED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO MAKE SURE THAT CANADIANS WERE TO BE MENTION-ED IN THE EARLY COMMUNIQUES ON THE SICILIAN LANDING.

(MR.ROOSEVELT AGREED AND THE FIRST COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE MORNING OF JULY 10 SHORTLY AFTER THE INVASION BEGAN MADE IT CLEAR THAT TROOPS OF THREE COUNTRIES, BRITAIN, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, HAD DEBARKED ON SICILY'S BEACHES.)

(NO PICKUP)

BY E.C.DANIEL

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-SIGNS OF MUTINIES AMONG THE ITALIAN TROOPS IN SICILY, AS ANNOUNCED IN AN ALLIED NORTH AFRICA HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, TODAY GAVE THE FIRST STRONG OFFICIAL INDICATION THAT THE INTENSIVE ALLIED MILITARY AND PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALIAN MORALE IS BEGINNING TO TAKE EFFECT.

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EVIDENCE OF A SHARP INCREASE IN THE LONG-RUMORED ITALIAN RESENTMENT AGAINST GERMAN OVERLORDS APPEARED IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS OF MUTINIES BY ITALIAN TROOPS COMMANDED BY GERMAN OFFICERS." PRESENT IN ITALY FROM THE BEGINNING, THIS FEELING FIRST BECAME PLAINLY NOTICEABLE WHEN GERMANS BEGAN DESERTING ITALIAN TROOPS

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AT THE EL ALAMEIN LINE IN EGYPT LAST NOVEMBER.

THERE WERE REPORTS FROM NORTH AFRICA TODAY THAT AT LEAST ONE ITALIAN COMPANY HAD SHOT ITS GERMAN OFFICER, WHO TRIED TO DISSUADE THEM FROM SURRENDERING, AND CAPITULATED IN A BODY.

UNITED STATES TROOPS HAVE SAID THAT HUNDREDS OF THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN GIVING THEMSELVES UP IN WESTERN SICILY, AND SOME LONDON QUARTERS ESTIMATED THAT THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ALREADY WAS TOTALLED 45,000, EXCLUSIVE OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

BY COMPARISON, ITALIAN TROOPS IN TUNISIA WERE REPORTED IN FIELD DISPATCHES TO HAVE PUT UP A MUCH BETTER FIGHT, AT LEAST UNTIL THEIR ORGANIZATION WAS DISRUPTED, THEIR AIR COVER GONE, THEIR COMMUNICATIONS CUT AND FURTHER RETREAT PRECLUDED.

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ALL REPORTS REACHING LONDON TODAY INDICATED THAT THESE CONDITIONS OF DEFEAT WERE RAPIDLY BEING FULFILLED IN SICILY. AMERICANS ALREADY HAVE CUT THE MAIN EAST-WEST RAILWAY AT CALTANISSETTA, AND WERE REPORTED, WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, TO HAVE PIERCED THROUGH TO ENNA, WHICH WOULD SEVER THE MAIN EAST-WEST ROAD, ALSO.

A PARIS RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PRESENTED A POSSIBILITY THAT THE AMERICANS MIGHT THRUST THROUGH QUICKLY TO THE TYRRHENIAN SEA, THUS CUTTING OFF THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE BEEN FIERCELY RESISTING THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN THE EAST, FROM THE ITALIANS IN THE WEST.

THE CAPTURE OF PORTO EMPEDOCLE, FROM WHICH ROADS AND RAILWAYS LEAD TO MARSALA, TRAPANI AND PALERMO, CLOSED ANOTHER AVENUE OF REINFORCEMENT AND ESCAPE TO THE AXIS FORCES. THE FACT THAT ALLIED

WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SHELLING SHORE INSTALLATIONS WITH VIRTUAL IMPUNITY ALSO SUGGESTED, AS IN TUNISIA, THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ANY DUNKERQUE.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-THE FALL OF TUNISIA, THE GREAT ALLIED AIR ASSAULT ON THE RUHR IN JUNE, AND NOW THE FIRST AIR ATTACK ON ROME HAVE BROUGHT THE VOICE OF DOOM TO AXIS PEOPLES--BUT NOT A WORD OF COMFORT FROM ADOLF HITLER OR BENITO MUSSOLINI.

NEITHER OF THESE AXIS LEADERS HAS APPEARED PUBLICLY TO REASSURE FOLLOWERS SINCE THE HARASSED DUCE APPEARED BRIEFLY AS TUNISIA TOTTERED MAY 5. THEN HE DECLARED: "GOD IS JUST. ITALY IS IMMORTAL. WE WILL CONQUER."

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NEWS CONCERNING THE TWO LEADERS WHO ONCE BOASTED SO VOLUBLY OF VICTORY TO COME HAS BEEN SO COMPLETELY BLACKED OUT FOR WEEKS THAT THEY COULD HAVE DISAPPEARED FROM THE EARTH.

MOST SURPRISING OF ALL, MUSSOLINI NEGLECTED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ROME BOMBING FOR ONE OF HIS USUAL ATTACKS ON THE "DECADENT, LAWLESS DEMOCRACIES." ALMOST EVERY BRITISH NEWSPAPER ASKED, "WHERE IS MUSSOLINI?"

THE EVENING NEWS PARODIED THE "DON'T TALK" POSTERS AROUND TOWN WITH ONE DEPICTING HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WITH THEIR FINGERS ON LIPS AND UNDERLINED, "BE LIKE HITLER AND MUSSO AND KEEP MUM."

ABSENCE OF NEWS OF THE FUEHRER AND IL DUCE LED TO SPECULATION IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THEY MIGHT BE MEETING SOMEWHERE TO CONSIDER THE DISASTROUS TURN THE WAR HAS TAKEN FOR THEIR ARMIES. HOWEVER, NEITHER THE FALL OF TUNISIA NOR THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE ALLIED ATTACK ON SICILY BROUGHT THEM FROM SECLUSION.

THEY LAST MET APRUL 7-10. AT THAT TIME A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, WHERE THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD, SAID THEY HAD REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON ALL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ANY RESPECT." THIS PRESUMABLY WOULD INCLUDE THE DARK DAYS FACING ITALY.

THEIR CONTINUED ABSENCE CONTRADICTS FIRM ASSURANCES FREQUENTLY GIVEN BY BOTH HITLER AND MUSSOLINI THAT SHOULD LEAN DAYS COME THERE WOULD BE NO WEAKNESS ON THE PART OF THE LEADERS. THERE IS NO REPORT THAT HITLER VISITED THE DEVASTATED RUHR DISTRICTS AFTER THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

HITLER-MUSSOLINI (SUBS FOR UNDATED IN AMS BUDGET)

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI, PRODDED BY THE SPECTER OF AN ACTUAL LAND INVASION OF EUROPE AS ALLIED TROOPS STORMED THROUGH SICILY, HAVE HELD THEIR FIRST ANNOUNCED MEETING SINCE LAST APRIL, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

BESIDES THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD YESTERDAY IN A NORTH ITALIAN CITY, A GERMAN HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID "MILITARY QUESTIONS WERE DISCUSSED."

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A POLITICAL COMMENTATOR FOR DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DISCUSSED THE COMMUNIQUE IN TERMS OF PROBABILITY THAT EVENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA AND THE "DESPERATE ONSLAUGHT" OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE EAST MUST HAVE BEEN REVIEWED

THE AXIS LEADERS LONG HAVE BEEN SILENT ON THE TURN OF THE WAR, EVEN THE FALL OF TUNISIA, THE DEVASTATION OF THE RUHR AND THE BOMBING OF ROME FINDING THEM STRANGELY QUIET FOR AXIS LEADERS WHO HAD BEEN QUICK TO UNLEASH FLOODS OF ORATORY WHEN THE WAR HAD A DIFFERENT ASPECT.

THE GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, WHOSE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ADVISED HIS LISTENERS, HOWEVER, THAT "HITLER

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AND MUSSOLINI, IN THEIR CAPACITY AS SUPREME COMMANDERS OF THEIR ARMED FORCES, WILL HAVE DECIDED ALL COUNTERMEASURES" TO EVENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"THE EFFECTS OF THE DECISIONS MADE BY HITLER AND MUSSOLINI," HE PROMISED, "WILL BE SEEN SOON. THEY WERE MADE BY THE TWO MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FATE OF EUROPE."

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WHEN THE TWO AXIS CHIEFTAINS MET FROM LAST APRIL 7 TO 10 AT HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THEN THEY HAD REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON ALL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ANY RESPECT."

BUT CONTINUING MILITARY DISASTER FOUND THEM SILENT.

AS TUNISIA TREMBLED BEFORE ITS FALL, MUSSOLINI MADE A BRIEF APPEARANCE MAY 5. "GOD IS JUST," HE TOLD HIS PEOPLE. "ITALY IS IMMORTAL. WE WILL CONQUER."

TWO DAYS AFTERWARD, IN A QUASI-STATE OCCASION FURNISHED BY THE FUNERAL FOR VIKTOR LUTZE, STORM TROOP CHIEF OF STAFF WHO WAS FATALLY INJURED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT, HITLER SPOKE DOLEFULLY OF THE NAZI PARTY LOSSES IN THE WAR BUT DECLARED GERMANY HAD "ACHIEVED WHAT WE FOUGHT FOR --- A REICH MADE SECURE AGAINST ITS ENEMIES X X X."

THE BRITISH PRESS, EXPRESSING WONDERMENT AT WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE AXIS LEADERS, HAD TAKEN TO POKING FUN AT THEM.

THE LATEST WAS A CARTOON POSTER PARODYING THE "DON'T TALK, THE ENEMY IS LISTENING" PLACARDS. IT DEPICTED HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WITH THEIR FINGERS TO THEIR LIPS. THE POSTER CARRIED THE PRINTED ADMONITION: "BE LIKE HITLER AND MUSSO AND KEEP MUM."

THE POSTER STILL HAD ITS POINT. DESPITE THE COMMUNIQUE, HITLER AND MUSSOLINI THEMSELVES REMAINED MUM MORE THAN 24 HOURS AFTER THE MEETING.

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SECURITIES RISE (NEW)

BY JAMES B.KING

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-ALLIED VICTORIES ARE BRINGING A CURIOUS TWIST TO THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WITH A MARKED RISE IN PRICES OF SECURITIES OF ENEMY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WHICH COULD NOT BE SOLD AT ANY PRICE A FEW YEARS AGO.

FINANCIAL CIRCLES SAID TODAY BUYERS APPARENTLY WERE BANKING ON QUICK DEFEAT OF THE AXIS--HOPING EUROPEAN COUNTRIES STILL WOULD HAVE ENOUGH MONEY IN THE "KITTY" TO MEET OBLIGATIONS OF THEIR BONDHOLDERS.

ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE MARKET, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN VERY LARGE, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF THE WARTIME LIMITATION THAT DEALINGS BE ON A STRICTLY CASH BASIS.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE TREND ARE:

ITALIAN CREDIT 7 PER CENT STERLING BONDS HAVE JUMPED FROM 18 TO 42 1/2;

GERMAN 5 PER CENT STERLING BONDS HAVE RISEN RECENTLY FROM 3 3/4 TO 12 1/2;

JAPANESE 4 PER CENT 1889 BONDS NOW ARE 17--FOUR TIMES THEIR WORTH A YEAR AGO;

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GREEK 7 PER CENT 1924 BONDS WHICH HAVE BEEN AS LOW AS EIGHT, NOW ARE 29.

CREDIT IN A FEW OCCUPIED COUNTRIES SINCE THE START OF WAR HAS BEEN MAINTAINED AT A FAIRLY HIGH LEVEL--ESPECIALLY IN NORWAY, WHICH WAS ABLE TO SAVE ITS TREASURY.

THE STOCK MARKET RECEIVED CALMLY YESTERDAY NEWS OF THE BOMBING OF ROME AND REPORTS OF CONTINUED ALLIED ADVANCES IN SICILY AND

RUSSIAN PROGRESS ON THE EASTERN FRONT. DEMAND WAS GOOD FOR SOME INDUSTRIALS AND TEXTILES ADVANCED, BUT NO EXCEPTIONAL MOVEMENTS WERE REPORTED.

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-AXIS PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS SAID TODAY THAT POPE PIUS XII HAD PROTESTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AGAINST THE AMERICAN RAID ON ROME YESTERDAY.

A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID MONSIGNOR GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, VATICAN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES Harold Tittman IN THE VATICAN A FEW HOURS AFTER THE RAID. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-A NEW GERMAN GUN OF EXCEPTIONAL RANGE HAS SHELLED THE ENGLISH SOUTHEAST COAST THREE TIMES RECENTLY FROM THE FRENCH COAST ACROSS THE CHANNEL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE GUN IS REPORTED TO HAVE A GREATER RANGE THAN ANY THE GERMANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE CONCENTRATED NEAR CALAIS--THE NEAREST POINT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ITALIAN MILITARY POLICE AND HIS CHIEF DEPUTY HAD BEEN KILLED DURING YESTERDAY'S AIR RAID ON ROME.

THEY WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE BROADCAST AS A GENERAL HAZON AND A COLONEL BARENCO.

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-GEN.HENRI GIRAUD, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN TODAY FROM CANADA.

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A RUSSIAN EMPHIBIOUS FORCE HAD ATTACKED THE COAST OF VARANGER FJORD IN EXTREME NORTHERN NORWAY.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ATTEMPTED A LANDING ON THE COAST SOUTH OF CARDOE ON THE PENINSULA WHICH JUTS OUT INTO THE BARENTS SEA TOWARD FISHER PENINSULA, THE MOST NORTHWESTERNLY POINT OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE ATTACK WAS BEATEN OFF, THE BERLIN ACCOUNT SAID, , AFTER SOVIET LANDING CRAFT WERE SHELLED BY SHORE BATTERIES WHICH SANK OR DAMAGED MANY OF THE VESSELS.

THE GERMANS PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THE PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN PLANES OVER THE PENINSULA, WHICH ARCS EASTWARD INTO THE BARENTS JUST NORTH OF THE FINNISH BORDER.

(EDS: IN SECOND GRAF PVS READ "VARDOE" INSTEAD OF CARDOE)

BERN ADD KU

RAILWAY GUARDS ARE ARMED BUT ARE NOT OFFICIALLY REGULAR GROUPS. THE PARACHUTISTS APPARENTLY ARE VOLUNTEERS, THUS PERMITTING PREMIER NICOLAS KALLAY TO STATE THAT HAVING BROUGHT BACK THE REGULAR COMBAT UNITS OF THE ARMY FROM THE EAST, THE NATION HAD BECOME NON-BELLIGERENT.

TO MAKE THIS POLICY MORE NEARLY COMPLETE, EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO WIN RELEASE FROM THE GUARDING TASK BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS. NEVERTHELESS, HUNGARIAN QUARTERS SAY THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING WHAT STEPS IT CAN TO KEEP AWAY FROM ANY ACTUAL FIGHTING.

THE PRESS IS BEING PERMITTED TO SPEAK MORE FREELY OF THE CRITICAL

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SITUATION CONFRONTING THE AXIS, AND INCREASED PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES HAS BEEN ORDERED RECENTLY TO GIVE THE PEOPLE A BETTER CHANCE OF GETTING NEWS FROM THE ALLIED SIDE.

A GOOD MANY JEWS STILL HOLD JOBS. SOME OTHERS ARE IN LABOR CAMPS, HOWEVER, AND THE GOVERNMENT POLICY STILL IS OFFICIALLY ANTI-SEMITIC BUT WITH MODERATION IN EXECUTION.

MOST BALKAN OBSERVERS CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT HUNGARY WOULD GET COMPLETELY OUT OF THE WAR TOMORROW IF SHE COULD BUT THAT SHE FEELS HERSELF HELPLESS TO DO ANYTHING AT THE MOMENT.

THESE OBSERVERS BELIEVE INVASION OF THE BALKANS OR COLLAPSE OF ITALY WOULD ENCOURAGE MORE DIRECT HUNGARIAN ACTION TO GET OUT OF THE WAR.

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WITH DUE REGARD FOR THE CHANGING TIDES OF THE CONFLICT, THE POLICY MEANWHILE CONTINUES TO BE ONE OF GOING AS SLOWLY AS POSSIBLE AND WAITING FOR THE END.

BERN--FIRST ADD ITALIAN X X X ROME TODAY.

THE DECREE LISTED THE NEW PROVINCES AFFECTED AS FROSINONE, RIETI, TERNI, PEROUVE, SIENA, AREZZO, FLORENCE, PISTOIA, LITTORIO, GROSSETO, LIVORNO, PISA, LUCCA, APUANIA, LA SPEZIA, GENOA, UNINE, GORIZIA, TRIESTE, POLA DND VITERBO.

ALL THE INTERIOR PROVINCES BETWEEN NAPLES AND GENOA, AMONG ITALY'S HEAVILY-BOMBED PORTS, WERE INCLUDED IN THE DECREE.

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JULY 20-(AP)-RUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS WERE BLASTING THE PIVOTAL NAZI BASTION OF OREL FROM THREE SIDES TODAY AS THE RED ARMY TIGHTENED ITS SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND THE FORTRESS, DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT SAID TODAY.

WEST OF OREL A POWERFUL SOVIET COLUMN PENETRATED 30 MILES INTO THE GERMAN REAR AS FAR AS ILINSKOYE, SCOOPING IN 130 MORE VILLAGES, BRINGING TO 240 THE TOTAL TAKEN SINCE THE RUSSIAN COUNTER OFFENSIVE BEGAN.

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WHILE THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ONLY A MODEST ADVANCE OF FROM FOUR TO SIX MILES, IT INDICATED HOW FURIOUSLY THE GERMANS ARE RESISTING WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE RUSSIANS REBUFFED 12 ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS DURING THE DAY.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE BEATEN BACK IN HEAVY FIGHTING YESTERDAY, WITH 562 TANKS DESTROYED BY NAZI LAND TROOPS SUPPORTED BY UNITS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

(HEAVY SOVIET ATTACKS ON THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF KRIMSKAYA WERE FRUSTRATED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT OTHER DRIVES ON THE MIUS RIVER AND MIDDLE DONETS SECTORS WERE ALSO HALTED AFTER HARD FIGHTING. HEAVY DEFENSIVE FIGHTING CONTINUED IN THE OREL SECTOR, BUT THE NAZIS WERE ABLE TO BEAT BACK THE HEAVIEST TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY THE RED ARMIES, THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED.

(THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, ESTIMATING RUSSIAN LOSSES SINCE JULY 5, SAID THE NAZIS HAVE DESTROYED 4,800 TA... 1,018

MORTARS, 3,766 MACHINE-GUNS AND HAVE TAKEN 48,000 PRISONERS.)

THE RUSSIANS ALSO X X X 6TH GRAF PREV. (INSERTED)

MOSCOW, JULY 20-(AP)-TASS REPORTED FROM GENEVA TODAY THAT THE GREATER PART OF ITALIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS STATIONED IN THE HAUTE-SAVOIE DEPARTMENT OF FRANCE ADJOINING SWITZERLAND HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO ITALY.

LARGE ITALIAN INFANTRY UNITS, ARTILLERY AND TANK DETACHMENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE POURED THROUGH ANNECY STATION BEGINNING TWO DAYS AGO EN ROUTE TO THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

TASS SAID IT WAS INFORMED THAT THE ITALIAN COMMAND SHIFTED THE GARRISONS FROM FRANCE TO ITALY EVEN THOUGH THE GERMANS INFORMED THEIR ALLY THAT THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO INCREASE THEIR OWN OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE HAUTE-SAVOIE.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 20-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, CANADIAN COMMANDER, IS NOW IN NORTH AFRICA ON A TRIP OF INSPECTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

GEN. MCNAUGHTON HAS BEEN STATIONED IN ENGLAND.

NORTH AFRICA Add morning xx intercept

IN THE ATTACK ON FONDACO, LIEUT.J.P.FERNANDEZ OF FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., LITERALLY BOMBED HIMSELF OUT OF THE SKY WHILE DIVE-BOMBING TWO TRAINS IN A SIDING. HE WAS LAST IN A FORMATION OF FOUR A-36S AND AS HE PULLED OUT OF HIS DIVE A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OCCURRED WHICH BLEW THE TAIL OFF HIS SHIP AND STARTED THE MOTOR OVERHEATING.

FERNANDEZ MANAGED TO GET HIS PLANE BACK TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA WHERE HE HAD TO BAIL OUT. HE WAS PICKED UP 15 MINUTES LATER BY AN RAF SEA RESCUE PLANE.

"I SAW THE BOMBS LAND," FERNANDEZ SAID, "AND A SECOND LATER THERE WAS THE BIGGEST EXPLOSION I HAD EVER SEEN. THOSE TWO TRAINS WERE SIMPLY SPLINTERED AND DISAPPEARED. BUILDINGS NEARBY WENT UP TOO. SO DID I."

THESE NEW TYPES OF FIGHTER-BOMBERS HAD A BZMITAR BUT LESS SERIOUS EXPERIENCE OVER NINFA, A TOWN 25 MILES EAST OF MARSALA ON THE WESTERN COAST. THE AMEGICAN A-36 PILOTS, NOTING CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY AROUND A LARGE BUILDING, DIVED AND LET GO WITH THEIR BOMBS. WHEN THEY WERE NEARLY TWO MILES AWAH AND A MILE HIGH IN THE AIR, THE BUILDING SUDDENLY EXPLODED. THE AMERICAN FORMATION WAS BUFFETED AND TOSSED AROUND BY THE DISTANT BLAST.

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THE BOMB-CARRYING MUSTANGS ALSO HIT A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT PORTOTOLO AND ATTACKED RAILWAY YARDS NEAR TRAPANI. THEY SHOT UP A TRUCK CONVOY NEAR ALCAMO AND A PILOT SAID HE SAW ONE VEHICLE VE[illegible] SIDEWAYS AND PLUNGE OVER A CLIFF.

MITCHELLS UNLOADED 46 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON R[illegible]AZZO, VITAL ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER JUST ACROSS MT.ETNA FROM CATANIA, AND SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON A ROAD BRIDGE THERE. THEIR BOMB PATTERN PASSED SQUARELY THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE TOWN AND C[illegible] SAW HUGE SMOKE SCREENS WHICH THEY BELIEVED WERE RISING FROM AN OIL OR GASOLINE DUMP.

AMERICAN FLIERS XX ETC, 1ST GRAF ORIGINAL (WHICH MAY BE USED AS A SEPARATE IF DESIRED)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 20-(AP)-AMERICAN FLIERS WHO WERE IN THE LAST FORMATIONS TO ATTACK ROME IN YESTERDAY'S BOMBING RAID TODAY CONFIRMED EARLIER REPORTS THAT GREAT DAMGE WAS DONE

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TO THE ANCIENT CITY.

CAPT. CLYDE L.GROW OF ARKANSAS CITY, KAS., SAID: "YOU COULD SEE FIRES IN THE MARSHALLING YARDS 15 MILES AWAY."

"ONE OF THE FIRES WAS THE BIGGEST I EVER SAW," SAID LIEUT. HENRY A. MCENROE OF 221 GREEN ST., LOCKPORT, N.Y.

LIEUT. ROY BROWN OF 3179 E. 130TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., AN OBSERVER ABOARD A MARAUDER BOMBER, SAID: "OUR BOMBS ON AN AIRDROME LOOKED JUST LIKE PATCHES OF CAULIFLOWER. I SAW FIVE TWIN-ENGINED PLANES CATCH FIRE AND EXPLODE ON THE GROUND."

THE YOUNGEST PILOT ON THE RAID WAS LIEUT. ROSCOE NEMER OF 637 REIS AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND. HE IS 19 YEARS OLD. JUL 21 1943

THE LONE VICTORY FOR MITCHELL BOMBERS WAS CREDITED TO SERGT. J.B.SMITH OF 923 MAIN ST., WOBURN, MASS., A TURRET GUNNER. HE SHOT DOWN A MACCHI 202.

FLYING HIS FIRST MISSION WAS PRIVATE JACK A.PICOZZI OF PALMDALE, CALIF., WHOSE FATHER WAS BORN IN ROME.

"I ALWAYS WANTED TO SEE THOSE ROMAN RUINS," PICOZZI SAID. "I FINALLY SAW THEM, PLUS SOME NEW ONES WE MADE."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 20-(AP)-THE IDENTITY OF THE EIGHT AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO DESTROYED AN ENTIRE FORMATION OF 15 JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORTS OFF THE COAST OF SARDINIA WAS MADE KNOWN TODAY.

THE SHARP-SHOOTING PILOTS DOWNED THE FORMATION SUNDAY WHILE PROTECTING BRITISH SEA RESCUE WORK.

THEY WERE SECOND LIEUT. LLOYD O.HENDRIZ, 2432 QUINCY AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO DESTROYED FOUR OF THE JUNKERS; CAPT. HERBERT E.ROSS, STOCKTON, CAL.; FLYING OFFICER PAUL H.WILKINS, BILLINGS, MONT.; FIRST LIEUT. SYDNEY W.WEATHERFORD, SAN MARCO, TEXAS; FLYING OFFICER JACK HOMAN, VENTURA, CAL., EACH OF WHOM DOWNED TWO; AND FIRST LIEUT. DONALD M.LIEGHTON, WELLS, NEV., FIRST LIEUT. ORSON T. SMITH, 3800 CENTRAL AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD E. JENNINGS, 122 GUTHRIE ST., DALLAS, EACH CREDITED WITH A SINGLE PLANE.

THE AXIS EVIDENTLY WAS THROWING A LARGE FORCE INTO CATANIA AND LEFT [illegible] DEFENSE OF THE CATANIA AREA, AS IT IS THE BEST-DEFENDED CITY BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND MESSINA.

FARTHER NORTH, THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY CROWNED BY MT.ETNA, WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY MORE FORMIDABLE THAN ANY FIXED DEFENSE.

THE CONQUEST OF CATANIAN AIRFIELDS SHOULD GIVE COVER FO. ADVANCE IN THAT SECTOR. JUL 21 1943

TODAY I WENT ASHORE AT AUGUSTA, SICILY, WHERE I FOUND THAT THE MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS WHO DESERTED THE ANCIENT CITY HURRIEDLY, JUST BEFORE BRITISH FORCES ENTERED, NOW ARE CLAMORING FOR PERMISSION TO RETURN AND ARE BEGGING FOR FOOD.

THEY WILL BE PERMITTED TO RETURN AS SOON AS THE WATER SYSTEM IS REPAIRED. AUGUSTA PRESENTLY IS WITHOUT WATER.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 2,000 PERSONS RECEIVED FREE MEALS YESTERDAY BUT THAT 5,000 MORE HAD TO GO WITHOUT FOOD AS THE STOCKS SIMPLY WERE INSUFFICIENT TO FEED SUCH A MULTITUDE.

THE POPULATION APPARENTLY FLED INTO THE HILLS IN THE MOMENTS

BEFORE FLEET AND ASSAULT FORCES ENTERED THE TOWN LAST WEEK.

IN NUMEROUS HOMES HALF-EATEN MEALS REMAINED ON THE TABLES AND MOST HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND CLOTHING WERE LEFT BEHIND.

IN ONE DESERTED HARBOR PICKET BOAT A DINNER WAS COOKING ON THE STOVE WHEN THE BRITISH MOTOR GUNBOAT CREW BOARDED IT.

ONLY FOUR DECREPIT AUTOMOBILES WERE FOUND IN THE TOWN, THE OTHERS APPARENTLY HAVING BEEN USED FOR THE EVACUATION.

NUMEROUS AUGUSTA STREETS WERE BLOCKED WITH DEBRIS FROM THE BOMBARDMENT BUT THE TOWN QUICKLY WAS BEING CLEARED BY OCCUPATION FORCES.

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HARBOR BOATS HAD BEEN IMMOBILIZED BY THE REMOVAL OF SMALL VITAL ENGINE PARTS. THE HARBOR MASTER'S BOAT HAD BEEN SCUTTLED BUT IN WATER SO SHALLOW THAT BRITISH NAVAL MEN WERE ABLE TO ENTER THE CABIN WHERE THEY FOUND THE KEYS TO THE CAPTAIN'S SAFE LYING ON THE TABLE.

SURPRISINGLY, NO BOOBY TRAPS WERE FOUND IN THE TOWN, INDICATING THAT ENTRY WAS SO SPEEDY THAT THE USUAL ELABORATE AXIS EXPLOSIVE DEVICES COULD NOT BE PLANTED.

ONE STRANGE FACT DISCOVERED BY INVESTIGATING OFFICERS WAS THE QUANTITY OF COCAINE AND HEROIN FOUND IN MANY PERSONAL KITS LEFT BEHIND BY ITALIAN OFFICERS, AND THE FINDING OF SIMILAR STOCKS IN NUMEROUS HOMES. APPARENTLY THEY WERE NOT INTENDED FOR FIRST AID HOSPITAL USE BUT FOR PERSONAL USE.

AUGUSTA NOW IS A STRANGE AND PICTURESQUE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT HOVELS AND FINE MODERN FASCIST-BUILT STRUCTURES SET AMID FLOWERING SHRUBS ON A MALL OF PALMS AND LEMON TREES.

THE CITY PROVIDES AN EXTREMELY USEFUL ALLIED PORT. MANY REINFORCEMENTS OF MEN, TANKS, GUNS AND MUNITIONS WERE RUSHED 10 MILES NORTHWARD TO THE FRONT LINES THROUGH THIS PORT.

GOOD NAVAL AND SHORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES MINIZED REPEATED GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO HIT AT THE TOWN AND HARBOR IN AERIAL COUNTERATTACKS.

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

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WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH AT LEAST A THIRD OF SICILY IN ALLIED HANDS, THE CAMPAIGN TO OCCUPY THE STRATEGIC MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND CONTINUES WITHOUT LETUP AS AMERICAN TROOPS IN A STEADY ADVANCE TRIED TO BRING TO BATTLE REMNANTS OF FLEEING ITALIAN LEGIONS.

FAST-MOVING AMERICAN FORCES ARE PUSHING NORTHEASTWARD FROM CALTANISSETTA, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL AND ONE OF THE ISLAND'S MOST STRATEGIC CITIES, IN A DRIVE WHICH IS CHOPPING THE ISLAND IN HALF.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE VAST ADVANCE, THE YANKS ARE SMASHING THROUGH FADING ITALIAN RESISTANCE AS THEY ADVANCE WEST OF AGRIGENTO ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

AHEAD OF THE AMERICAN FRONT LAY SOME OF THE KEY CITIES OF SICILY, INCLUDING BOMB-RUINED PALERMO, TRAPANI AND MARSALA AND CASTELVETRANO AIRPORT, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE PRIME BASES OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BEFORE THE ALLIED AIR FORCE BEGAN ITS DEVASTATING ATTACKS.

BY SERGEANT RALPH MARTIN

STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY, JULY 20---SIX AMERICAN SOLDIERS TOO TIRED TO CARE ABOUT ANYTHING ELSE BUT SLEEP, RETURNED FROM GERMAN CAPTIVITY IN SICILY TODAY.

PRIVATE JOHN GORT, OF ROSELAND, MINN., SAID THE ADVENTURE STARTED

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AT AN OUTPOST WHEN A FLOCK OF GERMANS SURROUNDED THE LITTLE YANKEE SQUAD.

"ALL DAY WE HAD BEEN WATCHING A TENNIS GAME. THE ARTILLERY SHELLS WERE THE TENNIS BALLS AND ALL SIX OF US WERE RIGHT ON TOP OF THE NET," EXPLAINED SERGT.ROBERT LOWERY OF BEGGS, OKLA.

THE PRISONERS WERE KEPT AT A POINT WHERE THE GERMANS WERE LOADING SUPPLIES, SMALL GUNS AND AMMUNITION ON WAITING TRUCKS.

THEIR ONLY CHOW FOR THE DAY WAS A SINGLE SKINNY SAUSAGE, ONE ORANGE AND SOME BREAD AND WATER.

AFTERWARDS THE TRUCKS PULLED OUT AND THE AMERICANS WERE TAKEN ALONG, ONLY TO BE HANDED OVER HOURS LATER TO A GERMAN CAPTAIN, WHO EXPRESSED IN GOOD ENGLIGH, "THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN VERY FAIR."

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THE GROUP SEIZED A CHANCE TO RUN AWAY, AND PRIVATE FRED PATTERSON OF INDIANA, PA., GRINNED AT THE RECOLLECTION, "WE DIDN'T BOTHER WASTING ANY TIME ASKING ANY FOOLISH QUESTIONS, THE SETUP WAS SO CRAZY."

AS THE SEXTET STARTED OUT, THEY TOOK THE WRONG WAY TO THE AMERICAN LINES. LUCKILY, PRIVATE PAUL FERRARO, OF WORCESTER,MASS., SPOKE FLUENT ITALIAN AND WHEN THEY STOPPED AT A SMALL TOWN THEY GOT CORRECT DIRECTIONS.

THEY ALSO GOT FOOD AND WINE, HUGS AND KISSES.

"THESE SICILIANS HATED THE GERMANS," SAID FERRARO." THEY BLAMED THE HEINIES FOR BEING THE CAUSE OF THE WAR AND SAID IT WAS THE FAULT OF THE GERMANS THAT THE AMERICANS BOMBED SICILY SO MUCH. THEY HATED MUSSOLINI WORSE THAN ANYBODY. WHEN THEY BADE GOODBYE TO US, THEY SAID ONE THING THAT IMPRESSED ME VERY MUCH. THEY SAID, 'NOW THAT YOU AMERICANS ARE HERE--PEACE WILL COME VERY SOON.'"

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WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR LADS WHO LANDED ON SICILY ONLY TWO DAYS AGO--CAPT.JOHN MULLEN OF 512 SOUTH THOMAS, FOREST PARK, ILL., AND HIS TANK CREW--HAVE BEEN BUSIER HERE THAN MUSSOLINI'S LEGIONS THROWING DOWN ARMS WHEN CORNERED BY YANKES.

MULLEN AND HIS CREW LANDED SATURDAY, FOUGHT A TANK BATTLE SUNDAY AND THEN CAPTURED TWO TOWNS TODAY, BEING PART OF THE FIRST TANK REGIMENT TO ENTER BARRAFRANCA AND PIETRAPERZIA. AND THEY TOOK SOME PRISONERS, TOO.

"WE WERE INTENDING TO CAPTURE BARRAFRANCA YESTERDAY AND WERE GETTING READY TO ATTACK ENEMY POSITIONS WHEN MORTARS AND ARTILLERY OPENED UP ON US," SAID MULLEN. "I WAS IN AN ARMORED CAR DIRECTING A TANK PLATOON ASSEMBLED FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK.

"I ORDERED THE TANKS TO TAKE POSITIONS BEHIND A HILL. THE GERMANS ATTACKED US WITH 16 MARK FOUR SPECIALS. MY TANKS KNOCKED OUT THREE MARK FOURS AND ARTILLERY GOT TWO MORE. THE ENEMY RETREATED AND WE ASSEMBLED FOR ANOTHER ATTACK. THAT'S WHEN WE WENT INTO BARRAFRANCA."

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THE ENEMY KEPT RETREATING, SO MULLEN AND HIS MEN KEPT AFTER THEM AND TODAY THEY ROLLED INTO PIETRAPERZIA, TO BE GREETED BY WILDLY CHEERING THRONGS.

PRIVATE WILLIAM T.SCHOONOVER OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y., GOT HIS FIRST GERMAN TANK IN YESTERDAY'S BATTLE. OTHER MEMBERS OF MULLEN'S CREW ARE SERGEANT DEAN VAN DONGE OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., AND CORPORAL ANTHONY ZAMPIELLO OF 292 NORTH PASADENA STREET, PASADENA, CALIF.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THEY REACHED A CERTAIN SOUTHEASTERN SICILY WHEAT FIELD, 75 U.S. ENGINEERS TRANSFORMED IT INTO A READY-FOR-USE AIRFIELD, STARS AND STRIPES, AMERICAN SOLDIER NEWSPAPER, REPORTED TODAY.

THE ENGINEERS, UNDER LIEUT.EDWIN MONROE OF TALLADEGA, ALA., BUILT A 5,000-FOOT RUNWAY AND A TAXI TRAIL COMPLETELY ENCIRCLING THE FIELD -- AND PLENTY OF GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION WERE READY AND WAITING.

THE FIELD'S FIRST CUSTOMER WAS A P-40 MAKING A FORCED LANDING BECAUSE OF MOTOR TROUBLE. NEXT CAME A P-38 PILOT WHO HAD BEEN SHOT IN THE ARM BY A MESSERSCHMITT GUN. TWO P-38'S CAME DOWN JUST TO MAKE SURE THEIR WOUNDED BUDDY WAS TAKEN CARE OF. THEN THEY RETURNED TO THE FIGHT.

ELIMINATED. OLD

CAIRO, JULY 20-(AP)-STAFF SERGT. JACK P.SHEPHERD OF BENTON, ILL., WAS CREDITED TODAY WITH SHOOTING DOWN AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT PLANE ON SATURDAY FROM THE LIBERATOR BOMBER IN WHICH HE HAD TAKEN PART IN THE HEAVY RAID ON NAPLES.

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THE PLANE WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT. EDWARD MITCHELL OF SIOUX FALLS, IA.

THE TRANSPORT, FLYING AT 14,000 FEET, WAS SIGHTED WHEN THE LIBERATOR WAS ON ITS HOMEWARD RUN. IT WAS SEEN TO CRASH INTO THE BEACH AFTER SHEPHERD'S GUNS HAD BLAZED.

FIRST LEAD BOMBERS

CAIRO, JULY 20-(AP)-AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS INDICATED TODAY THAT THE LITTORIA MARSHALLING YARDS "WERE COMPLETELY DESTROYED" IN YESTERDAY'S BOMBING OF ROME, A UNITED STATES COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

IT SAID THAT A LARGE FORCE OF LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, BASED IN THE MIDDLE EAST, DROPPED NEARLY 330 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE FOR ITS PART IN THE WAR'S FIRST RAID ON THE ETERNAL CITY.

"STRING AFTER STRING OF BOMBS CRISS-CROSSED YARDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS INDICATE THAT AN AREA OF 400 YARDS BY TWO MILES LONG IS A MASS OF TWISTED STEEL RAILS, GAPING BOMB CRATERS AND WRECKAGE OF ROLLING STOCK AND BUILDINGS," THE WAR BULLETIN ALSO SAID.

"A LOCOMOTIVE SHED AND REPAIR SHOPS WERE SHATTERED BY DIRECT HITS WHILE OTHERS POUNDED A RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SETTING IT ON FIRE."

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THIS WAS THE SECOND COMMUNIQUE TODAY ISSUED HERE ON THE RAID.

A BRITISH MIDDLE EAST HEADQUARTERS WAR BULLETIN, THE FIRST TO BE ISSUED, SAID AN AMMUNITION TRAIN IN THE LITTORIA YARDS EXPLODED DURING THE RAID.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO MENTIONED THIS INCIDENT, SAYING:

"AN AMMUNITION TRAIN MOVING THROUGH THE YARDS RECEIVED SEVERAL DIRECT HITS AND EXPLODED, CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTRUCTION."

IT ANNOUNCED THAT AN AIRDROME SEPARATING THE RAILROAD YARDS FROM THE RIVER TIBER ALSO WAS ATTACKED, DIRECT HITS SETTING AFIRE A LARGE HANGAR. AT LEAST TEN OTHER FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE HANGAR AREA WHILE THREE LARGE ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND WERE DESTROYED BY BURSTS, THE WAR BULLETIN ADDED.

"ALTHOUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS INTENSE, ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS FEEBLE, ALL OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNING SAFELY," IT CONCLUDED.

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ON SUNDAY, RAF BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACKED THE SEAPLANE BASE OF PREVEZA IN GREECE, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED.

CAIRO-SECOND ADD BOMBING XXX HEADQUARTERS REPORTED.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID NONE OF THE PLANES FROM MIDDLE EAST BASES WAS LOST IN THE ROME ATTACK. THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE PREVEZA RAID ALSO RETURNED WITHOUT A LOSS.

AT PREVEZA THE AMERICAN FLIERS SET FIRE TO THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED OTHERS WITH CANNON AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE. SLIPWAYS AND PERSONNEL QUARTERS WERE BOMBED AND AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POST WAS SILENCED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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CAIRO--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD BOMBING X X IT CONCLUDED.

BRIG.GEN.UZAL G.ENT, NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMANDER, SAID AFTER STUDYING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ROME RAID:

"PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE SHOWS THAT THE NINTH BOMBER COMMAND'S TARGET AT THE LITTORIO RAILWAY YARDS WAS COMPLETELY COVERED BY OUR BOMB PATTERN. EXTREME DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO RAILROAD TRACKS, ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINE SHOPS AND PARTICULARLY THE MARSHALLING HUMP IN THE CENTER OF THE YARDS.

"IT WILL TAKE TWO YEARS TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE TO THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN THE MARSHALLING HUMP.

"THE PHOTOGRAPHS ALSO INDICATE TWO ENORMOUS EXPLOSIONS IN THE CENTER OF THE YARDS. ALL BOMBS FELL IN THE TARGET AREAS, WHICH INCLUDED THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE LITTORIO AIRDROME. THERE WERE NO BOMB BURSTS IN THE CITY OF ROME AND NO DAMAGE TO ANY CIVILIAN PROPERTY OTHER THAN THAT INCLUDED WITHIN THE MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

"I CONSIDER THIS ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF HIGH ALTITUDE PRECISION BOMBING ACCOMPLISHED BY AN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF HEAVY BOMBER AIRCRAFT."

ON SUNDAY X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

Cairo (Cedd Tuckers) x. Sermons.

"A YEAR AGO I WAS DRIFTING DOWN TO THE PORK CELLAR OF THE DAVID DAVIES PACKING HOUSE IN COLUMBUS EVERY MORNING, NEVER DREAMING I'D BE DRIFTING DOWN OVER SICILY," CPL. RUSSELL A.NOBLE REMARKED. HE COMES FROM PLAIN CITY, OHIO.

"WE WERE UNDER FIRE FOR NEARLY 15 MINUTES BEFORE WE JUMPED AND I COULD FEEL THE ACK-ACK RATTLING AGAINST THE SHIP AS IF SOME ONE WAS TOSSING BASKETS OF GRAVEL AT US. IT WAS EXACTLY MIDNIGHT WHEN THE JUMP MASTER YELLED, "LET'S GO, BOYS."

NOBLE REACHED THE BEACH ABOUT THE SAME WAY FLYNN DID. "I JUST WROTE A LONG LETTER TO MY OTHER, WHOSE EMPLOYED IN THE HARDING SANITARIUM AT WORTHINGTON, OHIO, TELLING HER ALL ABOUT IT AND NOT TO WORRY," HE SAID.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,JULY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIRTY-ONE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, SOME OF WHOM HAVE FOUGHT THE JAPANESE SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS.

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LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SAID THE OPERATIONS IN WHICH THESE MEN TOOK PART "CONSISTED OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES,

HARBORS, SHIPPING AND NAVAL FORCES."

"THROUGHOUT THESE FLIGHTS," HE ADDED, "OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED."

MEN CITED AND THE PERIODS IN WHICH THEY MADE THEIR FLIGHTS INCLUDED:

MAJOR CARL A.HUSTAD, 4524 GARFIELD SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AUG.24 TO OCT.12, 1942; MAJOR CECIL L.FAULKNER, WELLFLEET,MASS., NOV.23 TO MARCH 27, 1943; CAPT.WILLIAM C. MURPHY, 682 E.220TH ST., NEW YORK CITY,DEC.7, 1941 TO MARCH 9, 1942; CAPT.MARSHALL E.NELSON, FISHER,ILL., DEC.7, 1941 TO APRIL 1, 1942.

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1ST LIEUT.FLORIDAN M.MECHLER, 409 FOURTH ST. S.E., MINOT,S.D., SEPT.15 TO MARCH 28, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.LESLIE L.MONDELLI, 1100 WATSON AVE., SCRANTON,PA., SEPT.15 TO MARCH 28, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.JACOB H.FRANZ, 1503 BIGLEY AVE., CHARLESTON,W.VA., FEB.16 TO JUNE 15, 1942; 2ND LIEUT.JAMES J.MCATEER, 1342 HALE ST., PHILADELPHIA,PA., DATES NOT GIVEN; 2ND LIEUT.JAMES F.BRADY,JR., 12 GREENWOOD ST., WAKEFIELD,MASS., SEPT.7 TO APRIL 1, 1943.

2ND LIEUT.MICHAEL FODY,JR., 31 DIVISION ST., NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., DEC.5 TO APRIL 1, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.JAMES N.FREEMAN, ISOLA,MISS., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.CHARLES T. HERRMAN, 2045 ALFRED AVE., ST.LOUIS,MO.; NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.JOHN B.WRIGHT, WALNUT,MISS., APRIL 22 TO FEB.22, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.WALFRID E.JOHNSON, 1005 EASTERN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN,N.Y., NOV.16 TO APRIL 1, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.LEROY C.IVERSON, 818 TRACY AVE., VALLEY CITY,N.D., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943.

MASTER SGT.ALFRED E.SEXTON, 104 W.MAIN ST., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; TECH.SGT.JAMES E.NAREM, 5210 SHADYSIDE AVE., WASHINGTON,D.C., JAN.1 TO MARCH 9, 1943; TECH.SGT.JAMES R.FRANKLIN, 128 FERRY ST., AUGUSTA,GA., OCT.5 TO MARCH 30, 1943; STAFF SGT.JAMES J.PATRICK, FORT MYERS, FLA., OCT.13 TO MARCH 28, 1943; STAFF SGT.HARRY E.RYAN, BROKEN BOW,NEB., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943.

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STAFF SGT.EVAN B.SMITH, SHELTON,NEB., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; STAFF SGT.GEORGE J.SMITH, 3015 WEST ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; SGT.LOUIE E.MARTINE, 1608 5TH AVE., BESSEMER,ALA., OCT.8 TO FEB.15, 1943. TECH.SGT.LEO HUMPHREYS, STORY,ARK., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; TECH.SGT. NELLO F.PALUMBO, DEGOLIA,PA., NOV.16 TO MAY 6, 1943; STAFF SGT.KENNETH R.STRAIT, DUNKIRK,IND., NOV.24 TO MARCH 18, 1943.

LIEUT.FRANZ ALSO RECEIVED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS BETWEEN DEC.8, 1941 AND FEB.15, 1942.

AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL WAS GIVEN CAPT.MURPHY FOR 100 HOURS OF MISSIONS BETWEEN MARCH 10 AND JUNE 15, 1942 AND AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEUT OF A SECOND DFC WENT TO SGT.NAREM FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" IN 200 HOURS OF FLIGHT MISSIONS FROM APRIL 17 TO DEC.31, 1942.

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GREATLY OUTNUMBERED AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNINGS CHASED 25 JAPANESE BOMBERS AND AT LEAST 25 ZEROS AWAY FROM THE SALAMAUA BATTLE SECTOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND DESTROYED AT LEAST TWO AND PROBABLY SIX ENEMY PLANES IN DOING SO.

IT WAS THE SECOND IMPRESSIVE AERIAL TRIUMPH IN A WEEK OVER THE FOE AT SALAMAUA. A FORMATION OF P-39 AIRACOBRAS ON JULY 11 SMASHED INTO SEVEN RAIDING PLANES, DESTROYING FIVE AND PROBABLY ACCOUNTING FOR THE OTHER TWO.

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SUNDAY'S ATTACK BY LIGHTNINGS DISPERSED THE JAPANESE AIR THREAT AGAINST ALLIED TROOPS SOUTH OF SALAMAUA. IT RELIEVED THE SKY MENACE HANGING OVER AUSTRALIAN GROUND TROOPS WHO SWEPT UP JAPANESE PATROLS AND CLASHED WITH THE ENEMY ON THE SLOPES OF MOUNT TIMBU, SOUTH OF KOMIATUM.

CREDITED WITH ONE PROBABLE EACH IN SUNDAYS' ATTACK, WERE LTS. LLOYD SHIPLEY, DAWSON,PA., AND WALTER C.BAKER, HARVEY,ILL.

THE P-39 FORMATION WAS ESCORTING U.S. B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS ON A SALAMAUA RAID ONE WEEK AGO WHEN SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTACKED.

CAPT.ROBERT C.SMITH, MADISON,FLA., ATTACKED ONE PLANE AND SAW IT CRASH INTO THE GROUND. ANOTHER PILOT, LT.ORVILLE ERDMANN, OAKFIELD,WIS., CONFIRMED ITS DESTRUCTION.

SMITH ALSO SAW LT.JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, NASHVILLE,TENN., DESTROY AN ENEMY PLANE. MCLAUGHLIN CLOSED HEADON WITH THE ENEMY AND FOLLOWED THE PLANE TO MAKE SURE IT CRASHED.

LT.EUGENE ZIELINSKI, (6645 FIELD AVE.) DETROIT, SHOT DOWN A PLANE WHICH CRASHED ON A RIVER BANK AND LATER WAS FOUND BY AUSTRALIAN PATROLS. HE ALSO WAS CREDITED WITH THE PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF ONE OTHER PLANE.

LT.RALPH TUURI, PAINESVILLE,OHIO, SENT CRASHING INTO FLAMES THE ONLY CAMOUFLAGED PLANE IN THE JAPANESE FORMATION. THE OTHER ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE BRIGHTLY SILVERED.

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THE P-39, AIRACOBRAS WERE UNITS FROM THE FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER OUTFIT TO LAND IN NEW GUINEA.

ALLIED HQ IN THE SW PACIFIC--SECOND ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN X X X OF MUBO.

FAR-RANGING BOMBERS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND BOMBED A JAPANESE DESTROYER AT ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR OF SORONG, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AND A MEDIUM SIZED CARGO VESSEL OFF THAT COAST. RESULTS OF BOTH ATTACKS WERE NOT OBSERVED.

FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE TOWN AND BARRACKS AREA OF KOEPANG AND THE AIRDROME AT CAPE CHATER, BOTH ON TIMOR. AT THE LATTER BASE, MORE THAN 30 FIRES WHICH FOLLOWED THE BOMBING "MERGED INTO ONE LARGE CONFLAGRATION", THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE AIRDROME AT ALEXISHAFEN, NEW GUINEA, WAS BOMBED AND STRAFED. THE FUEL DUMP WAS IGNITED AND FIRES WERE STARTED IN DISPERSAL AREAS. LARGE SPREADING FIRES WERE SET AMONG ENEMY SUPPLY DUMPS AND INSTALLATIONS T MADANG, NEW GUINEA.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS,JULY 20 (AP)-SKIPPERS OF TWO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS SUNK IN THE RECENT KULA GULF ACTIONS IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS HAVE BEEN AWARDED MEDALS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CAPTAIN CHARLES P.CECIL, FLAT ROCK, N.C., OF THE LIGHT CRUISER HELENA, RECEIVED A GOLD STAR MEDAL. HE ALREADY HELD THE NAVY CROSS. COMMANDER JOSEPH H.WELLINGS OF BOSTON, MASS., CAPTAIN OF THE DESTROYER STRONG, WAS GIVEN THE SILVER STAR MEDAL.

"SLUG ABOVE AP"

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JULY 20-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROGER RAMEY, COMMANDER OF NEW GUINEA BOMBARDMENT FORCES, CONGRATULATING THE B-24 CREW WHICH KNOCKED OUT A HUGE ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP AT SALAMAUA SUNDAY, DESCRIBED IT AS THE "LIBERATOR CREW OF THE WEEK."

THE LIBERATOR, ON LONE RECONNAISSANCE OVER SALAMAUA, DROPPED THREE 500-POUND BOMBS DIRECTLY ON THE AMMUNITION DUMP, THEN MADE A SECOND SWEEP, DROPPING THREE MORE BOMBS IN THE SAME AREA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DUMP WAS BELIEVED A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE SALAMAUA BASE, WHICH HAS BEEN NOTICEABLY CONSERVING ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT AMMUNITION RECENTLY.

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BASE, WHICH HAS BEEN NOTICEABLY CONSERVING ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT AMMUNITION RECENTLY.

THE ENTIRE LIBERATOR CREW WAS RECOMMENDED TO RECEIVE THE AIR MEDAL.

PILOT ON THE MISSION WAS FIRST LIEUT.LEWIS JONES OF PAMPA,TEXAS. THE CO-PILOT WAS SECOND LIEUT.DONALD KIMBER OF (2610 BROWN ST.) OMAHA,NEBR.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS CONGRATULATED INCLUDED SECOND LIEUT.JULIAN HICKS OF HUNTINGTON,IND., THE NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGT.IRVING BERMAN OF (8543 PHILLIPS AVE.) CHICAGO, ENGINEER; TECH.SGT. JOHN HENNESSEY OF (275 TREMONT STREET) NEWTON,MASS., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; STAFF SGT.SAMUEL CULP OF (1600 SOUTH WABASH AVE.) CHICAGO, RADIOMAN; SGT.CHESTER BULL OF (1112 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.) FORT SMITH, ARK., NOSE GUNNER; CORP.ANGELO SPINA OF (3 SEA VIEW AVE.) EAST BOSTON,MASS., PHOTOGRAPHER.

SATURDAY A B-24 PILOTED BY SECOND LIEUT.LEAFORD BEARSKIN OF PICHER, OKLA., ON ITS FIRST MISSION AGAINST THE JAPANESE MADE A PERFECT RUN ON A SALAMAUA ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION. THE FEAT WON THE FLIERS RECOGNITION AS LAST WEEK'S "CREW OF THE WEEK."

BEARSKIN'S CREW INCLUDED AARON LEVINE OF (207 WILBRAHAM AVETZEA

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RECOGNITION AS LAST WEEK'S "CREW OF THE WEEK."

BEARSKIN'S CREW INCLUDED AARON LEVINE OF (207 WILBRAHAM AVE.) SPRINGFIELD,MASS., AND STANLEY GREENHOUSE OF (3164 GRAND CONCOURSE) NEW YORK CITY; TECH.SGTS.GEORGE PORTER OF WARREN,OHIO; AND E.WAYNE FARNER OF (5353 DAVISON ROAD) FLINT,MICH.; AND STAFF SGTS.CHARLES WALTA OF (4829 BIER ST.) BELLEVILLE,ILL.; ALFRED EUDY OF CORNELIUS,N.C.; MELVIN EWING OF NELSON,NEB.; AND PVT.JOSEPH BARRY OF MT.VERNON,ILL.

KIRIWINA, TROBRIAND ISLANDS, JULY 8-(AP)-(DELAYED)-LIEUT.DONALD ZIEG, DENVER, COLO., CARTOONIST AND AN INFANTRYMAN WITH THE TASK FORCE THAT OCCUPIED THE TROBRIAND ISLANDS, SAYS HE'S GOING TO START A MIMEOGRAPHED DAILY NEWS SHEET FOR THE AMERICAN

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TROOPS HERE AS SOON AS HE CAN GET SOME PAPER.

"I'VE GOT THE MIMEOGRAPH MACHINE BUT NO PAPER," SAID HE.

"WE CAN'T DECIDE WHETHER TO CALL THE PAPER, WHEN IT DOES COME OUT, THE TROBRIAND TRUTH OR THE KIRIWINA CHRONICLE."

WHEN THE NEWSPAPER DOES GET GOING, SOME OF THE LOCAL ITEMS IN IT MAY WELL BE THESE:

PFC. JOHN J.WEICHART, PONTIAC, MICH., MANS A GUN EMPLACEMENT MADE OF WRECKAGE OF JAPANESE SHIPS WHICH DRIFTED IN TO KIRIWINA ISLAND AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

MELANESIAN NATIVES TAUGHT STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT A.MAYRA, ALSO OF PONTIAC, HOW TO WEAVE A MAT OUT OF THE SPLIT BRANCH OF A COCONUT PALM.

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HALF A DOZEN COAST ARTILLERYMEN TOOK A BOATRIDE OVER TO KAILUNA ISLAND AND DISCOVERED MORE THAN 20 DRUMS OF JAPANESE GASOLINE--WRECKAGE FROM THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE OF LAST MARCH--ALONG THE BEACH. THEY FILLED THEIR CIGARET LIGHTERS WITH THE BLUE, HIGH-TEST FUEL AND ARRANGED FOR A BIGGER BOAT TO BRING THE DRUMS TO KIRIWINA.

CORP. FRANK WALLACE, WHO WAS A KENOSHA, WIS., COMMERCIAL ARTIST IN CIVILIAN LIFE, HAS DESIGNED AN INSIGNIA FOR HIS PLATOON AND HAS PAINTED IT UPON THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND OTHER BIG EQUIPMENT IN HIS UNIT. IT'S A RED DEVIL ASTRIDE A WHITE-WINGED BULLET.

PFC. CARROLL WIENECKE OF SYCAMORE, ILL., IS THE KEY MAN IN THE KIRIWINA WATER SYSTEM. HE MANS THE PUMP AT A WELL WHICH SUPPLIES MORE CAMPS ON THE ISLAND THEN ANY OTHER SOURCE. HE HAS TO FILL A 3,000-GALLON TANK, FROM WHICH SUPPLIES ARE PIPED, AT LEAST SIX TIMES A DAY.

"THIS WAS AN OLD WELL THE AUSTRALIANS BUILT FOR THE NATIVES, BUT THEY WVDN'T USE IT--THOUGHT V

THEY WOULDN'T USE IT--THOUGHT THE WATER WASN'T GOOD," SAID WIENECKE.

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"WE CHLORINATED IT, AND OUR DOCTORS SAID IT LAS ALL RIGHT. THE FIRST TWO OR THREE DAYS IT LAS MUDDY AND HAD A FISHY TASTE, BUT NOW ITS CLEAR AND SWEET AND THE FLOW SEEMS TO BE INEXHAUSTABLE. IT HAS TURNED INTO THE FINEST WELL ON THE ISLAND."

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL,JULY 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT, SHOT DOWN BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES IN NEW GEORGIA, STRUGGLED FIVE DAYS IN THE JUNGLE AND AIDED BY A LIFE-JACKET SWAM SIXTEEN HOURS TO ESCAPE THE JAPANESE WHO SOMETIMES WERE SO CLOSE HE COULD HEAR THEM TALKING.

THROUGH PHENOMENAL LUCK AND TENACIOUS COURAGE, FIRST LIEUT.EDWARD WHITMAN,JR., 25, GARRISON,MD., AT LAST NEARED A MARINE OUTPOST.

THE MARINES SIGHTED WHITMAN AND TWO SAILOR-SURVIVORS OF THE DESTROYER STRONG, THE ONLY AMERICAN WARSHIP LOST IN THE EARLY PHASES OF LANDING OPERATIONS IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP. THE THREE MEN, WEAKENED BY EXPOSURE AND WORN BY STRAIN, WERE DRIFTING IN A

SMALL BOAT WHEN THEY WERE RESCUED.

WITH POISE AND MATTER OF FACT ASSURANCE, WHITMAN TOLD THE STORY OF HIS EXPERIENCE TONIGHT AT THE QUARTERS OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING ARMY FIGHTER PLANE UNITS IN THE SOLOMONS. HIS BROKEN LEFT ARM WAS BRACED IN A CASE. HIS RIGHT CHEEKBONE WAS FRACTURED AND HIS RIGHT EYE BLACKENED.

THE P-39 FIGHTER PILOT GRINNED WITH ENTHUSIASM WHEN HE TOLD OF HIS RESCUE.

"I'LL NEVER FORGET SEEING THAT MARINE'S RED HEAD STICKING OUT OF THE PATROL BOAT WHEN THEY CAME TO PICK US UP," HE SAID.

UNTIL HE COULD SEE THE MARINE'S RED HAIR, HE AND HIS TWO SAILOR COMPANIONS FEARED THAT THE PATROL BOAT PUTTING OUT FROM SHORE MIGHT HAVE BEEN JAPANESE.

"WE'D DECIDED WE WERE GOING TO FIGHT IT OUT," THE INJURED PILOT ADDED. "WE WEREN'T GOING TO BE TAKEN PRISONER. WE HAD OUR RIFLES READY."

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FLYING IN A FIGHTER PATROL COVERING AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS ON RENDOVA ISLAND, WHITMAN WAS SHOT DOWN THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 11 AFTER KNOCKING OUT A JAPANESE ZERO IN HIS FIRST AIR COMBAT.

"I SAW THE ZERO I HAD HIT FALLING AWAY SMOKING," HE RELATED. "THEN MY PLANE SHUDDERED JUST AS IF I WERE SHOOTING, BUT I WASN'T. THE SEAT GOT HOT AS HELL, AND I COULD SEE MY PLANE START SMOKING."

WHITMAN DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HAD HIT HIS PLANE, BUT LATER HE LEARNED THAT THREE ZEROS HAD CLOSED IN BEHIND HIM. HE BAILED OUT AT 10,000 FEET BUT DIDN'T OPEN HIS PARACHUTE UNTIL HE REACHED ABOUT 1,000 FEET BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WANT TO GIVE THE JAPANESE A CHANCE TO STRAFE HIM.

HUNG UP IN TREES BY HIS 'CHUTE, WHITMAN CUT HIMSELF LOOSE WITH A JUNGLE KNIFE. THE VINES HE CLUNG TO BROKE AND HE FELL 20 FEET TO THE GROUND, BREAKING HIS ARM. A CHEEKBONE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN FRACTURED AND AN EYE BRUISED BY THE SHROUDS WHEN HIS PARACHUTE JERKED OPEN AFTER THE DROP OF SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET.

THE PILOT ESTIMAED HE HAD LANDED FIVE OR SIX MILES SOUTH OF BAIROKO HARBOR, A JAPANESE-HELD INLET ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. HE STARTED WALKING THROUGH THE ROOT AND VINE TANGLED JUNGLE AND PROGRESSED TWO TORTUOUS MILES BEFORE REACHING A NARROW TRAIL.

ON THE TRAIL WHITMAN OFTEN HAD TO STOP TO REST. WHEN HE RESTED HE COULD CRAWL A LITTLE WAY INTO THE THICK GROWTH AND LIE DOWN.

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"IT WAS LUCKY I DID THAT," HE SAID. "ONE TIME WHILE I WAS LYING DOWN, TWO JAPS CAME DOWN THE TRAIL. I LAY AS STILL AS POSSIBLE. THEY WENT ON."

WHITMAN SLEPT THAT NIGHT IN THE JUNGLE. THE NEXT AFTERNOON, JULY 12, HE REACHED THE EAST SHORE OF BAIROKO HARBOR.

"I GOT MH DIRECTIONS MIXED," HE SAID. "I THOUGHT THE AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD HAVE BAIROKO CLEANED UP, AND I DECIDED TO SWIM WEST."

INFLATING HIS LIFE JACKET, THE FLIER STARTED OUT DIRECTLY TOWARD THE JAPANESE JUNGLE POSITIONS. BARGES PASSED NEARBY AND HE COULD HEAR "JAPANESE JABBERING." HE CRAWLED ASHORE INTO DENSE UNDERGROWTH AND SLEPT THERE A SECOND NIGHT. HE THEN MADE A DECISION TO STAY NOT IN THE JUNGLE BUT ON WATER IN THE HOPE HE MIGHT BE PICKED UP BY

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NAVY PBY RESCUE PLANES.

"ANYHOW, IT WAS EASIER ON MY BROKEN ARM IN THE WATER," HE SAID. "WHENEVER I GOT TIRED, I WOULD LIKE IN THE LIFEBELT UNTIL I WAS RESTED.

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"THE ONLY THING THAT GOT ME," HE EXPLAINED, "WAS THAT I DIDN'T HAVE ANY WATER TO DRINK. THE SALT WATER SPLASHING IN MY MOUTH MADE ME ALL THE THIRSTIER.

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"IN THE LATER AFTERNOON I SAW A BOAT AHEAD WITH TWO MEN IN IT. I HELLED. BY THAT TIME I DIDN'T CARE WHETHER JAPS OR AMERICANS WERE IN THE BOAT. THE TWO MEN PADDLED AWAY OUT OF SIGHT AROUND A POINT.

"I KEPT SWIMMING IN THAT DIRECTION. FROM THE SHORE I COULD HEAR TWO VOICES SPEAKING ENGLISH. I WALKED IN AND FOUND THESE TWO SAILORS, SURVIVORS FROM THE STRONG. WHEN THEY HAD HEARD ME YELL, THEY THOUGHT I WAS A JAP."

THE STRONG WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK IN KULA GULF, NORTH OF NEW GEORGIA, THE MORNING OF JULY 5 AFTER A U.S.NAVY TASK FORCE HAD SHELLED VILA AIRDROME ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND.

ONE OF THE SAILORS WHO HAD REACHED THE NEW GEORGIA SHORE WAS RADIOMAN SIGMUND F.BUTLER OF (109 SOUTH MADISON STREET) WHITEVILLE, S.C. THE OTHER SAILOR, WHO WAS SUFFERING SEVERELY FROM THE FUEL OIL HE HAD SWALLOWED, WAS KNOWN TO WHITMAN ONLY AS MCGEE.

THE TWO SEAMEN REACHED SHORE WITHOUT CLOTHING BUT HAD FOUND A [illegible]ING BOAT CONTAINING PROVISIONS, UNIFORMS AND RIFLES.

THEY MADE WHITMAN LIE DOWN AND MCGEE PUT A SPLINT ON HIS ARM. BUTLER FIXED A CUP OF BOUILLON, THE FIRST FOOD OF ANY KIND WHITMAN HAD HAD IN THREE DAYS. ONCE THEY TRIED TO BREAK OPEN A COCONUT, BUT COULDN'T.

FIRMLY BELIEVING THAT AMERICAN TROOPS CONTROLLED THE SECTOR TO THE WEST, WHITMAN INDUCED THE OTHER TWO TO PADDLE THEIR BOAT IN THAT DIRECTION AFTER DARK.

"WE PADDLED ABOUT THREE HOURS," WHITMAN SAID. "WE COULD HEAR A BARGE BEING LOADED. WE WERE JUST ABOUT READY TO GIVE A YELL BUT DECIDED TO GO IN CLOSER AND MAKE SURE.

"THEN WE HEARD JAPS IN THE BARGE JABBERING TO BEAT HELL. WE TURNED ABOUT, PADDLED ALL THE WAY BACK AND SLEPT THAT NIGHT IN A JAPANESE CAMP VERY RECENTLY DESERTED."

THE THREE MEN RESTED ALL THE NEXT DAY, JULY 14. AT DAWN JULY 15 THEY STARTED OUT AGAIN IN THE BOAT. SICK AND WEAKENED, MCGEE COLLAPSED AFTER ABOUT TWO HOURS.

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"BUTLER JUST WOULDN'T QUIT," WHITMAN SAID. "HE KEPT PADDLING. I TRIED TO TIE AN OAR TO MY ARM IN THE SPLINT, BUT IT WOULDN'T WORK. BUTLER HAD TO PADDLE ALONE."

THAT AFTERNOON THREE PBYS CAME OVER. BUTLER PADDLED TOWARD THEM WHEN HE SAW THEY HAD LANDED OUT OF SIGHT A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY. A HALF-HOUR LATER THE PBYS FLEW OVER AGAIN.

PVSH A MARINE CORPS PLANE SWOOPING DOWN TO STRAFE THE VILA SHORE ACROSS THE GULF SAW THE THREE WAVING FROM THEIR BOAT AS IT SWEPT

ACROSS THE NEW GEORGIA COAST. THE PILOT SIGNALLED BACK RECOGNITION.

"WE KNEW WE HAD BEEN SPOTTED THEN. OUR HOPES WERE HIGH," WHITMAN SAID.

SOON AFTER THE THREE MEN SAW A BOAT PUT OUT FROM SHORE.

"WE WERE PRETTY SURE FOR A WHILE THEY MUST BE JAPANESE," HE WENT ON. "WE GOT OUT OUR RIFLES. BUT WHEN THE BOAT DREW CLOSE, THE FIRST THING I SAW WAS A BRILLIANT RED HEAD. I'LL NEVER FORGET THAT REDHEAD AS LONG AS I LIVE."

WHITMAN, BUTLER AND MCGEE WERE TAKEN ASHORE BY THE MARINE DETAIL CLOTHED, AND TREATED BY A DOCTOR.

BJHKK

"THAT NIGHT THE JAPS BOMBED OUR MARINE POST THE WHOLE NIGHT THROUGH. IT WAS JUST NUISANCE STUFFINRM MUCH HARM.
BUT WE DIDN'T GET MUCH SLEEP,"

BJHKK

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"THAT NIGHT THE JAPS BOMBED OUR MARINE POST THE WHOLE NIGHT THROUGH. IT WAS JUST NUISANCE STUFF AND DIDN'T DO MUCH HARM.
BUT WE DIDN'T GET MUCH SLEEP," WHITMAN RECALLED.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 17 A NAVY PBY PATROL PLANE CAME TO THE POST AND TOOK THE THREE MEN BACK TO GUADALCANAL.

"THOSE MARINES ARE TOUGH GUYS," WHITMAN CONCLUDED. "BUT THEY HAVE GREAT FEELING FOR OUR PLANES. WHEN THEY COULD SEE THEY WERE OURS, THEY WOULD COME OUT OF THEIR SHELTERS SAYING 'GOD BLESS OUR PLANES.' I TELL YOU IT GAVE ME, A FLIER, QUITE A FEELING, INSIDE."

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JULY 19 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A STORM-BATTERED BOMBER CREW DROPPED A RECORD 5,000 POUND BOMB LOAD ACCURATELY
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BOMBER CREW DROPPED A RECORD 5,000 POUND BOMB LOAD ACCURATELY ON ITS TARGET WHILE ONE OF THE THREE REMAINING ENGINES VIBRATED LIKE A HULA DANCER, THE CREW RECOUNTED TODAY AFTER SURVIVING A CRASH LANDING AT SEA.

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ALL ESCAPED UNSCATHED ALTHOUGH THE PLANE SANK WITHIN 40 SECONDS WHEN SHE WAS FORCED DOWN ON THE OCEAN, OUT OF GAS AFTER BOUNCING THROUGH TWO VIOLENT STORMS.

FIRST LIEUT.RALPH DE LOACH, THE PILOT FROM (815 SEVENTEENTH NORTH ST.) ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., SAID THE GYROCOMPASS FAILED HALF AN HOUR AFTER HE TOOK OFF ON THE BOMBING MISSION. THEN ONE ENGINE DIED AND ANOTHER VIBRATED BADLY. NEXT THE PLANE HIT A VIOLENT STORM. THE SHIP DROPPED LIKE A PLUMMET FROM 14,000 TO 10,000 FEET IN A DOWN DRAFT.

NEVERTHELESS, THE PLANE CONTINUED ON ITS MISSION AND THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUTENANT HERMAN DIAS OF GREENVILLE, S.C., DROPPED 5,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS UPON THE TARGET. DE LOACH SAID THIS WAS THE HEAVIEST BOMB LOAD EVER CARRIED BY A PLANE OUT OF HIS BASE.

ON THE RETURN TRIP, THE PLANE RAN ALMOST INTO A WATERSPOUT, WHICH COULD BE HEARD ROARING LIKE A GREAT WATERFALL. THEN, FOR TWO HOURS LT.DE LOACH FLEW BARELY 50 FEET ABOVE THE WATER, UNABLE TO SEE MORE THAN 20 FEET THROUGH THE BLINDING RAIN.

"WE SIGHTED A SMALL ISLAND," THE PILOT SAID. "WE SAW A WHITE

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FLAG WITH A RED BALL IN THE CENTER. THERE WERE A NUMBER OF NATIVES ON THE BEACH.

"WE WERE AFRAID THIS WAS A JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND BUT WE HAD ONLY FIVE MINUTES FUEL LEFT; SO WE DECIDED TO LAND IN THE WATER. THE PLANE SANK WITHIN 40 SECONDS BUT ALL TEN OF US MANAGED TO GET OUT. WE CLUNG TO OUR RUBBER BOAT UNTIL THE NATIVES PICKED US UP.

"THE CHIEF SOON ALLAYED OUR FEARS BY SAYING 'YOU AMERICANS? WE LIKE.'"

DE LOACH SAID THEY WERE TOLD THE JAPANESE HAD INVADED THE ISLAND ONC AND HAD MISTREATED THE NATIVES, RAPING WOMEN AND KILLING MEN. AN AUSTRALIAN ON THE ISLAND TOLD THEM THEY WERE THE FIRST AMERICANS EVER TO VISIT THE PLACE.

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FIRST LEAD BURMA

NEW DELHI, JULY 20-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCCUPIED BURMA WERE STRAFED CONTINUOUSLY YESTERDAY BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS, COMMUNIQUES FROM THE USAAF AND THE RAF ANNOUNCED TODAY.

B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS AND P-40 BOMB-CARRYING FIGHTERS OF THE 10TH U.S.AIR FORCE ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN BUAMA AND NEAR THE YUNNAN BORDER, WHILE THE BRITISH CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTENTION ON TARGETS IN ARAKAN AND ALONG THE CHINDWIN RIVER.

THE SHWELI BRIDGE NEAR THE YUNNAN BORDER WAS BLASTED BY THE B-25S.

SUMPRABUM, IN NORTHERN BURMA, WAS STRAFED BY P-40S AND MEDIUM BOMBERS AND TWO BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED. PILOTS REPORTED EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION FROM PREVIOUS RAIDS.

LITTLE OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED BY THE AMERICAN PLANES AND ALL RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES.

BEAUFIGHTERS OPERATING ALONG THE CHINDWIN RIVER SET FIRE TO AN OIL STORAGE TANK OPPOSITE ALON, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. RETURNING RAIDERS SAID THE SMOKE COULD BE SEEN RISING TO A HEIGHT OF 5,000 FEET. THE FLIERS ALSO ATTACKED SUPPLY SAMPANS ALONG THE RIVER.

KALEMYO WAS ATTACKED BY MOHAWKS WHICH DROPPED LIGHT BOMBS AND RAKED JAPANESE POSITIONS WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE. HURRICANES OPERATING ALONG THE IRRAWADDY RIVER DAMAGED AN OIL BARGE AND OTHER SHIPPING.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT BLENHEIMS BOMBED RATHEDAUNG AND MINBYA IN ARAKAN AND HURRICANES MADE LOW LEVEL ATTACKS ON JAPANESE ARMY BARRACKS ALONG THE MAYU PENINSULA. FURTHER SOUTH OTHER HURRICANES SANK A 70-FOOT BOAT AND SEVERAL SAMPANS.

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ONE PLANE WAS REPORTED LOST DURING THE OPERATIONS.

BALBOA, C.Z., JULY 20-(AP)-SEVENTEEN HIGH-RANKING U.S. ARMY OFFICERS CREDITED WITH PLACING THE PANAMA CANAL DEFENSES ON A WAR FOOTING AND INSURING THE SECURITY OF THIS STRATEGIC WATERWAY IN THE TRYING PEARL HARBOR DAYS WERE AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY HEADQUARTERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED.

IN A PRECEDENT-SHATTERING ORDER, LT.-GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, ANNOUNCED THE AWARDS. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE DECORATION WENT TO SUCH A LARGE GROUP IN THIS THEATER.

RECIPIENTS WERE (INCLUDING NAMES OF STATES FROM WHICH THEY WERE APPOINTED TO WEST POINT):

MAJ.GENS.WILLIAM E.SHEDD (ILLINOIS), DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THIS DEPARTMENT, ROBERT S.LEWIS (NEW YORK), HORACE L.MCBRIDE (NEBRASKA),

G.RALPH MEYER (MINNESOTA) AND HOMER R.OLDFIELD (IOWA);

BRIG.-GENS.DOUGLAS L.WEART (ILLINOIS), RANDOLPH T.PENDLETON (VIRGINIA), AND GORDON R.YOUNG (MONTANA);

COLS.WILLIAM C.CHRISTY (ARIZONA), WILLIAM H.SWEET (MICHIGAN), LESLIE D.CARTER (VIRGINIA), HARDY P.BROWNING (WASHINGTON, D.C.), WILLIS MCD.CHAPIN (MICHIGAN), ELROYS J.IRVINE (ARIZONA), HARRY E. STORMS (NEW JERSEY) AND LIVINGSTON WATROUS (NEW YORK); AND

MAJ.CRESSON H.KEARNY (TEXAS).

LIMA,PERU, JULY 20-(AP)-A NEW PERU-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING MINIMUM PRICES FOR PERUVIAN MINERAL PRODUCTS WAS SIGNED THIS AFTERNOON BY FINANCE MINISTER JULIO EAST AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR HENRY R.NORWEB.

IT FOLLOWS A SIMILAR AGREEMENT CALLED THE "OVERALL METALS AND MINERALS AGREEMENT" WHICH WAS SIGNED IN 1942.

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 20-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE SHIP MEJICO WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE PICKED UP 26 SURVIVORS OF A TORPEDOED MERCHANT VESSEL ABOUT 65 MILES OFF THE BRAZILIAN PORT OF SANTOS.

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THE IDENTITY OF THE SUNKEN VESSEL WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., JULY 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PROMOTION OF AIR COMMODORE LEONARD MONK ISITT TO TEMPORARY AIR VICE-MARSHAL AND ISITT'S APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF.

ISITT SUCCEEDS VICE-AIR MARSHAL ROBERT GODDARD WHO RETURNS TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AFTER HAVING BEEN "LOANDED" TO NEW ZEALAND.

UNDATED ROME

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AXIS PROPAGANDISTS PULLED OUT ALL STOPS TODAY AND PROCLAIMED LOUDLY THAT AMERICAN AIR RAIDERS HAD INDISCRIMINATELY BOMBED CHURCH PROPERTY, HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ROME YESTERDAY, BUT THEIR CHARGES WERE LARGELY BELIED BY REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL SOURCES.

THE BERLIN RADIO TOOK THE LEAD IN PAINTING A BLACK PICTURE OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN THE ETERNAL CITY, DESCRIBING THE ATTACK AS "CRIMINAL" AND LACKING IN MILITARY PURPOSE, IGNORING THE FACT THAT THE SAN LORENZO RAILWAY YARDS--ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES--IS A VITAL COG IN THE AXIS WAR MACHINERY.

ONE GERMAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, SAID THAT POPE PIUS XII ALREADY HAD FORWARDED PROTESTS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL--A STATEMENT THAT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CONFIRMED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE.

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BOTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN PROPAGANDISTS DWELT HEAVILY ON DAMAGE WHICH THEY SAID HAD BEEN DONE TO THE FOURTH CENTURY BASILICA OF SAN LORENZO FUORI LE MURA--SITUATED ON THE VIA TIBURTINO NEAR THE SAN LORENZO YARDS AND ON THE SAME STREET WHERE MILITARY BARRACKS ARE LOCATED.

AXIS REPORTS OF DAMAGE SUFFERED BY THIS ANCIENT EDIFICE WERE CONFIRMED BY ADVICES FROM STOCKHOLM QUOTING A DISPATCH FILED THROUGH ITALIAN CENSORSHIP BY THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER.

THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT FAILED, HOWEVER, TO SUBSTANTIATE SWEEPING GERMAN AND ITALIAN CLAIMS THAT THE BOMBING WAS INDISCRIMINATE. DAMAGE, HE DECLARED, WAS LIMITED TO THE SAN LORENZO AND TIBURTINO DISTRICTS, ADDING THAT THE CENTER OF ROME HAD BEEN SPARED AND THAT WELL KNOWN MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC RUINS HAD BEEN LEFT "AS PEACEFUL AS EVER."

DESTRUCTION IN THE BOMBED AREAS WAS DESCRIBED BY THE SWEDISH WRITER AS HEAVY, AND HE SAID THAT ALL RESIDENTS OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL NOT ENGAGED IN ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS HAD BEEN URGED TO LEAVE THE CITY AS

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SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CASUALTIES, THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED, WERE BELIEVED TO BE HIGH, ALTHOUGH NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR NUMBER HAD YET BEEN ISSUED.

HIS REPORT CONCONTRASTED WITH THE BITTER DECLARATIONS OF THE ROME RADIO, WHICH DESCRIBED THE RAID AS HAVING "THE IMPETUS WORTHY OF A WILD BEAST" AND SAID THAT THE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER NON-MILITARY TARGETS HAD BEEN HARD HIT.

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"BUILDINGS OF THE MEDICAL CLINIC, ORTHOPEDIC CLINIC AND INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH EITHER WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY BOMBS," SAID A ROME BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON. "DEVASTATION CAUSED BY THE ENEMY IN WORKERS' QUARTERS IN SAN LORENZO, TIBURTINA AND PRENESTINO IS HORRIBLE."

A SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ROME SAID THE POPE SPENT 70 MINUTES YESTERDAY VISITING DAMAGED LOCALITIES, INCLUDING "IMPORTANT DAMAGE TO ANCIENT STRUCTURES WHICH ENJOYED EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS."

THE DISPATCH FOLLOWED ALMOST WORD-FOR-WORD AN ACCOUNT BY STEFANI, ITALIAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, OF THE POPE'S TOUR OF THE DAMAGED AREA.

THE DAGENS NYHETER CORRESPONDENT IN ROME ALSO REPORTED THAT THE POPE HAD VISITED THE BASILICA OF SAN LORENZO.

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION QUOTED A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY AS SAYING THAT 21 ITALIAN PROVINCES HAVE BEEN DECLARED WAR ZONES BUT THAT "ROME IS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS LIST AND THEREFORE IS NOT REGARDED AS A WAR ZONE FOR THE TIME BEING."

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UNDATED ROME ROUNDUP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED AIR CHIEFS, STUDYING THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST RAID ON ROME, ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT IMPORTANT ITALIAN MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE SMASHED IN THE CAPITAL WHILE FROM THE AXIS, AUTHORS OF TOTAL WAR, CAME PROTESTS THAT CHURCH, SCIENTIFIC AND WORKERS' RESIDENCE BUILDINGS WERE HIT, WITH 166 PERSONS KILLED AND 1,659 INJURED.

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AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE FROM CAIRO SAID THE RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED THE LITTORIA MARSHALLING YARDS WERE COMPLETELY DESTROYED AND AN AMMUNITION TRAIN BLOWN UP. A LARGE HANGAR AT A NEARBY AIRDROME WAS BLOWN UP AND PLANES ON THE GROUND DESTROYED.

THAT THE RAIDS SPREAD "VERY GREAT DAMAGE" WAS ADMITTED BY THE ROME AND BERLIN RADIOS, BUT THEY SPENT THEIR TIME ANNOUNCING THAT SAN LORENZO BASILICA, VERANO CEMETERY, UNIVERSITY CITY AND HOSPITALS OF THE POLYCLINIC INSTITUTE WERE HIT AS WELL AS WORKERS DWELLINGS IN THE PRENESTINA AND LATINA DISTRICTS.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN MILITARY POLICE AND HIS CHIEF DEPUTY WERE REPORTED KILLED BY THE RAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST.

ADVICES FROM SWITZERLAND SAID ALL PERSONS NOT COMPELLED TO STAY IN ROME WERE WARNED TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY BY THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT. THE CITY, ALTHOUGH WITHOUT ADEQUATE AIR RAID SHELTERS, HAS BEEN FILLED WITH EVACUEES FROM OTHER CITIES BOMBED MORE FREQUENTLY.

GERMAN REACTION WAS TYPIFIED IN A BROADCAST BY A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN WHO HINTED THAT RETALIATION MIGHT BE TRIED AND THE ALLIES WILL "POINT IN VAIN TO CULTURAL MONUMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK OR LONDON."

CATHOLICS IN ALLIED OR NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TOOK A SERIOUS VIEW OF THE BOMBING. SOME OF THE STATEMENTS WERE:

EIRE--PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA'S NEWSPAPER, THE IRISH PRESS, CALLED THE NEWS "GRIEVOUS TIDINGS INDEED" AND SUGGESTED THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO HAVE ROME DECLARED AN OPEN CITY.

7485-8,--VISCOUNT FITZALAN, CATHOLIC NOBLEMAN, ASKED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WHETHER THE BOMBING HAD BEEN NECESSARY AND WHETHER DAMAGE

ORTS BE MADE TO HAVE ROME DECLARED AN OPEN CITY.

BRITAIN--VISCOUNT FITZALAN, CATHOLIC NOBLEMAN, ASKED IN THE HOUSE LORDS WHETHER THE BOMBING HAD BEEN NECESSARY AND WHETHER DAMAGE D BEEN DONE TO CULTURAL OR RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS. THE LEADER OF THE SE, VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, REPLIED ONLY THAT NO DETAILED INFORMATION WAS POSSIBLE.

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UNITED STATES--THE MOST REV. EDWARD MOONEY, ARCHBISHOP OF DETROIT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, EXPRESSED "SURPRISE AND REGRET" BUT SAID THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE MADE THE BOMBING UNNECESSARY.

BUT FROM BOMB-POCKED MALTA CAME ANOTHER TYPE OF COMMENT. UNDER CHALKED SIGNS OF "BOMB ROME" ON THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS OF THIS MUCH BOMBED ISLAND APPEARED A POSTSCRIPT:

"THANKS."

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UNDATED DE VECCHI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEN.COUNT CESARE MARIA DE VECCHI DI VAL CISMON, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL BIG FOUR OF FASCISM WITH MUSSOLINI AND A LEADER IN THE MARCH ON ROME IN 1922, "HAS TAKEN OVER COMMAND OF A DIVISION IN THE FIGHTING AREA," A GERMAN BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, UNDER A MILAN, ITALY, DATELINE, WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS.

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COUNT DE VECCHI, AS ONE OF THE KINGPINS OF ITALIAN FASCISM, HELD VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL POSTS AND WAS THE FIRST AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE IN 1929 FOLLOWING THE RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE ITALIAN STATE.

HE BECAME MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN 1935, GOVERNOR OF ROME IN OCTOBER, 1936 AND GOVERNOR OF ITALY'S ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN SEA IN NOVEMBER, 1936, RESIGNING IN DECEMBER, 1940, "ON HIS OWN REQUEST."

LITTLE HAS BEEN HEARD OF DE VECCHI SINCE THEN, BUT IN APRIL 1942, LONDON REPORTS SAID HE WAS AMONG 30 HIGHLY-PLACED ITALIAN OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN DISCIPLINED OR REBUKED BY MUSSOLINI FOR ATTEMPTING TO FOSTER A MOVEMENT FOR SEPARATE PEACE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ITALY.

A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE FASCIST COUNCIL, DE VECCHI WAS AWARDED THE TITLE OF COUNT DI VAL CISMON IN 1929.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEETING CAME AS THE WORLD HAD BEGUN TO WONDER WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE AXIS LEADERS. MUSSOLINI'S LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE WAS MAY 5 WHEN, AS TUNISIA TOTTERED, HE TOLD HIS PEOPLE "ITALY IS IMMORTAL, WE WILL CONQUER."

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, COMMENTING ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HITLER AND

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MUSSOLINI FROM THE SCENE, HAD BEEN PUBLISHING SARDONIC POSTERS DEPICTING THEM WITH THEIR FINGERS TO THEIR LIPS, AND WITH THE PRINTED ADMONITION "BE LIKE HITLER AND MUSSO AND KEEP MUM."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEETING, HOWEVER, STILL HAD NOT TRAILED IN ITS WAKE THE USUAL PRONOUNCEMENTS THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI USUALLY RESERVE FOR DECRYING ALLIED GAINS.

EVEN THE BOMBING OF ROME HAD NOT BROUGHT FORTH FROM MUSSOLINI HIS USUAL BRAND OF PERFERVID ORATORY.

NEW YORK, JULY 20-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NO LONGER ARE SO SURE THAT THEIR FLIERS ARE MORE THAN ABLE TO MATCH AMERICAN PILOTS IN SKILL AND DARING, A TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION INDICATED TODAY. THE BROADCAST, THE OWI SAID, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE AMERICANS NOT ONLY POSSESSED "EXCELLENT MORALE" BUT ARE "ENEMIES WHO NEVER CAN BE HELD IN CONTEMPT."

THE COMMENT WAS MADE IN THE COURSE OF A DISCUSSION OF "STUDENT MOBILIZATION IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES," AND DESCRIBED THE STUDENT TRAINING PROGRAM IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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"IT IS SAID THAT 80 PER CENT OF THE ENEMY PLANE PILOTS WHO COUNTERATTACK OUR IMPERIAL FORCES WERE FORMERLY STUDENTS," THE ANNOUNCER SAID. "FURTHERMORE, THE MORALE OF THESE STUDENTS IS EXCELLENT AND WE REALIZE THEY ARE ENEMIES WHO CAN NEVER BE HELD IN CONTEMPT."

IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, THE BROADCAST ADDED, "IT IS NATURAL THAT IDLENESS ON THE PART OF JAPANESE STUDENTS CANNOT BE TOLERATED."

THE BROADCAST WAS MADE IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE FOR DOMESTIC AUDIENCES.

OTTAWA, JULY 20-(AP)-A CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT CONTAINED THE NAMES OF THREE AMERICANS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS AND ANOTHER KILLED.

THE MISSING WERE:

SGT.DERRY GATES BIRD OF MARIETTA, O., WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.D.G. BIRD, LIVES AT 311 WOOSTER ST., MARIETTA.

SGT.JAMES BURNS TF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHOSE FATHER, B.J.BURNS, LIVES AT 1620 CHIDELL ST., PITTSBURGH.

SGT.JOHN DETRICK HALVORSEN OF CHICAGO, WHOSE FATHER, J.D. HALVORSEN, LIVES AT 4517 LYNDALE ST., CHICAGO.

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LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JAMES HAROLD WOODILL OF LONGVIEW, WASH., WAS LISTED AS KILLED IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA. DETAILS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS DEATH WERE NOT INDICATED IN THE CASUALTY LIST. WOODILL'S FATHER, A.R.WODILL, LIVES AT 1614 22ND AVE., LONGVIEW.

NEW YORK, JULY 20-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S GOVERNMENT MONITORS, REPORTED TODAY THAT AIR-RAID WARNINGS WERE SOUNDED IN ROME AGAIN LAST NIGHT BUT SAID THE CITY ITSELF WAS NOT ATTACKED.

THE BROADCAST DECLARED IT HAD NOT BEEN ASCERTAINED, HOWEVER, WHETHER ANY TARGETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL WERE BOMBED.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

NOTWITHSTANDING THE "WILD BEAST" PROPAGANDA TWIST THE AXIS IS TRYING TO GIVE TO THE BOMBING OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN ROME, THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE HIGHEST HUMANITARIAN MOTIVES INSPIRED THIS

FIRST RAID WHICH THE ETERNAL CITY HAS EXPERIENCED.

THE ALLIED OBJECT WAS TO PREVENT UNNE[illegible]Y SUFFERING FROM PROTRACTION OF THE CONFLICT. A QUICK SURR[illegible]R WOULD SHORTEN THE TRIALS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES. IT WOULD PUT A TOURNIQUET ON THE CASUALTY LIST OF ALLIED AND ITALI[illegible]BOYS WHO MUST DIE BY THOUSANDS IF THE BATTLE FOR ITA[illegible]ACTED.

HAD MUSSOLINI SEEN FIT TO REMO[illegible]E MILITARY OBJECTIVES FROM ROME AND DECLARE IT AN OPEN CITY, THE BOMBING COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED. HE HAD FAIR WARNING. BUT HE HAS CHOSEN TO USE IT AS A SANCTUARY TO PROTECT HIMSELF AND HIS MAIN SUPPORTERS FROM DANGER.

HAVING CRINGED IN FEAR OF GUNFIRE UNTIL HITLER HAD CRUSHED FRANCE, THE DUCE STABBED HIS FALLEN NEIGHBOR IN THE BACK AND THEN SENT HIS WARPLANES TO HELP FINISH OFF ENGLAND. IT MAY HAVE BEEN HIS BOMBS WHICH TORE AT SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST HISTORIC AND HALLOWED PLACES--WESTMINSTER ABBEY, OLD ST.PAUL'S, ANCIENT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL AND OTHERS.

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EACH TIME HE HAS COMMITTED ANOTHER CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION HE HAS CRAWLED TO SECURITY WITHIN THE WALLS OF ROME. THERE, TOO, HE HAS SHIELDED HIS POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF GANGSTERS, MARCHED HIS TROOPS, MAINTAINED THE CENTRAL MACHINERY OF HIS TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND CREATED SINEWS OF WAR.

THE IMMUNITY OF ROME WAS ACCEPTED AS A CERTAINTY BY MANY, DESPITE WARNINGS FROM THE ALLIES. A MILLION ITALIANS FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ARE SAID TO HAVE MOVED TO THE CAPITAL TO AVOID BOMBING OF THEIR HOME CITIES.

PROBABLY NEVER BEFORE HAS SO GREAT CARE BEEN EXERCISED BY BOMBERS AS IN THE RAID OVER ROME. THE PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND BOMBARDIERS WERE CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM AMONG THOUSANDS OF PROSPECTS. THEY WERE CHOSEN NOT ONLY FOR THEIR MILITARY EXPERTNESS BUT FOR STERLING QUALITIES WHICH WOULD GUARANTEE THAT ONLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES WOULD BE BOMBED. TO MAKE THEM LETTER PERFECT, THEY WERE TRAINED FOR MONTHS AND MEMORIZED THE MAP OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL. THE RAID WAS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT SO THAT MISTAKES WOULDN'T BE MADE.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF BOMBING ROME SURELY WAS ONE OF THE MOST TRYING WHICH COULD BE GIVEN TO AIRMEN. THE SKULKING MUSSOLINI HAD BUILT PARTS OF HIS WAR MACHINE CLOSE TO VATICAN CITY. IT WAS UNTHINKABLE THAT A BOMB SHOULD FALL WITHIN THE POPE'S DOMAINS--AND NONE DID. THE BOMBERS APPEAR TO HAVE DONE AS SKILLFUL A JOB AS EVER HAS BEEN RECORDED.

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IT'S TO BE HOPED THAT THE PEOPLE OF ITALY WILL UNDERSTAND WHAT HAS HAPPENED, AND ACT ACCORDINGLY TO EASE THEMSELVES OUT OF THE PLIGHT INTO WICH MUSSOLINI HAS THRUST THEM. JUDGING FROM

INTO WHICH MUSSOLINI HAS THRUST THEM. JUDGING FROM THE ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH THE FOLK OF SICILY ARE WELCOMING THE INVADING ALLIES, THERE'S A CHANCE THAT THE INHABITANTS OF THE MAINLAND WILL FOLLOW SUIT.

IN WRITING ABOUT THE COWARDICE OF THE ITALIAN DICTATOR ONE IS REMINDED OF THE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCE THAT MANY WOULD-BE WORLD CONQUERORS, WHO ARE WILLING TO RIDE TO GLORY OVER THE BODIES OF THEIR FOLLOWERS, HAVE BEEN OF THE SAME ILK. THE LAST WAR PRODUCED SOME FINE EXAMPLES OF THAT.

THE OLD KAISER RAN LIKE A RABBIT WHEN TROUBLE FINALLY BROKE NEAR THE

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CLOSE OF THE WAR. THE FAMOUS FIELD MARSHAL HINDENBURG HAD A HEADQUARTERS AT SPA, IN BELGIUM, FAR BEHIND THE FIGHTING FRONT AND THERE HE HAD BUILT FOR HIS OWN SECURITY, AND THAT OF VISITORS LIKE THE KAISER, A DUGOUT OF CONCRETE TWENTY FEET UNDER THE LAWN OF THE CHATEAU WHICH HE USED. I WAS WITH THE BRITISH WHEN THEY ENTERED SPA AFTER THE ARMISTICE AND THERE WE FOUND THIS AMAZING HIDE-OUT INTACT.

THE HIDE-OUT WAS CONNECTED WITH THE CHATEAU BY A LONG CONCRETE TUNNEL. THE SHELTER ACTUALLY WAS A LARGE ROOM WHICH WAS FITTED WITH ANTIQUE FURNITURE, ORIENTAL RUGS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC FANS AND ELECTRIC HEAT. THEY SAID HINDENBURG USED TO SCURRY FOR HIS DUGOUT EVERY TIME THE AIRPLANE DETECTORS IN HIS HEADQUARTERS REGISTERED THE APPROACH OF A MACHINE.

JUL [illegible] 1943

LONDON,
JULY 20-(AP)-HERBERT L. MATTHEWS, ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES FROM 1939 TO 1942, SAID IN AN ALGIERS BROADCAST TO ITALY TODAY THAT "IT WAS HARD TO HAVE TO BOMB ROME, BUT WAR IS LIKE THAT".

MATTHEWS, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE ALLIED BOMBERS, SAID:

"NEITHER AS AN AMERICAN [illegible] AN INDIVIDUAL DID I FEEL ANY SATISFACTION WHEN I FLEW OVER ROME YESTERDAY.

"BELIEVE ME THIS RAID WAS UNDERTAKEN AFTER LONG AND

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CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND PREPARATION.

"THERE ARE MORE THAN 25,000,000 CATHOLICS IN AMERICA WHOSE OPINION WE HAVE TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT.

"THE SAN LORENZO MARSHALLING YARDS ARE OF GREATEST STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE AND HAD TO BE CONSIDERED A MILITARY TARGET.

"IT WAS HARD TO HAVE TO BOMB IT--BUT WAR IS LIKE THAT.

"IT IS THE DUCE AND THE FUEHRER WHOM YOU HAVE TO BLAME FOR THAT.

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"ROME'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE WAS FEEBLE AND INEFFECTIVE. WE ALL GOT BACK SAFELY. THAT WAS ALL MUSSOLINI AND HITLER COULD DO FOR YOU."

STOCKHOLM, JULY 20-(AP)- THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A "SHARP" PROTEST HAD BEEN MADE TO GERMANY OVER THE FORCED LANDING OF A GERMAN COURIER PLANE IN SWEDEN WITH A DEMOUNTED MACHINE-GUN ABOARD.

SWEDEN CHARGED THAT THE GERMANS IGNORED REGULATIONS GOVERNING SUCH TRANSIT TRAFFIC (ALLOWED SINCE THE GERMANS OCCUPIED NORWAY) THE PLANES ARE REQUIRED TO FLY UNARMED.

XXXXX IT WAS THE SECOND SUCH VIOLATION REPORTED RECENTLY.

UNIFORMED GERMAN OFFICERS WERE INTERNED AND THE PLANE WAS

CONFISCATED.

LONDON, JULY 20--(AP)-- TWO BROTHERS

BORN IN CALIFORNIA AND WHO WERE STUDENTS IN A PORTUGESE UNIVERSITY

UNTIL THREE WEEKS AGO XXXXX ENLISTED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY HERE

YESTERDAY, UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY ARE CARLOS AND SEBASTIAN MENDES, 21 AND

19 RESPECTIVELY, BORN IN BERKELEY, CALIF., THE SONS OF ARISTIDES

MENDES, WHO W-S PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN CALIFORNIA AT THE

TIME OF THEIR BIRTH.

JUL 21 1943

THEY HAVE TWO BROTHERS IN THE PORTEGUESE

ARMY, BUT TOLD UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS THEY WANTEDTO JOIN

THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES XXXXXXX "BECAUSE WE ARE AMERICANS

BY BIRTH AND BY CHOICE."

THEY ARE BEING COACHED INTENSIVELY IN ENGLISH

BY A RED CROSS INSTRUCTOR AND HOPE TO MAKE USE OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF

PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH DURING THEIR SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-AXIS PROPAGANDA GOT ITS WIRES

CROSSED TODAY IN THE SECOND DAY OF ITS OUTPOURINGS ON THE

BOMBING OF ROME.

THE BERLIN RADIO BLANDLY REPORTED THAT MAJOR GENERAL

XXXXX JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, WHO LED THE AMERICAN RAID ON TOKYO,

LED THE FIRST ASSAULT ON ROME.

BLANDLY

THE ROME RADIO PRESENTED ANOTHER VERSION.

IT SAID: "JEWISH GENERAL LEVI WAS THE LEADER OF

THE AMERICAN RAID ON ROME." JUL 21 1943

THERE WAS N O ELABORATION OF THE IDENTITY OF THIS

UNKNOWN GENERAL. LAP 0104O 2ND 1040 OL 10A

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 17-(DELAYED) (AP)-FOUR

LADS WHO LANDED ON SICILY ONLY TWO DAYS AGO -- CAPT. JOHN MULLEN OF 512

SOUTH THOMAS, FOREST PARK, ILL., AND HIS TANK CREW -- HAVE BEEN BUSIER

HERE THAN MUSSOLINI'S LEGIONS THROWING DOWN ARMS WHEN CORNERED BY YANKS.

"MULLEN AND HIS CREW LANDED SATURDAY, FOUGHT A TANK BATTLE SUNDAY

AND THEN CAPTURED TWO TOWNS TODAY, BEING AMONG THE FIRST TANK REGIMENT

TO ENTER BARRAFRANCA AND PIETRAPERZIA. AND THEY TOOK SOME PRISONERS, TOO.

"WE WERE INTENDING TO CAPTURE BARRAFRANCA YESTERDAY AND WERE GETTING

3024 - 6379

3024 - 6379

READY TO ATTACK ENEMY POSITIONS WHEN MORTARS AND ARTILLERY OPENED UP ON US," SAID MULLEN. "I WAS IN AN ARMORED CAR DIRECTING A TANK PLATOON ASSEMBLED FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK.

"I ORDERED THE TANKS TO TAKE POSITIONS BEHIND A HILL. THE GERMANS ATTACKED US WITH 16 MARK FOUR SPECIALS. MY TANKS KNOCKED OUT THREE MARK FOURS AND ARTILLERY GOT TWO MORE. THE ENEMY RETREATED AND WE ASSEMBLED FOR ANOTHER ATTACK. THAT'S WHEN WE WENT INTO BARRAFRANCA."

THE ENEMY KEPT RETREATING, SO MULLEN AND HIS MEN KEPT AFTER THEM AND TODAY THEY ROLLED INTO PIETRAPERZIA, TO BE GREETED BY WIDELY CHEERING THRONGS.

JUL 22 1943

PRIVATE WILLIAM T. SCHOONOVER OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y., GOT HIS FIRST GERMAN TANK IN YESTERDAY'S BATTLE. OTHER MEMBERS OF MULLEN'S CREW ARE SERGEANT DEAN VAN DONGE OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., AND CORPORAL ANTHONY [illegible]. 292 NORTH PASADENA STREET, PASADENA, CALIF.

CAPTURE OF ENNA CUTS ENEMY'S HIGHWAY LINK ACROSS CENTRAL SICILY

JUL 22 1943

Armored Columns Seize Road Hub And Pursue Withdrawing Enemy—Eighth Army Presses Germans Back To Suburbs Of Catania

MORIN

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 21—American and Canadian troops have captured the central road hub of Enna to control half of Sicily, and tonight demoralized Axis troops had begun a general retreat toward the escape port of Messina, two miles opposite the Italian mainland.

Enna also is the "back door" to Catania, forty miles to the east, where the British Eighth Army had pressed back a stubborn German foe to the southern suburbs of that port.

British warships still were pumping shells into the city, whose fall would pave the way for an Axis rout similar to the Cap Bon disaster in North Africa.

Of the struggle around Catania, key to eastern Sicily, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, said:

"The Germans had attempted to establish a very strong line, including Mount Etna, on the east and to do so brought certain formations from the Italian mainland."

Press beyond Enna After Foe

American and Canadian armored columns seized the mountain fortress of Enna yesterday and pounded on after an enemy whom Allied observers said was withdrawing northeastward apparently for a last stand in the Messina area or below there on the fifty-five-mile road leading to Catania.

The fall of Enna, a war prize through the centuries, isolated large numbers of Axis troops in western Sicily whose only effective means of escape is along a northern coastal road thirty miles above the advancing Americans and Canadians.

Catania's defenders also were cut off from inland Sicily except for that circuitous northern road, and presumably some of the Canadians have turned eastward to outflank the Germans on the coast who were fighting one of the most ferocious battles since their unsuccessful stand at the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia.

Gerbini 30 Miles To East

Gerbini and its neighboring airdromes are thirty miles east of Enna, and the Germans apparently had withdrawn most of their units from central Sicily to defend the Catania area.

General Eisenhower, in his interview, said that the Americans were meeting weaker resistance in their rapid advance, "thus over-running substantial portions of the island and confining the enemy to progressively smaller areas."

The general expressed confidence in a complete Allied victory on the island, but said the British and Canadian forces faced bitter fighting and the prospect of a generally slow advance.

Strafe Road Of Retreat

Ahead of the Allied columns, plitting Sicily in half, raced airmen strafing the enemy's road of retreat. But the targets were becoming so slim in Sicily for the Allied airmen they were raising their sights generally to attack Sardinia, island above Sicily, and airports on the southern Italian mainland.

Italian prisoners captured in central Sicily also declared that German forces had sped eastward. They complained that the Nazis were deserting them, grabbing all transport and leaving them afoot, but it was likely that the Germans were concentrating their forces in the vital Catania sector.

The Italians also bitterly denounced their own Governmnet, saying the Fascists had given them insufficient guns and food to withstand the Allies.

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Toll Of Prisoners Rising

The toll of prisoners apparently was well beyond 35,000, the figure announced two days ago, as the Americans and Canadians quickly reduced Enna which in ancient times held out against the Saracens for thirty-one years.

Enna was a rich prize because it controls the main highway and railroad lines radiating to all corners of the mountainous island. The Americans first had taken Caltanisetta to the southwest, and the Canadians had toppled Piazza Armerina to the southeast. Both towns are 10 to 12 miles from Enna.

Goums in Action

Today's official bulletin noted that "French Moroccan troops, the Goums, famous guerrilla fighters, have been in action," presumably in the central surge through Sicily.

Of the eastern theater, the communique said: "South of Catania British forces continued to meet strong German resistance but steady progress is being made and the enemy has suffered very heavy casualties in his efforts to retain his hold on the vital Catania area."

Dispatches from correspondents

Allies Capture Enna, Hold Half of Sicily; Pope Deplores Raid. Basilica Damaged: Reds 9 Miles From Orel, Take 90 Villages

with the British fleet told of day-long naval bombardments of Catania and German concentrations west of the city. The plain below the city was strewn with Axis dead and wrecked tanks as the British pressed their assaults.

(Rome announced the evacuation of Enna, and Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin radio commentator, said it was in line with an Axis plan of "disengaging movements"—the customary AAxis term of retreat.)

All Axis defenses in western Sicily were threatened with the fall of Enna in the center. American troops driving up the southwestern coast to envelop the western end of the island last were reported 10 miles beyond Agrigento, but there were few details of their movement beyond an official communique which said:

"The advance on the western section continued to be rapid."

Allied airmen struck powerful blows amid signs of decay in Axis resistance. Medium bombers pounded "the focal communication point of Randazzo" northwest of Catania, and light bombers attacked enemy road communications elsewhere during Monday night and yesterday.

Sweeps also were made over southern Italy where airfields and road and rail communications were bombed. American Liberators and RAF Halifaxes from the Middle East joined in these forays for a heavy blow at Vibo Valentia airfield. All the Middle Eastern bombers returned safely.

Five enemy fighters were shot down during an attack on Decimomannu airfield in Sardinia above Sicily, and a sixth Axis plane was shot down during a routine patrol sweep. Six aircraft from the northwest African command were lost during these widespread operations.

Rome, Berlin Picture Retreat As Orderly

London, July 21 (AP)—Official Axis communiques acknowledged today the fall of Enna and indicated the grave plight of their fortunes in Sicily with the same phrases used to cover earlier reverses in Africa and Russia.

Rome said that Enna had been evacuated, but that "Axis troops now have taken up new positions," and Berlin said that German and Italian troops "unmolested by the enemy, executed ordered movements according to plan."

Report British Repulsed

The Germans also stated that at Catania, British attacks were repulsed "and local penetrations were straightened out by immediate counter-attacks," while the Vichy radio said the British Eighth Army, hurling powerful forces into battle, "at some points succeeded in breaking Axis lines." The breaches "soon were sealed off," it added.

An apparent sudden silencing of most semi-official radio commentators indicated Axis propagandists were being most cautious, but Transocean's military correspondent, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, took to the air as usual and said there was "further stiffening of German and Italian resistance in the coastal sector."

He asserted heavy casualties had been inflicted on the British, and said that in central and western Sicily fighting "now as before is determined by elastic defense tactics."

Permit Escape From Trap

Such tactics, he added, permitted the bulk of Axis troops to escape a trap when Americans attempted a breakthrough in the central area.

"Fighting in Sicily still has some surprises in store for the enemy," said Sertorius.

All the broadcasts were recorded by the Associated Press.

The Axis commands claimed new successes, with the Italians declaring that 228 Allied tanks had been destroyed between July 10 and 20, with hundreds more damaged recently. Seven ships were reported hit in a raid on Malta, with two sunk. German torpedo boats were said to have destroyed two destroyers and a steamer at Syracuse.

British Repulse New Attacks in Catania Area

By the Associated Press. MORN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 21.—American and Canadian troops have seized Enna—defense prop of all Central Sicily—cutting off large numbers of Axis forces and forcing a general withdrawal as resistance on the island weakened almost to the point of collapse.

To the east, British 8th Army units hammered at the doors of Catania, shattering another Nazi counterassault with heavy casualties and advancing on the seaport, it was officially announced.

Half of Sicily now is in Allied hands, for air tactical purposes.

Enna's fall cut off Catania from Western Sicily except for one long, rough northern coastal road.

Allied observers reported a general retreat along all roads leading up from the center of Sicily, and Italian prisoners declared bitterly that German forces in the central sectors were speeding eastward for a quick getaway.

Italians Hit Own Government.

The withdrawal appeared intended for a last stand or possible evacuation in the Messina area of Northeastern Sicily, or between Catania and Messina.

Italians complained against their own government as well as the Germans. The Nazis, they declared, were repeating their African tactics of abandoning them every time the situation became hopeless, fleeing in all available transport.

They asserted their own Fascist government had given them too few guns and food and issued obsolete transports, armor and ammunition.

The American and Canadian troops were spearing deeper into Sicily beyond Enna in a swift, powerful advance. They are only about 40 miles from the north coast of Sicily and are rapidly splitting the island in two.

(The Italian communique announced earlier that Enna had been evacuated and the German war bulletin said that "in the western sector of the Sicilian front German and Italian forces, unmolested by the enemy, executed ordered movements according to plan." British attacks at Catania were repulsed, it said.)

Entire System in Jeopardy.

The fall of Enna, 45 miles west of Catania, threw the whole Axis communication system in Sicily in jeopardy.

The town controls the main highway and railroad lines running east and west across the mountainous island, and it thus cuts the German defenders of Catania off from contact with Italian forces in the west.

These Italian troops have been yielding ground rapidly and surrendering in huge numbers. Most of the German troops apparently are concentrated in the Catania area, battling desperately to hold the 8th Army from sealing off the entire east coast of Sicily by plunging through Catania up toward Messina.

With Enna's fall, the only contact between Catania and Western Sicily is by a single, roundabout road from Palermo and Termini on the north coast down around Mount Etna through Paterno, or by a still longer way along the coast to Messina and down the coastal road through Taormina.

Paterno itself is reported already threatened by British troops, and the entire Messina-Catania coastal road is vulnerable to aerial and sea bombardment.

The American and Canadian troops had thrown a powerful pincers on the town by advancing from Caltanissetta, taken by the United States 7th Army units, and from Piazza Armerina, which fell to the Canadians.

Large numbers of both German and Italian troops cut off in the Enna area were being rounded up, indicating that the Americans and Canadians had swept in too fast to permit them to escape. The total number of prisoners was not stated.

Prior to announcement of Enna's fall the Allied communique declared only that Canadian troops had continued their plunge northward in the direction of Enna despite strong enemy resistance and "many demolitions."

American troops, it added, continued to advance rapidly in the western sector.

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Aerial War Continues.

The great aerial war continued to strike at weakening Axis communication lines, raining bombs particularly on airfields and hitting road transport.

Decimomannu airfield in Sardinia was attacked in daylight by fighter-bombers which downed five Axis planes, and on Monday night medium bombers struck at the communications center of Randazzo, northwest of Catania. Six Allied aircraft were listed as lost.

Italian soldiers, choosing between surrender and continuation of resistance which could serve only to lay more of the island in ruins, were reported officially to be mutinying against their German officers and giving up in droves.

Rearguard Operations.

Only the Germans, thrown into the Eastern coastal area in an attempt to halt the Allied tide, were fighting fiercely, but these battles were regarded as little more than rearguard delaying operations.

No Axis propagandist now dared a public prediction that Sicily would be spared from conquest and the alibi of defeat—by superior forces on land and sea and in the air—already had been prepared by Fascist leaders in Rome, who gloomily spoke of the prospects of an Allied invasion of the Italian peninsula itself.

Italian Airfields Hit By Allied Bombers From North Africa

American Marauders

Blast Vibo Valentia; Hangars Destroyed

By the Associated Press. DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 21.—Allied air attacks were on a somewhat reduced scale yesterday after the previous day's giant blasting of Rome by more than 500 planes, but there still was enough reserve power to leave vital enemy airfields in Southern Italy and Sardinia strewn with flaming wreckage.

Six enemy planes were destroyed and six Allied craft were missing from widespread attacks against the air bases of Vibo Valentia and Monte Corvino, at the toe of the Italian boot; Aquino and Capodichino, near Naples, and Decimomannu, in Sardina.

Two waves of American Marauder bombers struck Vibo Valentia, studding hangars and blanketing a number of parked aircraft with hot steel. RAF bombers from the Middle East had attacked the same airdrome the previous night.

American Mitchells repeatedly raided Monte Corvino, setting at least 12 enemy planes ablaze on the ground. Crewmen said fragmentation bombs splintered among 20 to 40 Axis aircraft in the dispersal areas and that numerous fires broke out in hangars. Lightning fighters escorted both American missions.

Canadian and RAF Wellington bombers from North Africa heavily attacked Aquino Monday night, starting at least 30 fires, of which 6 or 8 were of huge proportions. After getting their bombs away the Wellingtons returned to shoot up the field and damaged a number of grounded planes. Returning crewmen said enemy night fighters and ground batteries offered little opposition.

American Warhawk fighter-bombers attacking Sardinian targets destroyed five enemy planes. Capt. Ralph G. Taylor, jr., Durham, N. C., shot down a Messerschmitt 109 and a Macchi 202 for his fourth and fifth victories, becoming the first ace of his group.

A.E.F. Beat GoeringUnit In Hard Battle at Biscari

Tanks, Guns and Maps Make Up Americans' Booty

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 21 (AP).—American troops storming the Biscari air base, on a 3,000-foot plateau in southeastern Sicily, fought one of the fiercest battles of the campaign last week, delayed reports said today.

The American soldiers smashed a counter-attack by the tanks and armored cars of Hermann Goering Division, leaving many enemy dead on the mountain road.

Royal Air Force field officers who were within a mile of the field while tanks still were fighting attested the fierceness of the fray.

Overturned enemy armored vehicles and guns marked the entrance to the landing ground, which once was used by many of the German air force's fighter and bomber squadrons operating against Malta. Stacks of maps of Malta were found in the enemy flight control headquarters, where the operation board had been abandoned undisturbed.

EISENHOWER SURE OF SICILY'S FALL

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Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 21 (A. P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that he was confident of a complete Allied victory in Sicily.

"Due to the nature of the terrain and the location of the enemy forces, the task facing the (British) Eighth Army, including Canadian forces, is one of bitter fighting with a generally slow advance," the Allied Commander in Chief warned. However, "the (American) Seventh Army is making a more or less rapid advance through weaker resistance, thus over-running substantial portions of the island and confining the enemy to progressively smaller areas.

"The German has attempted to establish a very strong line, including Mount Etna on the east and to do so brought certain formations from the Italian mainland," he said.

BRITISH NAVY GUNS AID CATANIA FIGHT

Cruiser Closes In to Within 2-Mile Range to Demolish Targets Chosen by Army

SHELLS LAND NEAR SHIP

Enemy Shore Batteries Expose Positions — 'Thanks; Good Shooting,' Invaders Signal

By PAUL KERN LEE

Associated Press Correspondent.

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER OFF CATANIA, Sicily, July 20 (Delayed)—The fight for Catania has developed into the biggest Sicilian battle for the Allies, who are throwing in the weight of naval artillery along with reinforcements of men and guns against the stubborn Hermann Goering Division and other German and Italian troops.

The fighting line, as visible from the bridge of this cruiser, runs just north of the Simeto River mouth.

As this cruiser moved to bombardment position this morning the constant thunder of field artillery ashore made a loud and insistent undertone to all ship's noises.

Artillery flashes ashore were easily visible and the never-ending rumble seemed to make the ship quiver, even at a distance of five miles.

A misty haze of battle smoke covered the whole coast and drifted seaward, increasing steadily as the day wore on. At an army request this ship, accompanied by British destroyers and Netherland gunboats, shelled German infantry and artillery concentrations miles inland southwest of Catania.

Planes Blast Coast Road

Simultaneously, planes out of sight heavily bombed the Germans along the coastal road about a mile south of Catania. The smoke of bombs could be clearly seen.

Two gigantic explosions indicated that enemy munitions dumps had been destroyed.

With several units ashore eager to have our supporting fire, the cruiser moved in less than two miles from shore. As we swung north of Catania toward a little inlet the shore batteries suddenly opened up on us.

The shells, mostly 4-inch, splashed so close that fragments rained as high as the bridge, but we were not harmed. The batteries put up persistent, excited fire.

Shells splashed with an explosive "whoosh" all around the ship. Twisting and turning at high speed, which nevertheless seemed like the pace of a tortoise, the cruiser replied at point blank range with all her heavy armament.

The two nearest shore batteries of four guns each ceased to fire, but due to the great smoke it was impossible to tell whether they had been hit or merely feared to disclose their positions to us. The others continued to shell us closely, their muzzle flashes stabbing

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out like bright, dangerous daggers. Destroyers engaged them as we pulled out of range.

Army Targets Come First

The Navy's instructions were to shell indicated army targets first and to ignore shore batteries if possible—a sort of business before pleasure motto. The captain of the destroyer flotilla signalled inquiring about the batteries' accuracy. Our captain gave this cricketer's reply:

"Their bowling was varied with one or two inside swings."

Translated into baseball terms, this might read: "In and out pitching with some right over the plate."

As evidence that one was almost a "beanball," I have a small fragment in my pocket for a souvenir.

Keeping clear of this point, which Navigator Lieut. Commdr. Peter Charles Moseley of Newcastle named "Windy Corner," we resumed shelling inshore for eight hours steadily.

Most of the targets were enemy infantry and artillery. A rising pall of smoke make observation difficult even when we were aiming at target areas almost on the beach. The Army, however, repeatedly signalled: "Thanks, good shooting," and once when the gunner commander thought our shots were widely scattered the Army replied: "Good shooting; all salvos damaging enemy, stopping the music of his mortars, guns, etc."

To a layman's ear, however, the rumble of guns ashore never ceased as the enemy was making his toughest stand in an airdrome area and southern suburbs of Catania.

BRIDGES RULE CATANIA FIGHT

JUL 22 1943

Correspondent Says Struggle On Plain Centers On River Crossings

By NED RUSSELL

[American War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With the British Eighth Army on the Catania Plain, July 20 (Delayed)—The strench of shell-torn bodies mingled with dust and smoke here today as the battle for the Catania plain rose to a new pitch of fury.

Sweating, battle-weary troops of Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's spearhead were slowly and relentlessly wearing down the tough German defenders.

The British held the bridgeheads on the northern side of the vital Simeto river slashing across the middle of the plain in a crazy, zigzag line. Thus they occupy over half the plain, including a couple of landing grounds.

Guns On Etna Foothills

However, the whole plain is still a battlefield for infantry, artillery and tanks—not a base for the Allied air force — because German guns concealed in the rocky, sloping foothills of Mount Etna to the north are pounding British positions steadily.

The fierce, ceaseless struggle for the northern half of the plain became a battle for bridges and river crossings.

Montgomery has a numerical superiority of men, guns, tanks and transport over a half dozen German parachute battalions which are fighting savagely for every yard of ground.

Four British crossings of the river were made from a single bridgehead, a 420-foot-long steel girder bridge on the coastal road. It is a big, secure bridgehead for the most part but the whole of it is under fire.

Battlefield Mainly Flat

I toured the battlefield today with its sickening stench from the corpses of men, horses and donkeys and the swirling dust and smoke of flashing guns and bursting shells.

The battlefield, for the most part, is as flat as a table top, with creeks, rivers and canals intersecting it and forming hazards for infantry.

The big fields of yellow grain and tall grass make excellent hiding places for German infantry as the British slowly overrun their positions. After each skirmish there are intricate, nerve-wracking mopping-up operations as the British beat through the grass, routing out snipers who are holding out to the last.

Creek Bids As Hiding Places

Besides the grain and grass there are dried-up creeks and river beds which also are excellent hiding places. There are tiny clusters of half a dozen to a dozen tall, thick green trees wherein the Germans conceal their forward guns and mortars. They are hard to get at because the approaches are flat and open and the British are compelled to watch them and pound them with their own artillery.

The battle here is raging so violently night and day that there has been little time to bury the dead. The bodies, mostly of Germans, lie in the grotesque positions of last agonizing pain. In daylight it is too dangerous for the troops to stand up to dig graves and in night time the infantry is too busy fighting in close-quarter struggles.

The searing heat of the sun beating down on the battlefield is intensified by the stench of death. I drove over the last crest and headed down a coastal road into the plain. The stench seemed to rise along the slope, engulfing the whole plain from the southern ridge, probably to the northern rim.

Warships Unleash Salvos

I saw the British navy join the battle, too. Lying offshore, warships with white ensigns waving in the light breeze suddenly unleashed a series of salvos on German gun positions in the northern hills. The guns flashed spectacularly. Smoke billowed from the gun muzzles as the ships rolled gently under the impact in the glistening, smooth Mediterranean. After a few salvos the ships hoisted a colorful display of flags and steamed proudly away.

Montgomery's slow, persistent offensive across the plain is continuing.

The Axis apparently feared that the Allied landing might strike the steep sandy beaches near the coastal road and the whole area north of the bridge is bristling with all sorts of guns. Although they originally established positions for meeting the assault from the sea the Germans only had to turn them from east to south—ninety degrees—to face the threat from the biggest sector of the British bridgehead.

Attack, Counterattack, Attack —That's Invasion, Writer Finds

By DON WHITEHEAD,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE UNITED STATES 7th ARMY IN SICILY, July 17 (delayed).—The bell steeple on the gray crurch flung a long shaft of shadow over Mazzarino as we bounced over the cobbled streets in a jeep and turned down the steep road to the plains stretching below.

For a moment the grandeur of the scene made you forget the wretched poverty of the people on this island and the dull look in their eyes. We forgot for a moment about the war, the sight of blood spilled on streets, the bullet-riddled bodies lying in side roads and the stench of death that clings to a land cut by war.

This plan below was a lovely place, stretching to the hills beyond. The fields were tinted with that peculiar yellow brightness which sunsets sometimes paint on the landscape. White roads wound lazily through the valley and disappeared into the dark, serious-looking mountains.

But the illusion of a peaceful countryside lasted only a moment. There was the thunder of cannon and clouds of smoke billowed up where the shells landed.

Fight Seems Incessant.

This was a battlefield out there today. A tank battle had been fought and the enemy repulsed. Now it was our turn to attack.

Attack, counterattack, attack. It seemed this had been going on for weeks instead of only seven days. But then, time has become meaningless, except to the generals in headquarters, whose thoughts are on the broad mirror of war and not fixed on the miniature battleground below Mazzerino.

They can juggle time and mark the calendars as good generals must do. But for the men in the front line the hours run into days, the days into weeks. The thoughts are on the next bridge, the next valley, the next town.

Outlined against the sky on the ridge across the plain was the next town, Barrafranca, and still farther across the ridges was Caltanisetta, one of the key island cities of Sicily. That's where our drive from the beaches was leading us.

(The capture of Caltanisetta was announced officially by Allied headquarters on Monday.)

Major Won't Rest.

In the valley the jeep turned off the main road and came to a stop under a grove of trees gray with the dust which billowed up from each passing vehicle.

"Where's the major?" some one asked.

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"He's getting things lined up. He'll be here soon."

A jeep rolled up and a young mustached major with lines of worry and weariness in his face walked over. He introduced himself—Maj. Charles T. Horner of Doylestown, Pa. But he was off again in a few minutes.

"Chuck is wearing himself out," an officer said. "He won't rest."

We followed Maj. Horner across the fields to the foot of the slope where he gathered his officers around him to review the night's operations. He pointed out the objective—the high ground around Barrafranca—and studied the contours of the terrain on a map.

"We've got to watch our left flank," he said. "It's wide open. Everything will be all right if we can get on the high ground of Cozza di Manganaro."

Artillery to Follow.

"Yeah," said Capt. Kimball Richmond of Windsor, Vt. "But if there's any one on that hill we're going to get the hell shot out of us."

Maj. Horner shrugged. "The heavy weapons and mortars will follow behind us. They can't fire at night."

"Those were big babies they were throwing over today," said Capt. Emil Edmond of Pawling, N. Y. "They say it's a mortar that fires five 210-mm. shells simultaneously. That's about an eight-inch shell and they sound like a bomber coming in. They've got a terrific whack."

"We'll start moving about 7:30," Maj. Horner said.

Across the wheat fields came the troops, getting into line for the march. They looked tired and walked like men in a dream. The heavy woolen uniforms were dark with perspiration. They had the heavy, springless tread of old men.

Troops Were Tired.

"The boys are tired," Maj. Horner said. "They marched all last night after a fight and they couldn't sleep much because of the heat today.

"Then at 2:30 we received our orders to attack again. They had no supper and very little water."

"What about rations?" asked Capt. Albert H. Smith of Baltimore.

"We'll have to go without rations until they catch up with us," Maj. Horner said. Then he turned to Capt. Robert A. Peterman of Hicksville, N. Y., medical officer, and said: "How does it look, doc?"

Capt. Peterman crossed his fingers and said:

"I can't tell, but I don't like the evacuation setup in this tough country."

He watched the troops slogging up the slopes to their assembly point.

Colonel Arrives.

The regiment's colonel drove up for a conference.

"The tanks already have entered Barrafranca," an officer reported. "They say the enemy has withdrawn from the town."

"All right," said the colonel. "We'll go through the town to the high ground beyond, but let's have a reconnaissance."

This sudden development threw the plans out of kilter and the time of the march was delayed until midnight.

Second Lt. John Walker of Mahanoy City, Pa., drew the assignment to reconnoiter the terrain immediately behind Barrafranca and I accompanied him. We drove slowly down the road, wary of mines. Ahead of us was a hulk of a burning tank which had gone up on an enemy mine. We detoured around a haystack and came back into the road.

We drove into Barrafranca, which our troops had entered only a few minutes before. People stood on the narrow sidewalks and doorways applauding each soldier and vehicle that passed. They seemed genuine in their welcome to the troops. Several ran alongside the vehicles begging for cigarettes.

We drove slowly down the narrow main street to the edge of the town where a few troops lounged on the roadside.

Asked for Cigarettes.

"What's ahead?" Lt. Walker asked.

"This is as far as any one has been," said Lt. Allen Ferry of Alton Bay, N. H. Lt. Ferry led the first infantry troops into Barrafranca behind the tanks. "The people gave us quite a welcome."

"They were applauding us as though we were conquerors," laughed Staff Sergt. Frank A. Rizzo of New York City. "You should have seen us. Any they just about went crazy when we gave them cigarettes and some of our rations."

"This tops off a full day," said Sergt. Alton B. Baired of Mount Pleasant, Tex. "We had a fight yesterday. We marched all last night, then this morning. Our company was caught in a tank battle and we got a shelling along with it. We were right between the tanks and that's no place for the infantry to be."

We got in the jeep and began looking for a road leading to the northwest of the town. Lt. Walker drove up a narrow lane to the crest of a ridge where we left the jeep and went ahead on foot. We had the light of a full moon.

Hear Woman's Voice.

We walked ahead steadily. We heard voices and dropped to our knees. Lt. Walker had the Tommy gun poised. Then a woman spoke.

"It must be Sicilians civilians," Lt. Walker said. We continued down the slope into a little valley and passed a new high wall into a dry stream bed where the trail ran out. Vehicles could not travel this way.

We drove back through the dark town to our encampment. The troops lay on the hillsides sleeping. Some were wrapped in blankets. Others slept with no covering, looking as though they had fallen asleep as soon as they sank to the ground.

I picked a soft looking spot, moved a few rocks and fell asleep. It was midnight when I awoke, cold and shivering. The company on the next hill was having hot supper, but our food and water had not arrived for some reason. The men had to be content with boxed "K" rations.

Maj. Horner gave me a blanket.

"The plans now are that we march at 3 a.m.," he said. "We get through Barrafranca and push off from there."

Enter Barrafranca.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, the troops began to swarm out of the wheat fields and off the ridges where they had been sleeping. Slopes that appeared bare were alive with dark forms forming into columns for the march into Barrafranca.

They poured into the town in a long brown column and their hot coffee was waiting for them. They gulped great cups full and came back for more.

At 6 a.m. the column began moving again, this time into no-man's land where no one knew what to expect, although reconnaissance had encountered no resistance.

The few hours of rest had helped the men. They walked with vigor in the cool morning air. They no longer moved like automatons.

"We don't have to walk too damned fast," one soldier said to another. "The sooner we get there the quicker the fight will be over," was the retort.

Crowds Cheered Troops.

Before long we reached a crossroads, one fork leading to Caltanisetta and the other to Pietraperzia. I jumped onto a jeep with Lt. Col. Richard O'Connor of Long Beach, N. Y., and we drove behind an armored car into the town, which was just beginning to stir.

Within a few minutes crowds were cheering in the streets, cheering frantically. A hastily organized band began playing. Men, women and children clung to our vehicles. They tried to shake our hands. Hundreds milled about in the main square in one great jamboree.

Suddenly a soldier jumped from the armored car and ran down a side street. He came back with two Italian soldiers. One of them grabbed the soldier and kissed him on both cheeks. Obviously both of them were pleased to be captured. And the people cheered again. I still don't know whether they were cheering the soldiers for capturing the Italians or the Italians for being captured. It didn't matter.

We managed to get our jeep through the mob and started back to the troops when Col. O'Connor pulled his pistol. Ahead of us was a German truck and three soldiers were scrambling out of it and trying to get into another.

Col. O'Connor hauled them out and put them in his jeep while I towed the captured vehicle back to battalion headquarters.

They were more pleased with the trucks than the prisoners, for trans-

portation is a valuable commodity in Italy.

Across the fields we could see the troops marching toward a ridge looking across another valley on Caltanisetta.

Another ridge . . . another valley . . . another town.

That's invasion.

Nazi General's Order Reveals Panic in Sicily

Goering Panzer Division's Commander Threatens Death if Men Flee Again

By Ross Munro

Canadian Press Correspondent

Distributed by The Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL SICILY, July 18 (Delayed).—The morale of the German forces in Sicily is low and there has been panic among some of the troops, according to a captured Nazi order signed by General Conrath, commander of the Hermann Goering Panzer Division which is fighting here.

The order said:

"I had the bitter experience of watching scenes during these last days which are not worthy of a German soldier, particularly not soldiers of the Panzer Division of Hermann Goering.

"Persons came running to the rear hysterically crying because they had heard the detonation of a single shot fired somewhere on the landscape. Others, believing in false rumors, moved a whole column to the rear. In one instance supplies were senselessly distributed to soldiers and civilians by a supply unit that had fallen victim to a rumor.

"I want to state in these instances that these facts were committed not only by the youngest soldiers, but also by commissioned officers and warrant officers. Fear of enemy tanks and spreading of rumors are to be eliminated by the severest measures.

"Withdrawal without orders and cowardice are to be punished on the spot and, if necessary, by the use of weapons.

"I shall apply the severest measures of court martial against such saboteurs of the fight for the freedom of our nation and shall not hesitate to give the death sentence in serious cases. I expect all officers will use their influence to suppress such an undignified attitude in the Panzer Division of Hermann Goering."

RAID ON ROME DEPLORED BY POPE PIUS XII

Hope That City Would Be Spared Disappointed, Pontiff Writes

Letter To Vicar General Urges All Catholics To Pray For Peace

JUL 22 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 21—The Vatican radio broadcast today the text of a letter from Pope Pius XII to his vicar general for the district of Rome, Francesco Cardinal Marchetti-Salvaggiani, deploring Monday's bombing of the Italian capital and calling upon Catholics the world over to pray for a speedy peace.

In the letter, broadcast in English and recorded here by the Associated Press, the Pontiff said he had thought that "the horrors and destruction of bombing could be spared to our dear Rome." Citing the historical, cultural and religious importance of Rome, the Pope then said:

"All that we put before competent authorities on several occasions in clear terms, recommending to them in the name of human dignity and of Christian civilization the inviolability of Rome."

Justified In Hope

The Pope then stated he had felt justified in hoping that the papal authority and its impartiality would have secured us the consolation, among such bitterness, of finding a reception by the contending parties of our intervention in favor of Rome."

The text of the letter follows:

"To you who have such an intimate share in our Government and pastoral care of the Diocese of Rome, center and head of the Catholic world and of Christian thought and belief, we wish to address ourselves at the moment when our soul is touched with unusual affliction.

Spectacle Of Ruin

"You know well how the sad spectacle of ever greater slaughter and ruin, the unhappy record of this present war being hurled on unarmed and innocent populations, has driven us right from the outset of the conflict to do all we could to prevent the sentiment and laws of humanity from being completely drowned and suffocated by passion in the clash of arms.

"Accordingly in our messages to all the peoples we called upon the belligerents on both sides that if they want to hold the dignity of their country high, and the honor of their arms, they should respect the inviolability of peaceful citizens and monuments of faith and civilization.

"Ponder, we said to them, how severe will be the judgment of future generations on those who have destroyed that part of human progress which should have been jealously guarded as a treasure and glory of all mankind.

"Remember that hate never engendered peace and that resentment occasioned by vast and un-

(Continued)

necessary destruction retards the day of peaceful reunion and makes it less certain and less serene.

"A peaceful reunion cannot be got from the humiliation of the conquered, but rests and is strengthened only by the feeling of brotherly understanding which draws souls together free of passion and rancour.

"As bishop of this, our city, we have thought with all our heart and you, My Lord Cardinal, have known of all our efforts that the horrors and destruction of bombing could be spared our dear Rome. Not to mention that the immense historical importance of the ancient city of Rome is that for us it is the holy city of Catholicism exalted to new and more brilliant glory in the name of Christ.

"It is rich in wonderful religious and artistic monuments, guardian of the most precious documents and relics.

First Sanctuary

"Rome, whose underground passages in the times of the ruthless persecution were the first sanctuary of the Christian people and of the martyrs who sanctified the amphitheaters and stadia and at whose tombs men gather to pray as at the cradle of Christianity.

"Rome, within whose limits are dispersed departments of the Roman curia, numerous pontifical institutes and works of international bodies and colleges dependent upon us; furthermore, so many sanctuaries, leaving out of account our glorious patriarchal basilicas, so many libraries and masterpieces of the fine art by the most famous artists.

"Rome is where men foregather from all parts of the world to learn not only religion but also the faith and wisdom to which men look as to a beacon of civilization founded on Christian virtues.

Vatican City Exposed

"But beside this, almost at the center of the city and hence exposed to the dangers of aerial attacks, is our Vatican City, an independent and neutral state which contains immeasurable treasures of religion and art, the sacred heritage not only of the apostolic See but of the entire Catholic world.

"All that we put before competent authorities on several occasions in clear terms, recommending to them in the name of human dignity and of Christian civilization the inviolability of Rome. We thought ourselves justified in hoping that in the face of such evident reasons the authority with which, however unworthily, we are endowed, the universal recognition of our completely impartial stand above the conflict and of the right and constant charity activity which we have exercised on behalf of all without distinction of nationality or religious belief—that all those considerations would have secured us the consolation among such bitterness of finding a reception by the contending parties of our intervention in favor of Rome. But alas this so reasonable hope of ours has been disappointed.

"And now what we apprehended has come to pass. That which in our fears we foresaw is a very sad reality. For one of the most famous Roman basilicas, that of San Lorenzo outside the walls, consecrated to the veneration of all Catholics by its ancient associations and by the venerable tomb of our revered predecessor Pius IX, is now in very great part destroyed. As we contemplated the ruins of that famous temple the words of the prophet Jeremiah returned to our mind:

"'*Quomodo obscuratum est aurum, mutatus est color optimus, dispersi sunt lapides sanctuarii.*' (How is the gold become dim, the finest color is changed, the stones of the sanctuary are scattered in the top of every street.)

"The sad reality of experience once again proves that in spite of precautions that men wish to take it is almost impossible to avoid in this holy soil the destruction of the things of the highest values that adorn human and Christian thinking. For it is our fixed intention and our heart's dictate to safeguard and protect before the judgment of posterity the deposit which we have been commissioned to keep.

Not Incentive To Hate

"Our words which come from a torn heart are not meant as an incentive to vengeance or hate but as an insistent reminder, and we will hope effectively so, to a sense of high-minded appreciation of Rome's sacred destiny no less than of Christian community and charity.

"We have striven to bring quick succor by all the means at our disposal to our people of the Roman Diocese, so severely tried, whose piteous lot we have been able to behold with our own eyes in the midst of the ruins.

"To them we say, show now as never before the intensity of the proof of that hope for which the Apostle of the Gentiles once wrote to your forefather.

"May Christian resignation make sorrow and privation acceptable to you, may disaster before you serve to purify your soul, to expiate your sins and to return or to draw closer to Our Lord.

Invitation To Pray

"To all our sons whose eyes are turned to Rome and to the Vicar of Christ who as its bishop is its own loving father, to all our sons wherever they be, and in a special way to all those throughout the world whose experience of personal suffering and suffering in others makes them more sympathetic toward every form of misery, we address with fatherly insistence our invitation asking them to raise such good prayers to Our Lord that he may hasten the hour of lightness when men will lay down their arms, their souls will be calm and the lights and joys of a true peace will come back to brighten this convulsed world.

"With this hope in our hearts we impart to you, Lord Cardinal, to our beloved clergy, and the people of Rome the apostolic benediction.

"Given at St. Peters', Rome, on twentieth day of July in the year 1943, the fifth of our pontificate."

Pope's Letter on the Raid on Rome

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Following is the text of a letter from Pope Pius XII to his vicar general for the district of Rome, Francesco Cardinal Marchetti - Salvaggiani, deploring Monday's bombing of the Italian capital, as broadcast by the Vatican radio:

My Dear Lord Cardinal:

To you who have such an intimate share in our government and pastoral care of the Diocese of Rome, center and head of the Catholic world and of Christian thought and belief, we wish to address ourselves at the moment when our soul is touched with unusual affliction.

You know well how the sad spectacle of ever greater slaughter and ruin, the unhappy record of this present war being hurled on unarmed and innocent populations, has driven us right from the outset of the conflict to do all we could to prevent the sentiment and laws of humanity from being completely drowned and suffocated by passion in the clash of arms.

JUL 22 1943

Accordingly, in our messages to all the peoples we called upon the belligerents on both sides, if they wanted to hold the dignity of their countries high and the honor of their arms, to respect the inviolability of peaceful citizens and monuments of faith and civilization.

Ponder, we said to them, how severe will be the judgment of future generations on those who have destroyed that part of human progress which should have been jealously guarded as a treasure and glory of all mankind.

Remember that hate never engendered peace and that resentment occasioned by vast and unnecessary destruction retards the day of peaceful reunion and makes it less certain and less serene.

A peaceful reunion cannot be got from the humiliation of the conquered but rests and is strengthened only by the feeling of brotherly understanding, which draws souls together free of passion and rancor.

Holy City of Catholicism

As Bishop of this, our city, we have thought with all our heart and you, my Lord Cardinal, have known of all our efforts that the horrors and destruction of bombing should be spared our dear Rome. Not to mention the immense historical importance of the ancient city of Rome, it is the holy city of Catholicism, exalted to new and more brilliant glory in the name of Christ.

It is rich in wonderful religious and artistic monuments, guardian of the most precious documents and relics.

Rome, whose underground passages in the times of the ruthless persecution were the first sanctuary of the Christian people and of the martyrs who sanctified the amphitheatres and stadia and at whose tombs men gather to pray as at the cradle of Christianity.

Rome, within whose limits are dispersed departments of the Roman Curia, numerous pontifical institutes and works of international bodies and colleges dependent upon us; furthermore, so many sanctuaries, leaving out of account our glorious patriarchal basilicas, so many libraries and masterpieces of the fine art by the most famous artists.

Rome is where men foregather from all parts of the world to learn not only religion but also the faith and wisdom to which men look as to a beacon of civilization founded on Christian virtues.

But beside this, almost at the center of the city and hence exposed to the dangers of aerial attacks, is our Vatican City, an independent and neutral State, which contains immeasurable treasures of religion and art, the sacred heritage not only of the Apostolic See but of the entire Catholic world.

Hope Is Disappointed

All that we put before competent authorities on several occasions in clear terms, recommending to them in the name of human dignity and of Christian civilization the inviolability of Rome. We thought ourselves justified in hoping that in the face of such evident reasons the authority with which, however unworthily, we are endowed, the universal recognition of our completely impartial stand above the conflict and of the right and constant charity activity which we have exercised on behalf of all without distinction of nationality or religious belief, that all those considerations would have secured us the consolation among such bitterness of finding a reception by the contending parties of our revered predecessor, Pius Rome. But, alas, 'his so reasonable hope of ours has been disappointed.

And now what we apprehended has come to pass. That which in our fears we foresaw is a very sad reality. For one of the most famous Roman basilicas, that of San Lorenzo fuori le mura, consecrated to the veneration of all Catholics by its ancient associations and by the venerable tomb of our revered predecessor Pius IX, is now in very great part destroyed. As we contemplated the ruins of that famous temple the words of the Prophet Jeremiah returned to our mind:

"Quomodo obscuratum est aurum, mutatus est color optimus,

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dispersi sunt lapides sanctuarii." [How is the gold become dim, the finest color is changed, the stones of the sanctuary are scattered.]

The sad reality of experience once again proves that in spite of precautions that men wish to take it is almost impossible to avoid in this holy soil the destruction of things of the highest values that adorn human and Christian thinking. For it is our fixed intention and our heart's dictate to safeguard and protect before the judgment of posterity the deposit which we have been commissioned to keep.

Our words, which come from a torn heart, are not meant as an incentive to vengeance or hate but as an insistent reminder, and we will hope effectively so, to a sense of high minded appreciation of Rome's sacred destiny no less than of Christian community and charity.

We have striven to bring quick succor by all the means at our disposal to our people of the Roman diocese, so severely tried, whose piteous lot we have been able to behold with our own eyes in the midst of the ruins.

To them we say, show now as never before the intensity of the proof of that hope for which the Apostle of the Gentiles once wrote to your forefathers.

May Christian resignation make sorrow and privation acceptable to you, may disaster before you serve to purify your soul, to expiate your sins and to return or to draw closer to our Lord.

Urges Prayer for Peace

To all our sons whose eyes are turned to Rome and to the Vicar of Christ who as its Bishop is its own loving father, to all our sons wherever they be, and in a special way to all those throughout the world whose experience of personal suffering and suffering in others makes them more sympathetic toward every form of misery, we address with fatherly insistence our invitation asking them to raise such good prayers to our Lord that He may hasten the hour of lightness when men will lay down their arms, their souls will be calm and the lights and joys of a true peace will come back to brighten this convulsed world.

With this hope in our hearts we impart to you, Lord Cardinal, to our beloved clergy and the people of Rome the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on twentieth day of July in the year 1943, the fifth of our pontificate.

Statement Stresses Duty to Safeguard Relics of Ancient Civilization and Calls on People to Pray for Peace.

The Rome radio broadcast today what it described as a letter written by Pope Pius XII to Francesco Cardinal Marchetti-Salvaggiani, his Vicar-General for the district of Rome, deploring Monday's bombing of Rome.

The broadcast, in French, was picked up by the Associated Press. It gave as its authority a Vatican City dispatch of Stefani, the Italian official news agency.

At London the British Ministry of Information recorded a Vatican radio broadcast giving the text of a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Marchetti-Salvaggiani which appeared to be the same as that broadcast by Rome, and Rome also broadcast a Stefani dispatch asserting that the Pontiff's letter was given the place of honor in L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican City newspaper.

Text of Letter.

The Rome radio broadcast the letter as follows:

"Reflect upon the severe judgment that future generations will pronounce upon those who destroy all that which should be safeguarded and jealously preserved because it constitutes the riches and glory of all humanity and the progress of peoples. Consider that hate never was the mother of peace and that resentment provoked by hate and unnecessary destruction postpones and makes less certain and less serene the day of a peaceful meeting which cannot come out of the humiliation of the conquered, but must be based upon and show itself solely in fraternal concord, which reconciles spirits and moderates passions and rancor.

"In our character as Bishop of this sublime city and we did everything possible—and you, Cardinal, have followed all our actions—that our well-beloved Rome might be spared the horrors and the wreckage of bombings. Without wishing to recall the great historic importance of this ancient city, Rome for us is the Holy City of Catholicism, to which Christ gave a new and more sublime glory, marked by marvelous religious and artistic monuments, guardian of precious relics and documents.

"Rome in the days of persecution had the catacombs, the first shelters of Christian martyrs, who sanctified the ampitheaters and circuses and whose sepulchers are still places of prayer. Rome's territory is filled with churches and numerous Papal institutions and works, international institutions and colleges sponsored by us, innumerable sanctuaries, without counting our magnificent patriarchal basilicas, libraries and works of the great geniuses of the arts. Rome is where so many people come from over the world to study not only faith, but ancient wisdom, and these consider this city as a beacon of civilization founded on Christian virtues.

Sacred to All Catholics.

"Rome is sacred not only to the Holy See but to the whole Catholic world.

"We spoke clearly and several times to the proper persons, recommending the safety of Rome, in the name of human dignity and Christian civilization. It seemed proper to hope that the reasons given, the authority which we exercise, general recognition of our impartiality and benevolence visited upon all without distinction of nationality or religion, would have gained for us the comfort among so many troubles of finding our efforts for Rome favorably received by the belligerents.

"But alas our hope was vain. And now that which we feared has happened. That which we foresaw is now sad reality for one of the noted Roman basilicas, that of San Lorenzo—Outside the Walls, venerated by all Catholics for its antique memories, is now in great part destroyed. Upon seeing the ruins of this noted temple the words of the Prophet Jeremiah come to mind: 'How is the gold become dim, the finest color is changed, the stones of the sanctuary are scattered in the top of every street.'

"The painful experience of the facts demonstrated once again that no matter what precautions one wishes to exercise, it is almost impossible on this sacred soil of Rome to avoid the destruction of venerable structures. That is why we believe it is our duty again to raise our voice in defense of the great values which are ornaments of human and Christian greatness. It is our sacred intention dictated by our heart to safeguard and protect before all right thinking people, and before the judgment of future generations, the spiritual treasures which have been confided to us to be guarded and handed on.

Resentment Disavowed.

"Our word which springs from a wounded heart does not wish to excite to resentment or to hate, but is an insistent call and, we hope, an effective one to the sentiments of noble understanding of the sacred destiny of Rome and to sentiments of humanity and Christian charity.

"We have sought with all the means at our disposal to go immediately to the aid of our people of Rome who are suffering so cruelly and whose miserable condition in the midst of recent ruins we have seen with our eyes. We say to them: Give proof today more than ever of that ardent faith for which the Apostle of the World praised your ancestors. Let Christian resignation cause you to accept pain and privations. May misfortune be for you a spur to purify your souls, to expiate your sins, to brink you back, or bring you nearer to God.

"To all our children who turn their eyes toward Rome and to the Vicar of Christ who, in his office of bishop, is the special and affectionate father, wherever they may be, and especially those who suffer and those who are sympathetic to the many human miseries, we address insistently an invitation to direct their prayers with confidence to God so that He may speed the hour of His mercy when arms are laid down, souls pacified and the light and joy of true peace shall shine again on a troubled world.

"It is with this hope in our heart that we give to you, Cardinal, and to our dear clergy and the people of Rome the apostolic benediction.

"Done at Rome, at St. Peter's, July 20 of the year 1943, the fifth of our pontificate,

"PIUS XII."

Bishop Hurley Condemns Raid.

St. Augustine, Fla., July 21 (A. P.).—The Most Rev. Joseph P. Hurley, Bishop of St. Augustine and formerly attached to the Vatican as aid to the Papal Secretary of State, declared today that the bombing of Rome was a tragic error "in higher moral strategy of this just war."

Bishop Hurley, now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., issued his statement through the chancery here.

"The news of the bombing of Rome—by our own soldiers—has pained me beyond expression," he said. "I realize very well that the Fascist government of Italy has sought with craven cunning to protect some of its military activities by carrying them on within the shadow of the sacred shrines of Christendom. I appreciate, too, the meticulous care with which our airmen endeavored, though vainly, to avoid hitting churches and historic monuments in the Eternal City. But every decent Christian thought and sentiment within me cries out that we have made a tragically mistaken decision in the higher moral strategy of this just war.

"I am convinced, too, that the raid on Rome has darkened our prospects for the sort of peace so ardently desired by all of us."

MADRID, July 21 (AP)—A Spanish correspondent who was in Vatican City Monday during the bombing of Rome said today that the Pope remained alone in his private office praying, meditating and studying through the two-hour bombing in the distance.

The Rome correspondent of the newspaper Ya said he drove his automobile through the gates of Vatican City just as the first alarm sounded and Swiss Guards closed the gates. The first bombs fell on Rome while he stood in the San Damaso courtyard.

The upper galleries of the courtyard were filled with groups of dignitaries and employes of the Papal court, some of whom went to the bomb shelter, which is capable of holding the entire population of Vatican City.

Others, including the correspondent, sought safety under the archways and staircases, while many rushed to towers and windows to watch the bombs.

All the curtains of the Pope's private office, where the Pontiff was working when the bombing began, were drawn save one which was opened that morning. Through it, the correspondent said, the Pope was able to watch the bombing.

Pope May Consider Moving Residence, Nazi Radio Says

By the Associated Press.

The Berlin radio, quoting what it said was "competent Vatican circles," reported today that in the event of further air raids on Rome Pope Pius XII would consider the removal of his residence from Vatican City to one of the papal palaces within Rome.

The broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, said the Pope "wants to express that he is not only the head of the Catholic Church but also is the Bishop of Rome, and that he therefore is determined to share the dangers and fate of the city's population."

The broadcast added that "it is not only of importance to the Pope that Vatican City be spared from enemy air raids but also that Rome itself will not be exposed to enemy attacks."

The broadcast was in line with the attempts of Axis propagandists to arouse agitation abroad against further bombing of Rome.

LONDON July 21 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that Rome had been raided again last night by Allied planes. The broadcast, recorded by Reuter, was not confirmed by any other sources.

The German announcer said details of the reported raid were not yet known.

Nothing was known of such a raid here and observers considered a night attack on the Eternal City as highly unlikely, pointing out that leaflets dropped by American airmen during Monday's raid said specifically that the attack was being made by daylight to guarantee accuracy.

Observers also pointed out that the leaflets mentioned the possibility that Axis planes might be used to drop bombs and lend credibility to propaganda claims that the Allies were deliberately destroying cultural monuments.

INVASION SOON INDICATED BY GEN. GIRAUD

JUL 22 1943

French Leader Tells His Countrymen Moment Is Approaching

Army Not Bent On Conquest Or Defense, But Rescue, He Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 21—Indicating that an Allied invasion of France is not far off, Gen. Henri Giraud, co-leader of the French Committee of National Liberation, told his occupied homeland in a broadcast today that "the moment is approaching with clockwork precision—the moment which you and I have so long waited for."

In his broadcast, over the BBC, Giraud told the French that soon they will hear the clatter of tanks again, but it will be the Germans

Pope Regrets Bombing Attack on Rome, But Disavows Resentment or Hatred

POPE WATCHED BOMBS HIT ROME

Remained Alone in Private Office During Air Raid.

BERLIN REPORTS ROME RAIDED A SECOND TIME

London, Skeptical, Links Nazi Broadcast to First Blow

"pursued by tanks bearing the French colors."

"Soon it will be the French army's turn to take its place in the lines, this time with ultramodern equipment which President Roosevelt has assured me will be delivered as quickly as possible."

Just Reached London

Giraud has just reached London after a visit to Washington and Ottawa.

Reminding his listeners of "the horrible clatter of tanks which overflowed our roads like a devastating avalanche," Giraud said, "You will hear this clatter again, but more gladly when the last old German tank retraces its route."

The French army, the general told his listeners, is "bent not on conquest or even defense, but on rescue and deliverance.

America "Buzzing"

"From the shores of Algeria, to which I return, our soldiers gaze toward blue horizons beyond which they can feel and almost hear the presence of France.

"America is buzzing with the noises of war factories producing more and more planes, tanks and ships."

Earlier Giraud had lunch with Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill following a visit to the former Fighting French headquarters.

LIBERATION PLANS GIVEN TO BELGIANS

Exiled Premier Broadcasts Steps to Follow Arrival of Allied Armies

FOOD AND ORDER ARE FIRST

Pierlot, in National Day Talk, Pledges Constitutional Rule, Punishment for Traitors

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Belgian Government-in-Exile, said today in a radio address directed at occupied Belgium on the 112th anniversary of its independence that "victory is on the march," and presented a plan for liberating Belgians after the arrival of Allied armies.

These liberation steps, he said, would be taken, accompanied by Belgian military civil missions to act as intermediaries:

Food supplies will be distributed with the arrival of the armies;

Contact will be made with Belgians "above reproach from the national point of view," with others sidetracked or arrested;

The government will be transferred to the liberated zone as soon as possible to maintain order;

Food supply services of the army will be coordinated with distributing agencies existing in Belgium;

Public administrations will be cleaned of traitors and collaborators, with swift, exemplary punishment for all who have given criminal help to the enemy;

The King, now "a prisoner among his people," will again exercise constitutional powers;

Parliament will meet again;

The government will submit for approval reports to the King and Parliament on actions taken since the occupation, and Ministers will submit resignations to facilitate formation of the new government, including in it men who lived through the occupation.

Polish Pilot Spends 'Holiday' in France After Plane Is Felled

By the Associated Press. LANDSTROM

LONDON.—A young Polish pilot, forced to bail out of his fighter over France, spent nine days there on what he calls a "holiday" and then came home to fight some more.

He hiked for 100 miles through areas well covered by German troops, visited favorite restaurants, went to the movies, and registered at popular hotels.

When he rejoined his squadron he was awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the decoration being pinned upon him by Air Vice Marshal H. W. L. Saunders.

This pilot, Flight Lt. Tadeusz Biedrzycki, 29, already has made several sweeps over Naziland since his return unharmed. Here is his story:

JUL 22 1943

Attacked by 10 Nazis.

"Our formation went out as an escort to an Allied bombing expedition and over a certain French locality we were attacked by 10 Focke Wulfs. I spotted a German plane coming from behind to attack our bombers. I dived to intercept him. I hit him and the plane spiraled down in black smoke and out of control.

"While I was getting that one, however, another enemy plane took after me. His guns blasted a hole four feet wide in one of my wings. My engine was hit and burst into flames. I bailed out.

"I landed in a field and promptly went into hiding for several hours while Germans scoured the area for me. Their search started within 15 minutes after I hit the ground. I could even hear some of them swear heavily when they could not find me, they were that close to me.

"At sundown I headed for a big French city—I cannot, of course, say precisely where I went—nor how the details of disguise and escape were accomplished—and spent two days there strolling about the streets, eating in the best restaurants, visiting the sights, including many of my old haunts, and saw two film programs.

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"pursued by tanks bearing the French colors."

"Soon it will be the French army's turn to take its place in the lines, this time with ultramodern equipment which President Roosevelt has assured me will be delivered as quickly as possible."

Just Reached London

Giraud has just reached London after a visit to Washington and Ottawa.

Reminding his listeners of "the horrible clatter of tanks which overflowed our roads like a devastating avalanche," Giraud said, "You will hear this clatter again, but more gladly when the last old German tank retraces its route."

The French army, the general told his listeners, is "bent not on conquest or even defense, but on rescue and deliverance.

America "Buzzing"

"From the shores of Algeria, to which I return, our soldiers gaze toward blue horizons beyond which they can feel and almost hear the presence of France.

"America is buzzing with the noises of war factories producing more and more planes, tanks and ships."

Earlier Giraud had lunch with Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill following a visit to the former Fighting French headquarters.

LIBERATION PLANS GIVEN TO BELGIANS

Exiled Premier Broadcasts Steps to Follow Arrival of Allied Armies

FOOD AND ORDER ARE FIRST

Pierlot, in National Day Talk, Pledges Constitutional Rule, Punishment for Traitors

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Belgian Government-in-Exile, said today in a radio address directed at occupied Belgium on the 112th anniversary of its independence that "victory is on the march," and presented a plan for liberating Belgians after the arrival of Allied armies.

These liberation steps, he said, would be taken, accompanied by Belgian military civil missions to act as intermediaries:

Food supplies will be distributed with the arrival of the armies;

Contact will be made with Belgians "above reproach from the national point of view," with others sidetracked or arrested;

The government will be transferred to the liberated zone as soon as possible to maintain order;

Food supply services of the army will be coordinated with distributing agencies existing in Belgium;

Public administrations will be cleaned of traitors and collaborators, with swift, exemplary punishment for all who have given criminal help to the enemy;

The King, now "a prisoner among his people," will again exercise constitutional powers;

Parliament will meet again;

The government will submit for approval reports to the King and Parliament on actions taken since the occupation, and Ministers will submit resignations to facilitate formation of the new government, including in it men who lived through the occupation.

Polish Pilot Spends 'Holiday' in France After Plane Is Felled

By the Associated Press. LANDSTROM

LONDON.—A young Polish pilot, forced to bail out of his fighter over France, spent nine days there on what he calls a "holiday" and then came home to fight some more.

He hiked for 100 miles through areas well covered by German troops, visited favorite restaurants, went to the movies, and registered at popular hotels.

When he rejoined his squadron he was awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the decoration being pinned upon him by Air Vice Marshal H. W. L. Saunders.

This pilot, Flight Lt. Tadeusz Biedrzycki, 29, already has made several sweeps over Nazi-land since his return unharmed. Here is his story:

JUL 22 1943

Attacked by 10 Nazis.

"Our formation went out as an escort to an Allied bombing expedition and over a certain French locality we were attacked by 10 Focke Wulfs. I spotted a German plane coming from behind to attack our bombers. I dived to intercept him. I hit him and the plane spiraled down in black smoke and out of control.

"While I was getting that one, however, another enemy plane took after me. His guns blasted a hole four feet wide in one of my wings. My engine was hit and burst into flames. I bailed out.

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position as second man in the British government.

Mr. Morrison, at the moment without official position in his own party, still is recognized as the chief spokesman for Socialist ideas of post-war planning.

Sir Stafford, who for a brief hour early in 1942 was the symbol of all Britain's discontent with the conduct of the war, has gone from the policy-making War cabinet but has not been forg tten as a "reformed revolutionary" and progressive thinker.

Beyond favoring Mr. Eden with a choice of assignments as foreign minister and leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill has shown no inclination toward any successor.

Similar to Roosevelt Position

His own future prospects remarkably resemble those of President Roosevelt. Both men have an indisputable majority of public opinion behind their military and foreign policies but there is noticeably less enthusiasm for their domestic administrations.

It is commonplace in Britain to hear Mr. Churchill praised in one breath as a dashing generalissimo and dismissed in the next as too temperamental for tasks of peace. Words used are virtually the same as those of a visiting editor of an anti-New Deal newspaper who begins: "Of course we support Roosevelt's foreign policy but . . ."

Absorbed in world strategy, Mr. Churchill has delegated home front administration to subordinates like Ernest Bevin, Hugh Dalton, Baron Woolton of Liverpool and Sir Stafford.

Through nearly three years of rousing, incomparable rhetoric he made only one major speech on home affairs, and the belief spread that Mr. Churchill is blind to domestic problems, particularly those of peace. Popular enthusiasm for the Beveridge universal social security plan contrasted with the government's penny-counting caution brought complaints of inattention to peace problems into focus.

But Mr. Churchill sat down at the microphone one Sunday night in March and outlined for the nation a four-year plan for transition between war and peace—a plan for compulsory insurance, national health service, expansion of agriculture, broader education opportunities and maintenance of employment.

"There was no longer any nonsense about the premier retiring at the end of the war," said one statesman. "On the contrary, he outlined x x x tactics by which he intended to maintain power at home."

Will Hold Office Until Peace

There is little doubt now that Mr. Churchill will be continued in command until Japan also is defeated. Further extension of his premiership will depend on many unpredictable factors such as:

His own inclinations after passing the age of 70 and serving in the government off and on since 1905.

The ability of his party to maintain its majority in Parliament. (It must be remembered that prime ministers are not chosen by popular vote as are American Presidents but are designated by the majority party or a combination of parties in Parliament.)

The willingness of other parties to join the Conservatives in a coalition in case a Conservative majority is not clear-cut.

The willingness of Conservatives, who many times before 1940 rejected him as prime minister, to follow his leadership in peacetime.

Next to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden is easily the outstanding Conservative at the moment. The United States knows him well. He is handsome, boyish, shy, diffident, quiet-spoken, with none of Mr. Churchill's sputtering pungency.

He is popular without being spectacular. This popularity began when he quit the cabinet in protest against the Hoare-Laval treaty, which would have sanctioned Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

He is the only prominent survivor of the Munich period who still is not suspected of being an appeaser. Many a man in the street likes him for that alone.

Negotiated Soviet Alliance

He negotiated the 20-year treaty of alliance with Russia which has undoubted popular support. He was entrusted this year with the first of the purely foreign policy discussions with the United States.

In a nation which is beginning to suspect that its future may be determined as much by the actions of the United States and Russia as by its own efforts, the choice of a foreign affairs expert for prime minister, particularly in the immediate post-war period, would not be surprising.

The choice equally well might be made, however, on domestic issues and political alignments. Seymour Cocks, Labor member of Parliament, declared recently that "public opinion is moving steadily to the left." That is a disputable opinion. The trend is not yet positive.

But if it turns toward Socialism, Mr. Morrison may be its leader. He is an experienced domestic administrator, a one-time errand boy who became leader of the London County council—London's La Guardia and Robert Moses rolled into one.

An advocate of preparing the Labor party to govern after the war, he has developed a complete post-war plan of practical Socialism in a recent series of speeches. His policy has been defined as against sectionalism, monopoly and restriction and for full employment, productive efficiency and wide, fair distribution.

Rejected by Own Party

Despite the popular reception of his program and his position as a member of the War cabinet, the Labor party turned him out of party office at its June conference, at least partly because Mr. Morrison spoke up for the government's position on the Beveridge plan in opposition to his own party's parliamentary delegation.

The influence of personality behind his dropping black forelock and spectacles is still strong in party councils, however.

Sir Stafford was long ago read out of the Labor party for proposing a popular front against Fascism. His principal handicap as a candidate is lack of support of an organized party machine. A lean, sober, pipe-sucking vegetarian, he speaks with extraordinary logic and clarity—a capacity that for years earned him Britain's highest legal fees—but without brilliance.

His main assets are unquestioned sincerity of belief and proven competence as an administrator. Another moment like that of 1942 which made him leader of the House overnight might project him to the top again. At that moment, as retiring ambassador to Moscow, he was the symbol of the popular desire for aid to and collaboration with Russia.

Outside of these three are numerous prospects, most of them dark horses:

Major Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party in Commons and deputy prime minister; Mr. Bevin, trade union spokesman in the cabinet; Sir Archibald Sinclair, outstanding minister of L'yd George's depleted Liberal party.

Duce Thought Urging Hitler to Rush Aid for Defense of Homeland

Saving of Sicily Already Considered Lost Cause, Observers Believe

By the Associated Press. HAWKINS

BERN, July 21. — Informed diplomatic circles expressed belief today that Premier Mussolini had made an urgent appeal to Adolf Hitler for more help in the defense of his gravely-threatened country when the Axis partners met Monday somewhere in Northern Italy—perhaps Verona.

(London circles expressed belief that if Mussolini asked Hitler for more aid he did not get very far. They doubted that the Germans could rush very strong reinforcements into Italy even if they wished.)

Bern sources agreed that immediate events in the battle of Sicily had prompted the conference, which apparently was held as American bombers pounded Rome, but most of them felt that the situation in Italy itself was the main topic of discussion.

Considered Lost Cause.

In reaching this conclusion they pointed to recent Axis statements hinting that both Germany and Italy already regard the defense of Sicily as a lost cause.

The observers reasoned that if the Axis has given up hope of holding the island the next line of defense must be on the Italian mainland and that ways and means must be found of withdrawing the remnants of the Sicilian force and reorganizing to resist an Allied landing.

Obviously, informed sources said, one of the big problems of effective resistance to the Allies is air power. They pointed out that even the Axis has acknowledged Allied air superiority in the Sicilian theater, while the Allies have reported only negligible resistance to their aerial assaults.

Military observers estimate the Axis has 5,000 to 6,000 planes in combat on all European fronts. Of these approximately 1,800 to 2,100 are said to be fighter planes, backed up by a reserve of unknown quantity.

Many Vexing Problems.

They agreed that if the Allies are to be quarantined on Sicily and the Italian mainland saved by an effective delaying action on the island this reserve must be thrown into the battle.

They pointed out, however, that the question is a tough one for Hitler, since it is on the German Air Force, which is larger and better trained than the Italian, that the brunt of the fighting would fall.

There were two sides to the question confronting Hitler, observers believed. First: Would German commitments in Russia, the Balkans, in Occupied France and Norway, and at home be endangered, and, second, is bomb-blasted Italy a good risk?

They pictured Hitler as asking Mussolini several questions. Hitler would want to know, they thought, just how much of an impression the Roosevelt-Churchill surrender appeal has made on the rank and file in Italy. They considered it unlikely that Germany would squander her air reserves in an effort to protect a nation on the verge of cracking up internally.

Large-Scale Desertions.

If Mussolini could convince Hitler that the Fascist party was successfully counteracting Allied propaganda and was likely to keep the Army and the civilian population in hand, then the latter might consider greater aid, they felt.

The sources pointed out, however, that there were definite rumors of a growing underground movement in Italy in addition to widespread reports of large-scale desertions in the Italian Army.

They also felt that Hitler probably would want to know what measures Italy was taking in her own behalf. There was, for instance, the question of the Italian Navy, which did not venture out of its mainland bases to oppose Allied landings on Sicily. They reasoned that Hitler probably would want an explanation for that.

Observers said the Fascist press has explained that the Italian Navy was being saved for a bigger task when the attempt to invade the continent arrives, but they noted that the German press has commented on its failure to go to sea.

Germans Flee Eastward From Bombed Districts

Stockholm, July 21 (A. P.).—Berlin dispatches to the Swedish press today described a great stream of Germans flowing through the German capital to places of greater safety farther east from the bomb-blasted cities of the west and northwest. Their ultimate destination was not stated.

Empty stores near railway stations were being utilized as resting places for the refugees, the dispatches said, and the zoo in Berlin's West End also has been converted to this purpose.

Bell Ringing to Signalize Invasion of Italy

Berne, July 21 (A. P.).—The Italian Fifth Army Command, whose headquarters are at Rome, has prepared the Italian populace for a "state of emergency" in the event of an Allied landing within its zone on the Italian mainland, a Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Rome reported today.

Notices posted on walls in Rome and elsewhere tell the people that invasion would be signaled by bells, after which they would be compelled to remain day and night in their homes or air raid shelters, the dispatch said.

Submarine Sinks Nazi Trawler

STOCKHOLM, July 21 (AP).—The crew of a Swedish fishing vessel reported today that they saw an unidentified submarine torpedo and sink a German trawler fishing off the southwest coast of Sweden.

Rumania Refuses Nazis Armed Aid, Report Says

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, July 10 (Delayed).—Diplomatic sources said today that Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania has flatly refused German demands that Rumania participate in the fighting this summer against Russia.

Premier Antonescu was reported to have told Nazi representatives two weeks ago that Rumania already had made great sacrifices and henceforth would defend only her own borders.

The sources also said the Germans, in reprisal for this refusal, had threatened to turn pro-Nazi Iron Guardists loose in Rumania to continue anti-Semitic activity and terrorist campaigns which Premier Antonescu suppressed late in 1941.

FIRST THROUGH MEDITERRANEAN

Izmir, Turkey, July 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The first Allied shipping to reach Turkey directly through the Mediterranean from the United States since the North African campaign has arrived in this southern Turkish port without incident.

The vessels were three medium-sized freighters which sailed from the Atlantic seaboard with military and civilian supplies for Turkey, mostly lease-lend goods.

The ships sailed together and passed through the Sicilian channel on the last day of the Bombardment of Pantelleria, close enough to see bombs bursting.

BOSNIA WAR RAGES

Cairo, July 21 (A. P.).—A new wave of guerrilla fighting is reported here to have broken out in the Balkans, with patriot fighters taking full advantage of softened Italian morale to strike at occupation troops.

News from Yugoslavia told of severe fighting in eastern and central Bosnia between Axis troops and guerrilla forces of Josip Broz, the Montenegrin insurgent also known as Tito, whose band was reported to have taken the offensive and to have captured a number of towns and villages from Axis garrisons. The renewal of resistance in Yugoslavia was reported to have been closely linked with the Allied invasion of Sicily through close British military liaison with Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

According to figures released here, nearly 250 Axis supply trains passing over Croatian railroads had been attacked and destroyed since the spring of 1942.

Red-Nazi Battle Is Raging Along 400-Mile Front

Russians Continue To Tighten Circle Around Orel Base

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 21.—Fighting along the Russian front spread to the southern Donets and Mius River sectors yesterday as Red Army troops recaptured town after town in their drive to encircle the Germans at Orel on the central front, the Russians reported today.

Russian armies thus were on the move on a front extending some 400 miles south from Orel to a point southwest of Voroshilovgrad, where the Soviet midnight communique said Russian forces had crossed the Mius River, improving their positions.

Heaviest fighting still raged, however, in the vicinity of Orel, where the Soviet Army was closing in around the German supply base. Advances of from four to six miles were reported during the day's fighting which saw the Germans make 10 counterattacks in a futile effort to halt the Russian advance.

(Today's German communique acknowledged that Nazi forces were engaged in "fierce battles of defense" . . .)

defense, especially east and north of Orel. It said that Russian attacks south of Orel were "bloodily repulsed" and that 133 Soviet tanks were destroyed during the day. Soviet attempts to break through Nazi lines of the Mius River and in the middle Donets were declared to have been repulsed.

(The Germans reported that from July 5 to 19 they captured 45,172 prisoners and destroyed 4,827 tanks and 2,344 planes on the eastern front.)

Mtsensk Falls.

Among the towns captured by the Russians, a special bulletin said, was Mtsensk, 31 miles northeast of Orel. The same Russian column that took this town was reported pushing on to the west.

Meanwhile, the bulletin said, the Red Army force operating directly east of Orel captured 20 villages in the day's fighting, including the railway station town of Voroshilov. On the southern flank a Soviet force took the city of Malo Arkhangelsk, 39 miles from Orel, the communique said.

Russian advances were met by stubborn resistance all along the line, the war bulletin declared. Nazi counterattacks were launched constantly. Soviet troops routed one only to have the Germans reform their shattered tank units and infantry for another, the communique said.

Russians reported the desperate Nazi thrusts were accompanied by the same heavy loss of life and armored equipment which has marked the battle on the central front since its beginning 16 days ago.

The Russians also reported action at the southern end of the Kursk salient, in the vicinity of Belgorod. Here the Red Army has been busily engaged erasing the gains which the German Army made in the opening days of the battle.

Leningrad Area Static.

The Germans were hurling armored forces at the Russians, and the communique said that in one engagement Soviet troops killed 400 Germans and disabled 17 tanks and 3 self-propelling guns.

The Russians gave only meager details on the fighting in the Donets and Mius River areas. The midnight communique minimized the significance of the battles and referred to them as "engagements of local character," adding, however, that "they have a tendency to grow into serious battles."

(The Germans previously had reported heavy fighting south of the Orel front. In a radio broadcast Monday Berlin reported that the Russian Army had launched offensives on four fronts. They were: (1) The north flank of Volkhov-Leningrad front; (2) the Demidof-Velizh area, 40 miles southwest of Smolensk; (3) the 300-mile front from Suckhinichi north to Belgorod; (4) the Mius River sector of the Kuban.)

The Russian communique indicated that the Leningrad area was comparatively static, with engagements limited to forays by reconnaissance groups and shelling by artillery and mortar batteries.

occupied forty villages during the day.

Soviet heavy artillery apparently now was being hauled into position to shell Orel.

Thundering down from the north upon Orel, which is threatened with encirclement, a Russian army was said to have seized forty populated places "including three railway stations, one of them fifteen kilometers (nine miles) northeast of Orel." The station was not named, but probably was Optukha, which is at the location named.

Another Column Nears Stronghold From East

More Than 90 Villages Overrun And 5,800 Germans Killed In Fighting Ranging South To Azov Sea

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, July 22—The Red army captured Optukha, only nine miles northeast of Orel, and also toppled Zolotarevo, eleven miles east of the gravely menaced German stronghold, yesterday in an offensive of rising power which smashed new German reserves hurled into action after forced marches, Moscow announced officially early today.

The Russians overran more than ninety villages on the fringes of Orel, whose fall would unhinge the entire Nazi southern front; killed more than 5,800 Germans in fighting raging as far south as the sea of Azov, and knocked out more than 77 tanks and 131 enemy planes, and scored gains of four to nine miles.

[Adolf Hitler has ordered Orel held "at all costs," the London radio said in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

Counter-Attacks Mount

German tank and infantry counter-attacks mounted in fury, but failed to halt the Russians who had launched their first successful summer counter-offensive after absorbing the full shock of a German attack launched July 5 below Orel.

One Red army column advancing on Orel from the northeast struck straight down the railway from fallen Mtsensk, seizing Dumchina, Otrada and Optukha in that order, a special communique announced. This column and other units striking cross-country to outflank Orel

Second And Third Red Armies

A second army driving in frontally from the east "occupied over fifty populated places," said the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor. These included the district center and railway station of Mokhovaya, and the railway station of Zolotarevo, eleven miles east of Orel. Five of the captured localities were described as large.

The third Russian army driving up from the south was meeting the toughest German opposition.

"In the face of heavy fire, enemy resistance and counter attacks, our troops forged ahead," the Russians said.

The threat was most imminent to Orel but an equally important German base and rail hub at Bryansk was also imperiled. A Russian column had captured Buky and was within thirty-five miles of Bryansk and within five miles of the railway linking Bryansk to Orel. Buky is about forty miles to the west of Orel.

Specific Advances Recited

The Soviet midnight communique amplified with many incidents of specific advances the gains already announced in the special buletin.

The Russian radio in a separate

dispatch recorded by the Soviet monitor said Soviet bombers had concentrated on German-held railway junctions and airfields Wednesday night, blasting Orel, Lozovaya, Kramatorskaya, Karachev and Khartuk.

Large fires were observed and a number of German planes were destroyed. Four Soviet planes failed to return.

Germans Rushing In Reserves

The midnight communique, which was recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Germans were hastily throwing into the line their reserves of infantry and tanks as soon as they arrived. Fighting was described as fierce. War material, tanks and guns were being captured as the Germans were decimated, and prisoners were captured in many areas by the advancing Soviet men.

A large number of German soldiers were reported to have been jailed at Bryansk for refusing to fight, the communique said.

Some military observers, noting the speed of the Russian advance from north of Orel, guessed that the Red army had cut the Bryansk-Orel railway which for days has been under effective command of their cannon.

The Germans were hard-pressed to hit upon a satisfactory propaganda line to account for the Russian gains.

Claims Attrition Plan

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, a leading commentator for Berlin, said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press:

"The large-scale Russian offensive is in full swing. Even if the enemy would like to stop it, he no longer would be able to do so. He has thrown in far too large forces and his shock troops are already too deeply engaged in battle. This battle, according to plans of the German high command, is intended to wear out Russian offensive strength."

Along all the 520 sweltering miles from Sukhinichi to Taganrog, German anchor base on the Sea of Azov, fighting was reported growing more bitter. The hardest fighting was around Orel.

Nazis Cite Red Losses

The Germans in vocal efforts to hide their plight and obscure Russian gains spoke of tremendous losses inflicted on the charging Red armies. The propaganda agency, Transocean, offered this new line of explanation attributed to "a German militiary speaker:"

"The goal of the defense battle German troops are carrying out on the eastern front against attacking Soviet troops is to bring all the offensive powers of the enemy to a rolling movement. The actual battles may be considered battles of attrition where the goal is not to gain ground but to force the enemy to the greatest use and abuse of his forces.

"That is why the possibility exists that, maybe on this or any part of the front, the German high command is giving up certain areas."

REDS CAPTURE RAIL STATION OUTSIDE OREL

Declare Ninety Towns Are Taken in Three-way Push on Vital Nazi Base.

TELL OF SEVERE FIGHTING

Moscow Reports 77 German Tanks and 131 Warplanes Destroyed in Day.

London, July 21 (A. P.).—Russian troops captured a railway station within nine miles of Orel in a continued advance on three sides of that central German base, a special Russian communique said tonight.

Sweeping in from the north, the Russians overran forty populated places. Another fifty were captured in a drive from the east, including the railway station of Zolotarevo, eleven miles from Orel. Yet another Army driving up from the south advanced "in the face of heavy fire, enemy resistance and counterattacks," according to the communique which was by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Fighting of local importance was reported in the Donets Basin where the Russians were said to have improved their positions south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad. Nothing further was reported on the engagements along the Sea of Azov where the Russians forced the Mius River which protects the strong German base of Taganrog, forty miles west of Rostov.

Claim 77 Nazi Tanks.

In their advance on Orel the Russians were meeting the most determined German resistance from tanks and infantry. In this region alone, the Russians said, they disabled or destroyed seventy-seven tanks and shot down 131 planes. Thus since the start of the great summer battle on July 5 the Russians by official statements have claimed the destruction of 3,593 tanks, 2,342 planes and upward of 70,000 Germans.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York this afternoon by CBS, the British radio said that the Russian forces striking toward Orel from the east were today reported less than seven miles from the city, and that another Russian force is advancing from the north. A Russian tank column is reported to have driven to within five miles of the railway leading back from Orel to Bryansk, London continued, adding: "At one point Russian troops are only thirty-five miles from Bryansk itself."]

FREE REICH GROUP SET UP IN MOSCOW

Moscow, July 21 (A. P.).—The formation of a committee of German prisoners of war and refugees to work for a "Free Germany" was announced in a manifesto published here today. Signed by thirty-three persons including five described as former members of the Reichstag, the manifesto was addressed to the German Army and people.

President of the group is the German poet, Erich Weinert. Other officers include Major Karl Hetz, first vice-president, and Lieut. Heinrich Count von Einzidel, second vice-president. Former members of the Reichstag said to have attended the session in Moscow a week ago are Martha Arendzee, Edwin Hoernle, Walter Ulbricht, Wilhelm Florin and William Pieck, the former Comintern leader in Berlin.

"Facts prove relentlessly that the war is lost," the manifesto said. "If the German people will find enough courage at the proper time, and prove by their actions that they want to remain a free nation and are determined to free Germany of Hitler, then they will win the right to decide for themselves their fate, and other nations will recognize them."

It said further that no one would negotiate with Adolf Hitler, and that the immediate German need, therefore, was to create a national government to render the Nazis harmless and to obtain peace, for which, it said, the Germans hunger. The army, it declared, "must play an important and decisive part" in bringing this about.

German Exiles And Captives In Russia Urge Nazi Revolt

Manifesto Calls For Abolition Of All Hitler Laws And Establishment Of A Democracy

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, July 21—A manifesto published here today said that a group of German refugees and prisoners of war in Russia have banded together into "the national committee for a free Germany" and have urged the German people and the Nazi army to revolt and halt the war "before it's too late."

The committee called for abolition of all Hitler laws and the establishment of a democracy. The thirty-three Germans who signed the manifesto said they are convinced that the war is lost.

Other points demanded by the manifesto were the reestablishment and widening of the political rights and social gains of the working people, freedoms of speech, the press, conscience and religion, and free-

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dom to acquire property lawfully. It also demanded the return of confiscated property to its lawful owners and the confiscation of the property of those who are to blame for starting the war.

The manifesto proposed the "awful and unmerciful trial of those responsible for the war," but at the same time urged an amnesty for those of Hitler's followers who "denounce him and join the movement for a free Germany."

The manifesto concluded with an appeal for action to insure the gaining of an "immediate peace."

Chinese Official Hails Bombing of Paramushiro

Chungking, July 21 (A. P.).—Chang Tao-fan, Chinese Minister of Information, expressed "great gratification" today over the news that American planes had bombed the Japanese Island of Paramushiro, but said China wanted to see the bombing of Japanese territory reach the same scale and intensity as the air attacks against the Axis in Europe.

"The bombing . . . is not comparable with the bombings of Japan's Axis partners both in scale and intensity. It is hoped that as time goes on the bombings will increase . . . in order to penalize all Axis people, regardless of whether they are in the West or in the East," he said.

Chinese Raid Jap-held Isle Off Fukien Coast

Chungking, July 21 (A. P.).—Chinese troops made a successful raid on the Japanese-occupied island of Huangkua off the Fukien coast some sixty miles south of Foochow, killing many enemy troops, taking several prisoners and capturing a boatload of supplies, a High Command communique announced today. In Chekiang province, Japanese troops attacking Chinese positions south of Linghu were repulsed and lost a large quantity of military supplies, it added.

AMERICANS BOMB BRIDGES IN BURMA

New Delhi, July 21 (A. P.).—Heavy and medium bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force yesterday attacked the Myitnge railway bridge on the important Jap-held Mandalay-Rangoon rail line in south central Burma, a United States headquarters communique said today.

Almost thirty tons of bombs were dropped on the bridge during the concentrated attack. One formation reported that bombs were seen to straddle the 150-foot span for the entire length. Other formations reported hits on the north approach and in the center, and additional possible hits.

The Mu River railroad bridge was attacked by Mitchells, with both direct and near hits reported.

R. A. F. fighters on offensive patrol over the Irrawaddy River north of Myingyan in Burma damaged several river vessels yesterday, the British communique announced.

Bombers also attacked enemy troops positions in the Kalemyo area and struck at the towns of Taungup and Kyaukpyu. Wellingtons attacked objectives at Atungup and Akyab.

133 TONS OF BOMBS HIT BAIROKO BASE

Over 150 Allied Bombers Join In Heaviest Raid Of Southwest Pacific War

JUL 22 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Thursday*, July 22—Allied bombers dropped 133 tons of bombs upon Bairoko harbor on New Georgia yesterday in the heaviest air raid of the Southwest Pacific war, while American troops repulsed a Japanese counter-attack at Munda.

More than 150 bombers—Dauntlesses and Avengers—with a strong fighter cover participated in the assault on Bairoko, which lasted throughout the day.

The communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said it was the heaviest raid ever made by either the Allies or the Japanese in the war theater.

Ground Troops Supported

The communique said the raid was made in support of our ground forces, indicating American troops on the northern tip of New Georgia were advancing against Bairoko harbor which lies about eight miles north of the Japanese base at Munda.

The Japanese also received another setback in dogfights over Madang, New Guinea. A comparatively small force of swift Lightning fighters destroyed nineteen Japanese Zeros and probably shot down eleven more at a cost of only two of our planes. The pilot of one of these two was reported safe.

There were no details of the land fighting in the Bairoko-Munda sector. The communique said merely that "enemy ground forces launched a strong counter-attack and were repulsed with heavy losses."

New Guinea Fighting

Latest position reports from the area placed the Americans well within the Japanese perimeter of defense covering the Munda airdrome, and the counter-attack was believed to have taken place there.

At the other end of the 700-mile battle front, sharp fighting was reported in the heavily wooded hills along the Komiatum track south of Salamaua, one of the Japanese bases on the coast of New Guinea.

282 Japanese Dead

Allied bombers were busy all along the New Guinea coast from Salamaua to Madang, about 300 miles up the coast. Military installations, buildings and bivouac areas were bombed and strafed, with a particularly intensive attack against Madang.

Australians who captured Mount Tambu positions near Komiatum, seven miles from Salamaua, counted 282 Japanese dead piled up along the slope of the hill which the enemy had attempted to recapture in a series of nine counter-attacks.

Delayed dispatches from the Fifth Air Force told of additional heavy attacks against the Madang area on Tuesday during which one Liberator shot down two Zeros but was itself shot down.

These dispatches also related that Mitchells bombed the bridges over the Gum, Gogol and Gori rivers and near-by construction camps and supply dumps. The bridge over the Gogol was destroyed. It was an important link in the Madang-Lae supply route.

Crashed In Hills

The Liberator which was lost apparently was bombing the Madang area about the same time a strong force of Japanese bombers and fighters were attacking Bena Bena. The Liberators met the enemy as both were homeward bound and nine Zeros were detached to engage the big four-engined bomber. The Liberator shot down two Zeros and probably destroyed another before it caught fire and crashed in the hills.

Oil Barges Set Afire

In other action yesterday our fighters set fire to two Japanese oil barges in Pakoi bay at the northwest tip of Vella Lavella island. A Liberator on night reconnaissance started fires in the town area of Rabaul, while a Beaufort bomber over Cape St. George, New Ireland, drove off four Zeros and probably destroyed one. Medium bombers made a night raid on Penfoei airdrome on Timor. Results were not reported.

For the first time in nearly a week no new Japanese ship losses were reported. Already the enemy has lost at least 17 warships in his futile attempt to reinforce the besieged garrison at Munda airbase.

Japs Lose Three Ships in Effort To Aid Munda

JUL 22 1943

Cruiser, 2 Destroyers Sunk by U. S. Planes; Fourth Probably Lost

By the Associated Press. MCDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 21.—American bombers were credited today with sinking a cruiser and two destroyers of a Japanese convoy attempting vainly to run the Allied sea and air blockade around the big Munda air base in the Solomons.

A force of three light cruisers, six destroyers and two transports, undoubtedly seeking to aid the hard-pressed garrison at Munda, was spotted by Catalina flying boats shortly after midnight yesterday in Vella Gulf just west of Kolombangara Island.

The Catalinas followed the convoy until strong formations of Liberators, Mitchells and Avenger bombers arrived with bombs which blasted at least three warships to the bottom and sent the remainder fleeing or limping northward.

Destroyer Probably Sunk.

A third destroyer was listed as probably sunk, and a transport and yet another destroyer were damaged.

Four bombers were lost—two Mitchells and two Avengers.

The action, described in today's communique from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, served to maintain steady pressure on Munda, big airbase on New Georgia Island, which has been hit by land, sea and air attack since the Southwest Pacific offensive started on July 1.

Supply or reinforcement of Munda has been rendered "dangerous and difficult," the communique said, and "a slow but constant deterioration of his (the enemy's) beleaguered garrison can be expected unless our blockaded ring can be broken."

This fourth attempt to crack the Munda blockade brought to 17 the number of Japanese warships listed officially as having been sunk in the fast-spreading Allied offensive in the Solomons. Five more are considered probably lost.

Many Bases Attacked.

Allied ground forces moving slowly in on Munda were aided yesterday by Dauntless dive bombers which dropped 18 tons of bombs on Japanese gun positions along a perimeter about two miles east of the airdrome.

An enemy destroyer at anchor in the harbor of Sarong, Dutch New Guinea, and a medium-sized cargo ship off the coast there were bombed with unobserved results by wide-ranging bombers which also:

Attacked the Kahili airdrome on Bougainville Island, starting numerous fires and explosions with 42 tons of bombs;

Set ablaze the fuel dump at the Alexishafen airdrome on New Guinea;

Started large fires among supply dumps and installations at Madang, New Guinea;

Bombed the airdrome at Cape Chater on Timor Island, setting more than 30 fires which "merged into one large conflagration" and

Struck the town and barracks area of Koepang on Timor at night, starting seven large and numerous small fires.

Jap New Guinea Base Hit With 500-Ton Bombs

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, July 21 (AP). — Mitchell bombers blasted the air strip, ammunition dumps and installations over the Madang sector yesterday with one of the largest loads of 500-pound bombs ever showered on that Japanese base. HAUGLAND

A heavy fighter escort screened the medium bombers on the mission 170 miles up New Guinea's coast line from Salamaua. The Japanese put up slight antiaircraft defense, but attempted no aerial interception whatever.

All the American planes returned.

Meanwhile, another B-25, on reconnaissance, dropped a 500-pound bomb from an altitude of 50 feet within 15 feet of a foot bridge across the San Francisco River south of Salamaua. Much of the narrow suspension structure was blasted to bits.

The bridge was the principal means of getting ammunition and supplies on foot into the Komiatum sector, where Australian troops are advancing against enemy patrols. Three main Japanese trails from Salamaua into Komiatum and Nassau Bay converge at this little span.

Queens Flyer Shot Down, but—

JUL 22 1943

He First Blasted Three Zeros Out of Sky—Jerked Aboard Speeding Destroyer.

ERICKSON

Guadalcanal, July 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two daring Marine Corps fighter pilots were shot down on July 11 while attempting to break up a Japanese bombing attack on American-held Rendova Island, but both escaped vicious enemy attempts to finish them off. Capt. James E. Swett of San Mateo, Cal., and First Lieut. Harold Segal of Long Island City, N. Y., made crash landings in the water because they feared they would be machine-gunned by the Japs if they parachuted.

Even after Capt. Swett's plane hit the water, the Japanese strafed the wreck and the water around it for fifteen minutes. During all that time, Capt. Swett, who is the highest scoring American ace now in action in the South Pacific with twelve enemy planes to his credit, kept diving under the water. He escaped being hit, and drifted ashore, luckily, on a friendly island, whence he was rescued next day.

Four Zeros chased Lieut. Segal's burning Corsair fighter down to the very surface of the water, steadily pumping bullets into its tail. Lieut. Segal was not hit by the bullets, but smashed his face against the instrument panel as the plane struck the water, breaking his nose and two teeth and blackening both his eyes. He was picked up the next morning by an American destroyer.

Before they were shot down themselves, Capt. Swett had shot down one Zero and one bomber, and Lieut. Segal had blown up three Zeros.

As the story was relayed to air headquarters here, Capt. Swett and Lieut. Segal were out alone when they sighted the Japanese squadron, which they attacked though they were hopelessly outnumbered. From his wing position, lieut. Segal blew up a Zero coming in on Capt. Swett's tail. Later the lieutenant came out over a flight of six eZros. He picked off two straglers, both of which blew up.

Then Lieut. Segal's Corsair was hit. Oil streamed from shattered lines, and the plane started smoking. He put her into a dive for the water. The four remaining Zeros wove back and forth, and he could hear the bullets bouncing behind him. He hit the water at about 100 miles an hour, and as he got into his liferaft, he saw that nothing was left of his plane but the skeleton girders.

Having no paddles, Lieut. Segal lay down to rest, and fell asleep. An albatross landed on his legs and wakened him. "Right away I named the bird Rickenbacker Jr., and grabbed him by the neck," the flyer said. As he squeezed the neck, out of itts mouth plopped four small fish. Lieut Segal then stowed the dead bird away to

eat if he got really hungry.

He awoke again in the darkness, at 2 A. M., to see a group of ships passing his raft. He stood up, waved a tarpaulin and shouted himself hoarse, but the destroyers sped past. In the morning they headed again in his direction. This time they saw him, and one ship pulled toward him and tossed out a line, but did not slow down. Lieut. Segal was jerked out of hih boat and was under water for a half a minute Then he was dragged aboard, sputtering but safe.

No Losses at Paramushiro

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, July 20 (AP) (Delayed).—Aleutians-based bombers returned today without the loss of a plane from the first bombing of Paramushiro, Japan's northernmost military base, and reported the mission was no more difficult than flights against Japanese bases on American islands in the Aleutians.

The flyers came out of the overcast into clear skies above Paramushiro and looked down on a square mile of military installations. They saw some Japanese planes, but none that wanted to fight. Only light anti-aircraft fire was met. Bombs were dropped near ships in the harbor. They saw what appeared to be an ancient fort, built long before bombers were ever made. Near by was a mile-long airplane landing strip. Several large buildings were set afire.

Hindered by Weather

The raiders, who were in the air more than nine hours, were over the target at least forty minutes, climbing and circling before dropping their bomb loads. Bad weather areas forced them to take a circuitous route to Paramushiro, and clouds prevented the contemplated deck-level bombing when they were over the target.

The big bombers carried no special equipment except life rafts for possible forced landings in the sea. All agreed that the thing to do if their planes were crippled was to try to reach Russian territory.

The pilots, all veterans of raids on Attu or Kiska, knew they were making a dangerous survey flight in preparation for future attacks which will eventually hit all of the Kuriles and extend to the more thickly populated islands of Japan proper.

Captain James L. Hudelson of Benton, Ill., who holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal for his achievements in Aleutian combat flying, led the flight. One of the crew men was First Lieutenant Seymour Gansberg, of 815 West End Avenue, New York, a navigator.

NO BOMBERS LOST IN BIG U.S. RAID ON PARAMUSHIRO

Alaska Command Pilots Tell of Yesterday's Attack on Japanese Soil.

Headquarters, Alaska Defense Command, July 20 (A. P.) (Delayed).—Bombers of the Eleventh United States Air Force today carried out the first successful raid on Japanese territory since the bombing of Tokio. They returned without the loss of a plane from a long-distance bombing of Paramushiro, Japan's most northerly military base.

The raid, viewed here as a logical development of the American occupation of Attu, had long been expected and prepared for, while Japanese shipping was being swept from the northern seas by American naval vessels.

The returning pilots reported that they came out of the overcast into clear skies above Paramushiro and looked down upon a square mile of military installations. They saw some Japanese planes but none that wanted to fight. Only a light anti-aircraft fire was met. Bombs were dropped near ships in the harbor, and the Americans saw what appeared to be an ancient fort, built long before bombers ever were.

New Yorker on Board.

Near by was a mile-long airplane landing strip.

The raiders, who were in the air for more than nine hours, spent at least forty minutes over the target, climbing and circling before dropping their bomb loads. Bad weather areas had forced them to take a circuitous route to Paramushiro, and clouds prevented the contemplated deck-level bombing when they were over the target. Several large buildings were set afire, however.

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The pilots, all veterans of raids on Attu or Kiska, knew they were making a dangerous survey flight in preparation for future attacks that eventually will hit all the Kuriles and extend to the more thickly populated islands of Japan proper.

Capt. James L. Hudelson of Benton, Ill., who already holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal, led the flight. Also on the raid was First Lieut. Seymour Gansberg of 825 West End avenue, New York, navigator.

JAP GUNS SILENT AS U.S. WARSHIPS SHELL KISKA ISLE

Two Vessels Bombard Enemy in Main Camp and Gertrude Cove.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—(AP) For the sixth time this month American warships poured shells into Japanese defenses on Kiska island Tuesday, the Navy reported today, and once more enemy guns made no reply.

The Navy communique said the targets of the latest bombardment, which was carried out by two light units, presumably destroyers or cruisers, were the enemy's main camp on Kiska and the Gertrude cove area.

Authorities here assume that Japanese guns withheld their fire in order not to disclose their positions and lay themselves open to direct attack.

Kiska has also been bombed 17 times during July in a continuing sea—air offensive apparently designed to soften the island for conquest.

The communique also reported that on Tuesday morning three Japanese bombers dropped "several bombs" on Funafuti island in the Ellice group in the south central Pacific. "No damage was reported and no personnel injuries were sustained," the Navy said.

Only once before has a raid on Funafuti been reported. That was on April 26, and the report then constituted a disclosure that American forces had occupied the island as an advance outpost guarding the lines of supply between Hawaii and Australia. An American air base was established there.

BERMUDA'S DEFENSES NEARING COMPLETION

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 21.—(AP) Rear Admiral Ingram C. Sowell, commanding the U. S. naval operating base and the combined local defense forces, announced today completion by the Allies of military installations on the Bermuda islands "with which we can at a moment's notice offer an adequate defense in case of attack."

In addition, he said at a press conference, a U. S. naval operating base and a U. S. naval air station, the construction of which has proceeded for more than two years, are nearing completion.

Admiral Sowell said that for many months the Navy "by air and sea has been vigorously fighting German submarines in the Atlantic waters contiguous to these islands. x x x. I can assure you x x x that our constant 24-hour-a-day search for the enemy has not gone unrewarded."

Canal Zone Honors Aide

Balboa Heights, C. Z., July 21 (AP). On orders from Gov. Glen Edgerton, flags flew at halfmast throughout the Canal Zone today for the funeral of Roy Russell Watson, 60, chief quartermaster for the Panama Canal, who died Monday.

65,058 AXIS HELD IN CAMPS IN U. S.

Germans And Italian Prisoners Distributed—Some At Fort George G. Meade

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 21 — Announcing that 65,058 Axis prisoners are now interned in the United States, the War Department disclosed today that additional camps will be built and existing camps expanded to handle a large proportion of the 267,000 prisoners held by the Allies in North Africa.

Capacity of camps already built is 139,164, the War Department said, adding that many of the prisoners now held in North Africa "will be removed to this country as quickly as possible."

Of the total already interned the department said 45,355 are Germans, 19,641 are Italians and sixty-two Japanese. The Japanese are interned at Camp McCoy, Wis. The others in thirty-seven camps in twenty States. The report showed an increase of 28,000 in Axis prisoners in this country since June 4.

Where Germans Are Held

Germans are held at Aliceville, Ala.; Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky; Camp Carson, Colorado; Concordia, Kan.; Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; Crossville, Tenn.; Camp Forrest, Tennessee (Crossville and Camp Forrest also contain Italians in segregated stockades); Camp McKain, Mississippi; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Mexia, Texas; Opelika, Ala.; Camp Phillips, Kansas; Camp Polk, Louisiana; Camp Bruber, Oklahoma; Herne, Texas; Camp Hood, Texas; Huntsville, Texas; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Camp Livingston, Louisiana; McAlester, Okla.; Fort Reno, Oklahoma; Roswell, N. M.; Stringtown, Okla.; Camp Swift, Texas; Trinidad, Col., and Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (Italians are held also at Fort Meade).

Army Lists More Men As Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 154 United States soldiers killed in action in various theaters of operations. Among them were the following, listed with next of kin, from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK
Aleutian Area

VAN ORDEN, ROY, private; father, Bert Van Orden, Ridge Road, Holley.

Europe

GILHAULEY, BERNARD J., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Gilhauley, 565 Park Place, Brooklyn.
MYSZKA, STANLEY J., sergeant; father, Casimir Myszka, 545 East Fifth Street, New York.
SCHULTHEIS, CHARLES A., second lieutenant; father, Charles J. Schultheis, 36-19 Bowne Street, Flushing, Queens.
WITTS, GLENN W., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Marie J. Witts, 187 Main Street, Dansville.

North Africa

DeWITT, BURR, private first class; sister, Mrs. Loretta Weaver, Cold Brook.
HILDRETH, CARL, private; wife, Mrs. Margaret Hildreth, 31 Albany Street, Albany.
LANKESTER, ERNEST C., private; mother, Mrs. May Lankester, 43 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers.

NEW JERSEY
North Africa

COLELLA, PATSY A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lena Colella, 104 Chambers Street, Newark.
LAROCCA, ALBERT, private; mother, Mrs. Katherine Larocca, 409 Thirty-seventh Street, Union City.

Southwest Pacific

COHEN, LOUIS, first lieutenant; brother, William Cohen, 15 States Avenue, Atlantic City.
PICKELL, ERNEST M., corporal; mother, Mrs. Crisella Kelsey, Annandale.

CONNECTICUT
Southwest Pacific

LABRECQUE, EMILE J. N., technician fifth grade; father, Elzear Labrecque, Railroad Avenue, Plainfield.
LINSLEY, EDWARD L., captain; wife, Mrs. Laura J. Linsley, 85 Trumbull Avenue, Plainville.
MARLOWE, JOHN J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret V. Marlowe, 765 Woodward Avenue, New Haven.

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Captives Held by Axis Are Listed by Army

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The War Department announced today names of 160 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany and Italy, including these with next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK
Held by Germany

ABT, ROBERT J., technician; father, Joseph J. Abt, 1822 Court Street, Syracuse.
CAMUSO, JOHN, private first class; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Camuso, 170 East 113th Street, New York.
GALLI, EMILIO B., technician sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ernesta Galli, 235 East Fifty-first Street, New York.
HAENEL, WILLIAM F., first lieutenant; father, Henry H. Haenel, Route 1, Fredonia.
LESKOVICH, PETE, private; sister, Miss Rose Leskovich, 86 East Fourth Street, New York.
McKEON, EDWARD, private; father, James McKeon, 90-22 186th Street, Hollis, Queens.
MARGA, RICHARD E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Marga, 70-11 Juniper Valley Road, Middle Village, Queens.
VAN BUREN, RAYMOND W., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Lillian Orton, Richland.

Held by Italy

DAVIS, RAYMOND F., private; mother, Mrs. Mabel Verde, 95-17 Liverpool Street, Jamaica, Queens.

NEW JERSEY
Held by Germany

BRANDT, ALBERT J., technical sergeant; father, Walter E. Brandt, 4337 Willis Avenue, Merchantville.
GEORGE, WALTER P., technician fourth grade; wife, Mrs. Dorothy W. George, 344 Avondale Avenue, Haddonfield.
WINTJEN, HENRY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Wintjen, 67 Central Lane, Secaucus.

CONNECTICUT
Held by Germany

CARLSON, ROLAND A., staff sergeant; mother, Ellen O. Carlson, 85 Melville Avenue, Bridgeport.

NAVY'S CASUALTIES 27,237

New List of 34 Includes 3 New Yorkers Among Missing

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Navy announced today thirty-four casualties, including eight dead, eight wounded and eighteen missing.

This lifts to 27,237 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,406 dead, 4,749 wounded, 10,240 missing and 3,842 as prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included these New Yorkers, all of whom were noncommissioned personnel:

Rice, Victor Lee; missing; father, Carleton Lee Rice of Ilion.

Rodriquez, Jose; missing; mother, Mrs. Eusebia Rodriquez of 62 East 108th Street, New York City.

Secor, Howard Russell; missing; mother, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Secor of Ardsley.

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U.S. Is Leading England 200 of Its Liberty Ships

British Will Operate Them, Return Them After War

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—American Liberty ships are being transferred regularly to Great Britain under lend-lease, the Lend-Lease Administration said today.

The ships are being transferred to British registry for operation by the British, but actual ownership will be retained by the United States and the ships will be returned to this country after the war.

No exact figure on the number of ships or tonnage involved in the transfers was available, but Lend-Lease gave an informal estimate of 200 ships aggregating 2,000,000 deadweight tons.

The company transferred the foreman to its Highland Park plant and then discharged the committeemen.

British Official to Visit U. S.

Sir Donald Somervell to Address Bar Association Convention

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—British information services announced today that Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, O. B. E., M. P., K. C., Attorney General for England and Wales had accepted the invitation of the American Bar Association to be the principal speaker at its annual meeting in Chicago, Aug. 23 to 26.

Sir Donald is expected to arrive in this country about mid-August and, after attending the Chicago meeting, he hopes to meet lawyers in other cities in the Middle West.

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Washington and New York. The announcement said he expected to return to the United Kingdom about the middle of September.

Soong Says War's Length Can Be 'Anybody's Guess'

Comments on Navy Plan to Fight Japan Until '49

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, said after a meeting of the Pacific War Council today that it is "anybody's guess" how long the war against Japan will last.

He made this reply to a reporter's request for comment on the remark yesterday by Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne that the Navy is planning for a war in the Pacific "at least until 1949."

Today's council meeting was the first with President Roosevelt in several weeks. Dr. Soong said Mr. Roosevelt reviewed Pacific operation, particularly the number of ships lost by Japan. He added that the President told about the attack by Army Liberator bombers on Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands north of Japan proper.

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, also was asked about Admiral Horne's statement.

"If any one else is planning on that basis I do not know who they are," Mr. Byrnes told his press conference.

USE OF FACTORIES IN POST-WAR ERA MAY OPEN DISPUTE

Jones Warns U. S. Must Plan Disposition of Federally-Owned Plants.

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said tonight that the government had spent $25,000,000,000 in the last three years to build industrial plants and other facilities and asserted that the disposition and utilization of the properties will be one of the nation's greatest problems after the war.

For his own part Secretary Jones said, he had no fear "but that government will deal fairly with industry, because I believe that the people of our own country want to maintain the principle of private initiative and private enterprise xxx." His address was prepared for the Washington Evening Star forum on the Blue Network.

Cannot Be Written Off

Asserting that the war expansion cannot and should not be written off as a total loss, the secretary said:

"How much of it we can use to advantage, and how much can be used for rehabilitation of other countries and on what basis are matters about which we should be thinking now."

Secretary Jones foresaw differing opinions on the use of the plants. Some, he said, will want the government to stay in business and operate on federal funds while others will advocate scrapping a large portion of the plants to eliminate "undue competition." Still others, he said, will be looking for bargains, hoping to buy at government sacrifice prices.

The nation must be on guard against "undue pressure" from any of those groups, he said, adding:

"Where any industry is able to absorb government facilities in its line, on a bases fair to government, that policy should be adopted, the government selling or leasing the facilities on fair and reasonable terms. In those industries where government facilities approximate or far exceed those in private hands, the solutions will be more difficult."

Could Control Aviation

For example, he said the government—because of its heavy investments in the aviation industry—"could destroy private investments but certainly we should not and will not."

The government, he said, will own all of the synthetic rubber industry and Congress must determine how much of it will be kept in operation.

"Certainly," he added, "we should never again be entirely dependent upon foreign sources of rubber."

Listing some of the government's other big undertakings, Secretary Jones said that it had built and holds title to three big steel plants and 120 smaller steel plants and additions. Thus, he said, the government will own about 10 per cent of the total steel capacity of the country.

With an investment of approximately $430,000,000 in magnesium plants, he said, the government will own about 92 per cent of the total production. It has built and owns nine plants for aluminum production and 45 plants for fabricating aluminum, he said, with a total investment of $760,000,000.

"So obviously, the government will be in a position to smother private industry in the manufacture of magnesium, and also to dominate the aluminum industry, because government alone will have more than enough capacity to supply the entire peacetime needs for aluminum," he said. "These situations will require wisdom, and fairness by government otherwise private investments in these industries would be destroyed."

Turning to "immediate problems," Secretary Jones warned against over confidence because of the current military successes and declared that "our sacrifices, insignificant as they are," may have to last a long time.

He endorsed subsidies as a means of holding down the cost of living, asserting they will help the lower income groups and the cost will be "relatively small."

15 Billion Dollars Set as Goal For Third War Loan Campaign

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) A $15,000,000,000 goal for the Third War Loan drive was announced tonight by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, who said only non-banking sources will participate.

The goal for the largest financing program in world history is $2,000,000,000 above that of the Second War Loan drive in April, which brougt in a total of $18,500,000,000, but of that amount banks bought more than $5,000,000,000.

The Third War loan drive will open Sept. 9, and Secretary Morgenthau said the securities, to be essentially the same types as those sold in the Second War Loan, will be offered only to individuals, corporations, insurance companies and other non-banking sources.

"This goal and the third war loan program," he said, "was determined by Treasury officials after receiving recommendations from chairmen of the state war finance committees and officials of the Federal Reserve system and the American Bankers association. Getting this amount of money will be a huge task and will represent the largest financing program in the history of the world.

"The job of raising this $15,000,000,000 will be handled by war finance committees of each state, and the bonds will be sold largely by hundreds of thousands of patriotic volunteers salesmen, who already have made plans to concentrate on house-to-house selling, since a major consideration is increasing the number of people who are buying war bonds."

Compulsory Military Training, Single Command Urged in Peace

WASHINGTON, July 21. — (AP) Two proposals for post-war American military policy that have had the private attention of officials—universal compulsory military training, and in effect a single defense department combining Army, Navy and Air forces—were advanced publicly today by a distinguished Army officer.

Writing in the semi-official Infantry Journal, Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer says that while plans for the permanent military establishment cannot be fixed until our post-war commitments are known, "it is clear that there can be no sound military organization that does not rest upon the principle that, in his youth, every able-bodied American should be trained to defend his country."

A single defense department is not mentioned as such by Gen. Palmer, but he proposes a civilian commission with authority to correlate the interests and proposals of all the armed services into a coordinated policy.

While little has been said publicly about it, there is a strong belief among some high officials that a single defense department with a combined military staff will emerge after the war.

Congress has always appropriated for the Army and Navy without prior scientific settlement of the joint relations and missions of the forces, Gen. Palmer writes, with one committee working strictly on the basis of Navy testimony, another purely on Army advice.

"This situation was bad enough when only the land forces and the sea forces were concerned," writes Gen. Palmer. "With the tremendous new importance of the air forces, all of our accepted conceptions of world strategy must be reappraised."

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.
Former Chief of the Associated Press Rome Bureau.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—More German legions for defense of Italy was believed here today to be the purpose of the meeting between Mussolini and Hitler. Mussolini, his power hanging by a thread, was thought in diplomatic quarters to have asked Hitler to reinforce the peninsula's defenses with German divisions. Whether Hitler agreed remains to be seen.

It is now thought that the Fuehrer must realize the surrender of Italy would be a tremendous blow to the morale on his own front—if not in Germany—at least in the occupied and satellite countries. The Americans and British then would be able to March across Italy into Jugoslavia and establish the dreaded Balkan front. Furthermore, Allied bombers could use northern Italy bases for assault against the war industries, communication lines and supply routes in southern Germany, Austria and Hungary.

May Declare Rome Open City.

For these reasons, it was felt that the two dictators may have decided to make a stand in industrial northern Italy, stringing a defensive line through the Po Valley. Assuming this, it was considered not unlikely that Rome would be declared an open city, as was Paris when the Germans pressed on the French capital and the Government fled to Bordeaux in 1940. Rome presumably would be as hard to defend as Paris.

A declaration of Rome as an open city was regarded as unlikely until the Allies have cleaned up Sicily and are poised to invade the mainland of Italy, or even until American and British troops actually set foot on the mainland coast. Such a move by the Axis would surely show desperation. It would mean the abandonment of not only Rome but all of Italy to the south of the capital. Supplies to keep the Italians fighting in southern Italy must pass through Rome which would make its railroad yards a military objective so long as they were in use.

SPAIN IN PROTEST

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—The Spanish Ambassador has protested against a Government-sponsored broadcast, in which the Mexican Ambassador called Generalissimo Francisco Franco a "traitor" and "puppet." A diplomatic source said today the protest has been filed with the State Department.

The broadcast by Francisco Castillo Najera was arranged by the Office of War Information and made to France on Bastille Day. The Mexican envoy attacked both Franco and Mussolini.

Committee today. He gave no hint of the contents of the report, the first of a series he has asked from various war agencies, to be submitted on a continuing basis.

Mr. Byrnes said that he has appointed John Hancock, New York banker, to take charge of the progress reports of the various agencies and keep them up to date.

BISHOP TERMS RAID A TRAGIC MISTAKE

Hull Takes Over Economic War

Byrnes Discloses That State Department Has Supreme Control Now.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, said today that the State Department has emerged in supreme control of foreign economic activities as a result of the recent shake-up which followed the dispute over foreign purchases between Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jones.

Mr. Byrnes said at a press conference that Leo T. Crowley, new Director of Economic Warfare—a new office combining the former activities of both Mr. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare and Mr. Jones's foreign purchase corporations—"must consult the State Department in every field to determine what is the foreign policy of the United States."

Co-ordinators Are Named.

Mr. Byrnes also stated that the State Department is appointing co-ordinators in various foreign areas to correlate the work of the various civilian agencies operating in those areas. Mr. Byrnes said that he knew that three such co-ordinators already had been designated by the department, including one in North Africa, but he did not know their names.

Mr. Byrnes announced that a special survey of America's wartime man-power problems has been completed and will be presented to the War Mobilization

Hurley Says We Should Not Be Deceived by 'Obscene Chorus' in 'Regimented Press'

STRESSES ARMS IN ROME

Asserts Fascists With 'Craven Cunning' Put War Activities Near Sacred Shrines

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., July 21 (AP)—The Most Rev. Joseph P. Hurley, Bishop of St. Augustine and formerly attached to the Vatican as aide to the Papal Secretary of State, declared today that "every decent Christian thought and sentiment within me cries out that we have made a tragically mistaken decision" in the bombing of Rome.

Bishop Hurley, now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., issued his statement through the chancery here.

The text of the statement follows:

The news of the bombing of Rome by our own soldiers has

pained me beyond expression.

I realize very well that the Fascist Government of Italy has sought with craven cunning to protect some of its military activities by carrying them on within the shadow of the sacred shrines of Christendom. I appreciate, too, the meticulous care with which our airmen endeavored, though vainly, to avoid hitting churches and historic monuments in the Eternal City. But every decent Christian thought and sentiment within me cries out that we have made a tragically mistaken decision in the higher moral strategy of this just war.

Perhaps to the narrow military vision of our generals it seemed "convenient and useful" (the callous phrase is of Anthony Eden) to rain down bombs on the city which is home to the vicar of the Prince of Peace. Perhaps.

I think we should have taken the larger, the Christian view. It would have been so much better if we had put aside questionable considerations of "military necessity" in favor of the loftier and more enduring considerations of Christian reverence toward the irreplaceable things of the spirit. In the long run it would have been more "useful," too, for we should not have lowered our moral prestige in the minds of countless millions of Christians throughout the world.

In spite of the all too plausible unanimity of the American press, I know that it will be long before we can calm the storm of indignation in the hearts of many loyal Americans at what they consider to be a sacrilege; and we shall have difficulty in restoring their complete confidence in the fundamental justice of our purposes in the war.

I am convinced, too, that the raid on Rome has darkened our prospects for the sort of peace so ardently desired by all of us. The bombs which fell on San Lorenzo did much more than destroy an ancient sanctuary of faith and of beauty; they did damage which we cannot yet calculate to the brightening promise of a Christian order in the post-war world.

Whatever the professionals of war may say about "military necessity," good men the world over will earnestly pray that the Eternal City be spared further air raids. Such raids would only serve to imperil our hopes for a future of Christian peace even as they blast from the earth the venerated monuments of our Christian past.

As time goes on and the deep moral resentments aroused by the bombardment of the sacred city rise to the surface, it will be seen that with San Lorenzo much of our national unity, much of the respect we had abroad, now lie in ruins.

Let Washington not be deceived by the obscene chorus of approval which is registered in the regimented press. Our Government will show wisdom and virtue if with sincere contrition it addresses itself at once to rebuilding these ruins.

American Catholics will not stand aside from this patriotic duty of reconstituting a shattered unity; in spite of the anguish in their hearts they will give to this task their loyal best.

From the depths of our hearts, the clergy and laity of this diocese send our reverent salutation and our affectionate sympathy to His Holiness Pope Pius XII as he looks out in voiceless grief over the new ruins of his and our beloved Rome. More than ever before we see in the stricken Pontiff, Bishop of that city of the soul, the hope of humanity and the guarantee that the spiritual and the supernatural still live on in a world of violence and passion. May God keep him and the Eternal City from harm.

DALLAS, Tex., July 21 (AP)—The Right Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, presiding Bishop of the North Texas Catholic diocese, today deplored Premier Mussolini's failure to declare Rome an open city.

"He left our air force no alternative," Bishop Lynch said. "There was nothing to do but destroy the military installations that were contributing to the Axis war effort.

"I can only pray that some thoughtless American or British youth will not deviate from his course and carelessly destroy some landmark of historic importance."

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Bishop Glennon Hopes Basilica Is Undamaged

ST. LOUIS, July 21 (AP).—Concern over whether the Basilica of San Lorenzo was hit during the Allied bombing of Rome was expressed last night by the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis.

Archbishop Glennon deplored the need of attacking the Italian capital but reminded that the raid was planned to avoid destruction of church property.

In a statement he said: "I very much regret the attack by our forces on the city of Rome * * *.

"We are awaiting information concerning the fate of the beautiful Basilica of San Lorenzo. It is one of the churches of Rome that visitors found most attractive. There is buried the much-beloved and saintly pontiff, Pius IX.

"We hope it remains intact. If it is damaged, it was, I feel, unintentional. But if it be, it becomes a blessed privilege for us American Catholics promptly to restore it."

ROME BOMBERS HAILED AS MODERN CRUSADERS

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 21. — (AP) Dr. Francis E. McMahon, president of the Catholic Association for International Peace and professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame, said tonight that "as the crusaders once stormed Jerusalem to rescue the Holy Land from the infidel, so American fliers bombed Rome to drive out the Fascists."

"This grave action has meaning only if we are crusaders engaged in bringing a better world into being—better spiritually, economically, socially," he said in a statement. "If these are not our purposes—if we are fighting merely for the old status quo of national selfishness, economic injustice, and spiritual blight—then we are indeed men of misery."

10 Flyers Die as Planes Collide in Air in Florida

Brooklyn Sergeant Is Among Victims in Bomber Crash

TAMPA, Fla., July 21 (AP).—Ten flyers from MacDill Field were killed today when two medium bombers collided near Boyett. One plane burst into flames after crashing, the base public relations office reported. There were five men aboard each.

Names of seven of the flyers were released tonight by the public relations office, the other three being withheld pending notification of relatives. Those listed, with the next of kin were:

First Lieutenant Frank E. Wadell, pilot of the plane; wife, 143 Forest Hill, Jefferson City, Mo.

Second Lieutenant Jim Williams, co-pilot of the other bomber; Mrs. Eustace Williams, mother, Megarel, Tex.

Staff Sergeant Howard F. Haas; Mrs. Carolyn Aures, sister, Buffalo.

Sergeant Frank Zaffina; Mrs. Amelia Zaffina, mother, Winchester, Mass.

Sergeant Albert J. Cozens Jr.; Albert J. Cozens, father, Sand Point, Idaho.

Sergeant John R. Apfel; Mrs. Elizabeth Apfel, mother, Brooklyn.

Sergeant Herbert H. Keller; Mrs. Emma Keller, mother, 311 Matthews Avenue, Pittsburgh.

U.S. Warship to Get Name Of Negro Killed in Battle

Mother to Sponsor Destroyer Escort Harmon Sunday

BOSTON, July 21 (AP).—The first United States warship named in honor of a Negro, the Destroyer Escort Harmon, will be launched next Sunday at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, assigned the name to honor the late Roy Harmon, mess attendant, first class, U. S. N., to whom the Navy Cross was awarded posthumously for "extraordinary heroism" while serving aboard the U. S. S. San Francisco.

Harmon was twenty-six years old and the son of Mrs. Naunita Harmon Carroll, of Cuero, Tex., who will sponsor the new vessel. He was killed in action in the Battle of Guadalcanal on Nov. 12 and 13, 1942.

DR. HAMBRO'S SON TELLS OF ESCAPE

Cato Habro, the 31-year-old son of Dr. C. J. Hambro, former president of the Norwegian Parliament and of the League of Nations, arrived in New York today and, in telling of his escape from Norway last April, asserted that the stream of refugees escaping from that country is constant.

"My own escape wasn't very exciting," the slim, blond young man said with a noticeable English inflection, in an interview at the office of the Royal Norwegian Information Service, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. "I heard the German police were looking for me, so I started out at 4:30 A. M. I bicycled for two hours, and after walking for four hours in the forest, I was in Sweden. That's all there was to it."

In describing conditions in present-day Norway, Mr. Hambro said that his countrymen are still refusing to mingle with the occupation forces, that the food situation is bad, although the people are not starving, and that the Norwegians, who have never lost hope that the Germans will be run out of their country, are now beginning to fear that Great Britain and the United States may want to do all the planning of Norway's post-war fate. This, he said, will meet with strong Norwegian opposition.

On the subjects of Russia and Finland he was more evasive. Asked if the Norwegians would co-operate with Russians landing on their shores, he paused and then said that "the feeling is to co-operate with anybody who is opposed to Germany." He said the attitude of Norwegians toward the Finns is one of "antagonistic sympathy."

"There is some inflation because of the scarcity of goods," he said. "The Germans pay high wages but you can't buy anything. A pound of butter costs $3.50 and a pound of tea $175."

Mr. Hambro will go to Princeton, where he will serve as secretary to his father.

What's Behind The War News

JUL 22 1943

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

An Axis, or at least a Nazi, attempt to flee from Sicily appears brewing with Anglo-American capture of the Enna communication key in the Catania plain.

Surrender of that central base to the invaders, announced from Rome before it was Allied-claimed, can have no other meaning. It places American and Canadian troops astride four main road and rail approaches to the central north coast of the island, only 30-odd miles from Enna as the crow flies.

Ahead lie the Peloritan mountains fringing the Sicilian north coast. They are steep, rising to 4,000-foot peaks in spots, but not impassable, with half a dozen important, hard-surfaced north-south highways passing through them between Palermo on the west and the base of the Messina peninsula on the east.

Axis rear-guard action in the passes may delay Allied debouchement to the north coast to cut the single enemy-held east-west railway connecting the northeastern and western sections of the island. The whole western section already virtually is cut off.

Italian or German forces in the west face the alternative of being trapped by an Allied break-through to the coast, or escape by sea. Their refuge could be Sardinia, as certainly doomed as Sicily, or the Italian mainland. In either case they would have 200 miles to go by sea under blasting Allied air attack.

There is every evidence that western Sicily is garrisoned almost exclusively by Italian troops. German forces are massed eastward, desperately trying to hold open escape routes to the Messina peninsula and the extreme northeastern tip of Sicily only two miles from the toe of the Italian mainland boot.

The few and perilous escape routes from the center to Messina lie west and north of Mount Etna, which makes Nazi deployment appear already only rear guard actions to facilitate escape of as many German comrades as possible. Italians in west Sicily are being left to their fate.

General Eisenhower's warning that hard fighting still lies ahead, particularly for British General Montgomery's men on the right flank before Catania, is typical of military caution. The fact seems to be that once Catania falls, the Nazi forces east of the Mount Etna bastion could be walled off in the sloping, difficult and narrow terrain north of Catania, while the main British effort was diverted west and north about the base of the towering volcano. Etna is encircled by inland road and rail systems from Catania through Randazzo, on the northwest slope.

That interior route around Etna has always seemed more practicable than the short push up the narrow and formidable eastern coastal slope. It would allow British forces of the right and center to approach the Messina peninsula from the west rather than the south, to take the Nazi defenders of the coastal shelf above Catania in the rear.

Messina peninsula itself has the makings of another Bataan in reverse. It is rugged and mountainous in the center and without road or rail service except along the north and southeast coasts.

A good, two-way highway runs north from Randazzo to Cape D'Orlando on the north coast at the base of the Messina peninsula. A secondary highway parallels it farther to the east, from Francaville to San Biagio. There is no other practical route connecting the north and southeast coasts of the peninsula except the coastal railways and highways meeting at Messina itself. And those coastal routes on both sides are not only under close range Allied air bombardment now, but open to naval gunfire through their whole length.

There is the stuff not of another Dunkerque, but another Cape Bon at Messina for the Axis.

Japan Reports Raising Singapore Floating Dock

Domei Says Salvage Operation Took Three Months

A Domei dispatch from Shanghai, broadcast by the Tokio radio and recorded by The Associated Press, said yesterday that Japanese naval salvage experts have succeeded in raising the King George floating dock, said to be the world's largest, in Singapore Harbor.

Terming it "one of the greatest salvaging feats in history," Domei said the giant dock was raised in three months from the time work was undertaken last May.

The dock, which could accommodate ships up to 50,000 tons, was built in England in 1928 and towed in sections to Singapore the following year. Its installation in Singapore Harbor, Domei said, was intended to make that port Great Britain's "Gibraltar of the East."

According to Domei, British naval authorities in Singapore, anticipating the fall of the port, ordered the drydock scuttled in December, 1941.

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Il Duce Pays Tribute to Victim.

The Rome radio reported today that Premier Mussolini paid tribute to Gen. Hazon, supreme commander of Italian military police, who was killed Monday in the bombing of Rome, by going to the mortuary chapel where the body rested. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press. It said that Gen. Hazon was "killed by enemy bombs at the moment he was going to bombed zones."

This was the first mention of Il Duce in connection with the Rome bombing which occurred at a time when, according to a German communique yesterday, he was conferring with Adolf Hitler in northern Italy.

Mussolini Back in Rome.

Mussolini has returned to Rome, after his conference with Hitler, according to a dispatch issued by the Italian news agency and quoted by the British radio in a broadcast monitored by N[illegible] in New York.

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LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L.STIMSON INSPECTED GROUND FORCES OF THE U.S. ARMY TODAY, TALKING WITH MANY ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS AND EXPRESSING HIMSELF AS WELL PLEASED WITH UNITS WHICH LONG HAVE BEEN TRAINING FOR A SHOT AT THE GERMANS.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO A BASE BY BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER D. SURLES, ARMY CHIEF OF PUBLIC RELATIONS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM TO BRITAIN, AND MET BY MAJ. GEN. LEONARD T.GEROW, COMMANDER OF U.S. GROUND FORCES IN BRITAIN, AND THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITS WHICH HE VISITED.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT REPORTS FROM SICILY INDICATED THE AXIS FORCES HAD EVACUATED PALERMO, TRAPANI AND MARSALA.

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THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION HERE OF THE REPORTS.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ALSO SAID THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY STILL WAS ENGAGED IN FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE APPROACHES TO CATANIA, BUT THAT THE FALL OF THE PORT COULD NOT BE DELAYED MUCH LONGER.

ROADS LEADING NORTH FROM CATANIA TO MESSINA ARE UNDER STEADY BOMBARDMENT, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FORCES, THE ANNOUNCER SAID, ARE CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE ACROSS CENTRAL SICILY IN THE DIRECTION OF VILLA MOROSE, WHICH IS ABOUT NINE MILES FROM CAPTURED ENNA.

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT NAZI E-BOATS HAD PENETRATING THE HARBOR OF ALLIED-HELD SYRACUSE ON THE EAST COAST OF SICILY, SUNK TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS AND A 3,000-TON STEAMER AND TORPEDOED AN 8,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP.

THE REPORT WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

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LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-LORD WAVELL, NEW VICEROY TO INDIA, WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER MILITARY LEADERS RAISED TO THE PEERAGE AND COMMEMORATE HIS AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IN THE SELECTION OF A TITLE--VISCOUNT WAVELL OF CIRENAICA AND WINCHESTER--IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

IT WAS IN CIRENAICA THAT THE THEN GEN.SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL ROUTED THE ITALIANS IN 1941, THE FIRST MAJOR VICTORY TO ACCRUE TO BRITISH ARMS IN THE PRESENT WAR. HE WAS EDUCATED AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, JULY 21-(AP)-ELMER DAVIS, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, IS ENROUTE TO LONDON TO COORDINATE THE NEWS SERVICE FROM THE FIGHTING FRONTS, AN NBC CORRESPONDENTSAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM ICELAND.

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"HE WAS HERE YESTERDAY," THE NBC CORRESPONDENT IN REYKJAVIK REPORTED, "AND VISITED WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE LOCAL OWI OFFICE AND MAJ.-GEN. KEENE," COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN GARRISON.

FOLO NEW YORK

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-SOME QUARTERS HERE SAID TODAY THEY BELIEVED THAT ELMER DAVIS, U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION HEAD REPORTED ENROUTE TO BRITAIN, WAS COMING HERE TO WORK OUT A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA POLICY PAVING THE WAY FOR THE IMPENDING INVASION OF THE EUROPEAN MAINLAND.

"WASHINGTON HAS DEVISED A SCHEME TO INFORM THE AXIS COUNTRIES IN AS PRECISE TERMS AS POSSIBLE AT THIS STAGE THE KIND OF PEACE TERMS

THEY CAN EXPECT," SAID THE DAILY SKETCH. "IT IS FELT THAT THIS MIGHT HELP SHORTEN THE WAR BY ALLAYING THEIR FEARS."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE RECENT ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL DECLARATION ASKING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO DISOWN THEIR FASCIST LEADERSHIP WAS THE FIRST EXPERIMENT AND THAT THIS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY OTHER AND MORE PRECISE DECLARATIONS OF LIKELY PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, JULY ZZAZ 21-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS HAD A "FLAIR FOR THE OFFENSIVE" IN THE LAST WAR AND THEY ARE THE SAME TODAY, BRITONS WERE TOLD IN A NEW PAMPHLET "MEET THE U. S. ARMY" PREPARED FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.

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"WHEN YOU MEET A DOUGHBOY, DO NOT BE MISLED BY HIS EASY LINE OF TALK, HIS WISECRACKS, HIS LOVE OF JAZZ OR--OFTEN--HIS SCHOOLBOYISH SMILE INTO THINKING THAT HE HAS ANY ILLUSIONS ABOUT WHAT HE IS HERE FOR. HE REGARDS YOUR ISLAND AS THE HALFWAY HOUSE TO THE FRONT AND HE KNOWS ZZZZ WHAT THE FRONT WILL BE LIKE," THE ZZZZZ PAMPHLET SAYS.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-PROF.H.C.NAFFZIGER OF SAN FRANCISCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF NEUROLOGICAL SURGERY OF THE U.S. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, RECEIVED TONIGHT AN HONORARY FELLOWSHIP IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AT A CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

COL.ELLIOT C.CUTLER AND PROF.R.B.OSGOOD, BOTH OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, AND PROF.EVARTS A.GRAHAM OF ST.LOUIS, MO., WERE MADE FELOWS IN ABSENTIA.

BY GLADWIN HILL

U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN BRITAIN, JULY 21-(AP)-AFTER SIX MONTHS OF VAIN ATTEMPTS, THE GERMANS STILL ARE TRYING TO STOP AMERICAN HIGH ALTITUDE BOMBING BY FLYING ABOVE OUR FORMATIONS AND DROPPING A VARIETY OF BOMBS ON OUR PLANES.

THESE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUSLY FUTILE, BUT FLIERS' ACCOUNTS OF RECENT RAIDS INDICATE THEY ATTEMPT HAVE NOT LESSENED IN FREQUENCY OR NOVELTY.

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THE FIRST TECHNIQUE REPORTED LAST WINTER INVOLVED THE USE OF BOMBS SLUNG FROM SMALL PARACHUTES. SINCE THEN THE NAZIS HAVE TRIED AT LEAST THREE OTHER TYPES OF BOMBS, INCLUDING SMALL ROUND ONES ABOUT THE SIZE OF BASEBALLS, TORPEDO-LIKE OBJECTS 10 OR 15 FEET LONG AND BIG FRAMEWORK CONTRAPTIONS WITH EXPLOSIVES APPARENTLY ATTACHED AT VARIOUS POINTS.

SOME OF THE BOMBS ARE DESIGNED TO EXPLODE ON CONTACT AND OTHERS AT A CERTAIN ALTITUDE--OR AFTER FALLING A CERTAIN DISTANCE.

BOTH TYPES WERE SAID TO HAVE DISADVANTAGES. EVEN THOUGH THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS ARE VERY TIGHT, THERE STILL IS SUFFICIENT SPACE BETWEEN PLANES TO MAKE A DIRECT HIT DIFFICULT. THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY AMERICAN PLANE HAVING BEEN DOWNED BY ANY OF THESE CONTACT BOMBS.

THE DRAWBACK OF THE TIME-FUSE BOMB IS THAT UNLESS IT EXPLODES AT THE EXACT LEVEL OF THE ATTACKING BOMBERS MOST OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS IS LOST.

FLIERS SAY THERE IS SMALL CHANCE OF EITHER TYPE OF BOMB BEING DROPPED WITH ANY DEGREE OF ACCURACY FROM A HEIGHT OF MORE THAN 1,000

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FEET ABOVE THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS.

WHEN THE GERMANS COME THAT CLOSE, THEY POINT OUT, THEY ARE IN DEADLY DANGER FROM THE BOMBERS' 50-CALIBER MACHINEGUNS.

ALTOGETHER THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE IS UNDERSTOOD UNOFFICIALLY TO BE CHEERED RATHER THAN CONCERNED BY THE GERMANS' PERSISTENCE IN EMPLOYING THEIR PRESENT TACTICS, WHICH ARE TAKEN TO INDICATE THAT THE AMERICAN HIGH ALTITUDE BOMBINGS HAVE THEM BAFFLED.

MADRID, JULY 21-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM LA LINEA SAID TODAY A LINER WAS WAITING IN GIBRALTAR HARBOR TO TAKE AUTHORIZED CIVILIAN WORKERS, MERCHANTS AND BUSINESSMEN FROM GIBRALTAR TO VISIT THEIR EVACUATED FAMILIES IN BRITAIN.

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THEY SAID 25 MERCHANT SHIPS WERE LANDING SUPPLIES AND WAR MATERIAL IN THE HARBOR, AND THAT 10 OTHER MERCHANTMEN AND TWO MINELAYERS WERE BEING REPAIRED OR AWAITING REPAIRS TO WAR DAMAGES.

THE ARRIVAL OF FOUR FLYING AMBULANCES FROM NORTH AFRICA WITH 40 WOUNDED, SOME FROM THE SICILIAN ZONE, ALSO WAS REPORTED.

OTHERS, INCLUDING THE CORRESPONDENT, SOUGHT COMPARATIVE SAFETY UNDER THE ARCHWAYS AND STAIRCASES WHILE MANY RUSHED TO TOWERS AND WINDOWS TO WATCH THE PUFFS OF SMOKE "IN THE DISTANT PANORAMA OF THE CITY."

ALL THE CURTAINS OF THE POPE'S PRIVATE OFFICE WHERE THE PONTIFF WAS WORKING WHEN THE BOMBING BEGAN WERE DRAWN SAVE ONE WHICH WAS OPENED THAT MORNING. THROUGH IT, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, THE POPE WAS ABLE TO WATCH THE BOMBING.

INVASION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 21-WITH ITALIAN DEFENSES FADING AND THE GERMANS FIGHTING ONLY A DESPERATE DELAYING ACTION, THE AXIS POSITION IN SICILY APPEARED TO BE ENTERING A CRITICAL PHASE TODAY.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS, CHOOSING BETWEEN SURRENDER AND CONTINUATION OF RESISTANCE WHICH COULD SERVE ONLY TO LAY MORE OF THE ISLAND IN RUINS, WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO BE MUTINYING AGAINST THEIR GERMAN OFFICERS AND GIVING THEMSELVES UP IN DROVES.

ONLY THE GERMANS, THROWN INTO THE EASTERN COASTAL AREA IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE ALLIED TIDE ROLLING ON TOWARD THE MAINLAND, WERE FIGHTING FIERCELY, BUT THESE BATTLES WERE REGARDED AS LITTLE MORE THAN REARGUARD DELAYING OPERATIONS.

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NO AXIS PROPAGANDIST NOW DARED A PUBLIC PREDICTION THAT SICILY WOULD BE SPARED FROM CONQUEST AND THE ALIBI OF DEFEAT--BY SUPERIOR FORCES ON LAND AND SEA AND IN THE AIR--ALREADY HAD BEEN PREPARED BY FASCIST LEADERS IN ROME, WHO GLOOMILY SPOKE OF THE PROSPECTS OF AN ALLIED INVASION OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA ITSELF.

THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, WHICH ADVANCED 10 MILES WEST FROM AGRIGENTO YESTERDAY, APPEARED TO BE DELAYED IN ITS NORTHWARD ADVANCE AIMED AT CUTTING THE ISLAND IN HALF ONLY BY THE DIFFICULT MOUNTAINOUS

TERRAIN AND THE TIME REQUIRED TO ROUND UP SURRENDERING ITALIANS AND ESTABLISH MILITARY GOVERNMENTS IN OCCUPIED TOWNS.

LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES HAD PUSHED ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHWARD INTO THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, WHERE THEY WERE JOINED BY CANADIAN FORCES AND WERE THROWING A PINCERS ABOUT ENNA, WHICH LIES ASTRIDE THE ISLAND'S LATERAL SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS ROUTES.

THE MAIN CANADIAN FORCES, ADVANCING PARALLEL TO AND SLIGHTLY EASTWARD OF THE AMERICAN COLUMN FORGING NORTHWARD, MET STRONG RESISTANCE FROM UNITS OF THE 15TH GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION BUT CONTINUED TO BATTER FORWARD WITH THE AMERICANS.

LIEUT.-GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, CANADIAN COMMANDER WHO HAS BEEN STATIONED IN ENGLAND, IS NOW IN NORTH AFRICA INSPECTING THE DOMINION'S FORCES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY LAST NIGHT.

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THE EASTERN COAST, WHERE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS DRIVING ON THE IMPORTANT PORT CITY OF CATANIA, CONTINUED TO BE THE SCENE OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING.

GERMAN ARMORED UNITS HAVE CHECKED MOMENTARILY THE BRITISH DRIVE AT THE CITY'S ENVIRONS, BUT NAZI TANK ATTACKS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHATTERED WITH BLOODY ENEMY LOSSES AND GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S FORCES WERE GATHERING STRENGTH TO SHATTER THAT KEY CITY'S DEFENSES AND CONTINUE ON TOWARD MESSINA, 50 MILES AWAY AT THE EXTREME NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

MORE THAN 35,000 AXIS PRISONERS HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP IN THE ALLIED DRIVE AND EVIDENCE OF THE HATRED THE ITALIANS HOLD FOR THE GERMANS WAS MOUNTING.

IN SOME INSTANCES CROWDS HAD TO BE RESTRAINED FROM ATTACKING GERMAN PRISONERS AS THEY WERE MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS AND THE INHABITANTS HABITUALLY BROKE INTO CAT-CALLS AT THE SIGHT OF CAPTURED NAZIS.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHN GUNTHER, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, GEN.MCNAUGHTON SPOKE OF THE EFFECT THE INVASION OF SICILY WAS SURE TO HAVE ON AXIS MORALE, AND SAID THAT OF THE JAPANESE, AS WELL AS GERMAN AND ITALIAN, WOULD BE DAMAGED.

THE CHIEF LESSON OF SICILY, HE TOLD GUNTHER, IS THE EVIDENCE THAT THE ALLIES ARE NOW CAPABLE OF STRIKING WITH TREMENDOUS EFFICIENCY AND FORCE ON ANY FRONT.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD SICILIAN AERIAL (BY DELUCE) X X X HIS GROUP.

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THE COLLAPSING ENEMY FRONT IN SICILY OFFERED A CONTINUALLY DIMINISHING NUMBER OF OBJECTIVES ON THAT ISLAND, BUT THE WARHAWKS IN SWEEPING OVER SARDINIA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL DAYS NOT ONLY FOUND GOOD TARGETS ON DECIMOMANNU AIRFIELD BUT ALSO ATTACKED FACTORIES, A RESERVOIR DAM AND AN AMMUNITION DUMP.

LIEUT.H.H.BRUNDYGE OF MISHAWAKA, IND., SENT AN ENEMY PLANE CRASHING IN FLAMES AFTER A HEDGEHOPPING DOGFIGHT. OTHER AXIS CRAFT WERE DESTROYED BY LIEUT.EDWIN P.JONES OF REYNOLD, GA., AND LIEUT. GEORGE P.NOVOTNY OF 1968 KILSEY AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO.

TWO WARHAWK PILOTS STARRED IN A STRAFING FORAY WHICH DESTROYED FOUR TANK CARS ON A SICILIAN RAILWAY SIDING AND A RADIO TOWER. THEY WERE FLIGHT OFFICERS ALSIE D.DONOVAN OF CLAY, KY., AND CLIFFORD HUNTINGTON, OF ASHLAND, KY.

NIGHT-RAIDING AMERICAN MITCHELLS BLASTED THE RANDAZZO AREA WEST OF

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CATANIA, STARTING BIG FIRES AND TOUCHING OFF ONE MONSTROUS EXPLOSION. RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES STABBED AT NUMEROUS NIGHT TARGETS THROUGHOUT ENEMY-HELD PARTS OF SICILY. THEY ENCOUNTERED VIRTUALLY NO RESISTANCE ANYWHERE.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"DIRTY GIRTY," FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS THE FIRST FLYING FORTRESS TO LAND ON SICILY --BUT IT WAS AN UNSCHEDULED STOP WHICH HAD THE CREW THINKING THAT MAYBE "GIRTY'S" SIXTY-THIRD BOMBING MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY WOULD BE HER LAST.

THE BOMBER WAS IN PLENTY OF TROUBLE WHEN FIRST LIEUT.EARL HAMMOND OF EAU CLAIRE, WIS., SET HER DOWN ON AN EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP THAT INVASION TROOPS CAPTURED SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

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"I'M CERTAINLY GLAD YOU BOYS TOOK THIS STRIP OF LAND," HAMMOND TOLD A CHEERING CROWD OF SOLDIERS WHICH GATHERED AROUND THE BATTERED PLANE. "IF YOU HADN'T, I'D BE FLOATING AROUND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SOMEWHERE."

"DIRTY GIRTY" WAS ONE OF A LARGE FLIGHT OF FORTRESSES WHICH WENT OVER THE TOE OF ITALY THIS MORNING TO BOMB SAN GIOVANNI. THE RAID WAS DIRECTED AT THE HARBOR, FROM WHICH SMALL BOATS AND FERRIES HAVE BEEN PLAYING THE STRAIT TO SICILY.

"WHEN WE WENT IN FOR OUR BOMBING RUN THEY THREW EVERYTHING BUT THE KITCHEN STOVE AT US," HAMMOND SAID. "THERE WAS AMPLE FLAK AND PLENTY ACCURATE."

"YEAH," ADDED LIEUT.JOSEPH PEARSON OF GOLDSBORO, N.C., THE CO-PILOT, "WE WERE JUST LEAVING THE TARGET WHEN THE NO.2 ENGINE WENT OUT. THEN NO.4 WENT OUT. WE MANAGED TO GET NO.2 STARTED UP AGAIN, RUNNING HALFPOWER, WHEN NO.3 CONKED OUT. IT LOOKED LIKE ALL OF THEM WERE GOING OUT AT ONE TIME.

"BUT OUR SQUAD STAYED WITH US UNTIL THEY SAW THAT ENEMY FIGHTERS WEREN'T GOING TO JUMP US."

FIRST LIEUT.HARRY MC ADAMS OF LORENA, TEXAS, THE BOMBARDIER, SAID HE "COVERED THE TARGET PRETTY WELL" AND THAT THE HARBOR WAS AFIRE WHEN THEY LEFT.

ONE OF THE HAPPIEST MEMBERS OF THE CREW WAS TECHNICAL SERGT.WALTER PARCELLS OF KINGSTON, WASH., THE RADIO OPERATOR, BECAUSE IT WAS HIS LAST FLIGHT BEFORE GOING HOME FOR A WELL-EARNED REST. PARCELLS HAS FLOWN ON 50 MISSIONS OVEJ EPEMKITRYITORY XV..VVPLMVKVVVVMKOGOGGVOMMCQ

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LAST FLIGHT BEFORE GOING HOME FOR A WELL-EARNED REST. PARCELLS HAS FLOWN ON 50 MISSIONS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY AND THUS QUALIFIES FOR HOME LEAVE.

OTHER CREWS MEMBERS WERE STAFF SERGT.EDWARD GRAHAM OF 69 N.BROADWAY, YONKERS, N.Y., TAIL-GUNNER ON 42 BOMBING MISSIONS; STAFF SERGT.JOHN WHITE, 919 ERATO ST., NEW ORLEANS, THE WAIST GUNNER; STAFF SERGT.T.N.CROSS, TILLAMOOK, ORE., ENGINEER; SERGT.NICK KIZLER, MINERVA, OHIO, ARMOR GUNNER.

SOLDIERS ON THE GROUND WORKED JUST AS HARD AS THE FORTRESS CREW TO BRING HER IN SAFELY. LIEUT.SIDNEY L.GEORGE OF SAVANNAH, GA., AND 23 ENLISTED MEN HAD JUST FILLED THE DITCHES ON THE LANDING STRIP WHEN

THE SHIP CAME DOWN.

"WE ALL SAW HIM COMING IN AND WE REALLY WERE PULLING FOR HIM," GEORGE SAID.

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN LANDING AT GELA, SICILY, WAS WRITTEN BY CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE BILL FORSYTHE, U.S.COAST GUARD RESERVE, FORMERLY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER IN WASHINGTON. IT WAS RELEASED BY THE COAST GUARD AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

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BY CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE BILL FORSYTHE, USCGR

(WX)..ABOARD A UNITED STATES TRANSPORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, JULY 13 (DELAYED)--WITH SNIPERS AND ENEMY PLANES ON THE LOOSE, I DID NOT HAVE TIME TO WRITE JUST AFTER THE INVASION HAPPENED; OR I MIGHT HAVE BEEN TOO EXCITED; SO HERE GOES NOW, THREE DAYS AFTER THE INVASION.

I LANDED ON THE BEACH WITH SOME COMBAT ENGINEERS. COMING INTO THE BEACH IN THE DARK, WE HIT A SANDBAR ABOUT FIFTY YARDS FROM THE BEACH. THE LCI BOAT I WAS IN, OPERATED BY COAST GUARDSMEN, GOT STUCK ON IT; SO WE BAILED OUT. LUCKILY, I HAD ENOUGH FORESIGHT TO WATER-PROOF MY EQUIPMENT. WITH A .45 IN ONE HAND A CAMERA IN THE OTHER I STARTED FOR THE BEACH. OUR COAST GUARD GUNNERS OPENED FIRE WITH TWO 30 CALIBER MACHINE GUNS TO GIVE US A COVERING FIRE. I NEVER RAN SO FAST IN ALL MY LIFE, BUT IT SEEMED VERY SLOW--WATER-SOAKED CLOTHING CERTAINLY DRAGS ONE DOWN.

THE ENEMY FIRE WAS INTENSE. ON MY RIGHT ABOUT 300 YARDS, AN LCI WAS ON THE BEACH AND WAS UNABLE TO GET OFF; AND ON MY LEFT, AT A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 500 YARDS WAS AN ITALIAN FORT THAT KEPT FIRING ON THE LCI AND SHELLING THE LANDING BOATS AND KEEPING THE BEACH UNDER FIRE, WITH ME IN THE MIDDLE. THE BEACH WAS MINED, BUT THIS WAS UNKNOWN TO US AT THE TIME AND THERE WE WERE DIGGING FOR DEAR LIFE--AND I DO MEAN LIFE.

DAWN WAS JUST BREAKING, SO I GOT MY BEARINGS AND RAN FOR SOME FISHING SHACKS ON THE BEACH TO GET AWAY FROM THE CROSS FIRE OF THE LCI AND THE FORT. U.S.RANGERS, WHO MADE THE FIRST ASSAULT WERE BRINGING IN THE FIRST PRISONERS AND THE WOUNDED.

THEN CAME DAYLIGHT, AND OUR CRUISERS GOT THE RANGE ON ENEMY GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND COMMENCED SHELLING, WHICH WAS A RELIEF. INVASION BARGES MANNED BY COAST GUARDSMEN BROUGHT ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT AND TROOPS ASHORE. IT WAS THEN LIGHT ENOUGH TO GET SOME SHOTS OF THE BEACH, SCENES OF TROOPS IN THE TOWN OF GELA, AND AXIS PRISONERS GUARDED BY AMERICAN RANGERS AND COAST GUARDSMEN.

THE TOWN OF GELA IS LOCATED ON A HIGH BLUFF AND LEVELS OFF ON A PLATEAU. TWO AND THREE STORY HOUSES MAKE UP THE DWELLINGS. ON TOP ARE SEVERAL FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS, AND THE SNIPERS LODGED THEMSELVES IN A NUMBER OF THESE HOUSES. THEY REALLY MADE IT HOT AND KEPT EVERYBODY OUT OF THE MIDDLE OF THE STREETS AND CLOSE TO THE BUILDINGS.

AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN WALKED OVER AND OFFERED ME A DRY PAIR OF SOCKS WHICH I GLADLY ACCEPTED. HE OFFERED TO WASH MY CLOTHES, BUT I TOLD HIM I DID NOT EXPECT TO STAY, AND I GAVE HIM SOME SUGAR AND COFFEE FROM MY CANNED RATIONS. I DON'T THINK I COULD HAVE GIVEN HIM ANYTHING ELSE THAT WOULD HAVE PLEASED HIM MORE.

MORE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS WERE COMING IN SO I STARTED ON THE MOVE

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AGAIN. GERMAN TANKS ATTACKED THE TOWN, AND ALL HANDS TOOK COVER. THE CRUISER AND DESTROYER KEIT THEM BOTTLED UP IN ONE SECTOR SO IT WASN'T TOO BAD. WE MET A COUPLE OF ITALIANS COMING IN SO WE RELIEVED THEM OF THEIR RIFLES AND HELMETS. IT IS NOW ABOUT 1100 AND I AM ABOUT WHIPPED, SO BACK TO THE SHIP FOR SOME HOT COFFEE AND FRESH CLOTHES.

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THE COAST GUARDSMEN WHO MANNED THE BOATS CERTAINLY DID A WONDERFUL JOB, ESPECIALLY THE COXSWAINS WHO WERE UNABLE TO TAKE COVER WHILE MAKING THE APPROACH. BACK ABOARD, I FOUND I LOST TWO PACKS OF FILM--TO SAY I WAS UPSET IS PUTTING IT MILDLY. AFTER RISKING MY LIFE, THAT TOPPED IT ALL.

JUL 43

EVERYONE ON THE TRANSPORT DID A WONDERFUL JOB, FROM THE CAPTAIN DOWN. THERE WAS NO REST FOR ANYONE ALL DURING THE OPERATION. EVERYBODY REALLY PUT OUT; THEY HAD A JOB TO DO AND THEY DID IT BETTER THAN WELL. IT CERTAINLY MAKES A MAN PROUD TO BE ABLE TO SAY THAT HE SHIPPED WITH THESE BOYS. THE ARMY MEN WHO WERE WITH US CERTAINLY HAVE HIGH PRAISE FOR THE COAST GUARD.

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BEFORE ENNA, SICILY, JULY 18-(DELAYED)-APPROACHING ENNA, KEY CITY OF CENTRAL SICILY, CANADIANS BATTLED THE GERMANS IN AN ALL-DAY ACTION, FINALLY SMASHING THROUGH THE ENEMY'S FORWARD LINE WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND CLIMAXING THE ONSLAUGHT WITH AN INFANTRY ASSAULT AT BAYONET POINT.

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(ENNA FELL TO AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FORCES JULY 20, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA.)

FIGHTING STILL IS GOING ON IN NEARBY HILLS AND VALLEYS BUT IT SEEMS LIKELY THE CANADIANS ARE TRAPPING THE GERMAN BATTLE GROUP WHICH HAS HELD UP THEIR ADVANCE FOR 24 HOURS. THIS IS THE CANADIANS' FIRST MAJOR ACTION IN THEIR 100-MILE ADVANCE FROM PACHINO PENINSULA.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY I WATCHED THE BATTLE FROM HILL-TOP VANTAGE POINTS. TONIGHT BATCHES OF 20 TO 30 GERMAN PRISONERS ARE COMING DOWN THE DUSTY ROADS UNDER GUARD.

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THE CANUCKS' ADVANCE SLOWED TO A WALK YESTERDAY AS THE GERMANS BLEW UP ROADS AND THEN WITHDREW TO STRONG POSITIONS BEFORE ENNA.

LAST NIGHT THE CANADIAN ATTACK MOUNTED. DURING THE NIGHT A CANADIAN REGIMENT PRODDED FORWARD AND HELD THE GERMANS ENGAGED UNTIL MID-MORNING. ANOTHER REGIMENT WENT AROUND AN ENEMY WESTERN FLANK, AND THEN ANOTHER MADE READY FOR A FRONTAL ATTACK. MEANWHILE, THE ONTARIO REGIMENTS ADVANCED ON THE ENEMY'S EASTERN FLANK.

THE GERMANS WERE DUG IN STRONGLY AND KEPT MORTARING OUR TROOPS WHEN THEY TRIED TO MOVE FORWARD DURING THE MORNING.

BUT THE ENEMY APPARENTLY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WAS COMING. IN SEVERAL DUST-UPS BEFORE THIS THEY SKIRMISHED IN DELAYING ACTIONS, THEN WITHDREW BUT THIS TIME THE CANADIANS BROUGHT THEM TO BATTLE AND BEFORE THEY COULD CLEAR OUT, OUR ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY WERE UPON THEM.

AT 1 O'CLOCK THE BATTLE FOR ENNA REALLY STARTED. SCORES OF GUNS

BELCHED SALVOES TOGETHER.

AS THE SHELLS HIT, GRAY SMOKE BILLOWS FLOWERED OUT AND FLOATED OFF IN A GENTLE WIND, VEILING THE HILL.

IT WAS THE NOISIEST ARTILLERY DIN I EVER HEARD. FOR 35 MINUTES IT KEPT UP. WITH THE DEEP BOOM OF MEDIUM GUNS AND THE SHARP CRACK OF FIELD ARTILLERY, THE SWISH AND SCREECH OF SHELLS GOING OVERHEAD AND THE RESOUNDING EXPLOSIONS WHERE THE GERMANS WERE LOCATED.

THE BARRAGE MOVED SLOWLY FROM HILL TO HILL AND EVERY PART OF THE TERRAIN WAS PLASTERED.

AT 1:35 THE BARRAGE LIFTED. THE INFANTRY WENT FORWARD. THERE WAS THE CLATTER OF CANADIAN MEDIUM MACHINE GUNS. BREN CARRIERS WHISKED ALONG THE ROAD, AND MORE TANKS ROLLED UP.

ONE INFANTRY REGIMENT WENT IN ON THE GERMANS' WEST FLANK AND ANOTHER FROM THE FRONT, MOVING UP DEFILES AND THROUGH VINEYARDS TO ATTACK

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ONE INFANTRY REGIMENT WENT IN ON THE GERMANS' WEST FLANK AND ANOTHER FROM THE FRONT, MOVING UP DEFILES AND THROUGH VINEYARDS TO ATTACK PILLBOXES, FORTIFIED HOUSES, STRONG POINTS AND TRENCHES. THERE WAS PLENTY OF WORK WITH BRENS, TOMMY GUNS AND RIFLES AND SOME BAYONET WORK.

IN ONE HOUSE THE GERMANS FOUGHT FOR A WHILE, THEN FLEW THE WHITE FLAG AND CAME OUT TO BE CAPTURED. OTHERS DIED FIGHTING IN TRENCHES AND PILLBOXES. A NUMBER OF GERMANS TRIED TO RUN BUT WERE SHOT.

LATER, I SAW 20 GERMAN PRISONERS, MOSTLY AGED 19 TO 22. THEY LOOKED TIRED AND SHAKEN. SOME WERE CONSCRIPTS FROM OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

A LONE ITALIAN FOLLOWED THEM AT TEN FEET, AND A GUARD SAID, "GOTTA KEEP THIS GUY BEHIND THE JERRIES OR THEY'D KILL HIM."

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)- FOUR LADS WHO LANDED ON SICILY ONLY TWO DAYS AGO--CAPT.JOHN MULLEN OF 512 SOUTH THOMAS, FOREST PARK, ILL., AND HIS TANK CREW-- HAVE BEEN BUSIER HERE THAN MUSSOLINI'S LEGIONS THROWING DOWN ARMS WHEN CORNERED BY YANKEES.

MULLEN AND HIS CREW LANDED SATURDAY, FOUGHT A TANK BATTLE SUNDAY AND THEN CAPTURED TWO TOWNS TODAY, BEING PART OF THE FIRST TANK REGIMENT TO ENTER BARRAFRANCA AND PIETRAPERZIA. AND THEY TOOK SOME PRISONERS, TOO.

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"WE WERE INTENDING TO CAPTURE BARRAFRANCA YESTERDAY AND WERE GETTING READY TO ATTACK ENEMY POSITIONS WHEN MORTARS AND ARTILLERY OPENED UP ON US," SAID MULLEN. "I WAS IN AN ARMORED CAR DIRECTING A TANK PLATOON ASSEMBLED FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK.

"I ORDERED THE TANKS TO TAKE POSITIONS BEHIND A HILL. THE GERMANS ATTACKED US WITH 16 MARK FOUR SPECIALS. MY TANKS KNOCKED OUT THREE MARK FOURS AND ARTILLERY GOT TWO MORE. THE ENEMY RETREATED AND WE ASSEMBLED FOR ANOTHER ATTACK. THAT'S WHEN WE WENT INTO BARRAFRANCA."

THE ENEMY KEPT RETREATING, SO MULLEN AND HIS MEN KEPT AFTER THEM AND TODAY THEY ROLLED INTO PIETRAPERZIA, TO BE GREETED BY WILDLY CHEERING THRONGS.

PRIVATE WILLIAM T.SCHOONOVER OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y., GOT HIS FIRST GERMAN TANK IN YESTERDAY'S BATTLE. OTHER MEMBERS OF MULLEN'S CREW ARE SERGEANT DEAN VAN BONGE OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., AND CORPORAL ANTHONY ZAMPIELLO OF 292 NORTH PASADENA STREET, PASADENA, CALIF.

3024-6399

3024-6399

BY JOSEPH MORTON

ALLIED EVACUATION HOSPITAL IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PARATROOPER WESLEY C. HINES, 73 SAMPSON ST., BELLE VERNON, PA., LYING IN A HOSPITAL BED HERE WITH A FLESH WOUND UNDER HIS ARM, IS PINCHING HIMSELF TO SEE IF HE BE IS REALLY ALIVE. WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM WOULDN'T OCCUR IN A HUNDRED STORY BOOKS.

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SGT. HINES, WAS SENT TO SICILY ON THE THIRD NIGHT OF THE INVASION. AS HIS PLANE NEARED X THE LANDING POINT FIVE MILES INSIDE THE COASTLINE, BURSTS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINE GUN FIRE CAME UP AROUND IT.

HINES' FIRST LINE MOVED TO OPEN THE DOOR, STOOD POISED WAITING FOR THE GREEN LIGHT SIGNAL TO JUMP. AS IT FLASHED, A X 30-CALIBER BULLET HIT HIM IN THE CHEST ON THE LEFT SIDE, KNOCKING HIM BACKWARD INTO THE PLANE.

IN THE LEFT BREAST POCKET OF HIS JUMP SUIT HINES WAS CARRYING A NEW TESTAMENT WITH A METAL HEART SHIELD SENT HIM MONTHS AGO BY MISS DORIS JONES OF LABELLE, PA., WITH A REQUEST THAT "YOU WEAR IT ALWAYS" THE BULLET HIT THE METAL COVER JUST ABOVE THE INSCRIPTION "MAY THE LORD BE WITH YOU" AND GLANCED OFF UNDER HIS ARM INSTEAD OF PENETRATING HIS CHEST.

HOSPITALIZED, HE RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART, WHICH HE PROMPTLY SENT ALONG WITH THE EXTRACTED BULLET TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. ISABELLE SCHOENHOLTZ, BELLE VERNON, PA. HE ALSO GOT HIS CHAPLAIN TO WRITE A LETTER TO HIS COMMANDING OFFICER SAYING THAT THE 15 MEN WHO JUMPED OUT OF THE PLANE WITHOUT A SECOND'S DELAY AFTER SEEING HIM KNOCKED BACK DESERVED TO BE DECORATED TOO.

by paul kern lee

JUL 221943

augusta, sicily, x july 17 (delayed)-(ap)-- german bombers twice attacked this naval base early today by moonlight and dawn, but heavy naval anti-aircraft fire sent three down in flames and drove off the remainder.

a ight fighter bagged another raider.

troops pressing less than seven miles from catania itself to the north fought a strenuous artillery duel with germans and italians

yesterday afternoon, which i witnessed from the deck of a british cruiser. the powerful naval force g continued to give land fightersgood support, shelling the road along which the axis was endeavoring to bring up reinforcements.

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cruisers also shelled the shore batteries ringing the city of catania, and simultaneously four-engined bombers made heavy attacks on the catania factory area and airport south of the city.

the bombing by liberators and flying fortresses and medium bombers continued almost all day and night without interruption. great clouds of smoke and billows of fire were continually visible in those sectors as the big planes dropped their loads from heights of four and five miles.

the planes then swooped low for wave-hopping flights homeward.

one crew which caught some italian AA fire and ditched their plane at sea was picked up by two british destroyers.

but yesterday's top dramatic incident was an artillery and tank battle just north of the simeto river seven miles south of catania. less than half a mile apart, allied field guns and axis tiger tanks and batteries shelled each other over the heads of advancing british troops. spurts of flame from the gun muzzles and smoke after each round were visible from the sea as our ship patrolled close in. we joined the fun by planting six-inch shells at a road junction just west of catania along which the germans were bringing up troops.

the planes were concentrating on the industrial section where scores of smokestacks soon were covered by rising blackand white smoke from the bomb-set fires.

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these bombings continued during the night and morning even while junkers 88's were attempting to attack our shipping at augusta.

CAIRO, JULY 21-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS RAIDED THE AIRDROME AT VIBO VALENTIA ON THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT. MONDAY NIGHT, STARTING FIRES AMONG BUILDINGS AND SCORING HITS BETWEEN HANGARS AND ON THE AIRDROME, A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NO PLANES WERE LOST DURING THE RAID.

3024-6401

3024-6401

CAIRO,JULY 21-(AP)-- MAJ.GEN.LEWIS H.

BRERETON EXX COMMANDER OF THE 9TH U.S.AIR FORCE EXPRESSED HIS SATISFACTIO

TODAY OVER THE JOB DONE ON THE LITTORIA RAILROAD YARDS IN ROME BY THE

LIBERATOR BOMBERS BASED IN THE MIDDLE EAST UNDE

HIS COMMAND.

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JUL --43

"THE RESULTS OF THE 9TH AIR FORCE

PARTICIPATION IN THE RAID ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN THE ROME AREA AS

INDICATED BY PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THAT THE TARGET AREAS WERE WELL COVERED

BY THE BOMB CONCENTRATIONS,"BRERETON SAID."THE PHOTOGRAPHS ALSO

INDICATE THAT NO RELIGIOUS OR CULTURAL MONUMENTS WERE DAMAGED BY OUR

BOMBS."

--beirut, lebanon, july 21-(ap)--dr. dea ayoub tabet resigned today as prime minister of lebanon and will be succeeded by pierre trad, former president of the chamber of deputies. tabet was appointed prime minister by gen. georges catroux last march.

trad, assisted by two ministers, will be responsible for supervising the elections to be held shortly

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,JULY 21 (AP)-

JAPANESE WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS TOTALED AT LEAST 17 TODAY AFTER ANOTHER FUTILE ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE VIRTUALLY TRAPPED ENEMY GARRISON AT MUNDA AIRBASE.

THE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TOTAL REACHED 17 WHEN A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS BY AMERICAN BOMBING PLANES.

A THIRD DESTROYER WAS PROBABLY SUNK AND ANOTHER DAMAGED IN THE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY CONVOY IN VELLA GULF, NORTH OF KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND AND MUNDA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. JUL 22 1943

IT REPORTED A TRANSPORT WAS ALSO PROBABLY DAMAGED AS THE CONVOY, ORIGINALLY CONSISTING OF THREE LIGHT CRUISERS, SIX DESTROYERS AND TWO TRANSPORTS, FLED UNDER THE SHOWER OF BOMBS FROM LIBERATOR, HEAVY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS.

.5£3 :9,;96, THE FOURTH THE JAPANESE HAD ATTEMPTED TO SEND THROUGH WITH REINFORCEMENTS FOR CENTRAL SOLOMONS' POSITIONS SINCE JULY 1, WAS SIGHTED BY A NAVY CATALINA FLYING BOAT SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT JULY 20. IT WAS TRACKED BY THE CATALINA UNTIL THE BOMBERS ARRIVED FOR THE ATTACK. FOUR BOMBERS WERE LOST.

(THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON REPORTED THE ONLY OTHER NEW ENEMY MOVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS A BOMBING RAID JULY 20 ON THE AMERICAN BASE ON FUNAFUTI, ELLICE ISLANDS. NO DAMAGE OR INJURIES WERE REPORTED.)

ALLIED DIVE BOMBERS ALSO ATTACKED THE JAPANESE AT MUNDA WHILE

ALLIED GROUND FORCES HELD FIRMLY THE SIEGE LINE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND.

THE MAC ARTHUR COMMUNIQUE SAID "A SLOW BUT CONSTANT DETERIORATION" OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON "CAN BE EXPECTED" UNDER THE AIR, SEA AND LAND BLOCKADE.

ALLIED FORCES ON NEW GUINEA, PUSHING ON SALAMAUA IN ACCOMPANYING PHASE OF THE SOLOMONS OFFENSIVE, WERE REPORTED BY A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN TO HAVE REPULSED NINE COUNTER-ATTACKS SINCE OCCUPYING MUBO JULY 16. MUBO IS JUST SOUTH OF SALAMAUA.

OTHER ALLIED BOMBING ATTACKS WERE REPORTED ON THE HARBOR OF SARONG, DUTCH NEW GUINEA; ON ALEXISHAFEN AIRDROME AND MANDANG SUPPLY DUMPS OF NEW GUINEA; ON TIMOR ISLAND POSITIONS AT CAPE CHATEL AND KOEPANG; AND ON KAHILI AIRDROME, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

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GUADALCANAL, JULY 21-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING ARE SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICAN LIGHT CRUISER U.S.S. HELENA WHO WERE TAKEN FROM A JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND AFTER THE SHIP WAS SUNK (IT IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SHIP'S SURVIVORS):

J.L.RUFF, ATTICA, KAS.; K.E.BOTTOM, WAVERLY,ILL.; G.G.BROWN, CORNING,IA.; C.A.HAMILTON, SALEM,ORE.; D.W.CHENNAULT, WALTERPROOF, LA.; P.A.SHUH, COLONA,ILL.; D.H.SHAFFER, PORTERVILLE,CAL.; W.W.HILL, WAREHOUSE POINT,CONN.; R.G.CALLAHAN, YOUNGSTOWN,O.; J.P.ANDOLENA, 308-A BAINBRIDGE, BROOKLYN,N.Y.; E.A.BUCKHIRD, GRAND FORKS,N.D.

C.HEATH, LAWRENCE,KY.; C.S.HALLAMA,JR., MCDONALD,PA.; S.E.SHIPMAN, MCKINLEY,TEX.; STEVE E.ASTEMBROSKI, MILLVALE,PA.; EVERETT D.LAME, ARYUSTON,MONT.; C.E.WHISENAND, KANSAS CITY,MO.; SELEDONIO SIFUENTES, CENTRAL,N.M.; O.B. POINT, ALBANY,ILL.; C.L.BLUMMAGEN, FESSENDEN,N.D.; C.L.CERBI, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y.; W.D.MORROW, SEATTLE;

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T.P.ROBINSON, ASHLAND, WIS.; GEORGE L.MOORE, 3090 25TH AVE, SAN FRANCISCO; L.C.LILLIBRIDGE, VALLEJO, CALIF.; P.MASON, FORT WAYNE, IND.; M.L.YOUNG, WASHINGTON, D.C.

J.ANDERSON, VALLEJO, CALIF.; E.INGHAM, 2661 CALIFORNIA ST, SAN FRANCISCO; E.A.PERRY, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; D.T.MEDER, EAST NORWALK, CONN.; P.M.KAVON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.; J.C.LAYTON, ROXTON, TEX.; V.A.WALKER, BLUFF CITY, KAS.; J.A.BAKKE, DEFOREST, WIS.; R.R. BROWN, SALT LAKE CITY; W.B.FLORES, VALLEJO, CALIF.; W.L.MOTIS, HANKINSON, N.D.; J.D.TRINIDAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEXX.

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ANDREW GADDY, CHARLOTTE, N.C.; L.DUDLEY, NETTLETON, ARK.; F.M. WALLACE, WILMINGTON, CALIF.; J.R.ADKINS, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.; E. TUCKER, JR., BELL, CALIF.; W.C.SUNDERMEYER, PIPESTONE, MINN.; C.C. CUDDIGAN, 723 WEST 95 LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; R.F.BROSINSKI, 549 EAST 148TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; ENSIGN L.F.SPAULDING, GENEVA, N.Y.; LIEUT. (JG) D.COCHRAN, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.; C.KELLY, JR., 6225 PRAIRIE, CHICAGO; G.F.ROWAN, 411 GREENWOOD, BROOKLYN; S.G.CHESLEIGH, WORTHINGTON, MINN.; CHARLES J.COX, JEFFERSON CITY, TENN.; C.D.WILLIAMS, WEST HOPE, N.D.; G.E.JONES, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; L.A.SHEMAN, LINCOLN, NEB.; W.H. DAWKINS, MONROE, LA.; B.C.KELLY, DURHAM, N.C.; A.F.BECK, CARMI, ILL.

F.R.PEPPER, DENVER, COLO.; E.A.SETH, SEATTLE, WASH.; C.J.COKER, NEWBERN, TENN.; R.J.DORSEY, WOODSIDE, N.C.; K.R.RONK, 1441 VICTORIOUS, CHICAGO; L.G.MILL, KANSAS CITY, MO.; R.E.SACKETT, COLERAINE, MINN.; K.E.GREEN, TULSA, OKLA.; M.HOFF, SAN JOSE (NO STATE GIVEN); L.E.STANGA, PONCHATEOULA, LA.; J.P.COELHI, SAN JOSE (NO STATE GIVEN); G.H.SCHOOLMAN, ST.LOUIS; ELI CUINGAN, ECORSE, MICH.; JAMES H.KING, NATIONAL CITY, CALIF.; F.L.ENGLAND, TULSA; G.D.SKLINCHAR, COKEBURG, PA.;

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J.D.STARLIPANA, MERCERSBURG, PA.; W.J.STOEVER, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.; S.A.VEZINA, EVERGREEN, COLO.; RAY CLIFFORD, 73 MIRABEL, SAN FRANCISCO; R.E.TRAYNHAM, PLEASANTON TEX.; R.W.STEPHENSON, CUCAMONGA, CALIF.; C.A.BUTLER WINSTON, KAS.; R.L.MIZEUR, PANA, ILL.; J.PRITT, ALEXANDRIA, O.; ARCHIE J.GAWLIK, ORANGE GROVE, TEX.

CARLISLE PRATT, OKLAHOMA CITY.

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RALPH L.DAVIS, TIGARD, ORE.; FRANK CELLOZZI, LORAIN, O.; M.L. GILLIAM, JR., SAN ANTONIO; W.K.BARRETT, MIAMI (NO STATE GIVEN); J. GILBERT, LARNED, KAS.; K.L.SCHANK, WEST ALLIS, WIS.; J.J.LABER, 26-44 67TH NEW YORK; J.C.CANNONE (CORRECT), 226 PARNASES, SAN FRANCISCO.

J.W.HARRIS, 2774 FRANKLINE, SAN FRANCISCO; G.B.ATKINSON, VOSBENA, ALA.; R.P.BROWN, WALLAWALLA, WASH.; F.M.MORRIS, PLANO, ILL.; T.T. DEMPSEY, SUMMIT, N.J.; E.L.SELLERS, 2660 WEST 31 ST., LOS ANGELES; F.T.JAWORSKI, 813 AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK; G.N.JAHL, REMSEN, IA.; C.W.MCCLELLAND, 7200 IOWA, DETROIT; J.T.JOHNSON, HUNTINGTON, W.VA.; C.W.TOVARELLI, SACRAMENTO; W.F.WIRKS, MORSE BLUFF, NEB.

ENSIGN GEORGE BAUSEWINE, 3693 GROVEDALE PLACE, CINCINNATI; LIEUT. CMDR. WARREN BOLES, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.; WARRANT GUNNER WILLIAM DUPAY, LONG BEACH (NO STATE GIVEN); LIEUT.CHAPLAIN J.K.WHEATON, ROCHESTER, (NO STATE GIVEN); J.R.EWING, WHEELING, MOV.; ENSIGN DONALD BECHTEL, AMHERST, O.; R.TISDALE, CHICO, CALIF.; H.E.DETTMAN, STEWART, MINN.; T.A.GOWAN, JR., CORSICANA, TEX.; O.J.WELER, MELROSE, MINN.; JAMES WRIGHT, AUSTIN, TEX.; E.X.SHOW, DETROIT; F.L.POTTER, SOUTHPORT, N.C.; J.H.KING, SAN DIEGO (NO STATE GIVEN)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL.JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FRESHMAN SQUADRON OF MARINE CORPS CORSAIR FIGHTER PILOTS WHO CALL THEMSELVES THE "HELL HAWKS" SALUTED ITS COMMANDER LAST NIGHT WITH A PARTY AND A DECORATED CAKE.

THE COMMANDER HAD ACHIEVED ACEDOM BY SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ENEMY PLANES. THUS JOINING FIVE OTHERS OF THE BOYS IN HIS SQUADRON.

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STARTING FROM SCRATCH ON JUNE 30 -- THE DAY THE AMERICANS BEGAN THEIR INVASION OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMON ISLANDS -- THE HELLHAWKS HAVE DESTROYED 53 JAPANESE PLANES. SIX OF THE SQUADRON'S 11 PILOTS HAVE SCORED FIVE PLANES OR BETTER.

MAJOR GREGORY WEISSINBERGER OF LACROSSE.WIS., KNOCKED DOWN A ZERO JULY 15 WHILE COVERING A BOMBING STRIKE BY DAUNTLESS DIVE-BOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS AGAINST THE ENEMY AIRBASE OF KAHILI IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS. THAT ONE MADE THE MAJOR AN ACE. SO THE BOYS THREW HIM A PARTY.

THE SQUADRON'S FIVE OTHER ACES ARE: FIRST LIEUT.WILBUR (GUS) THOMAS OF ELDORADO.KAS., SEVEN PLANES; FIRST LIEUT.EDWARD O. SHAW. SPOKANE.WASH., SEVEN; FIRST LIEUT.JOHN L.MORGAN. ARLINGTON.TEX.; SIX; CAPT.JAMES CUPP. FAIRFIELD.IA., FIVE; FIRST LIEUT.MILTON VEDDER. LOS ANGELES. FIVE.

"THE OTHER BOYS WILL TELL YOU THAT SHOOTING DOWN JAPS WITH F-4-U'S (CORSAIRS) IS JUST LIKE SHOOTING DUCKS. ONLY DUCKS AREN'T QUITE SO VULNERABLE AND CAN'T SHOOT BACK." SAYS BIG, BLOND SHAW.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA -- FIRST ADD MADANG RAID (A14KX) (BY HAUGLAND) X X X LITTLE SPAN.

THE LARGEST FORMATION OF B-25'S EVER TO STRIKE MADANG ATTACKED THE BRIDGES, JETTIES AND DUMPS IN ADDITION TO THE AIRSTRIP, BOMBING PRINCIPALLY FROM A MEDIUM ALTITUDE.

ONE PILOT, CAPTAIN BERT ROSENBAUM OF FAIRPLAY, KY., SAID HE SAW A BIG COLUMN OF SMOKE ON THE STRIP WHERE TWO PLANES HAD BEEN SIGHTED. LATER PLANES REPORTED ONE JAPANESE PLANE AFIRE, ANOTHER DAMAGED.

ONE B-25 CONTINUED A FEW MILES UP THE COAST TO BOMB ALEXISHAFEN. A FAIR-SIZED FORCE OF MITCHELLS BOMBED THE MOUTHS OF THE MEIRO AND BELAO RIVERS, AND BELAO ISLAND IN THE MADANG AREA FROM AN EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDE, THEN STRAGED THE REGION HEAVILY.

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LEADING PILOTS ON THIS FORMATION WERE MAJOR RALPH CHELI, SAN FRANCISCO; AND CAPTAIN WILLISTON COX, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

THE B-25 WHICH BLASTED THE FRANCISCO RIVER FOOTBRIDGE WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT.JOHN DAVIDSON, PORT ANGELES, WASH., A WEST POINT GRADUATE. HE HAD A CREW OF ONLY TWO -- LIEUTENANTS FLOYD CASSELMAN, MINNEAPOLIS; AND ANTHONY KREGAS, KEENE, N.H.

"WE HAD SEEN JAPS ON THE BRIDGE AND RIVER BANKS THE DAY BEFORE, BUT WERE UNABLE TO OBSERVE IF ANY TROOPS WERE AROUND THIS TIME," SAID CAPTAIN ROSENBAUM. "THE LOSS OF THAT BRIDGE IS GOING TO HOLD UP SUPPLIES BADLY NEEDED BY THE JAPANESE ADVANCE UNITS."

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 19 (DELAYED) (AP)-WHATEVER THE PRESENT WEAKNESS OF HIS EFFORTS AT AIR INTERCEPTION, THE ENEMY IN TENACIOUS DEFENSE OF HIS SOLOMON ISLAND BASES STILL IS THROWING UP A HEAVY WEIGHT OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT OUR FLEETS OF RAIDING BOMBERS.

ONE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATOR RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM AN ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING OFF KAHILI WITH TEN HOLES IN ITS STRUCTURE AS EVIDENCE OF THE FEROCITY OF JAPANESE GROUND FIRE. NONE OF ITS CREW WAS INJURED, HOWEVER.

JUL 22 1943

(OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS HAVE DISCLOSED PREVIOUSLY THAT THE AMERICAN RAIDERS CARRIED 90 TONS OF BOMBS AGAINST KAHILI AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND AND AGAINST SHIPS IN THE HARBOR THERE ON JULY 18, DEVASTATING THE RUNWAY AND DISPERSAL AREAS AT THE AIRFIELD AND SINKING OR DAMAGING TWO CARGO SHIPS AND TWO DESTROYERS. THIRTEEN AMERICAN PLANES, MOSTLY FIGHTERS, WERE LOST, AGAINST 21 JAPANESE SHOT DOWN.)

LIEUT.WILLIAM NAGERNAN, 22, OF ST.PAUL, MINN., CO-PILOT OF THE DAMAGED LIBERATOR, SAID ONE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL FRAGMENT TORE A HOLE IN THE SHIP'S RUDDER "THAT LOOKED LIKE SOME ONE HAD THROWN A BEER BOTTLE THROUGH IT."

LIEUT.PAR WILLIAMS OF EUSTACE, FLA., BOMBARDIER, RECALLED THAT ONE SHELL FRAGMENT WENT STRAIGHT THROUGH THE PLANE. GUNNER MARLOW POWELL (HOME ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) DUCKED BACKWARD AND BUMPED SERGT.LEONARD NINES OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TO THE FLOOR.

"IF NINES HADN'T BEEN KNOCKED DOWN, HE CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE BEEN HIT, BECAUSE THE HOLE ON THE OTHER SIDE WAS RIGHT WHERE HE HAD BEEN STANDING," NGERNAN SAID.

AFTER THE BOMBER HAD FLOWN CLEAR OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE PLANE WAS CHASED BY THREE ZEROS. NOSE GUNNER DALE L.SCOTT OF BEND, ORE., HIT ONE. THE ZERO FELL AWAY IN A STEEP DIVE.

SERGT.FRED KING OF PUEBLO, COLO., THE BOMBER'S TAIL GUNNER,

3024-6405

3024-6405

HAD THE CLOSEST ESCAPE OF ALL. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW, WHO CALL THEIR PLANE "HUGGER MUGGER," SAID A FRAGMENT WHICH STRUCK THE TAIL OF THE SHIP RIPPED OFF THE SEAT OF KING'S TROUSERS.

GUADALCANAL--FIRST ADD SWETT-SEGAL

KEY ERICKSON) XX THREE ZEROS:

JUL 22 1943

HERE IS SEGAL'S STORY, AS RELAYED TO SOLOMON ISLAND AIR HEADQUARTERS ON GUADALCANAL FROM THE RUSSELL ISLANDS TO THE NORTHWEST:

SIX OTHER PLANES IN SEGAL'S FLIGHT HAD TO TURN BACK FROM THEIR PATROL STATION OVER RENDOVA. GOING ON ALONE, SEGAL AND SWETT SIGHTED A BIG BUNCH OF ZEROS AND BOMBERS. EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE HOPELESSLY OUTNUMBERED, THE TWO FLIERS CHOSE TO SCRAMBLE WITH THE ENEMY.

FROM HIS WING POSITION, SEGAL SAW A ZERO COMING IN ON SWETT'S TAIL. SEGAL GAVE THE ZERO A BURST, AND THE ENEMY PLANE EXPLODED.

LATER SEGAL, KNOWN TO HIS MATES AS MANNY, CAME OUT OVER A FLIGHT OF SIX ZEROS. HE PICKED OFF TWO STRAGGLERS. BOTH BLEW UP LIKE THE FIRST.

THEN SEGAL'S CORSAIR WAS HIT. OIL STREAMED FROM SHATTERED LINES, AND THE PLANE STARTED SMOKING. SEGAL PUT IT INTO A DIVE FOR THE WATER. THE REMAINING FOUR ZEROS WOVE BACK AND FORTH, AND SEGAL COULD HEAR THE BULLETS BOUNCING BEHIND HIM.

"I LET DOWN THE FLAPS AND HIT THE WATER AT ABOUT 100 MILES AN HOUR," HE SAID. "THE INSTRUMENT BOARD SMASHED ME IN THE FACE, BREAKING MY NOSE AND TWO TEETH AND BLACKING MY EYES."

THE ZEROS FLEW ON. SEGAL GOT INTO HIS LIFERAFT, AND AS HE FLOATED OFF, HE SAW THAT OF HIS PLANE ONLY THE SKELETON GIRDERS REMAINED.

NOT HAVING ANY PADDLES, SEGAL LAY DOWN TO REST AND FELL ASLEEP. AN ALBATROSS LANDED ON HIS LEGS AND WAKENED HIM.

"RIGHT AWAY I NAMED THE BIRD RICKENBACKER, JR., AND GRABBED HIM BY THE NECK," THE FLIER SAID.

AS SEGAL SQUEEZED THE BIRD'S NECK, OUT OF ITS MOUTH PLOPPED FOUR SMALL FISH. SEGAL THEN STOWED THE DEAD BIRD AWAY TO EAT IF HE GOT REALLY HUNGRY.

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THE FLIER AWOKE AGAIN IN THE DARKNESS AT 2 A.M. TO SEE A GROUP OF SHIPS PASSING HIS RAFT. HE STOOD UP, WAVED A TARPAULIN AND SHOUTED HIMSELF HOARSE, BUT THE DESTROYERS SPED PAST.

IN THE MORNING THE DESTROYERS HEADED AGAIN IN SEGAL'S DIRECTION. THIS TIME THEY SAW HIM WAVE. ONE SHIP PULLED TOWARD HIM AND TOSSED OUT A LINE, BUT DIDN'T SLOW DOWN. THE LINE JERKED SEGAL OUT OF THE BOAT, AND HE WAS UNDER WATER HALF A MINUTE. THEN HE WAS DRAGGED ABOARD, SPUTTERING BUT SAFE.

HE MISSED THE FIRST BOMBER HE TRIED FOR. THEN HE SAW TWO ZEROS TAILING SEGAL'S BURNING CORSAIR AND ATTACKED ONE OF THEM.

"A LONG BURST FROM MY GUNS SHEARED HIS WING AS NEATLY AS IF IT HAD BEEN CLIPPED WITH SCISSORS," SWETT SAID. THE SECOND ZERO DISAPPEARED. THEN SWETT GAVE THE BOMBER A BURST, BLOWING IT UP.

AT THAT POINT A ZERO SWETT HADN'T SEEN GOT ON TOP OF HIM. SWETT MADE HIS CRASH LANDING IN THE WATER AND THE ZEROS CAME

IN STRAFING.

"I DIDN'T EVEN BOTHER TO INFLATE MY MAE WEST (LIFE-JACKET)," SWETT SAID. "I SPENT MOST OF THE TIME DIVING UNDER THE SURFACE, HOLDING MY BREATH UNTIL I THOUGHT MY LUNGS WOULD BURST."

AFTER ABOUT 15 MINUTES, THE ZEROS APPARENTLY RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AND FLEW OFF. SWETT MADE HIS WAY TO SHORE THAT NIGHT AND SLEPT IN HIS PARACHUTE. THE NEXT MORNING A RESCUE BOAT PICKED HIM UP.

(EDS: ABOVE STORY MAY BE PRECEDED BY FOLLOWING EDITORS NOTE.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: IN A THEATER OF WAR WHERE AMERICAN FLYING SKILL AND BRAVERY, PUT TO INCESSANT TEST, HAVE REACHED A CONSISTENTLY HIGH LEVEL, THE FEATS AND ADVENTURES OF CAPT.JAMES E.SWETT STILL HAVE BECOME ALMOST A LEGEND. ON APRIL 7 THIS 22-YEAR-OLD MARINE CORPS FIGHTER PILOT SHOT DOWN THE FIRST SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES HE EVER HAD SEEN -- AN UNPRECEDENTED ACCOMPLISHMENT. HIS PLANE DAMAGED IN THE COMBAT, HE ENDED THE DAY IN A CRASH LANDING OFF TULAGI, BUT WAS RESCUED AND AFTER HOSPITAL TREATMENT RETURNED TO ACTION. SINCE THAT TIME HIS NAME HAS APPEARED REPEATEDLY IN DISPATCHES REPORTING CONTINUING AMERICAN SUCCESSES IN THE AIR BATTLE OVER THE SOLOMONS. NOW HE REAPPEARS ONCE AGAIN AS A PRINCIPAL IN A STORY OF COURAGE AND STAMINA UNDER FIRE.)

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR MONDAY PMS, JULY 19)

JUL 22 1943

SIGNAL CORPS
AND COOKS ARE
FIGHTING HEROES

SHOOTING SNIPERS IS SIDELINE TO
STRINGING WIRES--IT TAKES
NERVE TO SERVE COFFEE (600)

JUL 22 1943

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

(ADVANCE) WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCES ON NEW GEORGIA-(AP)- EVERYONE HEARS ABOUT THE MARINES, AIR CORPS, THE INFANTRY AND THE ARTILLERY BUT WHO GIVES A THOUGHT TO THE NON-FIGHTING FIGHTING MEN? TAKE THE SIGNAL CORPS OR THE FIELD KITCHEN MEN.

WHEN OUR INFANTRY LEAPED INTO THE WATER, SHORE BOUND DURING THE OCCUPATION OF NEW GEORGIA, LEAPING RIGHT WITH THEM WERE THE SIGNAL CORPS MEN.

AS THE INFANTRY HEROES CRASHED THROUGH THE BRUSH PICKING OFF THE JAPANESE, SEVERAL MEN DONNED LEGIRONS, CLIMBED TREES THROUGH WHICH BULLETS WERE WHIZZING, AND AS THOUGH THEY WERE WORKING ALONG U.S. HIGHWAY 66, STRUNG THE WIRE THAT CONNECTED DIVISIONAL, TASK FORCE AND INDIVIDUAL UNITS.

OCCASIONALLY ONE HOOKED HIS PLIERS TO HIS BELT, YANKED OUT HIS AUTOMATIC, AND, AFTER SENDING A JAPANESE SNIPER HURTLING FROM SOME TREETOP, HOLSTERED THE AUTOMATIC, TOOK UP THE PLIERS AND WENT ON WITH HIS WIRE SPLICING.

THAT TAKES PLAIN GUTS. NO OTHER WORD IS AS EXPRESSIVE.

CAPT.MATHEW MCCORMICK OF CRANSTON, R.I., AND FIRST SERGEANT DAVE HOWARD OF PROVIDENCE MASTERMINDED THE UNIT I WATCHED DISTINGUISH ITSELF IN THIS INVASION.

DURING A RECENT AIR RAID, SIGNAL CORPS MEN MANNED THE SWITCH-BOARDS THROUGHOUT THE HAIL OF BOMBS, AND, WHILE THEIR TENT

3024-6407

3024-6407

WAS RIPPED TO SHREDS, CALLED MEDICAL AID FROM OTHER UNITS, COLLECTED REPORTS OF CASUALTIES, TRANSMITTED MESSAGES AND THEN, WHEN THE RAID WAS OVER, KEPT RIGHT ON THE JOB AFTER TAKING OUT JUST ENOUGH TIME TO SEND FOR COFFEE.

MANY TIMES THEY HAVE STRUNG WIRE BEHIND THE LINES. MANY TIMES THEY HAVE FORAGED INTO JUNGLE UNDERGROWTH AND SHIPPED JAP COMMUNICATIONS. NEXT TIME YOU HEAR OF AN ENEMY ISLAND BEING OCCUPIED BY OUR FIGHTING MEN, THINK OF THE FIELD SIGNAL COMPANIES AND THEIR TASKS.

JUL 22 1943

WITHOUT THE FIELD KITCHEN MEN, THE ARMY WOULD BE A SORRY LOT.

NEVER DID ANYONE WORK UNDER MORE ADVERSE CONDITIONSVH IN THE JUNGLE IT'S BAD ENOUGH, BUT AFTER FIVE DAYS OF TORRENTIAL DOWNPOUR THERE IS LITTLE WITH WHICH TO KEEP THE FIRES BURNING. BUT THE FIELD KITCHEN MEN KEEP THE FIRES BURNING, SHIELDING THEM AT NIGHT SO THEY WON'T GIVE OFF LIGHT AND FURNISHING COFFEE PRACTICALLY EVERY MOMENT OF THE DAY.

AND WHAT COFFEE! CERTAIN CYNICS MAINTAIN THE GENERAL SURROUNDINGS ARE SO BAD THE COFFEE JUST NATURALLY TASTES BETTER HERE, BUT AFTER HAVING TASTED THE BERRY IN MANY COUNTRIES, IN THE NAVY, WITH THE MARINES AND WITH FOREIGN SERVICES, I MAINTAIN THE COFFEE SERVED BY MESS SGT.LLEWELLYN NELSON OF BRIDGEWATER, MAINE, DESERVES THE ACCOLADE.

THE DUTY OF PREPARING THE BREW THAT KEEPS JUNGLE FIGHTERS GOING IS ENTRUSTED BY NELSON TO MAX ESPOSITO, (420 CHAPEL STREET) NEW HAVEN, CONN., A FORMER RADIATOR REPAIR MAN.

NELSON'S AND ESPOSITO'S RECIPE CALLS FOR THREE POUNDS OF COFFEE, THREE OUNCES OF SALT AND 15 GALLONS OF BOILING WATER. WHEN PROPERLY BREWED, ADD FOUR TALL CANS OF EVAPORATED MILK, FIVE POUNDS OF SUGAR, AND SERVE.

SERVING SOMETIMES NECESSITATES AS MUCH BRAVERY AS TRIGGER PULLING.

DURING THE SAME RAID IN WHICH THE SIGNAL MEN MANNED THE SWITCHBOARDS--AND WHEN PRACTICALLY EVERYONE ELSE WAS IN FOXHOLES PUSHING WOODCHUCKS ASIDE TO LET SOME ONE IN WHO KNEW HOW TO DIG--THE BOYS UNDER NELSON WERE FIRST UP FROM THE FLOOR AND WATER WAS STARTED FOR COFFEE.

THE FACT THAT ONE BOMB LANDED DIRECTLY ON A KITCHEN, INJURING SEVERAL IN THAT AREA, DIDN'T HALT THESE BREWMASTERS.

THE KITCHEN BOYS HAVE BEEN SO VALUABLE AS A MORALE BUILDER THAT THE CHIEF OF STAFF CONGRATULATED THEM, DESCRIBING THEIR WORK AS "EXCELLENT."

WHEN THEIR GRANDCHILDREN ASK THEM WHAT THEY DID IN THE GREAT WAR THEY CAN PROUDLY SAY:

"WE PREPARED THE BEST COFFEE EVER SERVED SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR."

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 20)

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ALASKA BOYS PUT
INVESTIGATOR ON
MERRY-GO-ROUND

JUL 22 1943

\- - -

"THE SLEEPING BAG
TESTER" BECOMES
FAMOUS MAN (800)

\- - -

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

3024-6407

WAS RIPPED TO SHREDS, CALLED MEDICAL AID FROM OTHER UNITS, COLLECTED REPORTS OF CASUALTIES, TRANSMITTED MESSAGES AND THEN, WHEN THE RAID WAS OVER, KEPT RIGHT ON THE JOB AFTER TAKING OUT JUST ENOUGH TIME TO SEND FOR COFFEE.

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ALASKA BOYS PUT
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JUL 22 1943

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"THE SLEEPING BAG
TESTER" BECOMES
FAMOUS MAN (800)

- - -

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

(ADVANCE)...HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND-(AP)-HIS JOB WAS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO KEEP HIM FOR MORE THAN A MONTH ON BLOODY ATTU ISLAND, BUT LIEUTENANT ROBERT D.ORR, OF EVANSVILLE, IND., HAS ABOUT GIVEN UP HOPE OF BEING TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY ANYBODY IN ALASKA OR--IF HIS REPUTATION GETS OUT--BACK IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE REASONS ARE SIMPLE: HE SPENT ALL HIS TIME ON ATTU COLLECTING SOUVENIRS; HE TESTS SLEEPING BAGS.

JUL 22 1943

ORR, WITH A YALE DIPLOMA, A LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION IN THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AND A WINNING GRIN, ARRIVED IN ALASKA MONTHS AGO. NOW ALASKA HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED BY EXPERTS FOR YEARS, AND CIVILIANS AND ARMY ALIKE HAVE DEVELOPED A DEFINITE FEELING ON THE SUBJECT. TWO SYSTEMS ARE GENERALLY ACCEPTED: (1) SHOW THE INVESTIGATOR NOTHING AND SEND HIM BACK ON THE FIRST TRANSPORTATION, OR (2) SHOW HIM SO MUCH, SO ROUGHLY AND SO FAST, THAT HE WILL IMMEDIATELY BEGIN CRYING TO BE PUT ON THE FIRST TRANSPORTATION AWAY FROM THIS LAND OF MOSQUITOS, BOGS AND FOG.

LIEUTENANT ORR'S CREDENTIALS ARRIVED BEFORE HE DID, AND SYSTEM TWO WAS IMMEDIATELY DECIDED UPON. TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS ROUTED HIM IMMEDIATELY TO AMCHITKA, ONE OF THE MOST-WEATHERED OF THE WEATHERED ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. IN ADDITION, A MESSAGE WAS SENT AHEAD TO THIS AFFECT: "THIS IS ANOTHER INVESTIGATOR. MAKE SURE HE IS ASSIGNED TO QUARTERS WHICH WILL GIVE HIM AN IDEA OF WHAT AMCHITKA IS REALLY LIKE. WE SUGGEST A PUP TENT."

SO LIEUTENANT ORR LIVED IN A PUP TENT ON AMCHITKA IN MARCH. SOME MORNINGS HE GOT UP WITHOUT DIFFICULTIES, AND OTHER MORNINGS HE HAD TO SHOVEL SNOW AWAY FROM THE DOOR OF THE TENT. A FEW OFFICERS HAD QUONSET HUTS, MANY HAD WINTERIZED PYRAMIDAL TENTS WITH FLOORS--BUT ORR HAD A PUP TENT.

HE FOOLED THE AMCHITKA GARRISON NOT ONLY BY THRIVING BUT BY COMING UP SMILING EVERY MORNING TO THE MESS HALL HALF A MILE AWAY ACROSS THE SNOWY TUNDRA, EVEN WHEN THE WIND WAS 60 OR 70 MILES AN HOUR.

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AFTER A COUPLE OF WEEKS, THE OFFICERS STATIONED THERE TOOK ORR OFF THEIR GREENHORN LIST, DUBBED HIM THE "PUP TENT MAN" AND PUT HIM DOWN AS "RUGGED," WHICH IS ALASKAN FOR AN APPROVED SOLDIER.

THEN HE WAS ASSIGNED TO GO TO ATTU--TO COLLECT, OF ALL THINGS, COMPLAINTS AND SOUVENIRS. THE COMPLAINT ASSIGNMENT WAS CLEAR: HE WAS TO SOLICIT AND EVALUATE COMPLAINTS ABOUT AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

TO A MAN, THE FORCES ATTACKING ATTU RUBBED THEIR COLLECTIVE HANDS. NOTHING SO DELIGHTS AN AMERICAN SOLDIER OR OFFICER AS TO COMPLAIN ENDLESSLY ABOUT THE MUCKLEHEADS WHO DESIGNED THE THINGS HE TAKES INTO BATTLE. HERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY NOT LIKELY TO BE REPEATED IN A LIFETIME OF SOLDIERING.

SO FOR WEEKS, WHENEVER A NEW UNIT RETURNED FROM THE FRONT, SOMEONE IN IT YELLED FOR LIEUTENANT ORR. THEIR GREETING TO HIM WAS ALMOST UNIFORM: "HEY, ORR, LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT THIS BLANKETY-BLANK, MISBEGOTTEN, HALF-BAKED, MISERABLE-----" (HERE THEY FILLED IN ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING FROM BOOTS TO TRACTORS).

ORR TOOK IT AND GRINNED. GRINNED AND WROTE DOWN THE COMPLAINT IF IT SEEMED TO HAVE ANY JUSTIFICATION.

HIS THIRD AND MOST IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT WAS OF COURSE THE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE EQUIPMENT--INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE, AT LEAST ONE EACH OF EVERYTHING THE JAPANESE SOLDIER ATE, WORE OR USED IN BATTLE. JUST THE SIMPLE COLLECTING INVOLVED POKING INTO HUNDREDS OF GRENADED JAPANESE DUGOUTS, PAWING OVER ENDLESS PILES OF MOLDY

3024-6409

JAPANESE STORES, DIGGING THROUGH HEAPS OF DISCARDED AND FILTHY JAPANESE CLOTHING.

HE MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED THAT THIS COULD BE DONE BEHIND THE LINES, BUT ORR HAD NOT RECKONED WITH THE AMERICAN SOLDIER OF WHOM SOMEBODY SAID, "THE GERMAN FIGHTS FOR THE FUEHRER, THE JAP FOR THE EMPEROR AND THE AMERICAN FOR SOUVENIRS."

"I HAD TO GET UP THERE FIRST," ORR SAID, "OR A COUPLE OF HUNDRED SOLDIERS WOULD BEAT ME TO EVERYTHING USEFUL."

BUT IN THE END HE COLLECTED PILES OF EVERYTHING--SOY BEAN CAKES, BAYONETS, RIFLES, FUR-LINED LEGGINGS, EVEN THE THOUSAND STITCH BELTS MOST JAPANESE SOLDIERS WEAR AS A SORT OF LUCK CHARM AROUND THEIR STOMACHS. SOME OF THE THINGS HE GOT EASILY ENOUGH, AND SOME THINGS COULD BE FOUND ONLY ON THE BODIES OF JAPANESE DEAD. ORR SPENT A MONTH AT THE JOB.

ONLY TO RETURN TO HEADQUARTERS AND BE GREETED AS A SOUVENIR HUNTER.

JUL 221943

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JULY 20 (AP)-(DELAYED)-ALASKA PILOTS TRAINING IN COMBAT FLYING OVER KISKA CELEBRATED TODAY WITH THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL RAID ON JAPANESE TERRITORY SINCE THE BOMBING OF TOKYO.

ALEUTIANS-BASED BOMBERS RETURNED WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE FROM A LONG DISTANCE BOMBING OF PARAMUSHIRO, JAPAN'S NORTHERNMOST MILITARY BASE. THE RAID CAME AS A LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF ATTU. IT HAD LONG BEEN EXPECTED AND PREPARED FOR, WITH JAPANESE SHIPPING BEING SWEPT FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS BY

30.24.6409

NAVAL SURFACE VESSELS.

THE BOMBERS WERE FROM THE ARMY'S 11TH AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS DONE THE LION'S SHARE OF ALL FLYING IN THE ALEUTIANS THE LAST YEAR.

RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED THE BOMBING WAS NO MORE DIFFICULT THAN FLIGHTS AGAINST JAPANESE BASES ON AMERICAN ISLANDS IN THE ALEUTIANS. THEY CAME OUT OF THE OVERCAST INTO CLEAR SKIES ABOVE PARAMUSHIRO AND LOOKED DOWN ON A SQUARE MILE OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. THEY SAW SOME JAPANESE PLANES BUT NONE THAT WANTED TO FIGHT.

ONLY LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MET. BOMBS WERE DROPPED NEAR SHIPS IN THE HARBOR. THEY SAW WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN ANCIENT FORT, BUILT LONG BEFORE BOMBERS WERE EVER MADE.

NEARBY WAS A MILE-LONG AIRPLANE LANDING STRIP.

SEVERAL LARGE BUILDINGS WERE SET AFIRE.

JUL 221943

THE RAIDERS, WHO WERE IN THE AIR FOR MORE THAN NINE HOURS, SPENT AT LEAST 40 MINUTES OVER THE TARGET, CLIMBING AND CIRCLING BEFORE DROPPING THEIR BOMB LOADS. BAD WEATHER AREAS FORCED THEM TO TAKE A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE TO PARAMUSHIRO, AND CLOUDS PREVENTED THE CONTEMPLATED DECK LEVEL BOMBING WHEN THEY WERE OVER THE TARGET.

THE BIG BOMBERS CARRIED NO SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXCEPT LIFE RAFTS FOR POSSIBLE FORCED LANDINGS ON THE COLD SEA. BUT ALL AGREED THE THING TO DO IF THEIR PLANES WERE CRIPPLED WAS TO TRY TO REACH RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

THE PILOTS, ALL VETERANS OF RAIDS ON ATTU OR KISKA, KNEW THEY WERE MAKING A DANGEROUS SURVEY FLIGHT IN PREPARATION FOR FUTURE ATTACKS WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY HIT ALL OF THE KURILES AND EXTEND TO THE MORE THICKLY POPULATED ISLANDS OF JAPAN PROPER.

CAPT.JAMES L.HUDELSON, BENTON, ILL., WHO ALREADY HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AIR MEDAL FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN ALEUTIAN COMBAT FLYING, LED THE FLIGHT.

HIS BOMBARDIER WAS LIEUT.JOHN LAROCK, INDEPENDENCE, PA.

THE CREWS OF OTHER PLANES INCLUDED: CAPT.JOSEPH M.JEFFERS, MOUNT VERNON, MO., PILOT; FLYING OFFICER HOWARD W.MARKKENEN, (714 11TH AVE.), TWO HARBORS, MICH., CO-PILOT; A D 1ST LIEUT.M.T.KNECHT, HAYES, S.D., NAVIGATOR.

1ST LIEUT.ALBERT W.BERECZ, (480 EAST WOODROW AVE.) COLUMBUS, O., PILOT; AND SGT.DENVER R.WILLIAMS (242 BIENVILLE ST.), NEW ORLEANS, GUNNER.

1ST LIEUT.DON D(DEAC) WALTERS, RICHTON PARK, ILL., PILOT; AND LIEUT.WAYNE A.(WIENIE) MARRIER, (1648 ALAMEDA ST.) ST.PAUL, MINN., COPILOT.

LIEUT.LEROY R.WALKER, HOSKINS, NEB., CO-PILOT.

FLYING OFFICER PAUL E.WELLIVER, (611 EAST DIAMOND AVE.) AZELTON, PA., COPILOT.

LIEUT.CECIL D.MAY, (99 BROAD ST.) NEWBERN, N.C., COPILOT AND 1ST LIEUT.SEYMOUR GANSBERG, (815 WEST END AVE) NEW YORK CITY, NAVIGATOR.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, JULY 21-(AP)-AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO MAJOR-GEN.GLEN EDGERTON OF MANHATTAN, KAS., GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AWARD WAS FOR SERVICES FROM SEPTEMBER, 1939, TO JULY, 1940, WHEN EDGERTON, AS A MAINTENANCE ENGINEER, DIRECTED THE READJUSTMENT OF CANAL DEPARTMENTS FROM A PEACETIME TO A WARTIME BASIS.

JUL 22 1943

BELEM, BRAZIL, JULY 21-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.HENRI PAUL JACOMY AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COLONEL SERROT, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE EN ROUTE FROM ALGIERS TO THE CARIBBEAN ZONE AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

(GEN.JACOMY RECENTLY WAS NAMED MILITARY COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ANTILLES AND FRENCH GUIANA BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE AT ALGIERS TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, VICHY APPOINTEE.

(HENRI-ETIENNE HOPPENOT, APPOINTED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL ROBERT AS GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE IN THE ANTILLES, ARRIVED IN MARTINIQUE ON JULY 14 AND BEGAN NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY.)

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 7)

- - -

FORMER REPORTER
AIDS ALLIES BY
FEEDING PERSIA

- - -

PHILIP SHERIDAN
PUTS THE BEE
ON HOARDERS (750)

- - -

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE) TEHERAN,-(AP)-JOSEPH PHILIP SHERIDAN, FORMER NEW YORK REPORTER WHO TOOK TO COMMERCE AND BECAME A DIRECTOR IN SEVERAL MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING CONCERNS AT CAIRO, HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL,

30.24-6411

30.24-6411

AS A WARTIME FOOD ADMINISTRATOR, IN AVERTING FAMINE IN IRAN.

SHERIDAN ESTIMATES THAT IRAN WILL PRODUCE 2,000,000 METRIC TONS (THE METRIC TON IS 2,240 POUNDS) OF WHEAT AND BARLEY THIS YEAR, MORE THAN ENOUGH TO FEED HERSELF NEXT WINTER.

JUL 22 1943

SHERIDAN, 49, ONE-TIME LEGMAN FOR THE OLD NEW YORK CITY NEWS ASSOCIATION, IS ONE OF SEVERAL AMERICAN EXPERTS STATIONED HERE AT IRAN'S REQUEST TO SERVE A NATION WHICH FORMS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE ALLIED SUPPLY LINE TO RUSSIA.

HE HAS BEEN HERE SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1942, COUNSELING THE IRANIAN MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ON HOW TO KEEP IRANIANS FROM STARVING. HE WAS A NAVAL OFFICER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

JUL 22 1943

BECAUSE IRAN'S PEASANTS CAN BE COUNTED ON TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES--IN SOME CASES ONLY TOO WELL--SHERIDAN'S TOUGHEST PROBLEM HAS BEEN TO SEE THAT THE CITY POOR GET THEIR DAILY BREAD. IT WAS A JOB FOR A HARD-FISTED BUSINESS MAN. THANKS LARGELY TO HIS EFFORTS FAMINE HAS BEEN AVOIDED. THERE WAS, HOWEVER, A PERIOD OF SHARP DISTRESS.

THERE WERE TIMES LAST WINTER WHEN ONLY NICK-OF-TIME RECEIPTS OF GRAIN---PERHAPS A LOAN FROM THE BRITISH ARMY OR THE RED CROSS OR A HOARD UNCOVERED IN SOME SECRET WAREHOUSE---SAVED THE CITY FROM ACCUTE HUNGER. HE ALWAYS MANAGED SOMEHOW.

HE HELPED FORMULATE AND EXECUTE RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL PLANS ---NOT ONLY FOR BREAD BUT ALSO FOR SUGAR, TEA, RICE AND CLOTH--- AND WAS AN ENERGETIC IN PROSECUTION OF HOARDERS AND BLACK MARKET DEALERS.

HE WAGED A KNOCK-DOWN-DRAG-OUT BATTLE WITH TEHERAN'S BAKERS, WHO WERE DIVERTING GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED FLOUR INTO THE BLACK MARKET. HE DROVE NEARLY HALF OF THEM OUT OF BUSINESS BY OPENING A MUNICIPAL BAKERY---ONE OF THE LARGEST SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE ORIENT. HE HELPED SET UP EMERGENCY KITCHENS THAT FED AS MANY AS 75,000 PERSONS DAILY.

JUL 22 1943

MUCH OF THE SHORTAGE WAS THE RESULT OF HOARDING. MOST OF THE 1942 GRAIN CROP HAD GONE INTO HIDING WHEN SHERIDAN WENT TO WORK.

THE BIG HOARDERS WERE INTENT UPON GETTING $14 A BUSHEL. THE LITTLE HOARDERS WERE EXCUSABLY DTERMINED NOT TO GO HUNGRY. SHERIDAN'S ANTI-HOARDING CAMPAIGN, IGNORING THE SMALL FRY, REACHED INTO DISTINGUISHED CIRCLES.

FOLLOWING THE ARREST OF ONE BIG HOARDER, A HIGH OFFICIAL CAME TO SHERIDAN AND URGED HIM NOT TO BE "HARSH WITH THE PEOPLE."

"THE PEOPLE, HELL," SHERIDAN TOLD HIM, "THIS MAN WOULD STARVE THEM TO DEATH."

EVERY BUSHEL THAT IRAN COULD PRODUCE MEANT THAT MUCH MORE SHIPPING SPACE WHICH THE ALLIES COULD DEVOTE TO WAR PURPOSES, FOR THEY HAD IN EFFECT INHERITED FULFILLMENT OF THE DICTUM OF THE ABDICATED SHAH, RIZA KHAN PAHLEVI, THAT THE PEOPLE ALWAYS SHOULD HAVE BREAD. IF IRAN COULD NOT PROVIDE, THE ALLIES WOULD HAVE TO.

IN 1942 THE BRITISH CONSIGNED 70,000 AND THE RUSSIANS 23,000 METRIC TONS OF GRAIN TO IRAN TO MAKE UP FOR THE HOARDING OF THE 1941 CROP. LAST DECEMBER THE UNITED STATES JOINED WITH THE BRITISH IN A COMMITMENT OF 30,000 METRIC TONS OF WHEAT AND 16,000 METRIC TONS OF BARLEY, AND IN APRIL THE RUSSIANS VOLUNTEERED 25,000

METRIC TONS OF WHEAT. THESE DELIVERIES ARE STILL UNDER WAY.

WITH A BUMPER CROP IN PROSPECT, SHERIDAN FEELS THAT NO MORE AID WILL BE NECESSARY.

BUT TO MAKE SURE THAT THIS CROP DOESN'T FADE AWAY TO SHOW UP LATER IN THE BLACK MARKET, SHERIDAN HAS A CORPS OF SUBORDINATES ROVING THE FARMING COUNTRY ARMED WITH CONVINCING MANNERS AND FOUNTAIN PENS, GETTING LANDLORDS TO SIGN ENGAGEMENTS TO DELIVER GRAIN TO GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

SHERIDAN, BORN IN BROOKLYN, HAS SPENT MOST OF HIS LIFE IN THE MIDDLE EAST---HE WAS MARRIED IN CAIRO AND HIS TWO CHILDREN, NOW GROWN, WERE BORN THERE. BUT HE WAS IN PASADENA, CALIF., AND HAD OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT ASKED HIM TO FLY TO IRAN TO BE AN ADVISER.

JUL 221943

SHERIDAN, PROUD OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SO-CALLED MIDDLE EAST PSYCHOLOGY, IS A BIG, CIGAR-CHAMPING FELLOW WITH A STRONG VOICE AND THE FAST, PERSUASIVE TALK OF A STAR SALESMAN---A HANDY ASSET FOR HIS SESSIONS WITH THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

HE IS AN ARDENT ADMIRER OF THE 24-YEAR-OLD SHAH, MOHAMMED RIZA PAHLEVI, WHO SUCCEEDED TO THE THRONE IN 1941.

"THERE'S A YOUNG MAN," SAYS SHERIDAN, "WHO WILL DO THINGS FOR THE PEOPLE IF HE GETS A CHANCE."

NEW YORK, JULY 21-(AP)-DAVID EDWARD RICKENBACKER, 18-YEAR-OLD SON OF CAPT.EDDIE RICKENBECKER, IS OFF TO CARRY ON THE FAMILY TRADITIONS IN THIS WAR, BUT HE'LL DO IT IN A MARINE'S UNIFORM -- ON THE GROUND.

YOUNG RICKENBACKER WAS SWORN IN AS A MARINE CORPS PRIVATE YESTERDAY AND WILL REPORT FOR BASIC TRAINING AT PARRIS ISLAND, N.C., IN TWO WEEKS.

HE SAID HE CHOSE THE MARINES BECAUSE "THE MARINES ARE ALWAYS IN ACTION AND IN THE THICK OF THINGS" AND EXPRESSED A WISH TO BE AN AIRPLANE MECHANIC, NOT A PILOT LIKE HIS FAMOUS FATHER.

NEW YORK, JULY 21-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AN INNKEEPER IN THE FRENCH TOWN OF CORMEILLES HAD BEEN PUT TO DEATH BY ORDER OF A GERMAN MILITARY COURT FOR GIVING OVERNIGHT SHELTER TO AN AMERICAN AIRMAN.

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THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE OWI, DID NOT DISCLOSE THE FATE OF THE AMERICAN, WHO WAS SAID TO HAVE BAILED OUT NEAR THE TOWN.

UNDATED CEYLON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE NAVAL PLANES HAD RAIDED THE ISLAND OF CEYLON OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF INDIA SUNDAY NIGHT, BOMBING THE PORTS OF COLOMBO AND TRINCOMALU.

ALL JAPANESE PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASES, SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN NEW DELHI MONDAY SAID THAT JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAD APPROACHED THE EAST COAST OF CEYLON SUNDAY NIGHT. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED FIRE, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, BUT THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF ANY BOMBS HAVING BEEN DROPPED.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE MEETING IN NORTHERN ITALY BETWEEN MESSRS HITLER AND MUSSOLINI COULD HAVE BROUGHT LITTLE SOLACE TO THE HARRASSED PAIR, AND INDEED MAY WELL HAVE SAVORED OF A NOT TOO FOND FAREWELL TO PARTNERSHIP IN BRIGANDAGE.

DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, HAS INDICATED THAT THIS

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PARLEY CONCERNED THE INVASION OF SICILY AND THE "DESPERATE ONSLAUGHT" OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THAT WOULD SEEM TO BE A CERTAINTY, AND THE ISSUES INVOLVED ARE SO CLEAR THAT ONE CAN ALMOST HEAR THE CONVERSATION.

"I NEED MORE HELP, AND NEED IT QUICK," SAYS MUSSOLINI, TRYING TO SQUARE HIS WABBLY JAW AND PLAY THE STRONG MAN. "THE ALTERNATIVE IS A SEPARATE PEACE."

"I'M MUCH AFRIAD, BENITO," REPLIES THE FUEHRER, "THAT I CAN'T PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL AID. THE DAMNABLE BOLSHEVISTS HAVE PRECIPITATED A CRISIS BY THEIR DRIVE ON OREL. AS A MATTER OF FACT THEY'RE ON THE OFFENSIVE FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE BLACK SEA. YOU'LL HAVE TO FIGHT YOUR OWN BATTLE WITH WHAT YOU HAVE."

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"BUT ADOLF," QUAVERS THE SOFT UNDERBELLY OF EUROPE, "THE ONLY THING THAT KEEPS MY PEOPLE FROM REVOLTING AGAINST ME NOW AND MAKING PEACE WITH THE ENEMY IS THEIR FEAR OF REPRISALS BY YOU. MY TROOPS ARE IN MUTINY IN SICILY. WITHOUT YOUR HELP I CAN'T STAND OFF DISASTER. SURELY THE MIGHT OF GERMANY HASN'T LOST CONTROL OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT. YOU CAN SPARE ME SOMETHING MORE."

"I CAN SPARE YOU NOTHING, MY FRIEND," REPLIES THE ACE. "STRICTLY OFF THE RECORD MY ARMIES IN THE EAST ARE IN A NASTY HOLE. WHEN WE STARTED OUR BELATED DRIVE AGAINST KURSK ON JULY 5 I THOUGHT WE COULD SMASH THE RED LINES, ENVELOP THEIR GREAT BODY OF RESERVES AND ANNIHILATE THEM. WITH LUCK I COULD KNOCK THE BOLSHEVISTS OUT. THAT WOULD GIVE ME A CHANCE TO HELP YOU AND FACE THE STUPID PIGS OF YANKEES AND BRITISH WHO ARE DESTROYING MY RESOURCES BY BOMBING.

"BUT THE UNSPEAKABLE COMMUNISTS STOPPED US. THEN THEY COUNTER-ATTACKED, AND THE COUNTER-ATTACK HAS DEVELOPED INTO A GREAT OFFENSIVE. OREL MAY FALL AT ANY MOMENT."

"BUT WHY IS OREL SO IMPORTANT, FUEHRER?"

"STUPID! IT'S ONE OF OUR PIVOTAL STRONG POINTS. IT'S AN ANCHOR AT A CRUCIAL PLACE IN OUR LINE, AND AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTER AS WELL. MY WHOLE FRONT SOUTH OF MOSCOW MIGHT HAVE TO BE PULLED BACK IF WE LOST OREL."

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"SUPPOSING, ADOLF," WHISPERS MUSSO, AS HE LOOKS OVER HIS SHOULDER, "THE REDS SHOULD BREAK YOUR LINE, AND DRIVE YOU BACK THROUGH POLAND. SUPPOSING THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN THE CONQUERED AREAS, AND THE POLES, SHOULD GET OUT OF HAND AND START TO TAKE REVENGE IN BLOOD---."

"STOP IT, YOU FAT OFFSPRING OF A BACHELOR," SCREAMS THE ALL HIGHEST.

"SUPPOSING," INSISTS IL DUCE, "THE RUSSIANS SHOULD BREAK THROUGH AND MAKE A QUICK DRIVE INTO GERMANY. WHAT SORT OF TERMS DO YOU THINK THE AXIS WOULD GET FROM THESE REDS WE'VE BEEN TRYING TO WIPE OUT?

I COULDN'T HEAR THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION AND SUSPECT THAT SOMEBODY CLOSED THE WINDOW OF THE CONFERENCE ROOM. THE REPLY WOULD HAVE BEEN INTERESTING.

IN ANY EVENT, THE NAZI CHIEF'S CONCERN ABOUT OREL IS JUSTIFIED. THE REDS ARE BOMBARDING THIS STRATEGIC FORTRESS WITH HEAVY GUNS FROM NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH. A POWERFUL BOLSHEVIST COLUMN HAS DRIVEN THIRTY MILES INTO THE ENEMY REAR AND CAPTURED THE CITY OF ILLINSKOYE.

THUS THE RUSSIANS THREATEN OREL WITH COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE FORCES OF FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE. THERE ARE THE MAKINGS OF DISASTER IN THE SITUATION.

TODAY WE HEAR THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE EXTENDED THEIR OFFENSIVE SOUTHWARD CLEAR TO THE BLACK SEA. HITLER'S WHOLE RIGHT FLANK IS IN DANGER--A POSITION OF THE UTMOST ANXIETY TO HIM, IN VIEW OF THE ALLIED THREAT OF INVASION UP THROUGH THE BALKANS AGAINST THE AREA BEHIND THIS RIGHT FLANK.

THE RUSSIANS REPORT THAT SINCE JULY 5, WHEN THE NAZI DRIVE STARTED, THE RED ARMIES HAVE CAPTURED SEVERAL HUNDRED VILLAGES, DESTROYED 3,516 TANKS AND 2,094 WARPLANES, AND TAKEN SOME 65,000 PRISONERS. WHETHER THE RUSSIANS HAVE THE STRIKING POWER TO DEVELOP THEIR ATTACK INTO AN UNLIMITED OFFENSIVE REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT SO FAR THEY ARE DISPLAYING GREAT RESERVE STRENGTH.

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Russians Breach Orel's Outer Defenses, Kill 50,000 Nazis in 10-Day Drive There; A. E. F. Nears Palermo, Sweeps West Sicily

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Reds Liqui[illegible]trongly Fortified Belt North of Orel, Capture Bolkhov

Gain 4 to 5 Miles On 3 Sides of City

Nazis Report Powerful Offensive by Russians on the Leningrad Front

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 23 (Friday).—Russian armies engulfing Orel's defenses have liquidated a strongly fortified belt north of the city in a ten-day non-stop offensive in that area that has cost the Germans more than 50,000 killed and 6,000 captured, Moscow announced early today.

With Russian units fighting less than nine miles from Orel on the northeast and within eleven miles on the east, a special bulletin said that Bolkhov, thirty-five miles north of the city, had fallen to the onrushing Red Army.

Bolkhov already had been bypassed by Red Army units racing to take Orel from the rear. The seizure of the strong point, Moscow said, "finished the liquidation of strongly fortified districts of the enemy north of Orel."

[The United Press reported that the Russians had broken the Orel salient on the north side and stormed into the main defenses before the city.]

Entire Nazi Line in Peril

The fall of Orel, which already is within artillery range, would endanger the entire German line extending from Leningrad in the north to the Sea of Azov. Berlin termed the struggle for the city "the greatest battle of attrition ever fought."

Striking from three sides, the Russian armies seized village after village yesterday in advances of four to five miles, said the special bulletin and the later midnight communique. Successes in the Belgorod sector and the Donets Basin to the south also were reported.

The Red Air Force steadily hammered German troop and supply concentrations at Orel, Karachev and Bryansk, to the northwest, and other points in the area.

More than 2,600 Germans were killed and forty-six enemy tanks destroyed in yesterday's fighting, the Russians said.

In the last ten days, the Russians said, these equipment losses were suffered by the Germans: 1,148 tanks knocked out or captured, 900 planes destroyed, 1,602 guns destroyed or captured and 800 mortars, 1,400 machine-guns and 128 various kinds of dumps captured.

Say Reds Lost 350,000

The German radio, soon after the special Moscow bulletin was issued, countered with an assertion that the Red Army had lost more than 350,000 in dead, wounded and captured since July 15. A Berlin military spokesman, estimating the immensity of the battle raging in Russia, said that a total of 600 divisions—from 7,200,000 to 9,000,000 men—were engaged on both sides.

German propagandists appeared to be concerned with the threatened disaster at Orel, held by them since the fall of 1941 and keystone of Nazi defenses in south-central Russia. They took this line tonight:

"In the tactics of elastic fighting the Germans deliberately refuse to cling to a certain terrain, always adapting operations to the actual situation."

Thirteen-Mile Gain

The capture of Bolkhov represented a thirteen-mile gain after Russian armies overran Telechye. Part of the Red army was swinging wide around Orel to threaten Bryansk, seventy-five miles to the northwest, another German stronghold. Their guns already were reported raking the railway connecting the two points, and their obvious strategy was to trap all the Germans fighting at Orel.

The Germans were hurling reinforcements into battle straight from the march, and also were using great smoke screens in an effort to keep the heavily-gunned Russians from picking off their hedgehog nests protecting Orel.

The Russians began their first successful counter-offensive after Germany's third summer campaign began July 5 on a 165-mile front between Orel and Belgorod to the south.

Leningrad Drive Noted

Since the Russians began their big push Berlin has reported the spread of fighting all along the southern front to the Sea of Azov. Tonight the German radio also announced a powerful Russian drive in the Leningrad sector.

The special bulletin said that fresh gains of three to four miles had been made in the Belgorod area.

Farther south in the Izyum sector and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, in the Donets basin the Russians also were attacking, but these were termed engagements of "local importance." The battles in these areas probably will increase as soon as the Germans divert troops to Orel.

Villages Captured

Moscow earlier today had announced that the Red army had captured several villages, greatly improving their position in the Voroshilovgrad sector.

"Evidently the Soviets in the present big summer battle intend to bring about a decision with immense masses of tanks and other materiel," a Berlin military spokesman said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

The German communique asserted that the Russian attacks everywhere broke down in "defensive fire and hails of bombs" or in bayonet fighting. "Local infiltrations were ironed out by immediate counter-attack," the Germans said.

fighting south of Orel. The special bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor said that fresh gains of three to four miles had been made in the Belgorod area.

Farther south in the Izyum sector and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, in the Donets Basin, the Russians also were attacking, but these were termed engagements of "local importance." The battles in these areas probably will increase as soon as the Germans divert any troops to gravely menaced Orel.

Moscow earlier today had announced that the Red Army had captured several villages, greatly improving their positions in the Voroshilovgrad sector.

Although the Russians said the Donets Basin battle still was in preliminary stages, considerable significance was attached to three heavy air attacks on German bases behind their Donets lines. The Red Air Force pounded Khartsyzsk, twenty-five miles northeast of Stalino; Kramatorskaya, thirty-five miles southeast of Izyum, and Lozovaya, forty-eight miles southwest of Izyum, on the Izyum-Kharkov-Crimea railway.

The contradictory Nazi communique asserted that the Russian attacks everywhere broke down in "defensive fire and hails of bombs" or in bayonet fighting. In the next breath, however, the Germans said that "local infiltrations were ironed out by immediate counter-attack."

Soviet D[illegible] Rolls To Within 9 Miles Of Orel Stronghold

Russians Smash Ahead In Spite of Desperate Nazi Counterattacks

JUL 23 1943

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 22.—German reinforcements, rushed into the Orel breaches by forced marches, counterattacked viciously in desperate efforts to halt the Russian onslaught yesterday, but were smashed back as the Soviet offensive rolled on to within 9 miles of the German stronghold, the Russians announced today.

In a battle of increasing violence which raged 200 miles south of Moscow, the Russians said they beat through masses of enemy tanks and infantry for gains of 4 to 9 miles and overran 90 villages.

Nazi Positions Menaced.

(The London radio said Hitler had ordered Orel, hinge of the entire Nazi south-central defense line, held "at all costs.")

The three-pronged Russian drive which threatened to outflank the city of 110,000 from the north and south and menaced it from the east, held these positions:

Driving from the north, the Russians had reached Buky, about 40 miles west of the city and within 5 miles of the crucial Orel-Bryansk Railway at a point 35 miles northeast of Bryansk. Another column from the north had toppled Optukha, 9 miles northeast of Orel on the railway from fallen Mtsensk.

Soviet forces, smashing frontally from the east, had driven into Zolotarevo, 11 miles away.

The southern advance on the city was meeting the toughest German opposition and a Soviet communique said only that the Russians "continued to forge ahead." That column was last reported west of Malo at a point about 30 miles south of Orel.

Toll of 5,800 Germans.

In yesterday's severe battles the Russians said they knocked out more than 77 tanks and 131 Nazi planes in the Orel sector alone, and announced that the day's fighting, which raged as far south as the Donets River basin, had taken a toll of 5,800 Germans.

Yesterday's Nazi losses brought the totals as announced by the Russians since July 5 to 3,393 tanks and 2,342 planes destroyed and more

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than 75,000 Germans killed.

At Belgorod, 165 miles south of Orel where the Germans gained initial advantages in their summer campaign which were checked when the Russians began to counter-attack on July 12, the Russians said their forces had again advanced.

The Berlin radio, explaining the Nazi retreats as part of the high command's plan "to force the enemy to the greatest use and abuse of his forces" in battles of attrition "where the goal is not to gain ground," said 45,172 Russians had been taken prisoner and 4,827 tanks and 2,344 planes had been destroyed or captured since July 5.

Russians Deny Landing Along Norwegian Fjord

London, *Friday*, July 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio officially denied tonight a Berlin claim that Russian troops had made a landing on the Norwegian coast July 19.

The radio, recorded by the Soviet monitor, described the German report as "an invention from beginning to end" and said it "once again confirms the correctness of the old Russian proverb, 'fear has large eyes.'"

The broadcast quoted a Tass agency dispatch.

The Berlin radio on July 20 said a Russian amphibious force had attacked the coast of Varanger Fjord in extreme northern Norway but was beaten off by shore batteries which sank or damaged many vessels.

ARMORED FORCES SWEEP NORTH AND WEST AFTER CAPTURE OF AIR BASE

JUL 23 1943

Castelvetrano And Six Other Towns Fall To Yanks In Drive Threatening Marsala—British Army In War Of Position Near Catania

DE LUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 22—American armored columns, sweeping north and west with a break-neck speed, were approaching Palermo, on Sicily's northern coast, through the last mountain range guarding the island capital today after capturing the big air base of Castelvetrano and six other towns.

Withering under lightning war, the Italian armies of northern and western Sicily were falling into a debacle comparable with that suffered at the hands of the British in Libya in 1940 as Allied armies swept over considerably more than half of the island.

[Robert P. Patterson, acting Secretary of War, in Washington, said late reports indicated the American Seventh Army has reached the outskirts of Marsala at the extreme western tip of Sicily.]

[The Morocco radio, in a broadcast heard by Reuters, said that Axis forces had already fled Marsala, indicating that the Americans might already be entering the western port.]

Armies' Roles Reversed

In a week the roles of the British Eighth Army and the American Seventh Army had been completely reversed, with General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces still fighting a war of position at the edge of Catania while Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s Americans speedily herded all Axis resistance into the northeastern part of the island around Mount Etna.

Sciacca, San Stefano Quisquina, San Caterina, Menfi, Caltabellotta and Bivona, as well as Castelvetrano, fell to the Americans driving loops westward along the south coast and northward across the island to the north coast, it was announced at Allied headquarters.

Castelvetrano, one of the "big-three" airbases in Sicity, was captured before dawn yesterday by American infantry and a big armored column, after a three-day march of sixty miles which placed General Patton's fighting veterans only about twenty miles from Marsala at Sicily's western tip and less than thirty miles from Trapani on the northwestern coast.

28 Miles From North Coast

The fall of San Caterina to the Americans plunging northward from Caltanissetta placed the vanguard within about twenty-eight miles of the north coast, and the capture of San Stefano Quisquina to the west gave another northward column a position only about thirty miles south of Palermo.

Ramacca, twenty-two miles southwest of Catania, where Canadian troops were driving remnants of the Fifteenth German Armored Division toward Mount Etna, also fell to Allied arms.

General Montgomery's Eighth Army has succeeded in inching forward slightly in fierce fighting, today's communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said.

Goering Division Gets Aid

The battered Hermann Goering Armored Division, reinforced by fresh Nazi units, including a parachute battalion fighting as infantry, resorted to heavy demolitions of bridges and highways and defense mine fields in a desperate effort to impede the progress of Montgomery.

Since last Thursday, when he gained the Primasola bridge only seven miles south of Catania, the British had gained only a few of the intervening miles across the river-traced plain.

Suffering heavy losses, the Germans were battling to hold Catania and the 10,000-foot peak of Mount Etna behind the city as an anchor for a fifty-five-mile line behind which they intended to make their last-ditch stand for Sicily.

Strong Position On Slopes

It was apparent that they had transformed the base of Mount Etna's lava slopes into a formidable position upon which to base a front running northwest to the vicinity of San Stefano di Camastra on the north coast.

The triphammer blows of the American Seventh Army were beating to pieces the last ineffectual remnants of Italian divisions in the north and west and Axis prisoners mounted to more than 40,000.

Engulfed by the twin American waves, the Italian Twenty-sixth Assieta Division was presumed to have disappeared from the action as a result of the wholesale surrender of its units.

Officers Try To Escape

Italian fighting spirit sank almost to zero, with fresh bunches of prisoners telling how their officers were attempting to escape in borrowed civilian clothes. The often resuscitated Tenth Bersaglieri Regiment was wiped out of the action for the third time, it was disclosed, when it surrendered at Agrigento without firing a shot.

The communique of headquarters lagged more than twenty-four hours behind as General Patton's vanguard raced through difficult but poorly defended mountain country toward Palermo and swept on toward Marsala and Trapani.

Large civil and military stores fell into Allied hands in the capture of Caltanissetta, including fourteen locomotives and one hundred railroad cars in good condition, the communique said.

The Americans arrived at Castelvetrano so swiftly that the installations of that city of 25,000 and its big air base fell into Allied hands undamaged by demolitions.

Falls To Pre-Dawn Charge

The city, most populous in southwestern Sicily, was taken in a predawn infantry charge, and a column of tanks and halftracks, moving at a speed which General Patton said he believed was superior to that of the German war machine in 1939 and 1940, hurried on to exploit the gain.

Sciacca, twenty miles east of Castelvetrano; Menfi, midway between the two places; Caltabellotta, where the Sciacca airdrome is located, and Bivona, near San Stefano Quisquina, also were taken in the sweep.

Axis air power appeared to have been virtually knocked out in Sicily.

The Allied communique told of the destruction of only four enemy planes and the loss of two Allied aircraft in a day of operations which included the bombing of Naples railway facilities, Crotone, Grosseto airfield, ninety miles north of Rome, and day-and-night sweeps by fighters, fighter-bombers and intruders against Sicilian roadways, railways and sea lanes.

Pace Slackens In Air

Purely for lack of targets, the terrific pace maintained during the past week by Allied bombers and fighter-bombers appeared to be slackening.

Allied airmen returning from the Crotone raid said they started large fires in one of the hangars and in other buildings, an exploding ammunition dump and seven aircraft set afire.

Flying Fortresses bombing the important Grosseto airfield laid a shattering pattern of explosives across hangars, buildings, runways and dispersal areas and encountered almost no enemy opposition while they bombed at will.

About three-fifths of Sicily was in Allied hands this morning as a result of the spectacular American 7th Army advance in the west and center. A headquarters spokesman said the left anchor was on the west coast of the island, with the Allied line from there running through Castelvetrano, Montevago, Menfi, Sciacca, Caltabellotta, Bivoni, San Stefano Quisquina, Mussolmeli, Marianpoli, Santa Caterina and Enna, and from there almost due east to the southern environs of Catania.

British in East Making Slow, Steady Advance

(Map on Page A-3.)

By the Associated Press. DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 22.—The American 7th Army has captured Castelvetrano and Sciacca on the Sicilian south coast in a swift drive which has placed them but a little over 20 miles from the western tip of Sicily, Allied headquarters reported today.

Besides Castelvetrano and Sciacca, the Americans took these places:

San Stefano Quisquina, about 30 miles south of Palermo, on the north coast, and 40 miles west of Enna.

San Caterina, 7 miles northwest of Caltanissetta and 28 miles south of the north coast.

Menfi, midway between Castelvetrano and Sciacca.

Caltabellotta, the Sciacca airdrome, and the airdrome at Castelvetrano were included in the captures.

The American columns now were approaching Palermo, the capital of Sicily, with a last mountain range guarding that vital seaport.

Prisoners Mount to 40,000.

Castelvetrano is 50 miles west of Agrigento and Porto Empedocle, towns on the south coast captured by the Americans last Saturday and Sunday. Sciacca is about 30 miles west of these two places.

The panicky Italians and their German allies were being pressed into the northeast corner of the island, and the Italian 26th Assieta Division was said to be surrendering almost en masse as Axis prisoners mounted to more than 40,000.

(The Algiers radio said this morning the Axis forces already had evacuated Palermo and Trapani and Marsala on the western tip of Sicily. This broadcast also reported an American-Canadian spearhead striking northwestward from Enna toward Villarosa, 9 miles away.)

Along the east coast fierce fighting continued between the Simeto River and Catania, where the German Hermann Goering Armored Division and fresh Nazi forces, including a parachute infantry battalion, were contesting every inch of ground with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army.

Heavy Axis Casualties.

The 8th Army, however, was making steady, if slow, progress.

Ramacca, 22 miles southwest of Catania, has been taken, Allied headquarters announced.

Fierce fighting was taking place, the communique said, and "heavy casualties are being inflicted on the enemy."

Allied air forces again smashed at Crotone airfield and Naples railway facilities, covering their targets with bomb bursts.

Flying Fortresses again visited Grosseto airfield, 90 miles north of Rome, sprinkling their heavy loads of explosives across the runways and buildings, while fighters, fighter-bombers and intruders continued to sweep the island's railroads, highways and sea appoaches by day and night.

Four enemy planes were destroyed during the operations, compared with the loss of two Allied aircraft.

Division Reported Retreating.

The German 15th Armored Division was reported in retreat toward the northeastern part of the island from the Enna area. The Canadians drove on in the face of determined resistance, but the American sweep was said by the communique to be meeting only light and ineffective opposition.

Reports at headquarters continued to confirm earlier reports that German officers were shooting Italians who attempted to march toward the American lines under white flags, and that in some instances the Italians had shot their German officers.

Booty captured in the American advance at Caltanissetta was officially stated to include 14 locomotives and 100 freight cars, in good condition.

(An NBC broadcast from Algiers said the Americans were believed to be bringing up long-range artillery to pound Palermo, and Termini, on Sicily's north coast, and Marsala on Sicily's west coast, so rapid was their advance.)

Eisenhower Stresses Task.

Gen. Eisenhower said at a press conference yesterday that both the British 8th Army and the middle American-Canadian striking force were "doing exactly the right thing."

"Owing to the nature of the terrain and the location of the enemy forces," the general added, "the task facing the 8th Army is one of bitter fighting with a generally slow advance."

The British and the German forces at Catania were slugging it out in one of the most ferocious battles since the 8th Army broke the Mareth Line. The Germans, undoubtedly supported with strong reinforcements from the center of Sicily and the Italian mainland, were counter-attacking repeatedly, but without success.

Terrain Favors Germany.

Allied observers believe the Germans intend to try to hold the Catania-Messina Line as long as possible, utilizing towering Mount Etna and a cluster of satellite hills.

The enemy is favored not only by the terrain, which is networked with many creeks and three major rivers, but by strong defenses originally erected to protect the ring of airfields around Gerbini to the west.

The 8th Army, however, has broken the crust of this steel and concrete circle and established a big hop-off point around an estuary formed by the confluence of the three rivers. It is this British salient the Germans have been hammering with some of their prize shock troops.

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BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELL ITALIAN PORT

Pump Explosives on Crotone, 95 Miles From Naval Base of Taranto, With Impunity

LEW HAWKINS

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22—A strong force of British warships and planes poured shells and bombs on the coastal rail city of Crotone, only ninety-five miles below the big Italian naval base of Taranto, early yesterday in the first combined operation by the Navy and land-based planes against the Fascist mainland.

The blow set a likely pattern of things to come in an invasion of Italy proper, although its immediate objective was to cut another route whereby Axis reinforcements can be dispatched to wavering Sicily.

Attacked First by Planes

Royal Air Force Wellington bombers first attacked the air fields at Crotone, which is 100 miles up the coast from the tip of Italy.

A communiqué from Allied headquarters in North Africa said the airfield was "well covered by bombs and several fires were started."

Then, the British seat units, with their usual disregard of any Italian naval threat, moved in close to shore and pumped shells into the harbor area.

"A chemical works was hit and a fire was started," said a North African naval communiqué. "There were neither Allied casualties nor damage."

Allied motor gunboats, it was disclosed, also made a thirty-mile round trip through the narrow strait of Messina between Sicily and Italy last Sunday night—"daring shore batteries' fire."

Germans Tell of Ferry

The German radio said today that a day and a night shuttle service using thirty-eight fast motor launches was ferrying Axis troops across the strait to reinforce Sicily.

The Allied gunboats, the communiqué said, sank two of three enemy E-boats engaged in their dash through the strait and reported to headquarters that "no enemy shipping was seen north of Messina."

A Reuters correspondent, with the British fleet said a force of cruisers shelled Crotone for five minutes, starting a number of fires.

The commodore was said to have signaled all his ships: "We can expect E-boats when we round the corner" of Taranto Gulf. "Crack them."

But no E-boats appeared, and only two shore batteries opened fire against the British.

"The Italian gunners' aim was bad, however, and no shells fell near our ships," said the correspondent. "No Axis warships or planes even were seen on the return journey and the whole force returned safely to base."

Crotone is on the southern end of the arch forming the Italian boot. Northward across a wide gulf lies the naval base of Taranto where it is believed half of the remaining Italian Fleet is anchored.

An eastern coastal railway winds through Taranto and down to Crotone. Although a circuitious one, this line has assumed more importance following the heavy air blows on railway yards at Rome and Naples on the western side of the Italian mainland—the more direct route for sending reinforcements to Sicily.

Allied Dominance Shown

The Allies teamed their warships and land planes for the invasion of Sicily, but this was the first time they had joined them in an assault on the mainland. Genoa, far up the western side of Italy, was bombarded Feb. 9, 1941, by warships aided by carrier-based planes. Since then British submarines often have shelled scattered points on the mainland.

London naval circles said that the Crotone bombardment furnished fresh evidence of the complete dominance of the Central Mediterranean by the Allies, and then were pleased by the increasing naval role in the effort to knock out Italy.

Should the Allies invade Italy the Navy undoubtedly would give powerful assistance just as it has done in Sicily.

There seemed to be little expectation here that the thrust at Crotone, insulting as it was to the holed-up Italian Navy, would bring the Fascist fleet into action. British naval men insist they would like nothing better than such a development, but seem generally resigned to the belief they will never have a chance to shoot it out with the Italians.

The Italian Navy has been reported reliably to be under two commands — half anchored at Spezia on the west coast at the top of the Ligurian Sea, and the other half at Taranto above Crotone. With the Allies dominating the intervening Messina Strait it appears almost impossible that the Italians can reunite these forces.

The effective fighting strength of the Italian fleet is estimated to number three battleships of the Littorio class, seven light cruisers and twenty-five destroyers. Competent sources here say that for the Italians to risk battle with the immense sea forces the Allies have mustered in the Mediterranean would be "virtual suicide."

Fires Started at Crotone on Gulf Of Taranto

JUL 23 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22.—Reuters reported today from Allied headquarters in North Africa that the Royal Navy has bombarded the Italian mainland at Crotone in the Gulf of Taranto, on the sole of the Italian boot.

Crotone is about 95 miles south of the major naval base of Taranto.

(On some maps Crotone appears as Cotrone.)

Desmond Tighe, a Reuters correspondent with the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean, reported that cruisers hurled shells into the harbor area for five minutes early yesterday, causing a number of fires.

Battleships Possibly Involved.

It was possible, however, that some of Britain's newest and largest battleships participated. The Axis has reported the Nelson, Rodney, King George V and Queen Elizabeth in the Mediterranean. The King George V is of a type completed since the start of the war.

The warships suffered no damage in the raid, Mr. Tighe said.

The object of the shelling, which had been foreseen in informed quarters in London, apparently was to cut one of the routes by which the Axis might send reinforcements to the toe of the Italian boot for transshipment to Sicily.

This shipment involves a circuitous route down the eastern coastal railway, and may be used more intensively since the bombing of Rome.

Still Sending Reinforcements.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in a press conference yesterday in North Africa said the Germans were still sending reinforcements to Sicily.

The German radio added today that a day and night shuttle service ferrying Axis troops across Messina Straits was using 38 fast motor launches.

The bombardment of the Italian mainland was the first by Allied surface craft since the invasion of Sicily and the second of the war. The first naval bombardment of the mainland was at Genoa on February 9, 1941.

British submarines have shelled the mainland a number of times.

AXIS SOFT-PEDALS REVERSE IN SICILY

Claims Montgomery Is Halted Before Catania, but Passes Over Retreat in West

JUL 23 1943

SUPPLY PROBLEM IS CITED

Allied Guns Said to Lack Shells —Toll of Invaders' Shipping Off East Coast Reported

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Axis propagandists claimed today that stiffening resistance was holding up the Allied drives on the Catania front in Sicily, but skipped quickly over the virtual collapse of the defenses on the western end of the island.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, asserted that the battle situation had remained unchanged in the twenty-four hours up to noon today.

"Renewed attempts by the British Eighth Army to force the crossing of rivers south of Catania with strong tank and infantry forces have failed," he said. "The enemy even failed to form a bridgehead on the northern banks of the rivers. The British on Wednesday suffered high losses in men and lost numerous prisoners and thirteen more tanks. The day ended for them in marked failure."

"Following his practice in the North African campaign," Captain Sertorius theorized, "Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery appears to be intending to create a strong artillery concentration to prepare his further attacks.

"This may be expected to encounter some difficulty and take a long time. The large quantities of ammunition required for it are by no means yet on this front, but first must be transported from Tunisia across the sea. It can be stated that stiffening German and Italian resistance has compelled Montgomery to mark time."

Meanwhile, DNB, German news agency, in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, said the present "slackening" in the fighting presumably was only temporary, while the troops under General Montgomery and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., the American commander, were regrouping and bringing up fresh forces.

"Beyond nine Anglo-American divisions landed in the first few days," DNB said, "another two must have landed in the meantime, so that now five British and six American divisions are on the island."

Earlier an Italian communiqué reported that the Allied forces attempted attacks with infantry and tanks in the central and eastern sectors, but added that "Axis troops were said to have inflicted considerable losses."

The Rome bulletin claimed seven Allied ships had been torpedoed off Syracuse, while a German communiqué claimed Nazi planes had sunk a 10,000-ton tanker and damaged five other ships and a cruiser at Augusta. The German claim added:

"German submarines audaciously entered the port of Syracuse and sank a troop transport of 12,000 tons."

The Italian communiqué said Allied aircraft raided Naples, Grosseto, ninety miles north of Rome, and Salerno, south of Naples.

22 Tons Of Shells

LEE

Aboard a British Cruiser Off Sicily, July 21 (Delayed) (AP). A single British cruiser fired more than twenty-two tons of high explosives into the enemy's ranks in a single day of the hammer-and-tongs battle for Catania.

Officers said they regarded this as much more damaging than an equal tonnage of air bombs, as the fire was closely directed against "spot" targets and continued hour after hour. Thus the enemy was given no respite, compared to the brief duration of bombing raids.

today that his men now were "outblitzing" the military machine touted for lightning war.

Asked in an interview what he considered the outstanding factors responsible for the rapid advances made by his Army in the Sicilian campaign he replied without hesitation:

"Speed and mobility. The Boche were touted in 1939 and 1940 for moving fast, but I wouldn't be surprised if some historically-minded persons would find that in the last 10 days, considering the rough country and the fact that roads were almost impassable in some areas, we moved a lot faster than the Germans did."

In the 10 days to which Gen. Patton pointed, the enemy suffered 32,423 casualties, of which 25,851 were prisoners and 6572 were killed or wounded.

The Americans knocked out 84 Axis tanks, including 14 huge Mark VI Tigers, captured a least 248 artillery pieces, destroyed 160 aircraft and seized 446 vehicles, 400 tons of fuel stores and 10,500,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

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British Cruiser's Shells Blast Catania Main Railway Station

(From Yesterday's Late Editions.)

By PAUL KERN LEE,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER SHELLING CATANIA, July 18 (Delayed).—This cruiser took the roof off the Catania main railway station this morning with six bulls-eye shots.

The target was cleverly selected as it was a point where the highway and the railroad intersect, and a route along which the Axis must move troops, either south as reinforcements or north in retreat.

Intermittent bombardments of such Axis key points and batteries continued throughout the day. Meanwhile fighting again was visible ashore as the 8th Army pushed into zone of Catania, only 3 miles from the city.

The Axis evidently was throwing a large force into the defense of the Catania area, as it is the best-defended city between Augusta and Messina.

Augusta Deserted.

Farther north, the rugged mountain country crowned by Mount Etna, was considered likely more formidable than any fixed defenses.

The conquest of Catanian airfields should give cover for an advance in that sector.

Today I went ashore at Augusta, Sicily, where I found that the more than 20,000 inhabitants who deserted the ancient city hurriedly, just before British forces entered, now are clamoring for permission to return and are begging for food.

They will be permitted to return as soon as the water system is repaired. Augusta presently is without water.

It was estimated that 2,000 persons received free meals yesterday but that 5,000 more had to go without food as the stocks simply were insufficient to feed such a multitude.

Fled Into Hills.

The population apparently fled into the hills in the moments before fleet and assault forces entered the town last week.

In numerous homes half-eaten meals remained on the tables and most household effects and clothing were left behind.

In one deserted harbor picket boat a dinner was cooking on the stove when a British motor gunboat crew boarded it.

Only four decrepit automobiles were found in the town, the others apparently having been used for the evacuation.

Numerous Augusta streets were blocked with debris from the bombardment, but the town quickly was being cleared by occupation forces.

Boats Immobilized.

Harbor boats had been immobilized by the removal of small vital engine parts. The harbormaster's boat had been scuttled but in water so shallow that British naval men were able to enter the cabin where they found the keys to the captain's safe lying on the table.

Surprisingly, no booby traps were found in the town, indicating the entry was so speedy that the usual elaborate Axis explosive devices could not be planted.

One strange fact discovered by investigating officers was the quantity of cocaine and heroin found in many personal kits left behind by Italian officers, and the finding of similar stocks in numerous homes. Apparently they were not intended for first aid or hospital use but for personal use.

Augusta now is a strange and picturesque collection of ancient hovels and fine modern Fascist-built structures set amid flowering

Patton Says Yanks Now Outblitz Nazis

BOYLE

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, Sicily, July 20 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the American 7th Army, said

shrubs on a mall of palms and lemon trees.

The city provides an extremely useful Allied port. Many reinforcements of men, tanks, guns and munitions were rushed 10 miles northward to the front lines through this port.

Good naval and shore antiaircraft defenses minimized repeated German attempts to hit at the town and harbor in aerial counterattacks.

BRITISH PLAN FOR POST-WAR VOTE BATTLE

JUL 23 1943

Struggle For Power Seen In Great Political Fence Building

Churchill Is Said To Be Stealing Much Of Labor's Thunder

This is the second and last of a series of dispatches on the political situation in Great Britain.

By E. C. DANIEL

(Associated Press Correspondent)

London, July 22 — Behind the battle scenes, the greatest struggle for power in twenty years has started in British politics.

The outcome will determine not only which parties and men will dictate the domestic reconstruction of Britain but the nature of its foreign comr itments as well. As in the United States, it is a struggle not only between parties but also within them.

Prime Minister Wi on Churchill's Conservative party, with 365 seats in the House of Commons, is the dominant party of the moment in Britain. The laborites hold 166 seats.

Principal Parties United

These two principal parties are united with the Liberal party in a wartime coalition Government, maintained by a political truce.

Under the truce the parties have agreed not to campaign for each other's seats, and thus have frozen representation in Parliament for the duration. No general election has been held since 1935. Nevertheless, there has been a one third turnover in the House of Commons membership as a result of deaths and resignations. It is in the elections for these vacancies that the truce operates.

At the moment, then, there is no direct competition between the major parties for control of Commons—which determines the personnel of the Government and which rules the country.

Conference In June

The Labor party conference in June, although voting seven to one to continue the coalition, gave notice that, if and when the truce is abrogated, it will go to the polls to fight for outright control, which it has not had since 1931, when Ramsay MacDonald formed its first national Government.

Meanwhile, the struggle for power is confined within the parties, and it will be on lines forged in this intra-party strife that the post-war battle for votes will be fought.

Outwardly, the Conservatives appear more united and confident than their competitors. They expect to run as the party which won the war and so deserves to frame the peace.

Cripps Removal Cited

The magazine *New Statesman and Nation*, which detected "a symptom of renascent Toryism" in the removal last fall of the reformer, Sir Stafford Cripps, from the war cabinet, has declared that conservative obstructionism could be shattered only by Churchill or the Labor party. Its obvious hope was that Labor would strike the blow.

Four months later the *New Statesman* virtually acknowledged that Churchill had got in the first lick with his four-year plan for transition from war and international collaboration to maintain the peace.

"His tone," said the weekly, "was that of Mr. Morrison" (Herbert Morrison, the Labor party's chief spokesman on post-war reform).

Diagnosis Reinforced

Three months later this diagnosis was strongly reinforced by comparison of the Labor program with Churchill's.

Except for Labor's demands for additional socialization of primary resources, they are remarkably similar. Churchill has employed the tried and true Tory tactic of taking over and toning down socialist ideas. The Torries' intention, said Harold J. Laski, Labor's leading philosopher, was to use Churchill to destroy liberalism.

"A few die-hard Tories find Mr. Churchill's proposals too revolutionary for them," the *New Statesman* reported. "Labor feels itself trapped."

There had already started what the economist called "a battle for the soul of the Labor party."

Nearly all the Left-Wing British politicians, wishfully thinking or otherwise, were finding a Leftist trend in public thought. With victory at least in prospect they had observed the minds of soldiers and workers turning from the issues of war to the personal problems of peace—jobs, homes, security. They fear the Labor party is not capable of winning the confidence and votes of these people.

Their criticisms include these:

The party is dominated by the elderly leaders of trade unions which make up the bulk of its membership. They make scanty appeal to millions of new voters who will go to the polls in 1945—particularly in contrast to the hundreds of young officers the conservatives are reported to have lined up as candidates.

Party Handicapped

The party has been handicapped by the electoral truce, which restricted its campaigning, and has lost some of its seats to Independents.

The leadership has seemed to lack ambition, vigor and consciousness of Labor destiny. It has operated in the realm of ideas while the Conservatives have appealed to personal interests—such as the desire of businessmen to shake off the heavy hand of bureaucracy.

Various remedies have been proposed. Morrison has a positive program by which he hopes to broaden the appeal of the party beyond that of a mere pressure group for the labor unions.

Founder Of New Party

Outsider Sir Richard Acland, founder of the new Common Wealth party, asserted that labor intended to make a "compromise with capitalism in which the powers of the big unions will be balanced against the power of big business."

Another outsider, Harry Pollitt, secretary of the British Communist party, has proposed the union of nearly all labor by urging affiliation of the Communist party with the Labor party.

Nazis Reported Yielding Idea of Europe as Fort

TOM HAWKINS

Swiss Hear of Plan to Build 'Reduit' in Continent's Heart for a Last Stand

BERN, Switzerland, July 22 (AP).—Nazi dispatches reaching Switzerland today asserted that Germany is retreating from her "European fortress" theory to the idea of basic, final defense deep within the Continent.

Increasingly, since the Allies cracked Sicily, the Nazi press has been referring to the "reduit national" to be held to the last, with the curernt coastal fortifications considered only as outer bastions. (A "reduit" is a small inner fortification, usually at the core of a larger fortress.)

The strategy, as discussed in Nazi publications, takes into consideration the possible loss of Italy, southern Greece and France's Atlantic coastline, leaving Germany in a position to make a stand within her own borders and in the industrially desirable parts of central Europe.

Allied military observers here warn against any optimistic deduction that the Nazis intend a quick, easily forced withdrawal. They say the bitterest fighting must be anticipated, and that the Nazis will let all Europe become a shambles before ending the battle.

Discussing the "reduit national" idea, the Swiss weekly publication "Weltwoche" said: "The bulk of the German troops, especially stationary weapons, are ready to take up an inner line."

Nazi press dispatches indicate that the ultimate "reduit" will concern only Hungary, Rumania, Denmark and Germany, leaving the rest as a sort of no-man's-land.

Published Allied reconnaissance reports corroborate that work on the Atlantic Wall has been virtually discontinued. Sharply cut Nazi cement production figures are another indication of this.

"Weltwoche" said most of the Todt labor battalions have been moved from the Channel to work on new fortifications in the Magi-not-Westwall area. Work is similarly being carried on in the east, and in the Black Sea and Danube areas by Bulgaria and Rumania. The publication described concentrations of important industries within the "reduit," and the hasty construction of food and munition depots for "the long wind which will be needed in the war of attrition."

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Elmer Davis Reaches London To Visit OWI Branch Office

JUL 23 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22.—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, who arrived today to visit the OWI's branch office here, hinted that the propaganda line for the next stage of the Allied offensive already was well in mind, but refused to give details.

He mentioned the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration to the Italians to surrender honorably or suffer the consequences as "an example of what is being done" toward a joint American-British propaganda program.

The OWI director said he intended to confer with Brendan Bracken, British minister of information, and other British as well as American officials. He said he might go on to Africa before returning to the United States.

Commenting on British press reports that his London visit was for the purpose of working out a joint American-British propaganda program to pave the way for the impending invasion of Europe, Mr. Davis said:

"There's nothing to it. We already have been working closely on all phases of propaganda."

An NBC reporter broadcasting from Reykjavik last night said Mr. Davis had stopped over in Iceland Tuesday while en route to Britain.

Because certain things done socially by the Nazi regime gave satisfaction, and because the German mind has the spirit of submission to Nazi discipline.

Denies Political Mission.

Gen. Giraud emphasized that there was no political mission to his trip which took him from Algiers to the United States and Canada before coming here.

"Only inside France can the future of France be determined, and we on the outside can only do our duty to liberate our country," he said.

There was an undertone of hostility in some of the questions asked the general and his eyes flashed when he was asked whether materials sent from America would be given to "De Gaulle's or Giraud's army." Gen. Charles de Gaulle is co-chairman of the French committee with Gen. Giraud.

Only One French Army.

"There is no Giraud or De Gaulle army," he answered. "There is only one army—the French Army."

In response to a question about remarks made in Montreal that he had read an American newspaper saying he was "pro-Nazi," the general said:

"I hope you all are as pro-Nazi as I am." He pointed out that one of his daughters and her children are being held in Berlin because he is fighting the Axis.

Giraud Is 'Certain' Nazis Will Be Beaten With French Help

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22.—Gen. Henri Giraud, co-chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, declared at his first press conference here today his "absolute certainty" that the Nazis would be beaten by the Allies, with the united French Army contributing to the liberation of France.

He warned, however, that a breakdown in German morale could not be expected soon, for two reasons:

Churchill Attends Portrait Unveiling

London, July 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told members of the National Liberal Club today that "in days to come, and even at the present time, much more exact definitions have to be established about the rights of the individual and the relation of the individual to the great framework of the state."

Churchill attended the unveiling of a portrait of himself, which was damaged in an air raid two years ago and restored. He expressed his gratitude for the compliment of "seeing unveiled a portrait which has survived alike the viscissitudes of politics and the violence of the enemy."

"There will be great tasks of rebuilding to do," he said in discussing the post-war period. "None has a right to abstain except on grounds of intellectual or moral scruple from the task of rebuilding or to content himself with a purely critical attitude taking the form of throwing brickbats at toiling workers."

U. S. Editors Attend Off-The-Record Meeting

London, July 22 (AP)—A group of American editors today attended an off the-record press conference held by Minister of Information Brendan Bracken.

They included L. C. Winship, of the Boston *Globe;* Oliver S. Keller, of the Fittsburgh *Post-Gazette;* Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta *Constitution;* Paul Patterson, of the Baltimore *Sunpapers;* Ted Weeks, of the *Atlantic Monthly;* Paul Wooton of the McGraw-Hill publications and Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times Picayune,* and Herbert Plambeck, a farm editor of Des Moines.

Lire Exchange Rate Fixed

London, July 22 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in Commons today that the rate of exchange in Allied-occupied Italian territory had been fixed at 100 lire to the dollar.

One-Armed RAF Pilot Missing

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Squadron Leader J. A. F. MacLachlan, noted one-armed RAF pilot, was reported today to be missing. Three weeks ago it was disclosed he was one of two officers flying Mustangs who penetrated the Paris area and shot down six enemy planes in 10 minutes.

Stimson Back In London

London, July 22 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson returned to London today for conferences with high American and British officials after a day afield with American troops.

British Take 3 Norwegian Ships

London, July 22 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that three Norwegian fishing vessels found in prohibited areas of the North Sea had been intercepted and brought into English ports with their crews.

British Vote a Big War Credit

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—The House of Commons voted today a supplementary credit of £1,000,000,000 which Sir. Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said should cover expenditures until early November. Great Britain's total war expenditure has reached £17,000,000,000, and since April the nation has been pouring £13,500,000 a day into the war effort. This was the eighteenth vote of credit of the war.

Allies to Repeat Rome Bombing If Need Is Seen

Requirements of War and Not World Reaction Rule Air Policy, London Says

LONDON, July 22 (AP).—The bombing of military targets in Rome will be repeated if and when military necessity dictates and regardless of the world reaction, it was emphasized here today by a well qualified source which could not be further identified.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower's decision to carry out the initial raid on the Italian capital was made with the full collaboration of the British government and British military leaders, this source declared, pointing out that American bombers were used because they were best suited for daylight precision bombing.

If General Eisenhower decides it is necessary to bomb Rome's railroad yards again, they will be bombed, it was said emphatically.

No Comment at White House

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—No comment was available at the White House today on Pope Pius XII's letter lamenting the bombing of Rome. Asked for comment at a press conference, Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early responded: "I have nothing to say."

De Valera Expresses Sympathy

DUBLIN, July 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has sent a message of sympathy to Pope Pius XII on the bombing of Rome, it was announced today.

Italians Report Raid On Rome Airdrome By British Aircraft

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22.—The Italian communique recorded by the Associated Press reported that a British twin-engined plane attempted to machine-gun an airdrome in Rome this morning and said casualties from Monday's American raid on the capital were 717 killed and 1,599 injured.

The communique said the invader was shot down by a German plane.

The bulletin said Allied aircraft raided Naples, Crosseto, 90 miles north of Rome, and Salerno, south of Naples, and Cagliari, in Sardinia.

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Swiss Press Recognizes Need For Rome Attack

Bern, July 22 (AP)—The neutral Swiss press expressed sorrow today at the civilian casualties and reported wreckage of church property caused by the bombing of Rome but said it recognized the military necessity for the attack which the *Berner Tagwacht* said the Allies had delayed "three long years."

"Much as we regret the destruction of a beautiful church, we cannot possibly feel so sorry as when we learned that stukas had machine-gunned English children playing in front of a schoolhouse," the newspaper said.

STOCKHOLM, July 22 (AP)—Tw Swedish merchant ships were sun recently, it was announced toda

The Scandinavia, a 2,700 to motor ship, was torpedoed in th South Atlantic and the crew safel landed at a South American por The Vidar, of 3,500 tons, struck mine off the German North Se coast. The crew was taken to German port.

Nazis Modify Mobilization Order

BERNE, Switzerland, July 22 (AP)—Abandonment of part of the German Government's plan for total mobilization, which closed thousands of retail shops throughout the country, was disclosed in dispatches from Berlin today. The decree had created a middle-class economic revolution, reports here indicated, which forced the Ministry of Economics to modify the order.

Barcelona Dean Sends Condolences to Pope

BARCELONA, July 22 (AP).—The following message was sent yesterday to Pope Pius XII by the acting dean of the University of Barcelona:

"The dean and professors of the University of Barcelona, as fervent Catholics, send the Holy Father their sincere condolences for the victims and the religious and artistic destruction in the bombardment of the Eternal City."

Deep Gloom Reported In Dodecanese Islands

Izmir, Turkey, July 21 (Delayed, AP)—Refugees from the Dodecanese Islands reported today that recent Allied successes in the Mediterranean war have caused deep pessimism and gloom in the Italian garrisons on those Aegean Islands.

The refugees, who spent almost twenty days in rowboats in which they escaped from Samos and Ikaria, said that when the aerial bombardment of the Italian mainland began Italians on the islands were ready to admit that Italy had lost the war.

They said there were approximately 14,000 Italians on Samos and less than 300 on Ikaria along with a scattering of German marines.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID WIDELY IN FAR EAST

Foe's Bases In Chinese Area Are Bombed By U. S. Flyers

Planes Score Hits On Floating Dry Dock And Cement Plant In Three-Day Offensive

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, July 22—Strategic Japanese bases in China and near Haipong and Hongay in French Indo-China were attacked in a three-day offensive by planes of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, a United States communique announced today.

Tengchung, in Yunnan province, used by the Japanese as an advance base on the Salween front, also was pounded. Warhawks dive-bombing and causing extensive damage to a Japanese supply depot and warehouses, it was reported.

In the French Indo-China sweeps, direct hits were scored on a floating dry dock and a cement plant. Warehouse areas and a large concentration of freight barges also were bombed.

Warhawks went after transportation facilities in the Hankow area on July 20, exploding the boilers of three large river tugs, wrecking two water towers and destroying three locomotives.

Bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force dropped twelve tons of bombs on Japanese-operated lead and zinc mines near Lashio, in Burma, yesterday and Tuesday, a United States communique issued in New Delhi said today.

[Mitchells raided a concentration of river boats near Katha, destroying one and damaging two others with direct hits. Near misses crippled others, pilots reported. Troop and supply bases in northern Burma were hammered by Warhawks, which also wrecked the approaches to the railroad bridge at Namti. These operations were carried out without the loss of a single American plane.]

All American planes also returned safely from the Chinese operations.

Hankow to Haiphong Covered by Sweeps—Dock, Tugs and Factories Blasted

BURMA MINES ARE TARGET

Americans Smash at Foe's Lead and Zinc Supplies—British Harry Railways

CHUNGKING, China, July 22 (AP)—In three days of offensive action, the United States Fourteenth Air Force attacked targets in the vicinity of Haiphong and Hongay, French Indo-China, made a sweep in the Hankow area of central China and bombed a Japanese advance base at Tengyueh, Yunnan Province, a United States communiqué announced today.

In the attacks on French Indo-China, the war bulletin said, the Americans scored direct hits on a floating dock and "with good results" bombed a cement plant at Haiphong.

All aircraft engaged in the missions returned safely.

On July 20, the communiqué said, American P-40 fighters made a sweep in the Hankow area in which they exploded the boilers of three large river tugs, demolished two water towers and destroyed three locomotives.

Another flight of P-40s was reported to have dive-bombed a Japanese supply depot and warehouses at Tengyueh on the Salween front, causing extensive damage.

Lead, Zinc Mines Strafed

NEW DELHI, India, July 22 (AP)—Japanese-operated lead and zinc mines, railroad bridges, troop concentrations and supply concentrations in Burma were blasted yesterday and Tuesday by American heavy bombers and fighters, a United States communiqué said today.

Bombers of the Tenth Air Force dropped twelve tons of high explosive bombs on mines near Lashio, in an attempt to destroy production of lead, zinc and silver, of which the Japanese are greatly in need. Separation plants were damaged and railroad and housing installations were reported hit.

A large formation of B-25s ripped a concentration of Japanese river boats near Katha, destroying one and damaging two others with direct hits. Near-misses crippled others, pilots believed.

Troop and supply bases in northern Burma were strafed by P-40s on both Tuesday and yesterday. Approaches of the railroad bridge at Namti were wrecked.

The operations were carried out without the loss of a single American plane.

British Blast Locomotives

Meeting practically no opposition, British bombers continued their sweep against Japanese rail and troop positions in Burma yesterday, shooting up locomotives, trucks, water tanks and supply sampans, a British communiqué said today.

Beaufighters in an offensive patrol along the railway in central Burma damaged seven locomotives, about seventy-five trucks and five water tanks. Pilots said an oil tank near Alon which they bombed on July 19 was still burning.

In the Arakan area Blenheim bombers strafed two Japanese-occupied villages while Hurricanes blasted enemy troop positions. Last night Liberators and Wellingtons bombed railway targets at Sebaw and Sagaing, near Mandalay, and at Taungup and Akyab. One British fighter plane was missing.

British troops on patrol activity a few days ago met a numerically superior Japanese force three miles east of Maungdaw and gave it a decisive beating, the communiqué said. One Japanese officer and twenty men were known to have been killed, with at least forty others either killed or wounded. British casualties were very light, the communiqué added.

ALLIED PLANES STRIKE IN JAVA

Soerabaja Base Bombed By Liberators In 2,400-Mile Round Trip

JUL 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Friday*, July 23—Allied heavy bombers, again extending the range of their operations, have made a successful surprise raid on Soerabaja, the Japanese main base in the Netherlands East Indies.

It was the first time bombs had dropped on this capital of East Java province since the Japanese seized the former Dutch naval base early in 1942.

2,400-Mile Round Trip

The attack involved a round-trip flight of nearly 2,400 miles—some 400 miles more than the previous record, an attack on Macassar, Celebes, for bombers operating in the Southwest Pacific.

"Our heavy bombers carried out a successful surprise raid on the enemy's main base in the Netherlands East Indies, 1,000 miles from Australia," the communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

"Direct hits with 500-pound bombs and incendiaries were scored on an oil refinery, resulting in five large fires; a dock and nearby warehouses and railway installations were heavily hit with high explosives and incendiaries.

Fires Visible 140 Miles

"Raging fires were reported by the combat crews as being visible 140 miles."

The raiders apparently took the Japanese completely by surprise. The city was brightly lighted and there was great activity around the docks when the Liberators roared in upon the target area shortly before dawn Thursday.

Japanese ground batteries quickly got into action, however, and threw up an intensive but ineffective anti-aircraft barrage. Their fire had noticeably slackened, however, by the time the Liberators had completed their job.

The unexpected and spectacular assault, from which all our planes returned, overshadowed an intensive raid on the Munda area.

250 Sorties Against Munda

Medium and dive bombers and fighters, the communique said, flew 250 sorties against that key Japanese defense position in the central Solomons. One hundred and thirty-five tons of bombs—two tons more than were dropped on Munda Wednesday—were scattered in the area in operations which were described as in direct support of ground troops. Enemy positions also were machine-gunned from the air.

There was no report on the ground situation at Munda.

[A spokesman at the South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., said yesterday that United States troops were within a few thousand yards of Munda airfield and that its capture "now is in reach." He declared most of the enemy's artillery had been knocked out and that the Japanese were contained within the defenses ringing the airfield. He was unwilling to say, however, when the final break-through and capture could be made.]

Skirmishes On New Guinea

Fierce skirmishes flared among patrols and other forward elements near Namling in the Komiatum sector of New Guinea. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, the communique said.

Medium and heavy bombers, operating in support of our ground forces at Komiatum, bombed and machine-gunned Japanese positions and bivouac areas from "minimum altitude." They dropped ninety-three tons of bombs and the target area was covered with bomb bursts, explosions, smoke and fire.

Three unidentified enemy warships were bombed by formations of Flying Fortresses and Liberators in Bougainville strait, between Bougainville and Choiseul islands. Results were not observed.

A small force of Corsair fighters

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challenged and dispersed a formation of fifteen Zeros and an unreported number of Japanese dive bombers over Rendova Island, just south of the Munda air base. One Corsair was missing after the fight which cost the Japanese two planes. The enemy bombs caused few casualties and minor damage.

Allied Bombers Fly 2400 Miles, Hit Java Port

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, July 23 (AP)—Four-engined Liberator bombers have bombed Soerabaja, Java, a communique from Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said today.

Soerabaja is a former Dutch naval base. It was captured by the Japanese early in 1942.

The raiding bombers made a round trip of 2400 miles to attack the great seaport. Their bombs started fires which were visible 140 miles away.

It was the first time bombs had dropped on this capital of East Java Province since the Japanese seized the former Dutch naval base early in 1942. The round-trip flight was some 400 miles more than the previous record, an attack on Macassar, Celebes, for bombers operating in the Southwest Pacific.

At the other end of the long Southwest Pacific battle front heavy bombers attacked three enemy warships near Buin at the southern tip of Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons. Results were not observed.

Another raid on Munda, still heavier than the one of yesterday, also was reported in today's communique. One hundred thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped near the airbase.

In New Guinea Japanese counterattacks near Komiatun, 7 miles inland from Salamaua, were repulsed with heavy losses.

Allied fighters intercepted a superior force of enemy planes over Rendova Island, near New Georgia, and shot down two of them.

Surprise Raid

The communique described the attack on Soerabajo as a "successful surprise raid on the enemy's main base in the Netherlands East Indies."

"Direct hits with 500-pound bombs and incendiaries were scored on an oil refinery, resulting in five large fires," the war bulletin said.

"A dock and nearby warehouses and railway installations were heavily hit with high explosives and incendiaries.

"Raging fires were reported by the combat crews as being visible 140 miles.

"Our planes flew nearly 2400 miles in the operation. All returned."

Three houndred miles north of Darwin, Australia, medium bombers started a number of fires in enemy-held villages on Selaru Island, while a long-range reconnaissance plane shot down two of four intercepting Japanese fighters over Celebes.

Supply Base for Munda Battered in Big Attack

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 22 (AP).—American bombers yesterday shattered Japanese positions at Bairoko harbor, above Munda on the north shore of New Guinea Island, in the heaviest air attack ever made in the Southwest Pacific.

More than 150 Avenger torpedo bombers and Dountless divers, operating under a strong fighter cover, pounded the area in a daylong series of raids. SPENCER

"One hundred thirty-three tons of bombs were dropped and the area was extensively strafed," the daily report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said. "It was the heaviest air attack that has been executed by the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific area."

A spokesman added that it also surpassed anything the Japanese ever had done.

The communique said the raid was made "in support of our ground forces." This might indicate American troops were advancing from Enogai Inlet, 2 miles northeast, where last week they destroyed the entire Japanese garrison.

Supply Base for Munda.

Bairoko is the supply base for Munda, key Japanese defense point in the central Solomons, but Allied forces blocked traffic between the two points last week.

Only one sentence was used in reporting the ground action at Munda:

"Enemy ground forces launched a strong counterattack and were repulsed with heavy losses."

Over Madang, New Guinea, twin-engined Lightnings won a smashing victory against a much greater Japanese force. The battle took place during an intensive, low-altitude attack by our bombers.

"Enemy planes in force were engaged by our fighter escort," the communique said. "They were defeated and dispersed, 19 being shot down and destroyed and 11 probably were destroyed. Two Allied planes were lost but one pilot is safe."

Fighting Among Patrols.

Sharp fighting continued among advanced patrols in the Komiatum district 7 miles inland from Salamaua. Japanese forces launched nine counterattacks against Mount Tambu, which Australian jungle fighters captured several days ago. The enemy was hurled back in every attempt and left at least 282 dead on the slopes of the hill.

A delayed dispatch from the 5th Air Force told of heavy bomber attacks last Tuesday on bridges spanning the Gum, Gogol and Gori Rivers in the Madang area. The Gogol Bridge, an important link in the Madang-Lae supply route, was destroyed. One Liberator, intercepted by nine Zeros, was lost after it had shot down two and probably three of its attackers.

Other Allied bombers yesterday attacked Penfoei airdrome on Timor; started fires in Rabaul, New Britain; bombed the Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and the Finschhafen, New Guinea, airdrome areas; bombed and strafed enemy barges and the jetty area at Lae, causing explosions along the water front, and set fire to two Japanese oil barges at Vella Lavella Island.

Nine Japanese bombers raided Bulolo, New Guinea, but no damage was reported.

Munda Closely Invested

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 22 (AP)—United States ground troops are within a "few thousand yards" of Munda airfield, which "now is in reach of capture," a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey Jr. announced today.

The beleaguered Japanese, clinging tenaciously to the key New Georgia Island position, are situated behind strong defensive positions ringing the field, but the Americans are making "very satisfactory progress," the spokesman said.

The majority of the enemy's artillery has been knocked out and the Japanese are fighting chiefly with mortars, machine guns and small weapons. The spokesman said there was no sign that the enemy could break through our ground, sea and air blockade of Munda and that no important Japanese forces had got through to relieve or reinforce the base.

New Guinea Air Action Described

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, July 22 (AP)—Fifth United States Army Air Force Lightning fighter planes destroyed or damaged at least thirty Japanese fighters, including several Messerschmitts, in a blazing aerial action over northeastern New Guinea today. Two of our planes were lost. MAUG LAND

The Lightnings were covering a bombing and strafing attack by twin-engined Mitchell bombers in the Madang sector, 150 miles northwest of Salamaua. The American fighters not only drove off the enemy force before it could challenge the Allied bombers, but also forced the Japanese planes to jettison their bombs over their own territory. The enemy fighters, which carried a bomb on each wing, dropped these explosives and their belly tanks indiscriminately, possibly upon their own troops.

The Japanese shot down one P-38, then strafed the parachuting pilot. Another Lightning is missing. [A communiqué yesterday from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported that one of the pilots was saved.]

Five Japanese twin-engined fighters believed to be Messerschmitt 109s and twelve Zeros definitely were destroyed. Two Messerschmitts and nine Zeros probably were destroyed; one Me 109 and two Zeros were damaged.

The Mitchells' attack on the Madang region set a new record for weight of explosives carried by medium bombers against this target. The raid started a number of fires in the area from Bogadjim, a coastal village twenty miles south of Madang, into the adjoining Yaula Valley.

AIRMEN DESCRIBE SINKING OF 9 SHIPS

JUL 23 1943

Army and Navy Fliers Tell of Blasting Japanese Vessels in Big Bougainville Blow

CRUISER BLOWN TO PIECES

'Brother, Bombers Have Guts,' Says Fighter Pilot, Calling Scene Most Terrible

By LEIF ERICKSON
Associated Press Correspondent

GUADALCANAL, July 17 (Delayed)—Nine Japanese ships, including a light cruiser and three destroyers, were blasted and sunk off Kahili today in a raid by 192 United States planes smashing at the key Japanese base in the Solomon Islands with the heaviest air stroke yet delivered in this area.

[A communiqué issued the day after the raid and stories from South Pacific headquarters listed only seven ships sunk and an eighth probably beached.]

The United States air command in the Solomons reported that forty-nine Japanese fighter planes were shot down in futile attempts at interception and that our losses were only five planes—three fighters, a dive bomber and a torpedo plane.

Enthusiastic and excited pilots returning from the attack said the enemy's anchorage at Jakohina Mission, midway between Buin and Kahili on southern Bougainville Island, was filled with flaming, smoking wrecks. In addition to the warships destroyed, three small cargo vessels and two tankers were sent to the bottom.

Cruiser Blown Apart

The light cruiser was blown apart by a direct hit amidships. One of the tankers also was shattered down to the stern by direct hits and resultant explosions.

"If we could give the Japanese the business like this every day he'd soon have his fingernails bitten off to his elbow," the air headquarters spokesman said.

Fellow pilots in a Navy Avenger torpedo plane squadron gave Lieut. William Rowbotham of Long Beach, Calif., credit for the direct hit that blew up the light cruiser. Lieutenant Rowbotham said both he and Lieut. (j.g.) Lewis Sanders of Gordon, Neb., put their heavy bombs into the ship.

"I saw fire and smoke shoot up 2,000 feet," Lieutenant Sanders said. "It was white smoke. That is an ammunition explosion."

The shrewdly planned Kahili attack actually started last night at 9 P. M. From then until 5:30 A. M. today a parade of Army and Navy Liberators and Flying Fortresses one by one unloaded their bombs on Kahili airfield.

"We wanted the Japanese to lose their sleep so they wouldn't feel like going to work this morning," commented an air headquarters officer.

Praises Navy Corsair Plane

Lieut. (jg) Howard Paine, 24, San Francisco torpedo plane pilot, reported he saw very little anti-aircraft fire, "but you can say the F4U [the Navy Corsair] is the best damned fighter plane in the world. One took two Zeros off my tail."

Torpedo plane pilots said Lieut. (jg) Melvin Tegge, 23, of Schwertner, Tex., got a direct hit amidships on a destroyer.

"That big bomb just pushed the sides of the ship—it was a lucky hit," he drawled.

Lieut. (jg) Jack Shong, 25, of Alma, Mich., reported his bomb and two others all hit on the bow of one destroyer.

"The bow was lifted in the water and a geyser covered the whole deck," he said.

Bomber gunners shot down three Zeros. Fighters destroyed forty-one Zeros and five float biplanes. Marine Corsairs accounted for thirty-six, Navy Wildcats for five and Army Lightnings for five.

The Corsair squadron commanded by Maj. Gregory Weissenberger of La Crosse, Wis., bagged eleven Zeros. Lieut. Luther Morgan of Arlington, Tex., and Lieut. Edward O. Shaw of Spokane, Wash., got three each.

Major Weissenberger explained the flight that he led did not get many shots because they stayed close, covering the last group of bombers over the target.

"There was smoke and flame all over," he said. "I never saw anything so terrible.

"I saw a tanker hit. The explosion ripped that thing from stem to stern. In two minutes there wasn't anything there.

"Those bomber boys always say we fighters are great stuff, protecting them. Brother, they've got guts. With Zeros all around them, they go right down to the target without swerving. When we fighters get into trouble, we can run; they can't."

The Japanese retaliated tonight with a few nuisance bombers over Guadalcanal.

Mount Etna Foothills Hide Nazi Guns Firing On Catania Battlefield

By NED RUSSELL,
Representing the Combined American Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

WITH THE BRITISH 8th ARMY ON THE CATANIA PLAIN, July 20 (Delayed).—The battle for the Catania Plain rose to a new pitch of fury today.

Sweating, battle-weary troops of Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's spearhead were slowly and relentlessly wearing down the tough German defenders.

The British held the bridgeheads on the northern side of the vital Simeto River slashing across the middle of the plain in a crazy, zigzag line. Thus they occupy over half the plain, including a couple of landing grounds.

However, the whole plain still is a battlefield for infantry, artillery and tanks—not a base for the Allied air force—because German guns concealed in the rocky, sloping foothills of Mount Etna to the north are pounding British positions steadily.

Battle for Bridges.

The fierce, ceaseless struggle for the northern half of the plain became a battle for bridges and river crossings.

Gen. Montgomery has a numerical superiority of men, guns, tanks and transport over a half-dozen German parachute battalions which are fighting savagely for every yard of ground.

Four British crossings of the river were made from a single bridgehead, a 420-foot-long steel girder bridge on the coastal road. It is a big, secure bridgehead for the most part, but the whole of it is under fire.

I toured the battlefield today with its sickening odor from the corpses of men, horses and donkeys and the swirling dust and smoke of flashing guns and bursting shells.

The battlefield, for the most part, is as flat as a table top, with creeks, rivers and canals intersecting it and forming hazards for infantry. The big fields of yellow grain and tall grass make excellent hiding places for German infantry as the British overrun their positions. After each skirmish there are intricate mopping-up operations as the British beat through the grass, routing out snipers who are holding out to the last.

Trees Hide Nazi Guns.

Besides the grain and grass there are driedup creeks and river beds which also are excellent hiding places. There are tiny clusters of half a dozen to a dozen tall, thick, green trees wherein the Germans conceal their forward guns and mortars. They are hard to get at because the approaches are flat and open and the British are compelled to watch them and pound them with their own artillery.

The battle here is raging so violently night and day that there has been little time to bury the dead. The bodies, mostly of Germans, lie torn and bloody in the grotesque positions of last agonizing pain. In daylight it is too dangerous for the troops to stand up to dig graves and in night time the infantry is too busy fighting in close-quarter struggles.

The searing heat of the sun beating down on the battlefield is intensified by the stench of death. I drove over the last crest and headed down a coastal road into the plain. The stench seemed to rise along the slope, engulfing the whole plain from the southern ridge, probably to the northern rim.

Navy Joins in Battle.

I saw the British Navy join in the battle, too. Lying offshore, warships with white ensigns waving in the

light breeze suddenly unleashed a series of salvos on Germon gun positions in the northern hills. The guns flashed spectacularly. Smoke billowed from the gun muzzles as the ships rolled gently under the impact in the glistening, smooth Mediterranean. After a few salvoes, the ships hoisted a colorful display of flags and steamed proudly away.

Gen. Montgomery's slow, persistent offensive across the plain is continuing.

The Axis apparently feared that the Allied landing might strike the steep sandy beaches near the coastal road and the whole area north of the bridge with all sorts of guns. Although they originally established positions for meeting the assault from the sea the Germans only had to turn them from east to south—90 degrees—to face the threat from the biggest sector of the British bridgehead.

Trobriand Islanders Temper Friendliness With Reservations

By VERN HAUGLAND,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

KIRIWINA, Trobriand Islands, July 8 (Delayed).—The 8,000 or so kinky-haired inhabitants of the Trobriands have been sizing up their uninvited American guests, by whom they virtually are outnumbered, and have decided to accept them as friends—with reservations.

At least, they're thankful they haven't had to flee their villages as they did when warrior tribes staged invasions among the South Sea Islands many years ago.

Their attitude was explained by Lt. Ernest Whitehouse, Australian administrator of the islands since 1919, who said the natives were thankful the Americans were gentle despite their power.

And as for such strange machines as the jeep, the telephone and the radio—which they were seeing and hearing for the first time:

"The white man is an entirely foreign being to the native; therefore, nothing that the white man does surprises him," Lt. Whitehouse said. "He merely accepts the new things without wondering about them."

Concerned Over Trees.

But on the other side of the ledger, more than one chieftain has become upset over destruction by the Americans of his coconut trees or, even more serious, his betel nut trees—the most prized possession of all.

The chieftains have pursed their lips and nodded a bit dubiously when Lt. Whitehouse explained to them that "some of the trees must be cut down to make way for roads and gun positions; the Americans will be careful not to destroy more than they have to."

The betel nut, which the natives chew more habitually than Americans chew gum, is mildly narcotic if used in moderation, stupefying if used to excess. The nut turns the teeth red, then permanently black. But the natives seldom suffer tooth decay and the purgative effect probably prevents harboring of worms or parasites, so Lt. Whitehouse, a physician himself, approves of it.

Torbriand society is matrilineal—folk lore has it that mankind descended from a lone woman who appeared after prolonged rains and flood. The natives are promiscuous until marriage—they see no connection between physical contact and child birth and while usually monogamous after marriage, find nothing strange in the birth of a child to a woman whose husband has been absent for a year or two.

Despot Chiefs Curbed.

Lt. Whitehouse said that before the white administration arrived chieftains ruled despotically, owning all the wealth.

"Commoners—the average native—had only one meal a day. Most of the food went to the chiefs. We managed to put a stop to that. The natives were put to work building roads and planting coconuts along them. With three meals a day, they quickly improved physically and have splendid bodies today."

The roads became grassy lanes due to lack of traffic, however, and when American engineers arrived new surfaces had to be placed to combat mud and heavy rains when the lanes were put in use.

American troops arrived in the Torbriands early in July at the height of the harvest season. The arrival halted the natives' harvest festivals, although yams already were piled high in fields and bins, but it didn't halt their singing.

Many an American was startled to hear them chant songs, taught in mission schools, such as "Clementine" and the "Bells of St. Mary's," or to hear a dark-skinned maiden humming Brahm's "Lullaby" as she pounded wet clothing against a rock in doing her laundry.

Work for Americans Readily.

Mission-trained women and girls wear cloth skirts, and the married women cover their breasts. Other women and girls wear only grass skirts. Men and boys wear skimpy loincloths of betel nut bark. Tots wear nothing.

From the beginning the natives were friendly, bring bananas or papaya to their white visitors. The natives readily worked for Americans, carrying supplies, building huts and improving roads—but it took considerable explaining to get them to help rescue Allied airmen forced down in this area.

"They have a very strong belief," Lt. Whitehouse explained, "that evil spirits fly through the air, and they were afraid to have anything to do with a monster that flies."

CRASH KILLS U. S. GENERAL, TRACK STAR

Upshur, Chief Of Marines In Pacific; Charles Paddock Victims

JUL 23 1943

Plane Fell Near Sitka, Alaska—Four Others Lost; No Survivors

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 22—The fiery crash of a naval plane near Sitka, Alaska, has claimed the lives of Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, veteran hero of the marines, and Capt. Charles Paddock, Olympic track star of the twenties who once was acclaimed as the "world's fastest human."

The Navy Department reported late today that Upshur and Paddock and four other persons were killed when the plane crashed and burned yesterday. There were no survivors, and the navy said that "the cause of the accident has not yet been determined."

The names of the planes' four other occupants were not disclosed, pending notification of next of kin. The navy said that the bodies of all passengers and members of the crew have been recovered.

Held Medal Of Honor

Upshur, commanding general of the marines for the department of the Pacific and a seasoned campaigner who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for service in Haiti in 1915, had been in charge of supplying personnel in marine units in the Pacific theater since early last year.

Paddock, 42, had joined the Marine Corps as an officer July 10, 1942, and had been on General Upshur's staff since that time, serving both as an aide and as departmental morale officer at the Pacific department headquarters. He also was public relations officer for the department until last March.

As a track star in the early twenties, he established ninety-four records, captured the 100-meter Olympic championship in 1920, and held various national championships for the 100 and 200-meter distances in the period between 1920 and 1929.

Newspaper Executive

In private life, Paddock served as general manager of the Pasadena *Star News* and *Post* and business manager of the Long Beach *Press Telegram*, and contributed to national magazines. A lieutenant in the field artillery in 1918-19, he is survived by his widow and two children.

General Upshur, a native of Richmond, Va., and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, entered the Marine Corps in 1904 as a second lieutenant and, upon his death, was the senior major general in the corps, under only Lieut. Gen. Thomas A. Holcomb.

In 1904 he married Miss Lucy Munford, of Annapolis, Md., who now lives in San Francisco. There are no children.

He had served in nearly every marine barracks in the country prior to the outbreak of this war, and with forces in Haiti, Cuba, Santo Domingo, China, France and the Philippines, as well as aboard the U. S. S. California, Maine, Kearsarge, Rainbow and Buffalo. In France he saw service first as commander of a military prison at Bordeaux and later as commander of an American guard camp at Bassens.

First Of Rank To Die

General Upshur became the first Marine Corps officer of that rank to die in a plane crash in this war. The navy lost Rear Admiral Robert H. English, commander of submarines in the Pacific, in an air accident off the Pacific Coast, while the army has lost several generals in flying disasters, among them Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, in a crash in Iceland.

Paddock became the "fastest human" in 1921 when he ran the 100-yard dash under the colors of his alma mater, the University of Southern California, in 9⅗ seconds. The feat was performed at Berkeley against the University of California.

He also tied the world's record the same day by winning the 220-yard dash in 20 4-5 seconds. This remains a USC record, although it is shared by Capt. Foy Draper, United States Army pilot who was reported missing several months ago in the North African campaign.

In 3 Olympic Games

Captain Paddock represented the United States in three Olympic games. He won the 100-meter dash and finished second in the 200-meter race at Antwerp in 1920. He scored in the sprints at Paris in 1924 and was a member of the American sprint relay team at Antwerp in 1928.

He frequently was the center of disputes involving officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, chiefly because he was an individualist in his opinions concerning the conduct of amateur athletics, but his record as a sportsman was unblemished.

Coach Dean Cromwell, developer of national championship teams for many years at USC and Paddock's tutor for four years, said of his protege:

"Paddock was one of my first champions. He had brains as well as speed, and many of his victories were scored by his head."

Stepson In Marines

Paddock's stepson Prisk Paddock, 18, joined the marines shortly after his graduation last June from Webb School for Boys in Claremont, Cal., and is in training at the University of Washington, Seattle. Captain Paddock's other son, Charles Paddock, Jr., is 11.

Mrs. Paddock who has been taking her husband's place at the *Star-News*, and *Post*, was advised from Washington this morning that the plane was missing, and later was told of her husband's death.

Paddock was only a schoolboy when in 1919 he won the 100 meters in the Inter-Allied meet at Paris. He beat many of the big-name sprinters of the day.

Race With Borah

One of his most sensational races was against Dr. Charley Borah, of the University of California, in mid-twenties. Borah won the event by an eyelash in 9.5 seconds and set a world record in so doing. They later were rematched in a special race in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, but Nate George, an unknown Negro boy of near-by Whittier College contributed a startling surprise by winning the event.

Paddock lately was head of the Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy in Los Angeles. The organization gathered recreational and sports equipment for servicemen.

U. S. SUB TRITON LOST IN ACTION

Destroyer Of More Than A Dozen Jap War And Merchant Ships Missing

JUL 23 1943

Submersible "Failed To Return From Patrol Operations," Navy Discloses

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 22—The hard-hitting American submarine Triton, credited with destroying more than a dozen Japanese warships and merchant vessels, has been lost. The navy reported tersely today that the undersea raider had "failed to return from patrol operations."

The Triton's total kill included an enemy destroyer leader, a destroyer and a submarine. These, together with eight merchant ships and several smaller craft, were all bagged in the sub's first year of operations. Reports on its accomplishments in recent months are not currently available here but undoubtedly swell the total.

Tenth U. S. Sub Lost

The Triton is the tenth American submersible to be lost since the beginning of the war. The others include seven destroyed or presumed lost as a result of combat actions in the Pacific and two lost from accidents in the Atlantic area.

The 1,475-ton Triton, which joined the fleet in October, 1940, was under command of Lieut. Com. George Kenneth Mackenzie, Jr., at the time it disappeared. Mackenzie

16,556 Americans Lost Lives In First Year and Half of War

Less Than Third of Toll in the Year and a Half the World War Lasted, but Patterson Warns a Higher Casualty Rate Is Inevitable

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 22.—American deaths from battle action in the first year and a half of this war are less than one-third the total for the entire period of the first world war, War and Navy Department casualty lists showed today that since Pearl Harbor 16,556 men have died in action or from wounds. In the entire first world war—about the same length as the time this war has been under way—there were 53,407 deaths in action or from wounds.

But that ratio cannot be expected to continue. Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, said: "It is almost certain that the fighting in immediate prospect is likely to be much heavier than we have thus far experienced. With hard fighting our casualties will mount."

Casualty records of the present war include 31,343 men missing in action. Some may be dead and some prisoners. They include 10,267 Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel and 21,076 soldiers.

Of the known dead, 8,412 are Navy, marine and Coast Guard men and 8,144 are Army men. In the first world war the deaths included 2,897 Navy and Marine Personnel (Coast Guardsmen are not included in those figures) and 50,510 of the Army.

Over-all casualties of the Army—dead, wounded, missing and prisoners of war—thus far in this war total 65,136, Mr. Patterson said. In the previous war that over-all figure for the Army was approximately four times as large, or 248,589. Similar figures are not available for the Navy for the first world war, but in the current conflict the over-all figure, including wounded, missing and prisoners totals 27,284 for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

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was awarded the Navy Cross earlier this year, but the citation giving details of his accomplishments has not yet arrived here.

Earlier Commander

The earlier commander was Lieut. Com. Charles C. Kirkpatrick, of Cocoa, Fla., now flag lieutenant to Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet.

As skipper of the Triton, Kirkpatrick became the first submarine officer to be awarded three Navy Crosses, and it was under his leadership that the submarine destroyed the enemy craft with which it is now specifically credited.

Altogether in the war to date, American submarines have successfully attacked 283 Japanese ships, according to the navy, including 200 sunk, 29 probably sunk and 54 damaged.

BROOKLYN MAN LED 'HEAD HUNTER' FLIGHT

Lieutenant C. M. Smith Downed Three Planes in New Guinea

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP) — Second Lieut. Cornelius M. Smith of 10 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was leading man of the "head hunter" squadron in a recent fierce engagement in New Guinea, the War Department announced today.

Lieutenant Smith shot down three Japanese planes. Another was listed as a probable.

Another member of the squadron, First Lieut. Elwood C. Krisher, of Conesus, N. Y., was credited with one Japanese plane.

Lieutenant Smith, 24 years old and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius M. Smith, is a graduate of Manual Training High School. He studied business administration at Roanoke College in Virginia, where he became interested in aviation. Known in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn as "Corky" Smith, he frequently flew neighborhood friends in planes he rented from Floyd Bennett Field.

For a short time after college graduation he worked in the publicity firm of Cappell and McDonald, but left his position in September, 1941, to enlist in the Army Air Force. He received his wings in September, 1942, at Spence Field, Ga., and was soon ordered to Australia.

Mrs. Smith said yesterday that her son had received the Air Medal and a citation for "outstanding courage and achievement for more than twenty-five combat missions between Nov. 25, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1943." She added that she had received a letter from him yesterday describing the recent action as having occurred while on his forty-first combat mission.

Patterson Says Duce Refused To Make Rome Open

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Discussing the bombing of Rome, Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today that Premier Mussolini "resisted all efforts to persuade him to remove military installations from Rome and to preserve its immunity from attack by declaring it an open city."

Patterson said reconnaissance photographs disclosed that heavy damage had been inflicted on two railroad yards, and railroad roundhouses, a steel works, a chemical plant, hangars at air bases and a number of parked airplanes had been delivered on Italy's capital.

JUL 23 1943

Notified of Destroyer Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The Navy said today that "next of kin of all casualties aboard the destroyer U. S. S. Strong, whose loss in Kula Gulf on the night of July 4-5 was announced in Navy Department Communique No. 435, have now been notified."

Navy Announces List Of Further Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today forty-seven casualties, including six dead, fourteen wounded and twenty-seven missing. Among them were (Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

HALL, JOSEPH CYRIL JR., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cyril Hall, 48-49 Forty-seventh Street, Woodside, Queens.
HARMAN, ELMER LARRY JR., missing; wife, Mrs. Ada Mae Harman, 28 Globe Avenue, Palmer.
KORTLAND, CHARLES JAMES, dead; wife, Mrs. Mary Kortland, 12 Adam Street, Mount Vernon.
LEVAN, CHARLES BUDDY, missing; mother, Mrs. Celia Vesper, 643 William Street, Buffalo.
MONCADA, JOSEPH, missing; wife, Mrs. Lillian Moncada, 399 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.
RABBITT, JOHN HENRY, missing; mother, Mrs. Martha Washington Rabbit, 80 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

HINZ, JOHN WALTER, wounded; mother, Mrs. Olga Hinz, 184 Lincoln Drive, Kenilworth.
HOLLOWELL, CHARLES JOSEPH, missing; father, Charles Edward Hollowell, 53 Stevens Street, Jersey City.
NESS, GEORGE WILLIAM, missing; father, George Arthur Ness, 251 Williamson Avenue, Hillside, Elizabeth.

CONNECTICUT

McKIBBEN, PAUL RALPH, missing; wife, Mrs. Evelyn L. McKibben, 422 Tilly Street, New London.

War-Prisoner Contract Explained by Patterson

Company Wallace Founded Pays U. S. 37 Cents an Hour

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—Financial arrangements under which the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company is employing 400 Italian prisoners of war on Iowa seed-corn farms were disclosed today by Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War.

The company pays the government 37 cents a working hour for each prisoner and in addition provides subsistence, living quarters and transportation. The prisoners receive 80 cents a day, the regular prisoner-of-war labor rate.

Mr. Patterson said the company's payments to the Federal government eliminate any competitive advantages over other companies employing ordinary labor. The company was founded by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace before he became Secretary of Agriculture in 1933. Hi-Bred's sales manager, Nelson Urban, said Mr. Wallace is no longer connected with it except for owning "a small amount of stock."

Army Lists Wounded In Southwest Pacific

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 181 United States soldiers wounded in action, including the following, listed with next of kin, from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, all of whom were wounded in the Southwest Pacific area:

NEW YORK

AMERMAN, ROBERT E., technician fifth grade; sister, Mrs. David H. Walters, 5 Union Spring Street, Union Springs.
BATTERSBY, VINCENT T., private; aunt, Mrs. Lillian Stack, 110 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.
BICKOM, HERBERT H., private; wife, Mrs. Velma L. Bickom, Box 125, McConnellsville.
ERTOLA, FRANK J., second lieutenant; father, Frank J. Ertola, 143-07 Lakewood Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.
FLORES, ROGELIO, private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary S. Flores, 74 La Salle Street, New York.
KLAUBER, STANLEY W., private; mother, Mrs. Lillian Klauber, 31-11 Forty-third Street, Long Island City, Queens.
PHELPS, ARTHUR W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Shirley E. Phelps, 92-23 Seventy-seventh Street, Woodhaven, Queens.
ROUSSEAU, JOHN F., major; wife, Mrs. John F. Rousseau, 5 Tillinghast Avenue, Lake Clear Junction.
SARCONA, JOSEPH, second lieutenant; father, Rosario Sarcona, 225-15 Ninety-fifth Avenue, Bellerose, Queens.
STOCK, PHILIP F., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Stock, 83 Johnson Street, Buffalo.
SUCHARSKI, CASIMIR J., private; wife, Mrs. Eileen M. Sucharski, 36 Howard Street, Buffalo.
SURDAM, DONALD V., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Alice L. Surdam, Route 58, Box 258, Schenectady.

NEW JERSEY

BELARDO, DOMENICK, private first class; father, Angelo Belardo, 64 Bayard Street, Trenton.
DENARSKI, BENNIE J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Denarski, Box 38 Lower Main Street, Sayreville.
PIAZZA, BERNARD M., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Piazza, 404 Garibaldi Avenue, Lodi.
VOGEL, ARTHUR, private; cousin, David I. Stepacoff, 160 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy.

CONNECTICUT

ABBE, WILLIAM A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elsie Abbe, Broad Brook.
GUDELSKI, HENRY S., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Anna Gudelski, 31 Walnut Street, Middletown.
LA FORTE, JOHN J., private first class; father, Samuel La Forte, 34 Maple Avenue, Derby.
LAVIGNE, LEON A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Minnie Lavigne, 12 Oak Street, Williamantic.
McKEAN, ROBERT B., technician fifth grade; brother, Harold M. McKean, 183 Daly Avenue, New Britain.
PLASKAWICKI, FRANK C., staff sergeant; father, Casmir Plaskawicki, 845 Kossuth Street, Bridgeport.
SATTA, JOHN F., sergeant; father, Frank Satta, 17 Milford Street, Plainville.
SMITH, HOWARD E., private; father, Ralph J. Smith, Main Street, East Killingly.
WARGA, JOHN J., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Betty I. Butler, 28 Lowe Street, South Norwalk.

Army Lists Soldiers Missing in Combat

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 147 United States soldiers missing in action in various theaters of operations, including the following, listed with next of kin, from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

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NEW YORK

Europe

BIGELOW, LEONARD, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Leonard Bigelow, Elm Street, Groveland.
BRANNEN, EVERETT L., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Janet L. Brannen, Academy New Paltz.
CASDEN, SIDNEY, second lieutenant; stepfather, Herman J. Cohen, 3130 Brighton Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.
FEERICK, JAMES P., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Martha E. Feerick, 570 West 204th Street, New York.
FINK, PHILIP J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Irene E. Fink, 35 Box Avenue Buffalo.
GADOMSKI, EDMUND S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Teofila Gadomski, 83 Grove Street, Amsterdam.
KENNEDY, JOHN A., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, 21 King Avenue, Yonkers.
KETCHAM, THOMAS L., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Kathryn M. Ketcham 15 Grimm Place, Baldwin, L. I.
KLANKA, VINCENT P., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Carol D. Klanka, 16 Vail Avenue, Beacon.
LAZERSON, AARON, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Jennie Lazerson, 644 East 170th Street, the Bronx.
NORMILE, JOSEPH P. second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret H. Normile, 201 Woodbine Avenue, Rochester.
PECKHAM, EDWARD L., technical sergeant; father, Edward J. Peckham, Bainbridge.

Middle East

KIERNAN, DANIEL J., second lieutenant; father, Patrick J. Kiernan, 515 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Pacific Area

GRAFF, LEONARD R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Helen Graff, 3100 Brighton Third Street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

Europe

CUCINOTTA, ANTHONY F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Cucinotta, 135 Second Street, Trenton.
KUBERSKI, JOHN H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Antonio M. Kuberski, 1839 Paterson Street, Rahway.

Pacific Area

ADELMAN, SEYMOUR L., staff sergeant; father, David Adelman, 4009 Ventnor Avenue, Ventnor.

CONNECTICUT

Europe

ARMSTRONG CHARLES F., technical sergeant; father, Charles F. Armstrong, 1902 Baldwin Street, Waterbury.
TUMINSKI, EDWARD T., staff sergeant; father, John Tuminski, 728 South Pacific Street, Stamford.

Pacific Area

LANE, WILLIAM J. jr., corporal; father, William J. Lane, 82 Garden Street, Ansonia.
LUZIETTI, EUGENE, technical sergeant; father, August Luzietti, 72 Spring Street, New Haven.

British West Indies Watch Puerto Rico For Hints on Future

By the Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—The native populations of the British territories in the Caribbean area are watching Puerto Rico for an indication as to what they may expect from their own home government in the way of greater autonomy.

Puerto Rico is to them the barometer of future American policy toward the underdeveloped regions of the world. They deduce that what America does for the Puerto Ricans, the British will do, or can be persuaded to do, in their case. Britain has already liberalized the governments in Trinidad, Jamaica, and Guiana, and residents of these colonies wonder what they can get next.

Many leaders in British colonies as well as in Puerto Rico, especially those who feel they have been "exploited," regarded the Atlantic Charter and all its pledges, specific or implied, with great seriousness. They foresee an area of more self-determination, more equality for colonial peoples.

See Joint Solution.

In brief, the outstanding impression from any journey into the British colonies of this area, is that the problem of Puerto Rico, which has plagued the United States for more than 40 years, is no isolated question. It is difficult for most politicians in Puerto Rico to realize this, but issues in Puerto Rico, from a new world perspective, must be decided in conjunction with issues of the entire Caribbean.

Many leaders in continental territories feel that their future is bound up with that of Jamaica, Puerto Rico and the Antilles in general. They can make a good case.

They contrast the crowded populations and relatively meager food production of the islands with their own yawning interior, the fertile jungle savannahs, and their ample crops of beans, rice and plantains, which are staples for the islanders. They contrast the islands' overpopulation and unemployed problems with their own urgent need of manpower for proper development of vacant lands and untouched resources of iron, bauxite, timber and gold.

Similarities Stressed.

They point to the similarity of the populations of many of the islands and in the Guinas. In the Guinas, the natives are mostly negroid, mulatto, or Javanese or East Indian, with some Chinese. The population of Trinidad is largely composed of just such elements. Most of the islands are inhabited by persons of Negro stock. In the Guianas already there are many persons whose families emigrated from Martinique, Barbadoes, St. Lucia or Jamaica.

The attitude of these leaders, then, is that these islands and the northern fringe of the South American continent have resources both

1,200 Return to Martinique

Holiday Crowd Welcomes Refugees Who Fled Robert's Rule

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, July 22 (AP).—Twelve hundred persons who fled the regime of Admiral Georges Robert returned to Martinique yesterday from Dominica, in the British West Indies, aboard a French merchant ship, and a holiday crowd gave them an enthusiastic welcome home.

[A United Press dispatch said the 1,200 persons were French Negroes.]

Earlier, Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, new Governor of the French Caribbean islands, placed a wreath before the statue of Victor Schoelcher, known as the French Lincoln, in ceremonies commemorating the birthday of the French deputy who won the freedom of the French slaves. The ceremony coincides with the first shore leave granted United States sailors from American war vessels in the harbor.

Hoppenot and other officials made a day-long inspection of the island of Guadeloupe on Tuesday.

Canada Hears Of Reaction to Newsprint Rise

Diefenbaker, in Commons, Warns of Antagonism Among U. S. Publishers

OTTAWA, July 22 (AP).—J. G. Diefenbaker, Progressive-Conservative member from Saskatchewan, warned the House of Commons today against what he termed a possibility of building an "adverse" press for Canada in the United States because of the way in which the pulp and paper industry is being handled.

He said antagonism already is apparent among American publishers because of the price increase and the lowered production volume in Canada, which is a main source of supply for American papers. There is a danger that the Americans will believe Canada is taking advantage of them in the matter of price, he said, referring to the $4-a-ton increase in newsprint, effective Sept .1, announced last night.

Resources Minister T. A. Crerar said he did not share Diefenbaker's apprehension. A few newspapers had attacked Canada, but the majority understood "the realities" of the situation, he said.

[The Prices Board at Ottawa and the Office of Price Administration at Washington announced jointly Wednesday night that the price of standard newsprint was being raised to $58 a ton, with similar $4 increases for other grades of newsprint. The Prices Board statement said that it was not thought the proposed increase was sufficient, and that further consultation would be held with American authorities.]

Diefenbaker said the effect of Canada's pulp and paper policy on opinion in the United States was likely to reduce greatly or nullify altogether the value of efforts of the Wartime Information Board in the United States. Not only had the price been increased twice this year by $4 a ton, but no steps were

being taken to maintain production through proper allotment of man power, he said.

Diefenbaker said there had been American comment that in the United States pulpwood cutting was an industry for which Army service deferment was allowed, but this was not the case in Canada, to which the United States looked for the bulk of its raw material for paper. He said that failure to ensure sufficient man power for pulpwood cutting had reduced the cut by 1,000,000 cords last season, and there was no apparent hope that this could be improved next season.

"We must not lose this very valuable trade through our failure to arrange the man-power problem," he said. "We must not allow the American newspaper association to get the idea we are trying to take advantage of them in the matter of price or we will get an adverse press."

Crerar said there was no serious curtailment in the size of American or Canadian newspapers. British papers had been forced to reduce to as low as one-quarter their pre-war size, he said.

"You cannot put your hand in a hat and pull out man power," he added. "There is no magic about it."

"No, but you can have a good plan," suggested Gordon Graydon, Progressive - Conservative House leader.

Canadians Seize Escaped Nazi

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., July 22 (AP)—Guenther Krebs, an escaped German prisoner from Petawawa internment camp, was captured today by Canadian National Railways police at Hornepayne. Krebs escaped from the camp July 14 with Heinz Schuch, a Netherlander, who was recaptured in the district near the camp last Friday. Both were merchant seamen.

BRITISH OPERATING SOME OF OUR SHIPS

About 200 Liberty Freighters Have Been Transferred Already

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The British, with a surplus of experienced seamen, and the United States, with a shortage of them, have decid d to meet the problem by transferring American freighters to British registry.

American-built Liberty ships thus transferred will be operated by British crews under the Union Jack, but ownership will remain with the United States War Shipping Administration. Transfers are being made on a charter basis through the Lend-Lease Administration.

Lend-lease estimated today that about 200 Liberty ships aggregating 2,000,000 dead-weight tons had been transferred, and shifts are continuing on a regular but unspecified rate.

Cardinal Leaves Rome Raid Need Open Question

Boston, July 22 (AP) — William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston and dean of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, today declared that the bombing of Rome was a "sad event," and added that whether or not it was a military necessity must be left "to the judgment and conscience of those who have been responsible for it."

"The painful news of the bombardment of Rome," the cardinal continued in a statement prepared for use in the *Pilot*, diocesan newspaper, "must fill the hearts of all Christians with sorrow and sadness.

"The soil of Rome is sacred, made holy by the lives and deaths of the Apostles, confessors and martyrs, not of one but of many races. . . ."

Mrs. Roosevelt Plays Nursemaid For Baby

Port Angeles, Wash., July 22 (AP). Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took time out between a chamber of commerce luncheon address and a ship launching ceremony to play nursemaid at the Kemper Freeman home here, the Port Angeles *Evening News* reported.

The Freemans, who have a girl, 2½ months old, took the President's wife home for a brief rest. When it was time to visit the shipyard, Freeman asked a nurse if she had seen Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Freeman," she replied, "I not only saw her but she has just finished changing the baby's diapers."

Germans Told To See Cradle Is Never Empty

New York, July 22 (AP)—*Das Schwarze Korps*, official organ of Nazi Elite Guard, says that "twenty years from now Germany will also need a strong army" and pleads with every Nazi to see that the "cradle in his house is never empty," the Office of War Information reported tonight.

The OWI said the article was adding that the "hundreds of death notices" now appearing in German news[illegible] should remind Nazis that as a result of the "one or two-child habit . . . sixty per cent. of German soldiers are the only sons in their families.

Air Battles Darken Outlook In Pacific, Jap Officer Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Tokio radio today broadcast an address by a Japanese air force officer declaring the war situation in the Southwest Pacific is "becoming increasingly dark" as a result of "fierce and tragic air battles," the Office of War Information reported.

The officer, who was not identified, asserted Japan had achieved some "overwhelming victories" in air engagements, but declared the Allies "persistently come back time and again" with seemingly endless replacements, OWI said.

"This illustrates that the enemy, too, is carrying out a counter-offensive with honest effort and with a power that we cannot ignore," the speaker added. "We must recognize that the South Pacific war has now entered a stage where a decisive battle must be fought to determine the victor."

Nazis Put Price on Head Of Montenegrin Guerrilla

Offer 100,000 Marks for 'Tito,' Dead or Alive

The Berlin radio announced yesterday that the German military commander in Yugoslavia had offered a reward of 100,000 marks for information leading to the capture—dead or alive—of Josip Broz, Montenegrin guerrilla leader popularly known as Tito. The broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press, acknowleged that Tito's whereabouts are unknown, but said that "Axis military authorities suspect he is now trying to organize partisan resistance in Slovenia."

As a result of mopping up operations last spring, the broadcast declared, Tito was forced to abandon guerrilla activities in northwest Bosnia and fled to Montenegro with remnants of his forces. Axis troops were said to have pursued and annihilated most of his remaining forces in the mountains of Montenegro.

"Tito himself again escaped, however," the broadcast said, "with a few of his followers. He evaded pursuing Axis troops and his present whereabouts are not known."

Japan Appoints Envoy Before 'Freeing' Burma

By the Associated Press.

The Tokio radio announced today that Renzo Sawada, former Japanese Ambassador to France, had been appointed Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to Burma in accordance with plans to grant that occupied land "complete independence."

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Sawada was recalled from France in August, 1940, in a sweeping shakeup of the Japanese diplomatic service instituted by Yosuke Matsouka, then foreign minister.

Wife of RAF Flyer Escapes Jap Prison in Gamble With Death

(Frances Long was interned in Manila by the Japanese for five months before she was exchanged. Here she recounts the adventures of Gwen Priestwood, who was interned in Hong Kong and escaped.)

By FRANCES LONG,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Just to look at Mrs. Gwen Priestwood, young, pretty, smiling, you can't imagine her in baggy men's trousers, fleeing from the Japanese in Hong Kong by crawling under the barbed wire around an internment camp. But that's Gwen's story.

The war caught her in Hong Kong after most of the other white women—including her mother—had been removed. But Gwen had taken training in the Auxiliary Nurses' Service and so, during the brief fierce fighting, she drove a truck loaded with food and medicine, picked up wounded soldiers and attended them as best she could.

When the Japs entered Hong Kong, Gwen was staying with a friend but the Japs took over the building and ordered them to leave.

Joined Prisoner Line.

"They didn't seem to care what I did and I was left sitting on the road with my few pieces of luggage," Gwen says.

A Chinese boatman promised to take her part way to Chungking, but he never showed up and, in desperation, she joined the crowd that was being marched by Japanese soldiers to Stanley Prison. "At least I thought I would be fed," she recalls.

Stanley Prison, an ancient place, was crammed with internees, approximately 3,000 of them. Mrs. Priestwood was shoved into a small room with eight other women. She slept on the hard floor because there was no bedding available and the Japanese didn't bother to provide any. As to food, "the Japs allowed us rations of rice—two bowls a day—some lettuce leaves and occasionally we were given some fish, which wasn't always good."

Conditions were desperate. Anything would be better than such a miserable existence, so she began plotting to escape. A former commissioner of the Hong Kong police had approached her several times on the subject, but realizing the danger of trying to reach Chungking, 1,000 miles away, she refused. But the monotony, the misery, of internment life changed her mind.

Elude Guards.

For weeks she and her English friend hoarded all the canned food they could get. One night, just after dusk, they crawled under the barbed wire, while the guard's back was turned, made a wild dash for a nearby bush. They lay tense, until sure no alarm had been raised. Then they started walking rapidly north.

Wearing old ragged trousers and thick sweaters—it was March and the weather was cold—and carrying haversacks, filled with food, a change of shoes and water bottles, they walked at night and hid during the day, generally in some bombed building or under bushes.

When Mrs. Priestwood and the Englishman reached the coast of Hong Kong Island, they found a Chinese boatman who took them to the mainland. "I can't praise this old boatman enough," Mrs. Priestwood recounts. "He was wonderful to us. He gave me Chinese fishergirl clothes so that I wouldn't be easily recognized as a white person."

Aided by Guerrillas.

And by another fortunate chance, they encountered a group of Chinese guerrillas who helped them run the gantlet of the Japanese lines to Chungking.

From the Chinese capital, Mrs. Priestwood flew to India, then came to the United States by freighter and plane.

Now, resting and writing the story of her experiences, she nurses the hope of returning to her native England, to see her husband, who is with the Royal Air Force.

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BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-BY REPULSING GERMAN ARMOR TO PROTECT BEACH LANDINGS, AIRBORNE TROOPS PROVED THEIR WORTH IN SICILY AND WON THE RIGHT TO A STILL MORE PROMINENT PART IN COMING INVASIONS, MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH M. SWING DECLARED TODAY.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THE GENERAL DISCLOSED THAT THE AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCE WHICH DESCENDED ON SICILY WAS LARGER THAN ANY OTHER EVER SET DOWN IN A SINGLE OPERATION. GEN. SWING DID NOT MAKE PUBLIC THE EXACT NUMBER OF TROOPS EMPLOYED, BUT HE INDICATED IT WAS CLOSE TO THE WHOLE PERSONNEL OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION.

IN THEIR FIRST TEST UNDER FIRE, THESE YOUNG PARACHUTE AND GLIDER TROOPERS USED ANTI-TANK GUNS AND 75 MILLIMETER FIELD HOWITZERS TO BEAT BACK EFFORTS OF THE 15TH GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION TO SMASH DOWN ON THE

30.24-6423

BEACHES WHERE THE AMERICAN FIRST AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE COMING ASHORE. THE SOLDIERS FROM THE SKY HELD STAUNCHLY AGAINST THE BEST THE ENEMY COULD THROW AT THEM FROM FRIDAY NIGHT UNTIL THE LAND FORCES REACHED THEM MONDAY, THE GENERAL SAID.

GEN. SWING, WHO IS THE COMMANDER OF ANOTHER AIRBORNE DIVISION IN THE UNITED STATES, WAS SENT TO NORTH AFRICA TO HELP COORDINATE THE SICILIAN INVASION PLANS. HE LEFT SICILY A FEW DAYS AGO AND, AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH LIEUT. GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, IS NOW ON HIS WAY BACK TO WASHINGTON TO REPORT ON THE LESSONS LEARNED ON THE ISLAND.

HE REPORTED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT AIRBORNE TROOPS NOT ONLY PROVED THEIR WORTH TO THEIR OWN COMMANDERS, BUT COMPLETELY SOLD THEMSELVES TO THE GROUND COMMANDERS. "MAJOR GEN. TROY MIDDLETON, COMMANDING THE 45TH DIVISION, WAS SO PLEASED WITH THE WORK OF THE AIRBORNE UNIT THAT HE TRIED TO KEEP THEM," GEN. SWING SAID.

REGARDING BRITISH AIRBORNE OPERATIONS BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES IN THE SYRACUSE AREA, GEN. SWING QUOTED GEN. SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY AS SAYING, "THEY ADVANCED OUR OPERATIONS BY A WEEK."

HE ADDED THAT A SINGLE AIRBORNE COMBAT TEAM WHICH TOOK UP ITS STATION A FEW MILES INLAND FROM GELA CAUGHT THE FULL FORCE OF THE GERMAN EFFORT TO DRIVE DOWN ON THE BEACHES, AND IN NEARLY THREE DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING DESTROYED AT LEAST 13 TANKS, INCLUDING SOME MARK VI TIGERS, AND DROVE BACK REPEATED ATTACKS.

"IF THAT LONE COMBAT TEAM HADN'T BEEN ON THE SPOT WHEN THE ATTACK WAS DELIVERED BY THE GERMANS THE WHOLE OPERATION MIGHT WELL HAVE ENDED IN A FATEFUL DELAY," GEN. SWING SAID. "THE GERMANS COULD HAVE ROLLED UP OUR WHOLE LINE IF THEY HAD BEEN ABLE TO DRIVE OUR TROOPS THERE INTO THE SEA."

HE EXPLAINED THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE AIRBORNE FORCE WENT INTO BATTLE "AS A SELF-CONTAINED UNIT, COMPLETE WITH ITS OWN ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY AND QUARTERMASTERS." HE SAID SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS JUMPED ALONG WITH THE FIGHTING MEN.

DESPITE HIGH WINDS, BAD WEATHER AND THE NECESSITY OF FLYING A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE TO AVOID MIXING UP WITH THE AIR COVER FOR NAVAL CONVOYS, GEN. SWING SAID, LANDINGS WERE MADE WITH JUMP LOSSES "NO HIGHER THAN WOULD BE EXPECTED IN PRACTICE OPERATIONS UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS."

SIMILARLY, LOSSES IN PLANES FROM OPERATIONAL CAUSES WERE LIGHT. GEN. SWING SAID MOST OF THE WACO GLIDERS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE SALVAGED. HE BRANDED ENEMY REPORTS THAT MANY PLANES AND GLIDERS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AS "ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE."

GEN. SWING WAS PARTICULARLY WARM IN PRAISE OF THE SUPPORTING FIRE FROM CRUISERS AND MONITORS. HE EXPRESSED DELIGHT WITH THE SPIRIT SHOWN BY THE YOUNG AIRBORNE SOLDIERS--THEIR AVERAGE AGE IS AROUND 21--WHO HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN SHOT AT.

"THOSE WHO DIDN'T HAVE ANTI-TANK GUNS DIDN'T HESITATE TO LET THE GREAT TANKS ROLL CLOSE AND THEN USE CARBINES AND RIFLES IN EFFORTS TO SHOOT THROUGH SLITS IN THE ARMOR," HE SAID. "THEY DIDN'T SCARE A BIT.

"WE TOOK VERY LIGHT CASUALTIES. ALL OF US WHO HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF MOVEMENTS WERE AGREEABLY SURPRISED."

THE GENERAL SAID THAT WHILE THE GERMANS FOUGHT WELL FOR A WHILE, THERE WAS MUCH EVIDENCE THAT "THE AXIS ALLIES DO NOT TRUST EACH OTHER," AND THAT THIS WAS REFLECTED IN THEIR DEFEATS. HE ADDED, "THE GERMAN HAS NOT YET BROKEN. BUT HE WILL, JUST AS HE DID IN

TUNISIA."

GEN. SWING EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT ON THE OTHER HAND THE ALLIES WOULD "DRIVE FORWARD WITH COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN THEMSELVES. EACH AMERICAN KNOWS THAT HIS BRITISH OR CANADIAN OR FRENCH ALLY IS A DAMN GOOD SOLDIER. HE KNOWS HE WON'T BE LET DOWN."

GEN. SWING WAS ACCOMPANIED ON HIS ASSIGNMENT BY LIEUT. COL. D.P. QUANDT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AX FOR JACKSONVILLE (ASKED)

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LONDON, JULY 22 --(AP)--

DECLARING THAT "OUR SOUL IS TOUCHED WITH AN UNUSUAL AFFLICTION" AS AN AFTERMATH TO THE BOMBING OF ROME, POPE PIUS XII HAS CALLED UPON ALL CATHOLICS TO PRAY FOR A SPEEDY PEACE.

IN A LETTER TO FRANCESCO CARDINAL MARCHETTI-SALVAGGIANI, HIS VICAR GENERAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF ROME, BROADCAST IN ENGLISH BY THE VATICAN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE, THE POPE SAID HE HAD HOPED THAT "THE HORRORS AND DESTRUCTION OF BOMBING COULD BE NOW SPARED OUR DEAR ROME."

HE SAID HE HAD RECOMMENDED TO "COMPETENT AUTHORITIES" THE "THE INVIOLABILITY OF ROME," AND ADDED:

"AND NOW WHAT WE APPREHENDED HAS COME TO PASS. THAT WHICH IN OUR FEARS WE FORESAW IS A VERY SAD REALITY. FOR ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ROMAN BASILICAS, THAT OF SAN LORENZO OUTSIDE THE WALLS, CONSECRATED TO THE VENERATION OF ALL CATHOLICS BY ITS ANCIENT ASSOCIATIONS AND BY THE VENERABLE TOMB OF OUR REVERED PREDECESSOR PIUS X [illegible], IS NOW IN VERY GREAT PART DESTROYED."

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POPE PIUS OUTLINED AT LENGTH HIS REASONS FOR FEELING THAT ROME SHOULD HAVE BEEN SPARED, STRESSING THE RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF THE ANCIENT CITY. HE ADDED:

"OUR WORDS, WHICH COME FROM A TORN HEART, ARE NOT MEANT AS AN INCENTIVE TO VENGEANCE OR HATE BUT AS AN INSISTENT REMINDER, AND WE WILL HOPE EFFECTIVELY SO, TO A SENSE OF HIGH-MINDED APPRECIATION OF ROME'S SACRED DESTINY NO LESS THAN OF CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY AND CHARITY.

"WE HAVE STRIVEN TO BRING QUICK SUCCOR BY ALL THE MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL TO OUR PEOPLE OF THE ROMAN DIOCESE, SO SEVERELY TRIED, WHOSE PITEOUS LOT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO BEHOLD WITH

30.24-6425

OUR OWN EYES IN THE MIDST OF THE [illegible] RUINS.

"TO THEM WE SAY, SHOW NOW AS NEVER BEFORE THE INTENSITY OF THE PROOF OF THAT HOPE FOR WHICH THE APOSTLE OF THE GENTILES ONCE WROTE TO YOUR FOREFATHERS.

JUL 23 1943

"MAY [illegible] CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION MAKE SORROW AND PRIVATION ACCEPTABLE TO YOU, MAY DISASTER BEFORE YOU SERVE TO PURIFY YOUR SOULS, TO EXPIATE YOUR SINS AND TO RETURN OR TO DRAW CLOSER TO OUR LORD."

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-WAC HEADQUARTERS HERE NOW IS FINDING ITSELF FUNCTIONING AS A MISSING PERSONS BUREAU AND AS A CONSULTANT TO THE LOVELORN.

OFFICERS ON DUTY HARDLY FIND TIME TO DO THEIR REGULAR WORK FOR ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE. THEY ARE BEING DELUGED BY SOLDIER INQUIRIES, SUCH AS:

"MY GIRL IN NEW YORK WROTE THAT SHE HAS JOINED THE WACS. IS SHE IN THE BUNCH THAT ARRIVED RECENTLY?"

"MY SISTER IS IN THE WACS. IS SHE HERE?"

STARS AND STRIPES, THE AMERICAN SOLDIER PUBLICATION, STIRRED THINGS UP BY PUBLISHING A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST WAC BATTALION IN BRITAIN. PUZZLED SOLDIERS WHO HAD NOT HEARD FROM THEIR GIRL FRIENDS FOR SOME TIME NOW ARE SPOTTING THEIR NAMES IN THE LIST AND WANT TO KNOW HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THEM.

SERGEANT JOSEPH ABBATO OF BALTIMORE, MD., CALLED UP TO SAY:

"I HAVE JUST FOUND THAT MY SISTER, MRS.ROSALIE JONES OF BALTIMORE IS HERE. I'VE GOT A SEVEN DAY PASS. WHERE CAN I FIND HER?"

PRIVATE JONES ALSO IS LOOKING FOR HIM AND FOR HER HUSBAND, SERGEANT FRED JONES.

"WHEW! WE HADN'T COUNTED ON ALL THIS," SAID SECOND LIEUT. KATHLEEN BERRY OF SAN FRANCISCO, A SUPPLY OFFICER, AND IT ALL MAKES HER WISTFUL. FURTHERMORE, SHE HASN'T HEARD FROM "HENRY"--THE BOY BACK HOME--SINCE SHE ARRIVED.

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)--FOREIGN SECRETARY

ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THE WAR SITUATION WHICH IS "DEVELOPING NOT ALTOGETHER UNSATISFACTORILY,"

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WILL BE REVIEWED IN THE HOUSE BEFORE THE NEXT RECESS. HE DID NOT SPECIFY WHETHER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD GIVE THE REVIEW.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY REUTERS SAID TODAY THAT MARSALA, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF SICILY, HAD BEEN ABANDONED BY AXIS TROOPS IN THE FACE OF THE LIGHTNING-LIKE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN FORCES WHICH EARLIER WERE DISCLOSED TO BE ON THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS.

SN733

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS, REPORTED TODAY THAT AXIS FORCES IN SICILY HAD ABANDONED PALERMO AND TRAPANI, AS WELL AS MARSALA, AND WERE WITHDRAWING EASTWARD TOWARD MESSINA.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT FROM ANY OFFICIAL ALLIED SOURCES.

BOTH MARSALA AND TRAPANI--SITE OF A NAVAL BASE--ARE AT THE WESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, WHILE PALERMO IS ON THE NORTH COAST.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-DR. T.V. SOONG, CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER, IS EXPECTED TO COME TO LONDON IN THE NEAR FUTURE, IT WAS SAID TODAY.

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ONDON, JU Y 23- AP)-THE A GIERS RADIO REPORTED TODAY INA A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FORCES IN SICILY HAVE TAKEN A TOTAL OF 40,000 PRISONERS.

THE BROADCAST ALSO SAID THE AMERICAN SPEARHEAD DRIVING ALONG THE SOUTHWEST COAST HAS REACHED A POINT 30 MILES WEST OF AGRIGENTO AND IS APPROACHING SCIACCA.

LONDON, FIRST ADD STIMSON(SAYS) X X X AMERICAN TROOPS.

IN A JEEP TRIP OVER A TRAINING FIELD YESTERDAY HE WAS DRIVEN BY CORP. JAMES BOYLE, 24, OF GRINDSTONE, PA., WHO WAS A MINER IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

AMONG THE MEMBERS OF A GUN CREW TO WHOM STIMSON TALKED WERE CORP. FELIX STRAUSS, WESTFIELD, N.J.; AND PRIVATES DAVID BROWNE, PHILADELPHIA; JOHN DE ANGELO, JAMESTOWN, N.Y.; EDWARD HARKEY, BUFFALO, N.Y., AND NINO MUSITELLI, STEUBENVILLE, O.

CAPT. LACY H.MCDEARMON OF EMPORIA, VA., COMMANDED AN ARTILLERY COMPANY AND CAPT. L.A.MADILL OF DADE CITY, FLA., COMMANDED AN INFANTRY COMPANY WHICH STAGED DEMONSTRATIONS OF A BATTLE PROBLEM FOR STIMSON.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JULY 22-(AP)-FOR A FULL MINUTE LAST NIGHT SERGEANT ELIAS THOMAS, 21, OF GRATHAM, PA., DANGLED FROM THE OPEN BALL TURRET OF A FLYING FORTRESS AT 16,000 FEET, THEN FINALLY LET GO AND WAS SAVED BY HIS PARACHUTE.

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IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE HAD WORN HIS PARACHUTE IN DOZENS OF FLIGHTS, THE BALL TURRET BEING SO CRAMPED THAT THE GUNNER USUALLY LEAVES HIS 'CHUTE HANDY INSIDE THE FUSELAGE.

"LAST NIGHT, BECAUSE IT WAS MY FIRST FLIGHT OVER HERE, I DECIDED TO TRY SQUEEZING INTO THE TURRET WITH MY CHUTE," THOMAS SAID. "I'M DARNED GLAD I DID."

THE FORTRESS, PILOTED BY LIEUT.HARRY JOHO (ED:M

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30.24-6427

THE FORTRESS, PILOTED BY LIEUT.HARRY JOHO (ED: ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), HAD BEEN UP ABOUT AN HOUR ON A PRACTICE FLIGHT WHEN THE BALL TURRET DOOR BURST OPEN.

"AS NEAR AS I CAN REMEMBER, I HAD ONE LEG OUT AND ONE IN," THOMAS RELATED. HE SAID HE HUNG LIKE THAT FOR A FULL MINUTE BEFORE HE DECIDED IT WAS FUTILE TO TRY TO CLIMB BACK. HE LET GO AND DROPPED.

"IT DIDN'T TAKE MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES TO GET DOWN TO THE GROUND," HE SAID, BLANDLY. ONLY AFTER HE STARTED FALLING DID HE RECOLLECT THAT HE WAS IN HIS STOCKING FEET, HAVING SLIPPED OUT OF HIS FLYING BOOTS. HE SAID IT JARRED HIM "QUITE A BIT" WHEN HE HIT.

HE WAS MANY MILES FROM HIS HOME BASE, BUT, TESTIFYING TO THE UBIQUITY OF THE U.S. ARMY IN THE BRITISH ISLES, HE LANDED IN A FIELD RIGHT NEAR AN AMERICAN ENGINEER DETACHMENT AND ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THIS STATION.

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THOMAS FORMERLY WAS A PAINT SPRAYER FOR THE CASTO AUTOPARTS COMPANY OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

dc

T HENRY B. JAMESON

eighth air force headquarters in england, july 22-(ap)--resident of the little town of new haven on the southeast coast of england will long remember first lieut. augusta degenaro of new haven, conn., as the courageous american fighter pilot who risked his own life rather than endanger theirs.

with shell splinters in both hands, his right knee and both ankles after a dogfight in which he shot down two german fighters and damaged a third, degenaro parachuted into the channel from his bullet-riddled thunderbolt rather than make a crash landing in the town and possibly injure civilians.

he didn't know at the time that the name of the place was the same as that of his home town, but from the hospital bed where he is recovering from his wounds he said the fact made him all the happier for his decision.

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degenaro's success against the nazi airmen tied the former university of connecticut student with col. hubert zemke of tampa, fla., commander of another thunderbolt groups, for the number of enemy aircraft destroyed by an american pilot in one day in the european theater of operations.

degenaro said he was attacked by two focke-wulf 190s that knocked out his instruments and put holes in the right side of his canopy.

"I could hear the hits," he said. "I even started to count them. At

first I thought I was going to be killed right away and got scared. Then I got damned mad.

"I dived steeply and found myself between 1,500 and 2,000 feet, surrounded by enemy planes and with no instruments. So I tore into the focke-wulf ahead of me and fired several bursts from 100 yards ~~xxxxx~~ or so and saw him hit the deck.

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"then the real dogfight started. I let go a blast at another jerry and he began breaking up. I didn't have much time to watch him crash, for three others buzzed in on me."

by that time degenaro was pretty badly wounded and his plane was full of holes, so he headed for land, flying blind and with his hands virtually useless. degenaro, a drill press operator in civilian life, used the hard muscles of his forearms to pilot the ship over the channel.

As he approached newhaven, down the coast from dover, he decided to crash land. but then he saw people in the streets and changed his mind. Turning out to sea again he punched a hole in his canopy with bleeding hands and bailed out.

He landed near a fishing smack and was hauled from the choppy waters. He said it was lucky, for "I could not use my hands to release myself from the ~~xxx~~ chute and would have drowned."

STOCKHOLM, JULY 22-(AP)-GERMAN AUTHORITIES ARE WITHHOLDING THE RELEASE OF PICTURES OF THE LATEST MEETING OF ADOLF HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI, WHICH THE AXIS ANNOUNCED OCCURRED LAST MONDAY IN NORTHERN ITALY.

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SWEDISH NEWS PICTURE AGENCIES WERE ADVISED THAT NO APPROVAL FOR RELEASING THEM WAS EXPECTED ALTHOUGH, IT WAS SAID, PICTURES WERE OF GOOD QUALITY.

THIS INFORMATION PROMPTED SPECULATION IN SOME SWEDISH CIRCLES AS TO WHETHER THERE ACTUALLY WAS A MEETING.

AT THE SAME TIME DISPATCHES FROM GERMANY TO THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID THAT GERMANS THOUGHT THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TUESDAY WAS CURT AND COLD.

THE GERMANS, THESE REPORTS SAID, "MISSED THE FRIENDLY SPIRIT" OF EARLIER COMMUNIQUES AND WORRIEDLY WEREIASKING WHAT WAS MEANT AN

THE GERMANS, THESE REPORTS SAID, "MISSED THE FRIENDLY SPIRIT" OF EARLIER COMMUNIQUES AND WORRIEDLY WERE ASKING WHAT WAS MEANT AND WHETHER THE TWO AXIS LEADERS PARTED AT ODDS.

30.24-6429

THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE AGAIN POINTED OUT THAT AXIS REINFORCEMENTS FOR SICILY MUST PASS THROUGH ROME, WHILE BOTH LA SUISSE AND THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE RECALLED THAT ROME HAD NOT BEEN DECLARED AN OPEN CITY.

FROM ROME ITSELF THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE WROTE THAT "WE MUST GUARD AGAINST CONFUSING THE ATTITUDE OF THE VATICAN WITH THE INDIGNATION OF THE FASCIST JOURNALS. THE BOMBING OF ROME HAS IN NO MANNER BROUGHT THE HOLY SEE CLOSER TO THE AXIS POWERS."

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GENERAL PATTON EMPHASIZED THAT THESE FIGURES WERE "CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED." HE EXPRESSED PARTICULAR PLEASURE AT THE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH AMERICAN ARMORED UNITS MAINTAINED CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE SWIFTLY CHANGING FRONT, NEVER ALLOWING THE RETREATING ENEMY A MOMENT'S LETUP.

"THIS WAS DONE WITHOUT OUR TROOPS AT ANY TIME RUNNING OUT OF EITHER FOOD OR AMMUNITION," HE POINTED OUT.

PATTON, WHO HAS BEEN IN FRONT LINE AREAS ALMOST DAILY SINCE LANDING IN SICILY, PRAISED THE ALLIED AIR FORCE FOR KEEPING DOWN AMERICN LOSSES FROM ENEMY PLANES AND PAID TRIBUTE TO ALLIED NAVAL GUNNERY.

HE SAID THAT THE ACCURACY WITH WHICH THE FLEET BATTERIES LAID THEIR FIRE ON TARGETS WHOSE LOCATION WAS RADIOED THEM BY SHORE PARTIES WAS "NOTHING SHORT OF PHENOMENAL."

HE SAID HE WAS DELIGHTED WITH THE FIGHTING QUALITIES DISPLAYED BY HIS MEN AND EXPRESSED PARTICULAR APPRECIATION FOR THE SIGNAL MEN, WHO, HE SAID, OFTEN HAD TO WORK "WITHOUT FOOD, FAVOR OR AFFECTION." HE SAID COMMUNICATIONS HAD BEEN HIGHLY EFFECTIVE.

BY DANIEL DELUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JULY 23-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IF YOU WERE A YOUNG BOMBARDIER AND YOUR BIG BOSS, MAJOR GENERAL JIMMIE DOOLITTLE, SAID YOU HAD EARNED YOUR HOME LEAVE WITH 53 MISSIONS AND 250 OPERATIONAL HOURS?

TWENTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD CAPTAIN WILLIAM C.LEWIS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SMILINGLY OFFERED THE ANSWER TODAY. HE SAID: JUL 23 1943

"I'LL HAVE FIFTEEN WHOLE DAYS TO MYSELF BEFORE I HAVE TO GO TO WORK IN THE AIRFORCE AGAIN SO THE FIRST THING I'M GOING TO DO IS GET A HOTEL ROOM IN THE FIRST AMERICAN CITY I LAND IN AND THEN I'M GOING TO PARK ON THAT COMFORTABLE BED AND RING FOR ROOM SERVICE AND ORDER SOME THINGS THEY DON'T HAVE IN ENGLAND OR AFRICA.

"I'M GOING TO ORDER MY FAVORITE SOFT DRINK AND ICE CREAM AND SOME BRAND NEW MAGAZINES AND ALL THE NEWSPAPERS.

"I'M GOING TO LOOK OUT THE WINDOW AND SAY 'THIS IS AMERICA AND I'M A LUCKY GUY'"

"AND THEN I'M GOING ON FAST TO JOIN MY FAMILY AND IF WE CAN GET A CAR AND THE GAS WE'LL MAKE A TRIP THROUGH SOME PART OF THE COUNTRY TOGETHER. I'VE BEEN PLANNING ON THIS LEAVE SO LONG THAT I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT'S COMING TRUE."

LEWIS IS A HUSKY WIDE SHOULDERED BLOND WHO FLEW HIS MORE THAN HALF-HUNDRED RAIDS WITH ONLY ONE CRASH LANDING AND ONE FLAK WOUND IN HIS ARM.

HE IS TYPICAL OF MANY AIRMEN WHO STARTED OUT WITH THE FLEDGLING UNITED STATES AIRFORCE IN ENGLAND AND HELPED BUILD AMERICAN

BOMBARDMENT POWER INTO ONE OF THE GREATEST WEAPONS OF THE WAR.

MANY SURVIVED AND, LIKE LEWIS, ARE BEING GIVEN TRANSFER HOME.

HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION WAS ON THE RAILROAD YARDS AT RAOUEN, FRANCE, THE FIRST AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON EUROPE, AND HIS LAST ON THE SAN LORENZO YARD FIVE MILES FROM VATICAN CITY IN ROME.

"I GUESS I'M A RAILROAD JINX," HE SAID.

IN HIS BOMBING CAREER LEWIS HAS SEEN CONSIDERABLE OF WESTERN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"LORIENT WAS OUR LAST JOB IN FRANCE AND DOWN HERE I'VE HAD A CRACK AT PLACES LIKE TUNIS, SOUSSE, GABES, SFAX, PANTELLERIA, PALMERO, CATANIA, MESSINA AND CAGLIARI.

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SICILIAN AERIAL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 22-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN RETURNING FROM YESTERDAY'S HEAVY BOMBER RAID ON THE GROSSETO AIRDROME 90 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROME WERE UNANIMOUS IN COMMENTING ON THE ABSENCE OF ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

"THESE RAIDS ARE GETTING A LITTLE MONOTONOUS," COMPLAINED SECOND LIEUT.REYNOLDS BAGGIO OF 564 HILLVIEW AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. "WE FLY TO THE TARGET, DROP OUR BOMBS AND THEN COME HOME. THEIR FIGHTERS DIDN'T BOTHER US AND THE FLAK DIDN'T EVEN HAVE MUCH NUISANCE VALUE."

"I CAN'T FIGURE 'EM OUT," SAID PRIVATE WILLIAM J.BOM OF 1112 PRESTON ST., LOUISVILLE, KY. "WE COULD SEE FIGHTERS ALL OVER THE GROUND BUT THEY DIDN'T COME UP. MAYBE THEY ARE OUT OF GAS."

"ANYWAY," COMMENTED SECOND LIEUT. ANTHONY E.LUTKUS OF 179 FOURTH ST., KEARNY, N.J., "AFTER TODAY'S BLASTING THERE'S ONE AIRDROME LESS FOR THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA,JULY 22-(AP)--

KISSES,FOOD AND WINE FROM ADMIRING SICILIAN FARMER FOLK GREETED A CANADIAN SPITFIRE PILOT XXXXXX WHEN HE WAS FORCED TO LAND IN A STUBBLE FIELD FOR LACK OF GAS.

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GORDON WILSON, OF 2836 ANGUS ST.,REGINA,SASK.,SAID HE HADN'T EVEN CLIMBED OUT OF HIS PLANE WHEN HE WAS SURROUNDED BY 20 MEN,WOMAN AND CHILDREN "WHO PATTED ME ON THE BACK AS I STEPPED DOWN TO THE GROUND.

"ONE MAN EVEN GRABBED ME BY THE ARMS AND KISSED ME ON THE CHEEK," XXX WILSON CONTINUED."THEY USED ALL THE ENGLISH THEY KNEW TO TELL ME : THE KING OF ENGLAND IS GOOD.THE KING OF ITALY IS GOOD. MUSSOLINI IS ------',AND THEN THEY MAKE A THROAT-CUTTING GESTURE.

ANOTHER MAN OFFERED ME A BOTTLE OF WINE AND WHEN I HESITATED HE TOOK A BIG SWIG TO SHOW ME THAT IT WAS ALL RIGHT,AND I FOLLOWED HIS EXAMPLE.

30.24-6431

BY WILLIAM STEWART
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, NORTH AFRICA, JULY 22--GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER DECLARED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY ARE "AT LEAST 100 PER CENT BETTER" THAN WHEN THEY FIRST ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA.

ASKED AT A RECEPTION IN HIS NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS, ALEXANDER, SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, SAID THAT WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA "THEY WERE BETTER TRAINED IN MODERN WARFARE THAN WE WERE IN FRANCE IN 1940."

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"TODAY, AFTER THE FIGHTS THEY HAVE BEEN IN," HE ADDED, "THE AMERICANS ARE VERY FINE TROOPS INDEED. THERE IS NO COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AMERICANS IN SICILY NOW AND THE AMERICANS SIX MONTHS AGO. THEY ARE AT LEAST 100 PER CENT BETTER.

"THE SAME THING HOLDS WITH OUR OWN ARMY. WAS THE BRITISH ARMY GOOD IN FRANCE IN 1940? NO. THEY WERE AMATEURS AGAINST PROFESSIONALS, FOR THE GERMANS HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF POLAND."

THE GENERAL SAID "THE CANADIANS ARE GOOD AND THEY WILL BE JOLLY GOOD," ADDING, "LIKE THE AMERICAN 45TH DIVISION, THEY WENT INTO THE BATTLE UNTRIED, AND HAVE DONE EXCEEDINGLY WELL."

ASKED IF THE CANADIANS HAD BEEN PLACED BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE BRITISH IN SICILY DELIBERATELY, HE REPLIED:

"NO, THE REASON WAS THAT, LIKE THE AMERICAN 45TH DIVISION, THEY HAD COME IN BIG SHIPS AND HAD TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THEIR LANDING CRAFT IN WATER DEEP ENOUGH TO ACCOMODATE LARGE SHIPS."

BY JOSEPH MORTON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

AN ALLIED EVACUATION HOSPITAL, NORTH AFRICA, JULY 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TO A NEW TESTAMENT AND TO THE MESSAGE WHICH CAME WITH IT FROM BACK HOME--"WEAR IT ALWAYS"--PARATROOPER WESLEY C.HINES OF 73 SAMPSON STREET, BELLE VERNON, PA., OWED HIS LIFE TODAY.

SERGEANT HINES WAS SENT TO SICILY ON THE THIRD NIGHT OF THE INVASION. AS THE PLANE NEARED THE LANDING POINT FIVE MILES INSIDE THE COASTLINE, BURSTS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE GUN FIRE CAME UP AND AROUND IT. FIRST IN LINE, HINES OPENED THE PLANE DOOR AND STOOD POISED, WAITING FOR THE GREEN LIGHT TO SIGNAL THE PARATROOPERS TO JUMP.

JUST AS IT FLASHED, A 30 CALIBRE BULLET STRUCK HIM ON THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS CHEST, KNOCKING HIM BACKWARD INTO THE PLANE. BUT, IN THE LEFT BREAST POCKET OF HIS JUMPING SUIT, HINES WAS CARRYING THE NEW TESTAMENT WITH A METALHEART SHIELD SENT TO HIM A MONTH AGO BY MISS DORIS JONES OF LABELLE, PA., WITH A REQUEST THAT HE "WEAR IT ALWAYS."

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THE BULLET HIT THE METAL COVER, JUST ABOVE THE INSCRIPTION "MAY THE LORD BE WITH YOU," GLANCED OFF, AND INFLICTED A FLESH WOUND INSTEAD OF PENETRATING HIS CHEST.

NOW HOSPITALIZED, HINES RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART, WHICH HE PROMPTLY SENT ALONG WITH THE EXTRACTED BULLET TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. ISABELLE SCHOENHOLTZ, OF BELLE VERNON. MEANWHILE, HE GOT HIS CHAPLAIN TO WRITE A LETTER TO HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, SAYING THAT THE 15 MEN WHO JUMPED OUT OF THE PLANE WITHOUT A SECOND'S DELAY AFTER SEEING HIM KNOCKED BACK DESERVED A DECORATION, TOO.

BY JOHN A.MOROSO III

ABOARD AN ASSAULT TRANSPORT IN NORTH AFRICAN WATERS, JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A REAR ADMIRAL, THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF ONE AMERICAN TASK FORCE WHICH SMASHED ITS WAY INTO SICILY, CONGRATULATED HIS OFFICERS AND MEN TODAY ON "A FINE JOB VERY WELL DONE BY EVERYBODY IN IT."

MEETING HIS OFFICERS ABOARD THIS SHIP HE REVEALED THAT THE NAVAL LOSSES IN MEN WERE EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT IN OUR TASK FORCE, DESPITE THE HEAVY ENEMY AIR ATTACKS BY NIGHT AND DAY.

THE ADMIRAL PRAISED THE 45TH DIVISION AS "PUTTING THE FINAL TOUCH ON THE PARTY. MAJOR GEN. TROY H. MIDDLETON, ITS COMMANDER, IS A FINE FELLOW AND KNEW HIS STUFF. HE'S A GREAT SOLDIER AND HIS STAFF ARE EXCELLENT OFFICERS."

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"THE RECENT OPERATION TOOK PLACE SO RAPIDLY AND WE WERE IN AND OUT SO FAST THAT IT MAY SEEM TO YOU TO HAVE BEEN A RATHER EASY PARTY," THE ADMIRAL DECLARED. "WHEN THE VICTOR IN A BATTLE IS IN GREAT STRENGTH AND KNOWS HOW TO USE THAT STRENGTH, THE VICTORY IS QUICK AND SMASHING. THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT UNAWARES BY OUR LANDING."

PRAISING THE NAVAL SHORE BOMBARDMENT THAT PRECEDED THE LANDING, THE ADMIRAL SAID "THAT BLAT OF FIRE CAUSE

THE ADMIRAL SAID "THAT BLAST OF FIRE CAUSED THE ITALIANS TO LEAVE THEIR POSITIONS AND RUN LIKE HELL. IN OTHER WORDS WE SHOT OUR WAY TO SHORE. YOU DID WHAT YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO DO AND YOU DID IT UP TO THE HILT. IF YOU GO IN SHOOTING AND SHOOTING HARD YOU'LL GET WHEREVER YOU WANT TO BE."

COMMANDER CHARLES C. HARTMAN SAID HE WAS A LITTLE DISAPPOINTED OVER THE LACK OF OPPOSITION. HE TOLD HOW ONE DESTROYER, MOVING CLOSE INSHORE, FIRED ALMOST 1,000 SHELLS AND RECEIVED CREDIT FOR KNOCKING OUT FOUR TANKS OF THE GOERING DIVISIONS.

NAVY MEN ON SHORE DIRECTED THE GUNFIRE OF THE SHIPS AGAINST THE LAND TARGETS.

THEY RADIOED REPORTS TO THE SHIPS AND THE SHIPS LED THE WAY FOR THE TROOPS.

IN CLOSING THE STIRRING SESSION, CAPT. W.B. PHILLIPS TOLD THE OFFICERS, "LET'S ALL GO HOME AND GET READY TO TAKE ON THE GERMANS IN THE HOMELAND OR IN FRANCE."

THE MEETING WAS PARTICULARLY HEART-WARMING BECAUSE MOST OF THE OFFICERS IN THE INVASION HAD BEEN BROUGHT TOGETHER SINCE THE FIGHTING AND ENTHUSIASM RAN HIGH.

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THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TASK FORCE ATTENDED CHURCH SERVICES YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) IN TANKS FOR A GREAT VICTORY AND THE SMALL LOSS OF LIFE.

NIGHT LEAD (AMS BUDGET)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 23-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-MUNDA, KEY JAPANESE BASE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, WAS REPORTED IN "REACH OF CAPTURE" BY GROUND FORCES TODAY AFTER THE RECORD-BREAKING BOMBING ON WEDNESDAY OF BAIROKO HARBOR, ENEMY SUPPLY BASE ABOUT TEN AIR MILES NORTH OF MUNDA.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT THAT U.S. TROOPS HAD ADVANCED TO WITHIN A FEW THOUSAND YARDS OF THE AIRFIELD WAS MADE DY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS. MOST OF THE JAPANESE ARTILLERY HAS BEEN DESTROYED. THE NIPPONESE ARE FIGHTING MAINLY WITH MORTARS,

30.24-6433

MACHINE GUNS AND SMALL WEAPONS.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT STRONG COUNTERATTACKS BY THE ENEMY AT MUNDA WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE SEEKING TO BREAK DOWN THE RING OF DEFENSES AROUND MUNDA, THE AIR FORCE IN A SUPPORTING ACTION POUNDED BAIROKO IN THE HEAVIEST AERIAL ATTACK EVER MADE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. OPERATING UNDER STRONG FIGHTER PROTECTION, MORE THAN 150 TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS DROPPED 133 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND EXTENSIVELY STRAFED THE AREA.

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ALLIED BOMBERS, IN ANOTHER INTENSIVE ATTACK, SMASHED AT THE JAPANESE OVER MANDANG, NEW GUINEA, 700 MILES WEST OF THE SOLOMONS. A MUCH LARGER ENEMY AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED DEFEATED DURING THE RAID. HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID 19 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND 11 PROBABLY SHOT DOWN AGAINST A LOSS OF TWO ALLIED SHIPS.

ON THE GROUND IN NEW GUINEA ALLIED PATROLS REPULSED NINE COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST MOUNT TAMBU, WHICH AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS CAPTURED SEVERAL DAYS AGO. THE ENEMY LEFT AT LEAST 282 DEAD ON THE SLOPES OF THE HILL NEAR SALAMAUA, LARGE BASE AND A MAIN OBJECT OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

LAE, ANOTHER AIR BASE LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM SALAMAUA, WAS RAIDED BY ALLIED PLANES. EXPLOSIONS WERE SEEN ALONG THE WATER FRONT AND AMONG ENEMY BARGES. FIRES ALSO WERE STARTED BY ALLIED BOMBERS AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, NORTH OF NEW GUINEA AND MOST POWERFUL ENEMY BASE IN THE AREA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 22-(AP)-AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL TO A GROUP OF AIRMEN WERE ANNOUNCED BY LT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY FOR "MERITOUS ACHIEVEMENT" DURING 100 HOURS OF BOMBING MISSIONS AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THOSE CITED INCLUDED:

PENNSYLVANIA--CAPT. JOHN I. MURPHY, (609 LOCK AVE.) SCOTTDALE, MISSIONS FROM OCT.20, 1942, TO MAY 1, 1943; TECH.SGT. THEODORE GOLDBLUM, (6144 PINE ST.) PHILADELPHIA, DEC.7, 1941, TO APRIL 13, 1943.

NEW YORK--SECOND LT.BENSON B.SLOAN, (41 EAST 65TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, MISSIONS SEPT.15 TO NOV.26, 1942; STAFF SGT. JOHN COOP, (2759 WOODLAWN AVE.) NIAGARA FALLS, OCT.15, 1942, TO FEB.25, 1943.

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WEST VIRGINIA--JAMES C.CONGLETON, JR., (1236 SWAN ST.) PARKERSBURG, MISSIONS JULY 30, 1942, TO MARCH 29, 1943.

NEBRASKA--STAFF SGT.LEWIS H.MC KENZIE, (1404 WEST 5TH ST.) GRAND ISLAND, FOR MISSIONS OCT.9, 1942, TO MAY 1, 1943.

ILLINOIS--PVT. GREGORY L.ROSS, (1209 SOUTH PLUM ST.) CARLINVILLE, FOR MISSION JUNE 10 TO DEC.6, 1942.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY -(AP)-FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" DURING 25 ATTACKS ON JAPANESE TARGETS, 12 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL BY THEIR COMMANDING GENERAL, LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY.

CITED WERE:

1ST LIEUT.BERDINES LACKNESS, GROTON, S.D., SEPT.28 TO MARCH 3, 1943; 1ST LIEUT.LEONARD B.PERRY, RFD 4, NEW BEDFORD, MASS., SEPT. 15 TO APRIL 4, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.EARL W. WRIGHT (202 WEST LINCOLN ST.) AMES, IA., SEPT.28 TO JAN.13, 1943; TECH.SGT JOHN S.CHESSON, (502 KIRBY ST.) LAKE CHARLES,

LA., MAY 13 TO OCT. 9, 1942; TECH SGT. CARL M.AMSDEN, JR. (108 NORTH 9TH ST.) GOSHEN, IND., SEPT.28 TO FEB.4, 1943; TECH.SGT. KENNETH W.GATEWOOD, FLUKER, LA., APRIL 11 TO OCT.14, 1942; STAFF SGT. IRVIN W.LNENICKA, RISING CITY, NEB., FEB.12 TO MARCH 3, 1942; STAFF SGT TIMOTHY V.SULLIVAN, (69 BALDWIN ST.) CHARLESTOWN, MASS., OCT 13 TO MARCH 28, 1943; STAFF SGT. MICHAEL WRONIAK, (451 S. FIRST ST.) FULTON, N.Y., OCT 13 TO MARCH 28, 1943; SGT. MITCHELL WAKEN, (10 GROSS ST.) CARIBOU, MAINE, MAY 2 TO JULY 1, 1942.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, AWARDED SEVEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN THE AIR NEDAL FOR THEIR FLYING OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

THEY WERE CITED FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THE AWARDS AND THE PERIODS IN WHICH THE FLIGHTS WERE MADE, INCLUDED:

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FIRST LT.JOSEPH C.POIRE, (1960 UNGE ST.) DUBUQUE, IOWA; APRIL 28 TO JUNE 30, 1942.

CPL.STANLEY J.KOLONOSKI, (96 WALNUT ST.) NORTH AGAWAM, MASS; NOV.6, 1942 TO MARCH 25, 1943.

CAPT.CHARLES A.STONE, (BOX 290) BANGOR, ME., WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 100 HOURS OF OPERATION FLIGHT MISSIONS FROM NOV.11, 1942 TO MAY 1, 1943, DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" DURING MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF BOMBING MISSIONS BROUGHT THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO SEVEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

AMONG THOSE WHO RECEIVED THE AWARD FROM LT.GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, TOGETHER WITH THE PERIOD OF THE FLIGHT MISSIONS, INCLUDED:

CAPT.BRUCE A.GIBSON, (1903 MACDILL RD.) TAMPA, FLA.; JUNE 10 TO NOV.26, 1942.

TECH.SGT.WILBERT C.NORMAN, BENSON, ILL.; DEC.10, 1941 TO DEC.4, 1942.

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STAFF SGT.HENRY W.ATCHUE, (12 PROSPECT ST.) GRAFTON, MASS.; FEB.1 TO NOV.16, 1942.

STAFF SGT.ROY E.BAKER, BLUEFIELD, W.VA.; JUNE 1 TO FEB.22, 1943.

STAFF SGT.KENNETH O.ENGLE, (1458 LAFAYETTE ST.) OTTAWA, ILL.; MAY 1 TO MARCH 29, 1943.

THE OPERATIONS MENTIONED IN THE CITATION INCLUDED BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS, ARMED RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING.

NEW GUINEA and Highlands Valley

THROUGHOUT THIS SECTOR, WHICH IS RIBBED WITH DEEP CANYONS, THE JAPANESE HAVE SCATTERED SUPPLY AND AMMUNITION DUMPS, CAMPS AND INSTALLATIONS AS A DEFENSE AGAINST ALLIED GROUND TROOPS ADVANCIN IN THE KOMIATUM AREA INLAND FROM SALAMAUA.

ONE FORMATION OF MITCHELL B-25'S, BESIDES BOMBING THE ENEMY POSITIONS, CARRIED OUT MACHINEGUNNING ATTACKS FROM LOW ALTITUDE FOR

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HALF AN HOUR.

THE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE THE FIRST TO BE SHOT DOWN IN THIS THEATER. THEY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN JAPAN FROM DIES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

OF THE ZEROS DESTROYED, FOUR WERE OF THE NEW OSCAR TYPE. SIX DOOBROSALSO WERE AMONG ZEROS

OF THE ZEROS DESTROYED, FOUR WERE OF THE NEW OSCAR TYPE. SIX OSCARS ALSO WERE AMONG THE ZEROS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

ONE MITCHELL PILOT ON RETURNING SAID "THE JAPS NVER INTERCEPTED US -- WE DIDN'T

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ONE MITCHELL PILOT ON RETURNING SAID "THE JAPS NEVER INTERCEPTED US -- WE DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE." HIS MATES EXPLAINED: "OUR INTERCEPTORS INTERCEPTED THE INTERCEPTORS BEFORE THEY COULD INTERCEPT YOU."

MAJOR EDWARD CRAGG OF GREENWICH,CONN., LED A FORMATION OF LIGHTNINGS COVERING THE B-25'S WHICH CARRIED OUT THE STRAFING OPERATION.

"AS WE LEFT THE TARGET," HE SAID, "THE P-38'S AHEAD OF US REPORTED ENEMY AIRCRAFT. FIVE MINUTES LATER, I SAW THE SKY FILLED WITH FIGHTING PLANES, INCLUDING ENEMY AIRCRAFT, BETWEEN THE RAMU RIVER AND THE FINISTERRE RANGE -- OVER WHAT WE REGARD AS JAPANESE TERRITORY.

"THE FIGHTING RANGED FROM 14,000 FEET TO GROUND LEVEL, WITH MOST OF THE COMBAT AROUND 8,000 FEET.

"THE FIRST ENEMY FORMATION I SAW WAS TOO HIGH. SO I LET THE FOLLOWING FLIGHT ATTACK THEM. I CIRCLED AND SAW A P-38 IN A STEEP DIVE FIRING ON AN OSCAR. THE JAP PLANE DID A COUPLE OF ROLLS AND THE PILOT BAILED OUT. I SAW HIS PARACHUTE OPEN.

"THEN I STARTED GETTING PASSES AT FOUR DIFFERENT JAP SHIPS. I GOT THE SECOND ONE, AND SAW HIM BADLY SHOT UP. FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE MORGAN (1808 WEST PARKWAY, MEMPHIS,TENN.) FLYING ON MY WING, SAW A BIG HOLE IN THE JAP'S WING. I SAW THE PILOT BAIL OUT.

"I ALSO SAW MY BULLETS HITTING ANOTHER PLANE, BUT DIDN'T SEE IT CRASH, SO MY SCORE WAS ONE DESTROYED AND ONE DAMAGED. THE FIGHT LASTED 25 MINUTES."

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CRAGG SAID THAT, AT ONE POINT IN THE COMBAT, HE WENT INTO A DIVE TO MAKE A PASS AT THREE ZEROS AND THAT, AS HE CAME OUT OF THE DIVE, HE SAW HIS WINGMAN PARACHUTE.

CAPT.CHARLES KING OF (556 CITY PARK AVENUE) COLUMBUS,OHIO, WHO WAS CREDITED WITH TWO ENEMY PLANES, AND 14 LIEUTENANTS SHARED WITH CRAGG IN THE SCORING.

PAUL STANCH, (44 NORTH HAVILAND AVENUE) AUDUBON,N.J., DESTROYED TWO OSCARS TO BRING HIS TOTAL SINCE THE WAR STARTED TO FIVE. STANCH THUS JOINED THE RANKS OF FIGHTER PILOT ACES. HE ALSO DAMAGED ONE OSCAR.

STANCH'S SQUADRON NOW HAS ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE PLANES. HIS TEAMMATES AND THEIR SCORES TODAY, INCLUDE:

RICHARD SMITH, (10145 HARLAN AVENUE) EVANSVILLE,IND., TWO MESSERSCHMITTS DESTROYED; GORDON BROWN PRENTICE, CLEVELAND,OHIO

(NO STREET ADDRESS GIVEN). MESSERSCHMITT PROBABLE; WILLIAM METTLER, EVERETT,OHIO, ZERO PROBABLE.

OTHER SCORING PILOTS BELONGED TO THE FAMOUS HEAD HUNTER SQUADRON. SECOND LIEUT.DON HANOVER,JR., OF FOSTORIA,OHIO, DOWNED A TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER. ALL THE OTHER SCORERS IN HIS SQUADRON GOT ZEROS. THEY INCLUDED:

SECOND LIEUT.ELWOOD KRISMER,ICONESUS,N.Y., ONE CERTAIN AND ONE PROBABLE, AND FIRST LIEUT.JOHN JONES, PATTERSON,N.J., TWO CERTAINS.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 17-(AP)-(DELAYED)-STAFF SGT. VICTOR MOSKOWITZ IS TALL, LEAN, BROAD SHOULDERED, WITH BROWN HAIR THAT HE WEARS QUITE LONG AND A BODY THAT HAS BEEN TURNED A SMOOTH BROWN BY THE--OCCASIONAL--NEW GUINEA SUN. HE ALSO IS RESOURCEFUL.

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HE MISSED THE EARLY STAGES OF THE NASSAU BAY LANDING OPERATION BECAUSE THE HIGGINS BOAT OF WHICH HE IS COXSWAIN WAS HUNG UP ON A REEF MILES BELOW THAT BEACH, AND JUST OFF ANOTHER ISLAND. DURING THE NINE DAYS AND 10 NIGHTS THAT HE WAS STRANDED THERE WITH NINE OTHER MEN, THIS NEWARK (N.J.) YOUNGSTER PROVED HIMSELF A GOOD LEADER.

THREE OF THE MEN WERE IN HIS BOAT CREW--SGT.CECIL LINSCOT OF SLOAN, IA.; CPL. TOM WILLIAMS, OF JACKSONVILLE, ILL., AND PFC. REUBEN PETERSON OF WINDHAM, MINN. THE SIX OTHERS WERE INFANTRYMEN.

MOSKOWITZ APPOINTED HIMSELF C.O., WITH LINSCOT AS HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER. HE MADE SURE THEIR CAMP WAS WELL-CAMOUFLAGED UNDER THE TREES AND HAD THE MEN DIG SLIT TRENCHES.

WHEN ONE OF THE INFANTRYMEN, AFTER FOUR DAYS ON THE ISLAND, STARTED TO GET NERVOUS BECAUSE HE COULDN'T SWIM, MOSKOWITZ CALMED HIM DOWN BY SAYING:

"SO WHAT? NEITHER CAN I."

WHEN A RISING SEA LIFTED THE HIGGINS BOAT OFF THE REEF AND LANDED IT UP ON THE ISLAND'S BEACH, MOSKOWITZ AND HIS MEN BUILT A REVETMENT AROUND IT, AS PROTECTION FROM BOMBING.

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MEANWHILE, THE CREW WORKED ON THE BOAT. ALL THREE BLADES HAD SNAPPED OFF ITS PROPELLER. THEY FITTED A NEW ONE ONTO HER.

FINALLY THE BOAT WAS READY. DURING THE DAY THE MEN MANHANDLED IT DOWN THE SLOPE OF THE BEACH AS FAR AS THEY COULD. THAT NIGHT MOSKOWITZ ORDERED EVERYONE TO SLEEP ABOARD. BEFORE DAWN HE FELT THE BOAT SHIFT SLIGHTLY. THE TIDE HAD COME IN.

HE WAITED UNTIL IT WAS FULL, THEN REVERSED THE ENGINES. THE BOAT INCHED BACK, THEN SLID FASTER, FINALLY WAS CLEAR. IT BOUNCED ONCE, ON A CORAL REEF, THEN WAS OUT IN OPEN WATER AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM BONI WROTE THE FOLLOWING STORY BEFORE JAPANESE SHELL SPLINTERS SENT HIM TO A HOSPITAL WITH WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS SUPERFICIAL WOUNDS.)

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(AP)-THE ARMY'S AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS BECAME FRONT LINE FIGHTING TROOPS DURING THE LANDING AT NASSAU BAY ON THE STORMY MIDNIGHT OF JULY 1.

SOME OF THEIR BOATS WERE UPSET IN THE SURF, BUT THE ENGINEERS SALVAGED 20-CALIBRE MACHINE GUNS, DUG FOXHOLES AND SOON WERE LEARNING TO SHOOT JAPANESE.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE INCIDENTS:

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A TECHNICAL SERGEANT, STRAPPING BOWATER PEARSON FROM ATTICA, IND., WAS THE .50-CALIBER GUNNER ON A TANK LIGHTER THAT COULDN'T GET OFF THE BEACH. HE GOT ASHORE DRESSED ONLY IN SHOES AND SHORTS, SALVAGED A GREEN-SPOTTED COVERALL, AND WHEN REINFORCEMENTS WERE CALLED FOR ON THE RIGHT FLANK, HE WAS READY. HE TOOK TWO TOMMYGUNNERS AND NINE RIFLEMEN 300 YARDS UP THE BEACH AND ABOUT 100 YARDS INLAND.

FOR FIVE HOURS PEARSON'S MEN WERE LESS THAN 100 YARDS AWAY FROM A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN, ALTHOUGH PEARSON DECLARED, "SOME TIMES IT FELT LIKE IT WAS ONLY 25." HE TOLD, TOO, OF A JAPANESE WHO ALMOST SUCCEEDED IN SIGNALING A LANDING BARGE TO AN AMBUSH.

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"ABOUT 150 MEN CAME OFF THOSE BOATS AND A SINGLE JAP SNIPER FIRED ON THEM," PEARSON RELATED. "NOBODY PROBABLY EVER WAS HIT AS MANY TIMES AS THAT LITTLE SUCKER."

THEN THERE WAS SGT.WILLARD J.BARLOW, SOFT-SPOKEN BARGE COXSWAIN FROM ORANGE, TEX., WHO DELIBERATELY EXPOSED HIMSELF SO HIS MATES COULD LOCATE AND ELIMINATE A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN. HE ALSO HAD A COUPLE OF JAPANESE TO HIS CREDIT.

STAFF SGT.FRANCIS M.LOISELLE OF NILFORD, N.H., AND CPL. GEORGE R.LIVINGSTON OF WHITE HALL, ILL., WERE HAULING A WOUNDED MAN TO SAFETY, UNAWARE THAT THEY WERE BEING STALKED BY TWO JAPANESE. PFC.DALLAS N.MOREAU OF SAN DIEGO, IALIF., HAULED OUT HIS HUNTING KNIFE AND KILLED ONE OF THE ENEMY IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT. LANKY LIVINGSTON DROPPED THE OTHER WITH A BULLET AFTER BEING NICKED BY A SHOT WHICH PIERCED THE SIDE OF HIS HEIMET AND PUNCTURED HIS EAR LOBE.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NOTES AND COMMENTS ON AN EXPEDITION TO THE AMERICAN INFANTRY'S LANDING BEACH ON NASSAU BAY, 12 MILES BELOW JAPANESE-HELD SALAMAUA:

IN THE DAILY JOB OF SETTING UP THE NIGHT'S DEFENSE AROUND THE REAR OF HEADQUARTERS, ONE OF THE NASTIEST JOBS WAS ASSIGNED TO CORP. CLIFFORD L.JACOBS OF SHARONVILLE, OHIO, AND PFC.ROBERT J.GRIMES OF 5723 HELEN STREET, DETROIT. JUST BEFORE DUSK, THEY HAD TO GO OUT BEYOND THE FIRE LINES AND SET BOOBY TRAPS; THEN, JUST BEFORE DAWN, REMOVE THEM. GRIMES ONCE ALMOST TRIPPED ON ONE OF HIS OWN TRAPS.

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ONE OF THE MOST TIRELESS OFFICERS AT NASSAU BAY WAS A FIRST DIVISION VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR--MAJOR ARCHIBALD B.ROOSEVELT OF COLD SPRING HARBOR, N.Y.

ALONG THE MEDICAL CORPS CHAIN-OF-COMMAND, YOU MAKE SOME NEW FRIENDS AND MEET OLD ONES BETWEEN AID STATION AND EVACUATION HOSPITAL. WHEN I WAS BROUGHT BACK TO PORT MORESBY AFTER BEING HIT BY SHRAPNEL I WAS MET BY TWO OLD FRIENDS--MAJOR CLARENCE W.MONROE OF OAK PARK, ILL., THE SURGEON WHO TOOK CARE OF ME AFTER MY JEEP ACCIDENT AT CHRISTMAS TIME, AND JOHN O'LEARY, A CURLY-HAIRED CHICAGO IRISHMAN WHO HELD OPEN THE WARD TENT'S DOOR AS THEY CARRIED ME IN AND, LOOKING DOWN WITH A GRIN, SAID:

"WELL--BEEN IN ANOTHER JEEP ACCIDENT."

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 23)

(THE FOLLOWING WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT HOWARD E. BIGGER-STAFF, CINCINNATI, OHIO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT).

(ADVANCE) (AB) SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT. DOUGLAS A.BANGERT OF TARRYTOWN, N.Y., A MARINE CORP PILOT, WANTED ACTION.

HE GOT IT, THE DAY AFTER HE ARRIVED AT HENDERSON FIELD, SCORING A "PROBABLE" HIT ON A JAP BATTLESHIP OF THE "KONGO" CLASS. HE AND TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON LINED UP ON THEIR TARGET LAST NOV. 13 DURING THE BATTLE FOR GUADALCANAL.

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TWO OF THE TORPEDOES FOUND THE MARK.

THE 25-(YEAR-OLD PILOT ENLISTED IN 1940, AFTER GRADUATION FROM NOTRE DAME. HE RECEIVED HIS WINGS IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, BECAME A FIRST LIEUTENANT LAST EPTEMBER AND A CAPTAIN IN DECEMBER.

HE IS A SON OF MR. AND MRS. VALENTINE BANGART, TARRYTOWN.

BY THOBURN WIANT

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN EASTERN CHINA, JULY 20--(DELAYED)-(AP)-SIX P-40 PILOTS WHOSE TRIGGER FINGERS WERE ITCHY AFTER A LONG LAY-OFF DUE TO BAD WEATHER, MADE UP FOR LOST TIME IN A BIG WAY TODAY BY SETTING FIRE TO TWO LARGE JAPANESE FREIGHTERS, SHOOTING UP SEVERAL SMALLER YANGTZE RIVER VESSELS AND THEN STRAFING THREE LOCOMOTIVES ON THE ENEMY-HELD HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE RAID WAS LED BY COL. BRUCE K. HOLLOWAY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., WHO PERSONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR THE THREE LOCOMOTIVES.

"BELIEVE ME, IT WAS A THRILLING SIGHT TO SEE WATER AND STEAM SPOUTING EVERY WHICH WAY WHEN I OPENED UP WITH EVERYTHING I HAD FROM ALTITUDES RANGING FROM ZERO TO 25 FEET," HOLLOWAY SAID.

THE ATTACKS ON YANGTZE SHIPPING WERE LED BY LIEUTENANTS JAMES WILLIAMS OF GEORGETOWN, TEX., AND JOHN S. STEWART OF WORLAND, WYO.

THE FIRST FREIGHTER ATTACKED WAS A 150-FOOTER. HER BOILER EXPLODED AND THE WHOLE VESSEL WAS AFLAME WHEN THE P-40'S ROARED AWAY. WHEN THE FIGHTERS STRAFED THE SECOND FREIGHTER, A 100-FOOTER, SHE STEAMED FULL SPEED INTO THE BANK AND OVERTURNED.

HOLLOWAY POINTED OUT THAT THE LOSS OF THE THREE LOCOMOTIVES WAS A HARD BLOW TO THE JAPANESE AS THEY ARE DIFFICULT TO REPLACE OR REPAIR. ONE OF THE LOCOMOTIVES WAS PULLING EIGHT TO 10 CARS WHICH HOLLOWAY AND HIS COMPANIONS SPRINKLED GENEROUSLY WITH INCENDIARIES.

THE RAIDS WERE THE FIRST FOR LIEUT. EDWARD W. BURBANK OF DALLAS, TEX., AND LIEUT. RICHARD J. TEMPLETON OF STEINAUER, NEB.

LIEUT. DALE BELL OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., WAS THE SIXTH PILOT.

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HONOLULU, JULY 22-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON JR., MILITARY GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER OF THE ARMY'S HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT, DECLARED TODAY THAT AMERICANS OF JAPANESE EXTRACTION "ARE JUST AS MUCH AMERICAN CITIZENS AS I AM."

THE STATEMENT, MADE BEFORE A STUDENT ASSEMBLY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, FORECAST A POLICY BY GENERAL RICHARDSON PATTERNED AFTER THATOF HIS PREDECESSOR, LIEUT. GEN. DELOS C.EMMONS, WHOM HE SUCCEEDED JUNE 1.

EMMONS ADOPTED A TOLERANT POLICY TOWARD THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS, WHO ARE URGENTLY NEEDED AS LABORERS.

"YOU ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT YOUR ANCESTORS DID ANY MORE THAN I AM FOR WHAT THE ENGLISH DID 300 YEARS AGO--AND THEY DID SOME PRETTY BAD THINGS," GENERAL RICHARDSON TOLD HIS AUDIENCE, WHICHN

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INCLUDED SOME JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS.

"YOU AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY MUST NOT BE TOO SENSITIVE," HE ADDED. "I KNOW IT IS VERY HARD NOT TO BE."

CHUNGKING, JULY 22-(AP)--CHINA AND MEXICO HAVE DECIDED TO ELEVATE THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGATIONS TO THE STATUS OF EMBASSIES, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MEXICO CITY, JULY 22-(AP)-GEN. MAXIMINO AVILA CAMACHO, IN CHARGE OF ROAD BUILDING IN MEXICO, ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE COMFORTABLY BETWEEN EL PASO, TEXAS, AND MEXICO "IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE" AND OVER AN ALL-PAVED HIGHWAY 18 MONTHS HENCE.

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THE INFORMATION WAS GIVEN TO A DELEGATION OF UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ROAD BOOSTERS, HEADED BY U.S. SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ OF NEW MEXICO.

"MEXICO IS REALLY PUSHING THE ROAD," SAID CHAVEZ.

LATIN AMERICA
TO SEND ARMED
AID IF NEEDED

PADILLA TELLS
MEETING U.S.
FOR ALL (500)
BY JOHN LLOYD

MEXICO CITY, JULY 22-(AP)-A STATEMENT BY MEXICO'S FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA THAT LATIN AMERICAN ARMED HELP WILL BE FORTHCOMING IF IT IS NEEDED TO DEFEAT THE AXIS DREW ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE FROM EMINENT LATIN AMERICAN STATESMEN MEETING HERE IN SUPPORT OF THE WAR EFFORT.

THE SUBJECT OF LATIN AMERICAN PARTICIPATION ON THE BATTLE FRONTS HAS BEEN ONE OF CONSIDERABLE DEBATE AND OF CONFLICTING REPORTS. PADILLA MADE AN IMPORTANT POINT OF IT IN A SPEECH HE DELIVERED TO THE EMERGENCY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR CONTINENTAL DEFENSE, WHICH WAS WIDELY PUBLISHED HERE TODAY.

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HE DID NOT INSIST THAT LATIN AMERICAN ARMED HELP BE CALLED UPON AT THIS TIME, BUT SAID TRADITION AND BELIEF IN THE ALLIED CAUSE SHOULD CERTAINLY PROMPT LATIN AMERICA TO THROW TROOPS INTO THE STRUGGLE IF THE SITUATION DEMANDED IT AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENT COULD BE OBTAINEDM

CADILLA WAS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING LEADERS AT THE MEETING OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1942. IT WAS AT THAT MEETING THAT THE COMMITTEE NOW MEETING HERE WAS ORGANIZED. ITS PURPOSE BEING TO STUDY AXIS SABOTAGE, ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA AND DEVISE MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THEM.

HIS STANDING AMONG THE REST OF THE LATIN AMERICANS WAS SUMMED UP BY MARIO PIMENTEL BRANDAO, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND FORMER

FOREIGN MINISTER OF BRAZIL. PADILLA'S VOICE, BRANDAO SAID, "CONVOKED THE PEOPLES OF AMERICA TO A CRUSADE."

POINTING OUT THAT THE BURDEN OF THE MILITARY DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS HAS FALLEN UPON THE UNITED STATES, PADILLA PAID SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE WAY THAT COUNTRY IS CARRYING ON THE FIGHT.

"ITS IMMENSE RESOURCES, MARVELOUS TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION AND AMAZING POSSIBILITIES FOR ORGANIZING MODERN ARMIES HAVE MADE OF IT A GREAT MILITARY POWER WHICH IS FIGHTING WITH EXEMPLARY HEROISM AND DEVOTION TO THE CAUSES OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE," HE SAID.

"THESE ARE VIRTUES WHICH CONSTITUTE -- AS OUR PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO (OF MEXICO) HAS SAID -- A MATTER OF PRIDE FOR THE WHOLE CONTINENT."

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PADILLA POINTED OUT THAT THE NATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA HAD LACKED THE RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR MODERN WARFARE. "THIS FACT," HE WARNED, "WILL CONTINUE AS A LESSON DURING THE UNCERTAINTIES OF THE FUTURE."

LATIN AMERICA, WHILE NOT REPRESENTED AT THE BATTLE FRONT, HE ADDED, IS FULLY EMBARKED UPON A "VERVID AND CONSCIENTIOUS" PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN TO BACK UP THE WAR EFFORT.

EACH OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, HE DECLARED, "IS A BULWARK OF SECURITY AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE USE OF AMERICAN SOIL FOR ATTACK AGAINST ANY OF OUR BROTHER PEOPLES."

THE COMMITTEE PREVIOUSLY MET AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, AND IS TO HOLD FURTHER MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON.

AT THE MEETINGS HERE SPOKESMEN TALKED AGAINST THE ISOLATION IN WHICH AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAVE LIVED IN THE PAST.

VICTORY, PADILLA STATED, "WILL OPEN TO US CLEAR HORIZONS OF INTERNATIONAL DIGNITY, COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND A STEADY CLIMB TO THE FRUITFUL PRACTICES OF LIBERTY.

"ALTHOUGH THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OUR AMERICAN PEOPLES HAVE BEEN ABLE UNTIL NOW TO LIVE IN ISOLATION, THIS WILL NOT AGAIN HAPPEN IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD. X X X ISOLATION IN THE FUTURE, FOR GREAT OR SMALL PEOPLES, WILL BE MERELY A SENSELESS FORM OF RETROCESSION OR SUICIDE.

"WE ARE, IN THE ALLIED CAUSE, DEFENDING A UNITED AMERICA. WE ARE DOING THIS NOT BECAUSE OF GEOGRAPHICAL FATALISM, DIPLOMATIC OPPORTUNISM OR BECAUSE THE ROAD IS CLOSED TO ANY OTHER ATTITUDE. WE ARE -- ALL OF AMERICA -- FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE BECAUSE THUS WE ARE DEFENDING THE INVIOLABILITY OF OUR HISTORICAL DESTINY, OUR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND OUR VERY FREEDOM.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JULY 19)

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'JIM CROW-ISM'
HURTS U.U. IN
SOUTH AMERICA

NATIVES PREFER
MERIT SYSTEM
OF RATING (700)

JUL 23 1943

BY JOSEPH E.BYRNAN

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN, P.R.--(AP)-AS UNCLE SAM PUSHES HIS EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE CLOSER RELATIONS WITH HIS NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH, BOTH FOR THE WAR EFFORT AND THE POSTWAR ERA, HE IS FINDING ONE HURDLE IN AN

30.24-6441

UNEXPECTED QUARTER--THE RACE QUESTION.

WHILE AMERICANS ARE BEING GENERALLY WELCOMED BY THE DARKER PEOPLES TO THE SOUTH, THERE ARE SOME AMONG THE COLORED POPULATIONS WHO DO SO WITH MISGIVINGS. THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE ON THE RACIAL QUESTION, EXPLOITED AMONG THESE PEOPLE BY CLEVER ENEMY PROPAGANDISTS, IS SIPHONING OFF SOME OF THE "RESERVOIR OF GOODWILL" WHICH WENDELL WILLKIE DISCOVERED ON HIS GLOBE-CIRCLING TRIP.

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SUCH INCIDENTS AS THE LOS ANGELES ZOOT SUIT WARS CAN ONLY DEEPEN THESE MISGIVINGS, WHICH ARE GRADUALLY SPREADING AMONG NEGRO AND MULATTO PEOPLES OF THE WEST INDIES AND THE NORTH SHORES OF SOUTH AMERICA WHERE THE ATLANTIC CHARTER IS TAKEN VERY SERIOUSLY. TO MOST OF THEM, THE IMPLICIT PLEDGES MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR RACIAL EQUALITY HAVE AN IMPORTANCE UNREALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN THESE ISLANDS, IN THE GUIANAS, AND IN MOST PARTS OF 1943
BRAZIL, THE COLOR LINE, AS "JIM CROW" STATES KNOW IT, IS NON-EXISTENT, OR IS BEING EFFACED BY THE HETEROGENIOUS NATURE OF THEIR POPULATIONS. IN THESE REGIONS, A NEGRO HAS A PLACE VIRTUALLY AT PAR. DISCRIMINATION, SUCH AS IT, IS ON A CLASS BASIS RATHER THAN COLOR.

IF A NEGRO QUALIFIES HIMSELF FOR ACCEPTANCE INTO THE BEST SOCIEETY, HE IS ACCEPTED THERE. IF HE ACTS AS A GENTLEMAN, HE IS TREATED AS ONE. OF COURSE, THE CYNICAL SAY IT IS DIFFICULT FOR A NEGRO TO BE QUALIFIED FOR THE BEST SOCIETY, AND PERHAPS THIS IS SO. BUT THE FACT REMAINS, HE IS CONVINCED THAT IF HE IS QUALIFIED HE WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND THIS IS TRUE.

ENOUGH OF THEM MAKE THE GRADE FOR THE NEGRO TO BE REASONABLY SATISFIED WITH THE PRESENT SYSTEM WHICH HE FEARS THE YANKEES, WITH THEIR JIM CROW IDEAS, MAY DISRUPT.

BUT THESE PEOPLE WELCOME AMERICAN ENTRY INTO THEIR ISLANDS AND COLONIES. THEY FEEL IT BRINGS CAPITAL, INITIATIVE AND AGGRESSIVENESS. THEY FEEL THE INFLUX WILL LEAD TO BETTER DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR RESOURCES.

MOST OF THESE PEOPLE FEEL AMERICAN IN A HEMISPHERE SENSE, TOO. AS ONE RESIDENT OF CAYENNE, IN COMMENTING ON PROSPECTS IN FRENCH GUIANA DURING THE UNCERTAIN DAYS OF VICHY RULE, SAID:

"WE NATURALLY FELT WE WERE FRENCH. BUT AFTER THAT WE ARE GOOD AMERICANS. IF WE WEREN'T ABLE TO CONTINUE AS FRENCH, WE CERTAINLY WERE NOT GOING TO BE GERMAN."

ONE LEADER IN ONE OF THE COLONES COMMENTED IN THIS FASHIN:

"WE ADMIRE THE AMERICANS FOR THEIR ABILITY OF ACHIEVEMENT AND WE THINK THIS WILL BE GOOD FOR THE COLONY. BUT THERE'S ONE THING WE DO NOT WANT INTRODUCED HERE, AND THAT IS THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SYSTEM AS REGARDS THE NEGRO. WE FEEL THAT WILL DAMAGE OUR PRESENT STATUS.

"WE UNDERSTAND SOMETHING OF CONDITIONS THERE, AND FEEL THAT IS YOUR AFFAIR. BUT WE DO NOT WANT THAT ATTITUDE INJECTED HER WHERE WE HAVE ANOTHE

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YOUR AFFAIR. BUT WE DO NOT WANT THAT ATTITUDE INJECTED HERE WHERE WE HAVE ANOTHER, AND FOR US A BETTER, ATTITUDE," HE SAID.

ONE INSTANCE OF SUCH AN INJECTION WAS POINTED OUT. THIS, HE SAID, WAS AT THE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS CAMP ESTABLISHED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS RECRUITED AMONG THE NATIVE POPULATION. THE WORKERS WERE SURPRISED, AND THE NEGROES AMONG THEM WERE FILLED WITH CONSTERNATION,

TO FIND THE USED HAD BUILT SEPARATE CAMPS FOR NEGROES AND WHITES, THE FIRST TIME, SO THIS LEADER SAID, THAT JIM CROW HAD EVER BEEN HEARD OF IN THE COLONY.

MOST OF THE WHITES, TANS AND BLACKS WHO ORDINARILY LIVE SIDE BY SIDE IN MIXED NEIGHBORHOODS, THOUGHT IT STRANGE, BUT CONCLUDED THEY WOULD HAVE TO ABIDE BY THE RULE IN ORDER TO KEEP THEIR JOBS. NEGROES FELT THAT IF THE WHITES DID NOT WANT TO LIVE NEAR THEM AT CAMP, IT WAS ALL RIGHT WITH THEM. THEY HAD NO PARTICULAR DESIRE TO GO WHERE THEY WERE NOT WANTED.

AT LEAST, SUCH WAS THE ATTITUDE AS REPORTED BY LEADING NEGRO AND MULATTO CITIZENS OF THE COLONY.

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THIS, THEY CONCLUDED, WAS AN INDICATION OF AN ATTITUDE WHICH MIGHT PREJUDICE THEM IN ALL PHASES OF COLONIAL LIFE, AND THEY RESOLVED TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD IF POSSIBLE. NEGROES IN MOST OF THESE COMMUNITIES HAVE LEADING POSITIONS IN POLITICAL AND COMMUNAL LIFE, SUCH AS ALBERT DARNAL, FORMER MAYOR OF CAYENNE AND NOW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH GUIANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE TWO LEADING LABOR EXECUTIVES ARE A NEGRO AND AN EAST INDIAN, HEADS OF THE STEVEDORES AND FARM LABOR UNIONS RSPECTIVELY. THESE REFLECT A STANDING WHICH NEGROES FEAR MAY BE TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM IF THE AMERICAN WAY IS TO PREVAIL.

ALL OF WHICH MAKES EXCELLENT PROPAGANDA FOR THE JAPANESE, NOT ONLY IN THIS SECTOR BUT PARTICULARLY IN EAST ASIA WHERE RADIO TOKYO CAN HAVE AND PROBABLY DOES HAVE A REGULAR /IELD DAY WITH THIS SORT OF MATERIAL. THE NAZIS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARI WORSE OFF IN THIS MATTER BECAUSE NAZI RACIAL THEORIES ARI WELL-KNOWN TO NATIVES IN THESE REGIONS. MANY NATIVES OF THESE ISLANDS AND SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES ARE DESCENDANTS OF EAST ASIATIC--JAVANESE, CHINESE, HINDUS, ETC.--AND JAPAN, ESTABLISHED IN THE HOMELANDS OF THESE PEOPLE, IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO REACH THE SECOND AND THIRD GENERATIONS OVERSEAS.

CANADIAN ARMY

OTTAWA, JULY 22-(AP)--NAMES OF TWO AMERICANS WERE ON A LIST OF 38 PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAVE DIED OF ILLNESS WHILE PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE. THEY WERE:

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RIFLEMAN ROBERT FORSYTHE OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHOSE FATHER XXXXX ROBERT FORSYTHE SR., LIVES AT (4019 CAMBRONNE ST.) NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH.

RIFLEMEN WILLIAM ROGER SUITS OF DOWAGIAC, MICH., WHOSE FATHER KENNETH SUITS LIVES AT XXX (R.R. NO. 4) DOWAGIAC.

THE CAPTURES CAME WITH THE FALL OF HONG KONG ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1941.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., JULY 22-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IS STATIONED IN THIS CITY TO ASSIST IN THE DEFENCES OF THE VITAL SAULT LOCKS THROUGH WHICH LAKE TRAFFIC FLOWS PAST THE RAPIDS OF THE ST.MARY'S RIVER BETWEEN LAKE HURON AND LAKE SUPERIOR, IT WAS DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT ON AUTHORITY OF MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL T.LAWTON, COMMANDING GENERAL

30.24-6443

OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE MILITARY AREA.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN HERE FOR 15 MONTHS, TAKING CARE OF THE PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA OF BARRAGE BALLONS OVER THIS CITY AND ITS SISTER CITY ON UNITED STATES SOIL--SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH. THEY ARE ALSO MANNING OTHER DEFENSES, DESCRIPTION OF WHICH IS NOT PERMITTED.

A SPECIAL CANADIAN UNIT IS ALSO STATIONED HERE AND IS CO-OPERATING IN THE DEFENSES UNDER AMERICAN COMMAND.

U.S.TROOPS ARE ON GUARD AT THE CANADIAN LOCKS, A BARE STONE'S THROW FROM THE TINY LOCK WHICH THE MEN OF THE NORTHWEST COMPANY BUILT TO BRING THEIR BATEAU LADEN WITH FURS PAST THE RAPIDS AND WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY AMERICAN FORCES IN 1812.

AT FORT BRADY, MICH., HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEFENSE COMMAND, CO-OPERATION BETWEEN U.S. AND CANADIAN FORCES WAS DESCRIBED AS "UNEXCELLED."

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IN ADDITION TO THE SPECIAL FORCE OF CANADIANS ON DUTY HERE, THE SAULT SECTION OF THE 2ND BATTALION OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE AND SUDBURY REGIMENT (RESERVE) PARTICIPATE IN THE AMERICAN OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR CANAL DEFENSES ALTHOUGH FOR PURPOSES OF TRAINING AND JURISDICTION THEY COME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2 WITH HEADQUARTERS AT TORONTO.

NEW YORK, JULY 22-(AP)-CBS REPORTED TODAY A BRITISH

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BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD CAPTURED SAN STEFANO, ON THE NORTH COAST OF SICILY 30 MILES NORTH OF FALLEN ENNA. THERE WAS N O IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

LATER DISPATCHES ~~ZNZNRZE~~ FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ~~NRNNEX~~ NORTH AFRICA INDICATED THAT THIS WAS AN ERROR FOR SAN STEFANO QUISQUINA, CAPTURED BY THE AMERICNAS. THE LATTER PLACE IS MORE THAN 40 MILES WEST OF K ENNA.

(this bbc ~~expose~~ broadcast, ~~NRNNEX~~ similar to one heard by cbs in new york, may have been based on an erroneous interpretation of the headquarters announcement of the capture of san stefano quisquina, 30 miles south of palermo; ~~xhxxx

UNDATED ROME EVACUATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT FROM ROME THAT THE GOVERNMENT APPEAL TO THE POPULATION TO LEAVE THE ITALIAN CAPITAL WHEREVER POSSIBLE HAD "FOUND A STRONG ECHO," WITH CITIZENS LEAVING N O T ONLY SECTIONS STRUCK IN MONDAY'S RAID BUT OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY AS WELL.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ADDED:

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"PAPERS PUBLISH DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING NECESSARY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, SUCH AS TRANSFER OF FOOD RATION CARDS, ISSUING OF SPECIAL IDENTIFICATION CARDS X X X X AND SPECIAL PERMITS FOR USING MOTOR VEHICLES AS WELL AS FUEL RATIONING TICKETS.

"PAPERS ALSO PUBLISH DRASTIC WARNINGS AGAINST SUCH PEOPLE WHO MAY BE INCLINED TO TAKE FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE OF AIR RAID REFUGEES."

//

UNDATED ROME EVACUATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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undated japanese

by the associated press

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the tokyo radio announced today that Hachiro Arita, four times foreign minister, and dr. tadao yamakawa, former head of the treaty department of the foreign office, had been named counselors and advisers to the foreign office. This brings the number of such advisers to three, the other being sotaro ishiwaka, former finance minister. #

INTERPRETING THE WAR NE
BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

THE DEADLY ANGLO-AMERICAN TRAP DEVELOPING IN SICILY IS OMINOUS ENOUGH FOR THE AXIS, BUT HITLER IS THREATENED WITH AN EVEN GREATER DISASTER IN CENTRAL RUSSIA, WHERE RED ARMIES ARE TIGHTENING A NOOSE ABOUT OREL.

WITH THE INDICATED EARLY FALL OF THAT VITAL LINK BETWEEN THE SOUTH

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AND CENTRAL GERMAN FRONTS IN RUSSIA, THE WHOLE LINE FROM VITEBSK IN THE NORTH TO TAGANROG IN THE SOUTH WOULD BEGIN TO BUCKLE. THE COLLAPSE OF THE OREL REDOUBT WOULD EXPOSE THE BRYANSK PIVOT TO THE SAME TRIPLE ATTACK TECHNIQUE THAT HAS ALL BUT NIPPED A QUARTER MILLION ENEMY TROOPS IN THE OREL TRAP.

AND WITH BRYANSK TOTTERING OR EVEN CLOSELY INVESTED THE WHOLE LINE SOUTH OF THE LOVAT AND EAST OF THE DNIEPER MUST BEGIN TO TOTTER. HITLER IS THAT CLOSE TO HIS GREATEST DEFEAT AND HIS MOST RISKY RETREAT AT THE VERY MOMENT THAT THE SOUTHERN WALLS OF HIS EUROPEAN FORTRESS ARE STARTING TO CRUMBLE IN SICILY.

CURRENT REPORTS FROM MOSCOW PLACE RUSSIAN FORCES ONLY FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE DOUBLE RAIL LINK CONNECTING BRYANSK AND OREL AT A POINT ABO MID-WAY BETWEEN THOSE TWIN BASTIONS OF THE GERMAN FRONT. RUS" HEAVY GUNS HAVE CERTAINLY HAD THAT SUPPLY LINE OF THE OREL SA DER DEVASTATING FIRE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE ADVANCE DOWN TH RIVER VALLEY FROM THE CREST OF THE OKA WATERSHED HAS BR TROOPS ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF KERACHEV. THAT TOWN L: MILES EAST OF BRYANSK AND THROUGH IT PASS THE RAIL ROUTES BE N BRYANSK AND OREL. HEAVY AIR BOMBING OF KERACHEV TO SUPPLE-ME THE GROUND ATTACK IS REPORTED.

OUTHWEST OF OREL, ON THE UPPER PERIMETER OF THE KURSK BULGE WHICH THE NAZIS FAILED DISMALLY TO SMASH, OTHER RED LEGIONS ARE FORGING SLOWLY NORTHEASTWARD, OBVIOUSLY AIMED AT A JUNCTION WITH COMRADES DRIVING DOWN ON KERACHEV TO SNAP SHUT THE OREL TRAP. THEY ARE ASTRIDE BOTH SOUTH RAIL OUTLETS FROM OREL TO KURSK AND KHARKOV. FORMERLY THESE OUTLETS, TOGETHER WITH THE OREL-BRYANSK CONNECTIONS, MADE OREL A MAIN STATION OF THE GERMAN FRONT LINE FEEDER SYSTEM.

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IT HAS LOST THAT VALUE NOW. THE OREL GARRISON HAS NO ADEQUATE ROAD OR RAIL SUPPLY LINE WHICH IS NOT CLOSELY THREATENED BY ADVANCING RUSSIAN FORCES.

IN THE LIGHT OF THIS INDICATED SITUATION ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH FACES OF THE SALIENT, DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CENTER, EAST AND NORTHEAST OF OREL ITSELF, TAKE ON A SIGNIFICANT MEANING. THE MOST NOTABLE RUSSIAN ADVANCES YESTERDAY WERE RECORDED THERE. THEY TOOK OPTUKHA, ON THE OREL-TULA RAILROAD, ONLY FIVE MILES FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF OREL ITSELF, AND ZOLOTAREVO, ON THE OREL-YELETS LINE TO THE SOUTH, ONLY 11 MILES FROM OREL, IN A TWIN THRUST AT THE APEX OF THE SALIENT.

THE NAZI SURRENDER OF THOSE TWO EASTERN OUTPOSTS FOR OREL HINTS THAT AN ATTEMPTED RETREAT FROM THE WHOLE SALIENT MAY BE IMPENDING OR IN PROGRESS. AS AT STALINGRAD AND IN EVERY OTHER RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE, THE DIRECT FRONTAL PUSH IN THE CENTER IS OBVIOUSLY A HOLDING OPERATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO PIN THE OREL GARRISON TO ITS APEX DEFENSES WHILE THE NORTH AND SOUTH JAWS OF THE TRAP CLOSE IN BEHIND IT. THAT WAS WHAT HAPPENED AT STALINGRAD, TO MAKE IT THE GREATEST GERMAN DISASTER OF THE WAR TO DATE.

LT339PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

IT CERTAINLY GIVES ONE A GRATEFUL FEELING OF SECURITY TO HEAR VICE-ADMIRAL FREDERICK HORNE, VICE-CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAY THE NAVY IS PLANNING FOR A PACIFIC WAR "THAT WILL LAST AT LEAST UNTIL 1949," BUT IT'S EQUALLY GOOD TO NOTE THAT HE DOESN'T SPECIFICALLY STATE HE BELIEVES THE CONFLICT NECESSARILY WILL RUN THAT LONG.

SIX MORE YEARS MIGHT NOT MEAN MUCH TO A TORTOISE WHICH HAS AN EXPECTANCY OF 200 YEARS OF LIFE, BUT IT'S AN AWFULLY LONG TIME TO THE AVERAGE CITIZEN WHO IS LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN HE CAN TAKE HIS CAR OUT OF STORAGE AND DRIVE INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE FOR A STEAK SMOTHERED WITH ONIONS.

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WHEN JAMES F.BYRNES, DIRECTOR OF WAR MOBILIZATION, WAS ASKED ABOUT THE ADMIRAL'S STATEMENT HE REPLIED: "IF ANYONE ELSE IS PLANNING ON THAT BASIS, I DO NOT KNOW THAT THEY ARE." T.V.SOONG, CHINA'S ASTUTE FOREIGN MINISTER WHO IS NOW IN WASHINGTON, REMARKED THAT IT'S "ANYBODY'S GUESS" HOW LONG THE FIGHT WITH JAPAN WILL LAST--AND THAT SEEMS TO BE A FAIR ASSAY OF THE SITUATION.

ONE THING WE'RE SURE OF IS THAT WHATEVER THE DURATION OF THE WAR, IT WILL BE PLENTY LONG AND PAINFUL. ITS LENGTH AND BLOODSHED AND PRIVATIONS WILL DEPEND MAINLY ON CIVILIAN EFFORTS IN PRODUCING SINEWS OF VICTORY. WE MUST NEITHER ALLOW OURSELVES TO GROW SLACK BECAUSE OF OVER-CONFIDENCE, NOR BECOME DESPONDENT--AND THEREFORE INEFFICIENT--FOR FEAR OF A LONG WAR.

UNFORTUNATELY THE AMOUNT OF STRIKING POWER THE ALLIES COULD TURN AGAINST JAPAN HAS BEEN LARGELY DEPENDENT ON THE DEMANDS OF THE

EUROPEAN CONFLICT. HOWEVER, THINGS ARE LOOKING DECIDEDLY BRIGHTER IN THE PACIFIC AS OUR INDUSTRIAL EFFORTS BEGIN TO PYRAMID. IT'S ENCOURAGING--THOUGH SURELY NOTHING TO CAUSE COMPLACENCE--TO SEE THE UNITED NATIONS GO ON THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE MIKADO'S FORCES AT THE SAME TIME AS THE ALLIES LAUNCH THEIR "BEGINNING OF THE END" DRIVES IN EUROPE.

AS WITNESS TO OUR PROGRESS WE HAVE YESTERDAY'S GREAT ALLIED AIRRAID ON BAIROKO HARBOR, NEW GEORGIA, WHEN 150 BOMBERS DUMPED 133 TONS OF GRIEF ON THE JAPS. THIS WAS A COMPANION PIECE TO LAST SATURDAY'S HUGE AERIAL ATTACK BY 192 OF OUR WARPLANES ON KAHILI, JAPAN'S KEY BASE IN THE SOLOMONS, WHEN NINE ENEMY SHIPS, INCLUDING A CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE SUNK.

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THE FIELD OF ALLIED AGGRESSIVENESS COVERS THE WHOLE VAST PACIFIC AREA. OUR WARSHIPS AGAIN HAVE BLASTED THE NIPPONESE DEFENSES ON KISKA ISLAND, UP IN THE ALEUTIANS, IN PREPARATION FOR INVASION. THE TIME MUST BE NEAR FOR THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT WHICH WILL RETURN KISKA TO AMERICAN HANDS. THAT WILL LESSEN THE JAP THREAT TO ALASKA AND GIVE US ANOTHER IMPORTANT AIR-BASE WITHIN REACH OF ENEMY TERRITORY.

ALMOST COINCIDENT WITH THE KISKA ASSAULT, AMERICAN BOMBERS MADE THE FIRST RAID ON JAPAN'S NORTHERNMOST ISLAND BASE--PARAMUSHIRO, ON THE TIP OF THE KURILE CHAIN. WE APPARENTLY WERE OPERATING FROM AMCHITKA, IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS, DEMONSTRATING THE FACT THAT WE CAN REACH OUT TO JAP TERRITORY FROM OUR OWN BASES.

AT THE SAME TIME AMERICAN LIBERATORS FROM AUSTRALIA BLASTED CELEBES. THESE TWO RAIDS, EACH OF WHICH REPRESENTED A ROUND TRIP OF ABOUT 2,000 MILES, ARE AMONG THE LONGEST BOMBING FLIGHTS ON RECORD. THAT'S SOMETHING FOR THE JAPS TO WORRY ABOUT.

SO IT GOES--A STORY OF STEADY ALLIED PROGRESS. DAILY WE ARE TEARING AT THE VITAL SINEWS OF THE JAP OCTOPUS. IN HIS EFFORTS TO CLING TO THE VAST EXPANSE OF ISLANDS WHICH HE GRASPED, HE IS EXPENDING RESOURCES WHICH HE CAN'T REPLACE AND CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE.

SINCE PEARL HARBOR THE ALLIES HAVE DESTROYED CLOSE TO 650 JAPANESE SHIPS OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING SOME 230 WAR VESSELS. THE ENEMY AIR LOSSES HAVE BEEN GRAVE. FIGURES CHANGE ALMOST HOURLY, BUT THE TREND CAN BE SEEN IN THE FACT THAT SINCE WE BEGAN OUR OFFENSIVE IN THE NEW GEORGIA AREA THE FIRST OF THIS MONTH, WE HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN 300 JAP WARPLANES.

THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THIS WILL BE GREAT, WHEN FINALLY ANGLO-AMERICAN SEA AND AIR POWER IS RELEASED FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATRE AND CAN BE HURLED AT THE MIKADO.

WASHINGTON, JULY 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE SUFFERING BELGIANS TODAY IN A MESSAGE SENT TO PRIME MINISTER HUBERT PIERLOT OF THE BELGIUM GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AT LONDON ON BELGIUM'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

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THE MESSAGE SAID:

"ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR COUNTRY'S NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WISH TO RENEW THE EXPRESSIONS OF THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND ADMIRATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF BELGIUM. THE SUFFERING WHICH THEY HAVE ENDURED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION INSPIRES AWE AND HUMILITY IN THE WORLD STILL FREE.

"THERE IS LIKEWISE APPRECIATION OF THE RESOURCES OF THE BELGIAN CONGO WHICH HAVE BEEN POOLED IN THE COMMON STRUGGLE. I TAKE THIS

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OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND TO YOUR EXCELLENCY AND TO THE MEMBERS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT MY BEST PERSONAL WISHES AND TO EXPRESS MY CONFIDENCE IN THE EARLY LIBERATION OF YOUR COUNTRY."

ALASKA — WORDEN —

[redacted] IT IS STILL POSSIBLE BOMBERS MIGHT BE FLOWN FROM PARAMUSHIRO, THE JAPANESE BASE AT THE NORTH END OF THE KURILE ISLANDS WHICH WAS RAIDED RECENTLY BY AMERICAN FLIERS FROM THE ALEUTIANS, OR FROM CARRIERS WHICH COULD VENTURE A SHORT DISTANCE INTO NORTHERN WATERS AND RETREAT AS SOON AS ITS PLANES TAKE OFF.

USE OF THE RUNWAY STILL IS MADE DIFFICULT, TOO, BY THE CONTINUAL AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON KISKA, WHICH STILL ARE PROCEEDING DAILY, WHEN THE WEATHER PERMITS. THESE AMERICAN RAIDERS IN THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS HAVE BEEN USING DELAYED ACTION BOMBS ALONG WITH REGULAR BOMBS. THE VALUE OF THE DELAYED ACTION MISSILES IS PRINCIPALLY THAT THEY PREVENT RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RUNWAY FOR A LONGER PERIOD. THE JAPANESE MUST NOT ONLY WATCH FOR NEW RAIDS, BUT MUST USE EXTREME CARE IN HANDLING WHAT APPEARS TO BE DUDS BUT PROBABLY ARE NOT.

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COMPLETION OF THE RUNWAY IS VIEWED AS FURTHER INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE NO INTENTION OF ABANDONING KISKA WITHOUT A VICIOUS BATTLE TO THE END.

Americans Seize Palermo, Trap 45,000; Russians Storm Forts 5 Miles From Orel

RETREAT NEAR CATANIA BY AXIS HINTED; BRITISH PIERCE MAIN ENEMY LINE

In Balkans Reported Following Capture Of Sicilian Capital By U. S. Seventh Army

Wave Of Strikes And Sabotage In Italy, Rebellion

London, Saturday, July 24 (AP)—A Reuters Stockholm report said today that Axis forces had begun evacuating Sicily.

Reuters said the source of the report was a Bern (Switzerland) dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet.

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23 — An American armored column striking swiftly to the north coast has captured Palermo, capital of Sicily, to trap 45,000 or more Axis troops and apparently end Axis resistance in four fifths of the island.

The United States Seventh Army tanks and cars which thundered into the sixth largest Italian city from three sides already had begun fanning out to mop up thousands of Axis troops.

[A Rome radio broadcast recorded by NBC implied another Axis reverse on the eastern coast at Catania. "Our forces have readjusted their positions around Catania to the rear," said the broadcast, referring to the area where crack German troops have put up a stubborn defense against the British Eighth Army.

[Earlier the German radio said the British had temporarily pierced the main Axis line.]

The blow caused consternation among the surprised defenders and spread demoralization throughout the Axis camp.

Tank And Plane Tactics Used

An official announcement tonight said the Americans had applied their modern tank and plane tactics to capture the big city, which is the political and cultural center of Sicily.

One armored column hooked into the Sicilian capital from the southwest, another hit from the south and southeast, and a third cut northward to intercept enemy forces withdrawing from Palermo toward the east.

It is estimated that approximately three divisions, 45,000 men, now are cut off in western Sicily.

Up to last midnight the American Seventh Army had captured 27,000 prisoners, 250 guns, 500 vehicles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and had destroyed 84 tanks, of which 14 were 60-ton Mark VI Tigers. This was a conservative count.

Italian Crowds Cry "Peace"

Repercussions of the lightning seizure came from all over Italy and the Balkans.

Madrid dispatches said Italians demonstrated in the streets of Rome, Venice, Milan, Turin, Florence and Trieste, shouting "peace."

Strikes and sabotage were reported sweeping the country, and the Balkans was rumbling with reports of rebellion. Rome already was the scene of a large-scale civilian evacuation movement.

Falling Into Tunisia Pattern

The battle for Sicily appeared to be falling rapidly into the same pattern as the battle for Tunisia in its closing stages.

The capture of Palermo with its extensive shipping, naval and air facilities gave to the Allies a dominating port on the Tyrrhenian Sea approach to Rome, and reports at Allied headquarters tonight indicated that all Allied armies were converging swiftly toward the one remaining active battle line in northeastern Sicily.

Axis resistance was now compressed in the northeastern tip, in an area but little larger than Cap Bon, where Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's army met catastrophe in Tunisia.

Defending Catania, the southern gateway to the escape port of Messina on this tip, the Nazi Hermann Goering Division fought with unabated tenacity in a battle which had held Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army veterans to a yard-by-yard progress for eight days.

Canadians Swing Around Flank

But the Canadians, on Montgomery's west wing, were reported swinging around the German's flank, meeting fierce resistance but driving the Fifteenth German Armored Division before them.

And the main American force, despite the sweep of its units over most of western Sicily, was reported to be in the area northeast of Enna where it could bear directly upon the Nazi's western flank.

[The situation appeared to be similar to that in Tunisia before the American break-through at Mateur. Then Montgomery's powerful drive up the Tunisian east coast caused the Axis commanders to shift a large part of their forces to meet it, expecting the main offensive to come from that direction. Instead the main blow came from the west.

[Again in Sicily, Montgomery's rapid advances in the early stages caused the Axis to rush its best forces to stop him. Mount Etna's 10,000-foot slope has been turned into a formidable stronghold, barring the way from the south except for a narrow, easily defended pathway between it and the sea.]

Exceeded Patton's Expectations

The capture of Palermo was the feat of an American division which exceeded even the expectations of the American commander, the speed specialist, Lieut. Gen. [illegible] S. Patton, Jr., by rompin[illegible] tance of more than sixty [illegible] fifty-eight hours from Enna i[illegible] central Sicily.

The advance elements penetrated the city at 10 A. M. yesterday, so

paralyzing the large defense forces who had believed their enemy at least fifteen miles away that there was virtually no resistance when the main body of the invaders arrived. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique said the capture was completed by evening.

Italians Caught By Surprise

The Italians were so surprised that they had no time to carry out elaborate preparations to blow up docks and other military installations and these fell into Allied hands without damage except for that done by their own bombs.

This can be quickly repaired, it was said, and the Allies will then have a most advantageous springboard for naval and air action over Sardinia and Italy and their sea approaches.

The city's population of more than 300,000 makes it the largest in Sicily.

Complaint Over Italian Navy

Italian defenders complained that they had been given no assistance by their navy except for the sending of a fast speedboat to remove a number of high naval officers at the last moment.

There was no word today of the progress of the American columns thrusting along Sicily's southwestern coast and last reported at Castelvetrano. They were believed far beyond that point, however.

Capture of Marsala and Trapani per cent of the island undefended.

Extent Of American Line

Spreading over a huge area of the island like a flood, American forces had now established an "L"-shaped line running from Palermo to Mezzoiuso, fifteen miles to the south,

Continued on Page 17

on the west coast would leave eighty then west through Carleone, Campofiorito, Contessa Entellina, Santa Margherita Di Belice, Montevago, Castelvetrano and beyond.

[This line leaves an area of only about 1,250 square miles in Western Sicily outside the zone of Allied occupation.]

The liquidation of resistance in that sector may be only a matter of days and then, it was assumed, the full weight of the American army may be turned against the Mount Etna line, where the decisive battle will be fought.

There the Germans were still piling in reinforcements and enjoying the advantages of high ground in the center of their line and a system of rivers and streams for defense on their left.

Alexander Lauds Americans

Praising the Americans, who had slashed nearly 200 miles across Sicily from Gela in twelve days and captured 27,000 prisoners, and lauding their Canadian allies, General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied ground troops commander, declared both armies were destined to become the finest in the world.

"The Americans are very fine fighting troops indeed," he said, declaring they had improved one hundred per cent. since they gained their first experience in actual combat in Tunisia.

Allied Air Attack Kept Up

Allied air forces maintained their rounds of devastating attacks, aiming particularly at the Italian mainland's battered and vulnerable rail network for the fifth time in six days and nights.

Flying Fortresses laid explosive strings across the tracks at Foggia in southwestern Italy. Medium bombers scored many direct hits on similar targets at Salerno and Battapaglia, south of Naples, light bombers raided the airfields at Salerno and Capodichino near Naples, and Canadian Wellingtons also struck at Capodichino and other targets near Naples.

[The Italian communique said Allied raiders caused considerable damage at Foggia and Salerno, and some damage at small centers in Lazio and Campagna Romanna, near Rome.]

RAF Bostons and Baltimores, turning a withering spray upon the twisting roads near Mount Etna, reported the destruction of sixty-five trucks at one point and damage to 300 more in the Troina, Aderno, Paterno and Misterbianco areas.

Italy and the Balkans.

Madrid dispatches said Italians demonstrated in the streets of Rome, Venice, Milan, Turin, Florence and Trieste, shouting "Peace!" These reports also said that a wave of strikes and sabotage swept the country.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23—An American armored division, overrunning a collapsed Italian resistance, has captured Palermo, capital and largest city of Sicily, thereby isolating the whole western end of the island, Allied headquarters announced today.

The fast-striking units of the American Seventh Army surpassed the expectations of even their veteran taskmaster, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., by racing from Enna in central Sicily to the north coast port in fifty-eight hours.

Thousands of Italian forces were trapped by the emergence of the Allied spearhead upon the north Sicilian coast.

By the capture of Palermo, Italy's sixth largest city, the Allies gained dominance of the Tyrrhenian Sea, the water approach to the western coast of Italy.

Pressed Into Small Area

The Axis was now being compressed into an area of northeastern Sicily little larger than Cap Bon, where their Tunisian forces were destroyed last May.

The main American forces, despite the sweep over western Sicily, were about thirty miles south of San Stefano di Camastra, on the north shore, where they could be brought to bear upon this remaining battle line.

San Stefano di Camastra, north of Enna, is connected by a major highway with the Leonforte area northeast of Enna.

Advanced elements entered Palermo at 10 A. M. yesterday, and the Allied headquarters communique said the capture of the city with its two major harbors was completed by evening.

British Still Edge Ahead

Meanwhile, however, the battle for Catania and control of the Mount Etna area on the northeastern tip of the island entered its second week of undiminished fury, with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army edging closer to the key city and inflicting heavy losses on the Germans but still unable to score a knockout of Nazi defenses.

Today's communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said the Canadians were making progress against fierce resistance to the southwest of Catania.

(A DNB broadcast from Berlin, recorded by Reuters in London, said the Eighth Army had succeeded in making a temporary break through the German main defenses at the edge of the mountains.

("In a successful counter-attack the enemy suffered considerable losses," the broadcast added.

Marsala Abandoned, Report Says

(The Algiers radio reported that fresh waves of Allied parachute troops were attacking the Germans north of Catania.

(Shortly before Allied headquarters announced the capture of Palermo the Morocco radio in a broadcast recorded in London said it was reported that the Italians also had abandoned Marsala and Trapani, the other two principal cities of western Sicily.

(The German radio commentator, Ludwig Sertorius, said in a broadcast recorded by Reuters in London that Axis forces had withdrawn from Palermo, Marsala and Trapani in western Sicily. He said the withdrawal was in conformity with plans.)

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(The Italian communique admitted that Axis defense forces had withdrawn in western Sicily in the face of "powerful armored formations" but gave no clue as to the extent of the withdrawal.)

Major Highways Cut Off

The capture of Palermo not only split Sicily but gave the Allies possession of shipping accommodations of the greatest value. There is more than a mile of wharf space which has been damaged by repeated Allied bombings but which can be restored.

At the same time the slice to Palermo chopped off the last major road arteries leading laterally across the island and trapped any Axis troops which had not escaped toward Messina and Catania.

The capture of the city was the greatest victory of the Sicilian campaign to date and apparently was achieved with insignificant losses to the Americans.

Tribute Paid U. S. Troops

Official reports said Italian resistance tended to evaporate as tanks and armored cars roared across the roads on all sides of the enemy positions, overwhelming them before they could be solidified.

As Patton's men achieved to the full his demand for lightning speed, General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of all Allied ground forces, paid high tribute to their feat.

"Today, after the fighting they have done, the Americans are very fine fighting troops indeed," he said. "There is no comparison between the Americans in Sicily today and the Americans six months ago. They are one hundred per cent. better today."

He also paid high praise to Canadians fighting on their right flank, pointing out that they, like some of the Americans, had entered the Sicilian campaign untried by actual combat.

He said both armies were destined to become the finest fighting troops in the world.

The capture of Palermo completed a run of nearly 200 miles (by road) across from Gela, where the Americans landed twelve days before.

Axis Breach Widened

Meanwhile, other American columns had been thrown out along the southwestern perimeter of Sicily, where they had reached Castelvetrano two days ago, and the mopping-up operations in the entire area west of the line running from Enna to Palermo had already begun.

The collapse of the Italian front tended to widen the breach between the Axis partners, whose relations have been steadily deteriorating ever since the Allied landings in Sicily, according to headquarters reports.

The Italians, who have consistently complained that the Germans abandoned them in front-line positions whenever the situation became hopeless and escaped in the available transport, now could be blamed by the Germans for failing to hold up their end.

Italian Prestige Damaged

At headquarters it was expected that the greatest repercussions were likely to result in the Balkans and other areas policed by the Italians. The damage to Italian prestige in the eyes of turbulent occupied countries was believed to be of the greatest importance.

Meanwhile, heavy and medium bombers and other warplanes maintained their damaging attacks on Italy's vulnerable railroad networks and other targets in Sicily and Sardinia. Important communication targets on the Italian mainland thus had been hard hit in five of the last six days and nights.

Forts Hammer Foggia

Flying Fortresses hammered anew at the freight yards of Foggia, in southwestern Italy, and medium bombers smashed at similar targets at Battapaglia and Salerno, both south of Naples.

Light bombers also attacked Salerno airdrome and the airfield at Capodichino, near Naples,

All Of Western Sicily Is Isolated; Italian Units Trapped

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Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23 (AP)—Repercussions of the lightning seizure of Palermo by United States forces were reported today from all over

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Wednesday night.

24 Planes Bagged

A total of twenty-four enemy planes were destroyed yesterday, including seventeen shot down in a brilliant victory by American Warhawks in a sweep over Sardinia. The Allies lost six in the day's battles.

In the first week of the invasion Allied air forces shot down 175 enemy aircraft and dropped nearly 8,000,000 pounds of bombs on the island's targets, air forces tabulations showed.

Three enemy ships were sunk, two probably sunk, and seven damaged.

(Allied warplanes also struck at the Rome vicinity again, causing "considerable damage" in small villages of Lazio, a compartment of Italy near Rome, and slight damage in Campagna Romana, the Italian communique said today.)

The Naples area was hit for the fiftl. time in six days and nights when Canadian Wellingtons flew through bad weather Wednesday night to score direct hits at Capodichino. It was the third successive night raid by the Canadians in the Naples area. The Canadians also bombed Salerno.

RAF Bostons and Baltimores strafed motor transport in the northeast corner of Sicily where Axis forces were being pinched, and destroyed sixty-five trucks at one point and damaged 300 more in the area of Troina-Aderno-Paterno-Misterbianco.

Opposition Fades

The American Seventh Army up to last midnight had captured 27,000 prisoners, 250 guns, 500 vehicles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and destroyed 84 tanks, of which 14 were 60-ton Tigers.

Italian forces in Palermo were stunned by the swift arrival of American armor, which had been last reported fifteen miles distant.

When the big port was first hit by highly mobile forces which broke into the outer areas and paralyzed resistance, panic was said to have spread throughout the city, and when the main elements came up they met virtually no opposition.

Italian Admiral Seized

The Italians had planned large-scale demolitions of the port works and other installations but had no time to carry them out.

The defenders complained that their own navy had liimted its assistance to the sending of a single small speedboat which was rushed in at the last hour to transport a number of high-ranking Italian naval officers out of the area.

Among high Italian officers in Allied hands, it was announced today, is Admiral Priato Leonard, who was commandant of the Augusta naval base on the Sicilian east coast.

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(Dispatches from London said the remainder of the Italian forces defending western Sicily could be expected to give up quickly in the face of the American sweep. It was estimated Axis forces there might have totaled 100,000 or more at the start of the invasion, including two army divisions, three coastal divisions, and many thousands of other troops.

(A report that the Germans had brought in some reinforcements was interpreted in London as possibly a sign of determination to hold a bridgehead in northeastern Sicily as long as possible.)

Retreat Admitted

(In its daily communique, Rome reported a withdrawal of Italian forces in western Sicily, saying:

("In the western sector after fierce fighting against powerful armor formations, the defense was compelled to move to positions in the rear."

(The communique, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted attacks by Allied forces on the central sector and in the Catania plain were repulsed.

Ship Fired, Rome Says

(Allied air raids against the Italian mainland caused "considerable damage" at Foggia and Salerno, the communique said. The Rome bulletin said an Allied merchantman was set afire by a torpedo plane east of Cape Passero, off southeastern Sicily.)

(A Berlin broadcast gave support to the belef that great enemy forces were previously rushed eastward to the last-stand positions north of Catania.

("Axis troops operating on the west wing," DNB said, "have disengaged themselves north and northwest of Enna, thus frustrating a large scale outflanking movement by the Americans."

(Berlin first trotted out the term "disengaged" last winter during the German retreats on the Russian and North African fronts.)

Palermo, which has a normal peacetime population of about 411,000 is fifty miles from the western tip of the island and is the principal seaport.

Sicily Cut in Two.

By driving through to the north coast to capture the city the American forces effectively cut Sicily into two, sealing the avenue of escape for Axis troops trapped in the west.

The fall of the city was accompanied by the surrender of a large section of the Italian garrison, according to an Algiers radio broadcast heard by the Associated Press.

The broadcast said the whole Italian Twenty-sixth Division had surrendered. It added that the Eighth Army still was engaged in a bitter battle for Catania. In another broadcast, Algiers relayed what it called unconfirmed reports at Allied headquarters that Allied parachute forces had been landed north of Catania, while the Germans rushed up reinforcements by air.

The Americans met only slight resistance in their northward sweep and moved forward very rapidly.

As the Americans fanned out, bringing home three-fifths of Sicily under Allied control, the Eighth Army continued to make steady gains against stubborn German-Italian defenses on the battle-littered plain south of Catania. North of Catania the enemy was digging in among the foothills of Mount Etna for a last-ditch stand.

The Americans in the west moved with astonishing speed—some sixty miles in the three days ending Wednesday. Their commander, Gen. Patton, called it better than the Nazis ever had done in their most favored moment.

The wilting Italians saw their front lashed to ribbons by the bayonets of charging American infantry. Break-throughs were widened and deepened with amazing rapidity by thundering squadrons of tanks and lighter armor.

Before Catania, the battered Hermann Goering armored division has been reinforced by fresh Nazi units, including a parachute battalion now fighting as infantry. Behind the eastern port, the enemy has established anchor on the slopes of Etna in a final front running northwest to the vicinity of San Stefano di Camastra on the north coast.

Breakthrough Near Catania.

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Reuters recorded a Berlin radio report today that British troops had broken through the main German lines west of the Catania plain.

It said that the Eighth Army had "temporarily succeeded in breaking through German main defenses" at the edge of mountains west of the Catania plain.

"In a successful counter-attack, considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy," it added.

Rome reported in its daily communique that Italian forces in western Sicily had withdrawn.

The German radio commentator, Ludwig Sertorius, said in a broadcast recorded by Reuters that Axis forces had withdrawn from Palermo, Marsala and Trapani in western Sicily. He said the withdrawal was in conformity with plans.

PANICKY CROWDS REPORTED RAISING PEACE CRY IN ITALY

Madrid Dispatches Tell of Demonstrations in Six Different Cities.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23 (A. P.).—Repercussions of the lightning seizure of Palermo by the American Army Forces were reported today from all over Italy.

Madrid dispatches said that Italians demonstrated in the streets of Rome, Venice, Milan, Turin, Florence and Trieste, shouting "Peace!" These reports also said that a wave of strikes and sabotage swept over the country.

New York, July 23—The Berlin radio broadcast a Transocean dispatch from Rome today saying: "All bureaus of Rome have been closed, owing to the damage done by the recent air raid. They will remain closed until July 31." The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, gave no further explanation, but the word bureau usually is used for a public department.

PALERMO OLD BATTLEFIELD

Capital of Sicily Occupied by Numerous Armies.

By Associated Press.

Palermo, Sicily's capital, largest city and principal seaport, has been a battle prize since the Carthagenians wrested it from the Phoenicians, who founded it in the dawn of Mediterranean history.

The city is built on an inlet on the north shore of the island and the semi-circle of mountains and hills which partly surround it to the south make it a natural stronghold. Its name means "surrounded by rocky cliffs."

Palermo was captured by the Romans in 254 B. C. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Goths, the Byzantines, the Saracens, the Normans and the Hohenstaufens.

It was the scene, in 1282, of the massacre of the French rulers and under Spanish rule it was the residence of a viceroy and a place of magnificence.

Palermo and Sicily became a part of the Italian Empire after Garibaldi overthrew the Bourbon Government in 1860.

The city also witnessed a series of revolutions, the last in 1866, which was quelled in its beginning.

As a part of the Italian empire it was built into a naval base, and its active part in the present war began in January, 1941, when it was bombed by waves of British planes.

Its harbor installations and shipping were raided several times between then and early 1943 when the Allied invasion of North Africa brought the city within the range of British and American planes operating from African airports. American Flying Fortresses made their first devastating raid on the harbor in February of 1943.

The harbor was bombed frequently after Allied victories cleared all of North Africa and freed great fleets of British and American bombers for the attacks on Italy's islands, and well before Sicily was invaded the harbor was shattered and rendered practically useless to the Axis.

Italy admitted on July 3 that the Palermo naval base was useless.

FLYERS OF U. S. BOMB SICILY AND SARDINIA

Down 17 Out of 25 Planes Encountered Over the Western Island.

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ASSAULTS ON MAINLAND

Foggia and Salerno Are Struck by Americans and Heavy Damage Is Admitted.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23 (A. P.).—Allied air units struck new blows at Axis communications and supply lines in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia yesterday and destroyed a total of twenty-four enemy planes while losing six aircraft of their own.

American Warhawks accounted for seventeen of the Axis planes in a battle with an enemy squadron of twenty-five fighters over Sardinia. Flying Fortresses hit the freight yards at Foggia in southwestern Italy while medium bombers battered rail installations at Battapaglia and Salerno, both south of Naples.

Railroad Tracks Hit.

Light bombers attacked Salerno Airdrome and the air field at Capodichini, near Naples, the previous night. American Marauders, escorted by Lightnings, smashed up railroad tracks, a cement plant and a railroad workshop in the daylight raid on Salerno.

Lightnings also escorted American Mitchells in their attack on the railroad yards at Battapaglia.

ALLIES MASS FOR CATANIA PAY-OFF BLOW

Decisive All-Out Battle Brewing On Sicilian Coastal Plain

More Than Three German Divisions Strongly Intrenched In Area

By PAUL KERN LEE

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Augusta, Sicily, July 23—The Allies are massing more power around Catania for the payoff blow against the hordes of Germans dug in there and in the foothills of Mount Etna north of the city.

The number of Nazis is estimated at more than three divisions, including the tough Hermann Goering Division.

Across the ditches, marshy fields, uneven hills and citrus groves of Catania Plain—scene of savage fighting the past week—must be fought the greatest and probably most decisive battle of the entire Sicilian campaign.

Germans Well Entrenched

The Germans are especially well-

entrenched about a mile and a quarter north of the Simeto river, which is below Catania, with defenses stretching back to a depth of several miles and with thinner but fairly strong defenses facing the northwest and west.

As the Allied invasion completes the second week the situation rapidly is shaping into one in which the Allies soon will control the entire island, with the exception of the hard, sharp northeast corner extending from the Catanian plains on the south to some yet indefinite point on the north coast. German resistance in the corner has been stiff.

All-Out Battle Impending

The British Eighth Army now is holding firm positions north of the Simeto river, not far from the strong Nazi defenses.

The Germans, with slight success but dogged persistence, are trying to bomb our recently won bases. I have experienced German bombings twelve of the last fourteen nights and most of the days, usually by fighter bombers.

The Allied fleet, in a broad sense, can enfilade German artillery positions. The Eighth Army already has praised this sort of support. But a battle of all arms can be expected before combined naval, land and air might can destroy the Nazis on the spot or squeeze them out of cunningly chosen positions.

Italians Caught Napping

The initial Axis shore defenses admittedly were beautifully designed and possibly could have withstood heavy assault, but the Italians were caught napping, manning them only lightly, mainly with Sicilian home forces.

This is on the word of Italian Admiral Priato Leonardi, who was captured by British forces after roaming the hills behind Augusta for several days—dressed in full uniform. Leonardi, who had been stationed at Augusta, said the attack was expected about July 3—seven days before it happened—during the dark moon.

At first coastal guns caused little trouble to Allied warships. But the Germans have taken them over and also dug in with 75's and some 88-mm. guns commanding the plains. Their height, range and position were such that it is difficult for opposing field guns to reach.

Coast Guns' Range Amazing

I had a sample of a different quality of shooting yesterday when a ship on which I was a passenger was repeatedly straddled. The range of the biggest coast guns is amazing. Once we were being overshot—at a distance of more than fifteen miles from the nearest point of land.

The navy is continuing its harassing fire inland wherever targets offer. Observers ashore say this is forcing the Germans to shift their field-gun positions almost nightly.

'Chutist Tells Ordeal in Sicily

He Landed Among Italian Troops and Captor Shot Him Seven Times.

JUL 24 1943

By STEPHEN BARBER.

Cairo, July 23 (A. P.).—A story of how he was captured by the Italians in Sicily, shot seven times and left for dead, but escaped to the American lines was told today by Private Michael Scambulluri of Albany, N. Y., a parachute trooper recovering in an Allied base hospital in the Middle East.

He landed in an area alive with enemy troops and was surrounded and captured before he could join his mates.

"The Italians took me to town and stripped me of everything I had, including food," he said. "I was led to a captain's office in the troop barracks and asked a lot of questions about how many soldiers had been landed and what kind of arms we carried.

"I told them only my name, grade and serial number and refused all other information.

Captive Spoke Italian.

"When I spoke to the captain in Italian, asking the name of the town, he became enraged and accused me of being a spy. He ordered my hands tied behind my back and I was led out of the barracks and stood against a wall in the court yard.

"It looked as if they were going to begin some rough stuff. I wasn't far wrong. The captain walked about twenty feet away from me, took out his revolver and fired one shot at me.

"All hell seemed to burn inside of me and I collapsed. The captain continued firing at me, pouring six more shots into me as I lay there on the ground. I was moaning and did not know what to do, but did know that I was not hurt in any vital spot."

Private Scambulluri said that a soldier, apparently dissatisfied with his captain's work, lobbed two hand grenades in his direction, the force of which spun him around completely. He added, however, that he was still conscious when he heard the captain give orders for his burial the following morning.

Flight Through Brush.

"I heard the group walk away," he continued, "and when it got quiet I wiggled to a tree about twenty feet away and worked myself to my feet. I don't know where I got the strength, but I managed to get out of the place and across the fields into some nearby woods.

"I half walked, half crawled through the brush until I came across an old, deserted cemetery. I stopped and sawed through the ropes binding my hands, using the edge of a sharp gravestone."

He said that he tore his wrists so badly in getting free that he collapsed. When he recovered consciousness he made his way through the woods and at dawn was found by a group of civilians, who ran to him crying: "Peace! Peace!"

They helped him to where the American soldiers were advancing, and he was given first aid and taken to a field hospital.

But that wasn't the end of Private Scambulluri's story. After he was placed aboard a hospital ship it was bombed and sunk at its moorings. Later another hospital ship brought him to safety.

Allied headquarters in North Africa announced last week that a hospital ship, brightly illuminated and clearly marked, had been bombed and sunk off the Sicilian coast during the early days of the invasion.

Caltanissetta's Capture Planned In Old House

By Don Whitehead

[Associated Press Correspondent]

JUL 24 1943

Caltanissetta, Sicily, July 21 (Delayed)—The battalion colonel and his company commanders huddled about a lamp in an old house not far from Caltanissetta, a key city in the enemy's defense of Sicily. There was a terrain map on the table.

The light revealed the lines of fatigue in their faces, for they and their troops had been fighting for eight days, with an average of not more than two hours' sleep in each twenty-four. They had fought their way across the beaches of Sicily, across the ridges and valleys by day and night, and and now they were before the strategic city of Caltanissetta.

2 O'Clock Zero Hour

"We must be ready to attack at 2 o'clock," the colonel said. "It's now fourteen minutes to 11 and you must get your men into the line by 11.30.

"Our objective is here to the east of Caltanissetta. We have to cross this river bed, move across this table land and then seize this hill. We hit them from three sides.

"A bridge is blown at this point and the engineers already are working on a crossing for our vehicles. When you get to the tableland move across fast. We must take our objective by daybreak."

March In Moonlight

A few minutes later the troops were on the march in the bright moonlight. The Canadians were attacking on our right and an American division to our left. The Allies were closing in on the Caltanissetta and Enna area, which was the key to the defense of Sicily.

"With all of us pushing, something's got to fall," the colonel said.

We walked through an orchard and down through a wheatfield to the road leading to the valley below Caltanissetta. Troops carrying Tommy guns, machine guns and heavy boxes of ammunition were moving on the road.

"Out To Wade In"

"I wonder," said First Lieutenant Robert Dutt, of Akron, Ohio, "how many more fights we are going to have on this damned island. This may be the last big one. We are out to wade in and kick hell out of them."

On the hills ahead of us fires were burning in the wheat straw ignited by bursting shells which bonged over our heads from our artillery.

Some Resistance

From the hills to our right came bursts of machine-gun fire and the crackle of small arms fire. Our troops had run into an enemy strong point and had set about reducing it with rocket guns, grenades and machine-gun fire. Along most of the front the enemy had withdrawn.

It was dawn when the first American troops marched into Caltanissetta. Their faces were grey with dirt as they marched through the rubble and wreckage and kept marching to the north in pursuit of the enemy.

Gutted By Explosives

The city was gutted by bombs and artillery. Days before we had landed Allied bombers had swept over to pound enemy storage dumps, troop concentrations and communications. The frightened inhabitants had fled to caves in the mountains or flocked into the homes of friends in the country.

Caribinieri in khaki and blue uniforms patroled the streets while slim, miserable looking people straggled back into the city.

Restaurant Wrecked

With two other correspondents I went into the Roma Restaurant. Once it had been a show place. Now the floors were deep with debris. Tables still covered with cloth were scattered about the place and in the middle of the wreckage stood Roman Carmelo, the proprietor.

"Da beega boss," one of the men whispered.

Carmelo brought us wine and seemed to bear no resentment that American bombers had helped wreck his restaurant. He gave us a warm welcome and he and his friends all spoke of relatives they had in America.

Formerly In U. S.

"I gotta two brothers in Lowell, Mass.," said Giano Ariangelo. "Me, I work in Lawrence, Mass., woodmill and six months in South Portland. Some day I go back."

Carmelo refused payment for his wine.

In an old amusement park where two or three hundred Italian prisoners were lounging about on merry-go-round swings and carnival riders, Private Frank Pinto, of the Bronx, stood guard. He had arrived with the first occupation troops.

Some Sniping

"I marched about ten miles last night," Pinto said. "There was some sniping in our sector, but we did not have much trouble."

Pinto said the prisoners told him they were glad the Americans had arrived and they hoped the war would soon be over.

"What do they think will happen to Mussolini?" he was asked.

"They say Mussolini will shoot himself," Pinto replied.

Disorganized By Bombs

Corp. McClain C. Sullivan, of Burns, Tenn., took two rifles from the prisoners and broke the stocks against the wall.

"These guys were bombed so much they could not get organized," he said. "Most of them think they will go to the United States if they surrender. When we came in we found them waiting for us. They just stood there quivering."

All day long the tramp of marching feet echoed in the shattered streets of Caltanissetta. The war had passed over.

Flyer Goes On Wrong Raid, Scores A 'Kill'

By Joseph Morton

[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Advanced Air Base in North Africa, July 23 — An American fighter pilot flew over Italy without permission yesterday and shot down a German Messerschmitt that intercepted a formation of Flying Fortresses he had met on the way.

His air buddies said they thought the flyer, Second Lieut. John T. Hanton, of South Minneapolis, ought to get a decoration for his volunteer feat. And Air Force higherups indicated they weren't taking too seriously the fact that Hanton did the job without an official assignment.

Couldn't Find Companions

He was supposed to go with his squadron of Lightnings to escort a group of American Marauders on a different mission, but engine trouble delayed his takeoff and in the hazy sky he couldn't find the other fighters.

He knew the approximate course, however, and struck out over a layer of clouds toward Italy. Half way there and still alone, he was about to turn back when he encountered a big formation of B-17s flying on a bombing mission to Foggia without a fighter escort.

He Tags Along

Wagging his wings to identify himself, he took over a protective position and tagged along. Over the

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island of Capri Hanton noticed heavy anti-aircraft fire bursting underneath the formation, and then he spotted an ME 109 diving out of the blue.

Hanton dropped his auxiliary "belly tank" and started fighting. His guns cut across the Messerschmitt's left wing. The German fell off with a lurch and dived straight down.

After the bombing of Foggia was completed, Hanton hovered over the Fortresses all the way back to Africa. As they approached their home bases he skipped over to his own field to explain where he had been most of the day.

Cigarettes Preferred To Food By Sicilians

By NED RUSSELL

[American War Correspondent]

Syracuse, Sicily, July 21 (Delayed)—The people of this island for the most part are hungry but this is mainly attributable to the disruption of island communications under the impact of war.

The Allies are requisitioning many civilian trucks, automobiles and even donkey carts. However, AMGOT (Allied Military Government in Occupied Territory) officials arranged with the military not to seize vehicles normally used for food transport.

In my daily drives around the front through squalid villages, I am constantly begged for biscuits and cigarettes. The people, especially children, want cigarettes in preference to food. The country as a whole is heavily diseased, which also accounts for the languid behavior.

The Normal Sicilian Diet

The Sicilians normally live on pasta—a sort of spaghetti-macaroni—with tomato sauce and a little meat, sardines, tuna fish, cheese and olive oil. All these are plentiful but the Italians bungled the distribution to the main villages and cities. There are also thousands of lemons and oranges from the vineyards.

When the Allies discovered the seriousness of the food situation the soldiers were ordered not to buy local food.

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

News Writer In Sicily Hit By Enemy Shell

With the American Seventh Army in Sicily, July 20 (Delayed, A.P.)—Michael Chinigo, of International News Service, suffered a broken wrist and cut arm when an enemy shell blew a hole in a landing craft, killing two soldiers and wounding two others, in the Sicilian invasion.

Chinigo had the arm set and stayed on the job, using the hunt-and-peck system to pound out his news articles.

Correspondents from the North African theater have been phenomenally lucky. Several have been injured, but none has been killed.

French Honor General Clark

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark was made a commander of the French Legion of Honor today in a colorful ceremony in the French military camp near the headquarters of the American Fifth Army here.

The award was made in the name of Gen. Henri Giraud by Gen. Georges Beucler, who first touched Clark on both shoulders with his sword and placed the decoration around the neck of the American general as both American and French troops stood at attention.

General Clark played a key role in the planning and the execution of the American invasion of North Africa last November.

Gens. Allen and Roosevelt Get Croix de Guerre

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Terry Allen, commander of the "Fighting First" division of United States infantry; his deputy commander, Brig.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, and his aid, Major Kenneth Downs, former war correspondent, have received the French Croix de Guerre from Gen. Louis Koeltz, of the French Nineteenth Corps, it was announced today. The First Division, now fighting in Sicily, participated in numerous engagements at the side of Gen. Koeltz's French troops in Tunisia.

ALEXANDER LAUDS U. S. TROOPS HIGHLY

By WILLIAM STEWART.

Canadian Press War Correspondent. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

An Allied Force Command Post, North Africa, July 23.—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander declared today that the American troops in Sicily are "at least 100 per cent better" than when they first arrived in North Africa.

Asked at a reception in his North African headquarters what he thought of the American troops Gen. Alexander, second in command of the Sicilian campaign, said that when they arrived in North Africa "they were better trained in modern warfare than we were in France in 1940."

"Today after the fights they have been in," he added, "the Americans are very fine troops indeed. There's is no comparison between the Americans in Sicily now and the Americans six months ago. They are at least 100 per cent better.

"The same thing holds with our own Army. Was the British Army good in France in 1940? No. They were amateurs against professionals for the Germans had the experience of Poland."

The general said "the Canadians are good and they will be jolly good," adding "like the American Forty-fifth Division, they went into the battle untried, and have done exceedingly well."

A. E. F. Full of Steganographists But Censors Detect Their Codes

JUL 24 1943

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 23.—Army doctors may have a different idea, but Army censors say the most common ailment among American troops overseas is "code in the head."

As soon as he gets abroad the average doughboy is beset with an overwhelming desire to tell the folks back home exactly where he is. That is strictly against Army regulations, because it might disclose the location of an entire Army unit. So the soldier sets about outfiguring the censors with a home-made code designed to impart that information.

There have been some fairly ingenious codes, according to the men who scan the letters. One lad tried to spell out "Tunis" by writing five consecutive letters to his mother and giving her five different middle initials.

The trouble was the five letters arrived out of sequence. The five initials spelled "Nutsi," and somewhat bewildered parents wrote: "We cannot find that place anywhere in North Africa."

A variation of this method was tried by another soldier, who openly notified his parents in his initial letter home that the first letter of the first word of each subsequent letter would spell the name of the place where he was. The censors punished him by eliminating the opening sentence of every letter, then told him not to do it any more.

Hundreds of soldiers tried referring to the titles of recent movies, such as "Casablanca" and "Road to Morocco," as means of getting information across. One, who was slightly more subtle, referred to the theme song of "Casablanca," telling his parents that for months he had been whistling "As Time Goes By."

His folks did not tumble. His mother replied: "That's a long time to sing the same song. Should I send you some new phonograph records"

Now that the doughboys are in Sicily, the censors expect to find letters freighted with cryptic references to fiery sweethearts named Etna.

And they are willing to bet that the first letters from the Italian capital will tell folks home, "I have been roaming around quite a bit."

RUSSIANS GAIN 2 TO 4 MILES TOWARD OREL

Forces Cross River Directly East Of City And Kill 2,000 Germans

JUL 24 1943

Nazis Report New Soviet Offensive South Of Leningrad

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, July 24—Russian forces crossed a river directly east of Orel, killing 2,000 Germans massed on the west bank, and scored fresh gains of two to four miles on the north and south sides of the German central front base, Moscow announced early today.

German broadcasts said eighteen Soviet divisions had begun a powerful offensive south of Leningrad, but official Russian dispatches were silent on developments there.

The river crossing at Orel appeared to have put the Red army within eight miles of the city after a three-mile drive from Zolotarevo, the last village to fall in that area. Another Russian column was less than nine miles northeast of Orel.

Several Villages Taken

Several more villages fell to the Russians who knocked out scores of German tanks and killed thousands of enemy troops yesterday in fighting raging down to the Sea of Azov, the midnight bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor said.

North of Orel the Russians beat back several fierce German counter-attacks near Bolkhov, wiping out a regiment of enemy infantry. Bolkhov, thirty-five miles above Orel, fell to the Russians Thursday.

The Soviet drive on the north also was wheeling behind Orel, endangering the railway running northwest of Bryansk. One dispatch said Karachev, midway between the two cities on the railway, already was threatened.

112 Planes Downed

A special communique said 92 German tanks were knocked out and 112 planes shot down during Thursday, and the midnight bulletin said that 5,400 enemy troops were killed and 85 tanks destroyed yesterday on three sides of the city.

The Germans also lost heavily in the Belgorod sector and the Donets basin to the south, and Russian forces again were attacking the Germans in the northwestern Caucasus.

After standing firm against German attacks in the Belgorod area the Russians resumed their offensive and captured a number of populated places, killing about 1,000 Germans, the communique said.

Described As Local

South of Izyum in the Donets basin fighting still was described by the Russians as "of local importance" despite German accounts which called it part of a general offensive. "The enemy attempted to regain positions which he lost during the previous day but achieved no success," the communique said.

Several thousand Germans have been killed in four days of fighting southwest of Voroshilovgrad where active operations were continuing as the Soviet forces captured several "advantageous positions." The Germans were counter-attacking repeatedly in this area.

Gains Near Belgorod

Around Belgorod the Russians said they advanced from three and a half to five miles. It was the fourth successive gain in this area where the Germans made their lone penetration in their offensive against Kursk.

Attacking the stubborn German bridgehead thinly spread along the Black Sea littoral around Novorossisk, the Russians said they improved their positions southwest of Krasnodar. The naval base of Novorissick is their objective.

Berlin said violent new Russian attacks in the Donets basin had pierced their lines near Kuibishevo.

German Communique

The German communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said:

"The enemy has extended his large-scale attacks against the eastern front to further sectors. . . . The enemy started his attack after violent artillery preparation and with the support of tanks and battle planes. All enemy attacks were frustrated. The Soviets continued their onslaught against German positions on a front from the Sea of Azov to Belgorod.

"A group of Soviet tanks which succeeded in breaking through northwest of Kuibishevo was almost annihilated, with the loss of fifty tanks. In the Orel sector, the Soviets threw into action strong and partly fresh infantry and tank forces. These reinforcements, too, were repulsed in fluctuating fighting."

Although admitting broken lines and "fluctuating fighting," the Germans asserted their "armies on the eastern front are standing firm and unshaken." They said 566 tanks and 105 Russian planes were destroyed yesterday.

Reds Clamp Pincers Tighter Around Orel

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, July 23—Russian forces crashed through the last strongly-fortified link in Orel's northern defenses yesterday on the tenth day of an offensive that has cost the Germans 50,000 killed and 6,000 captured, and closed their pincers tighter about that city despite desperate Nazi counter-attacks, a Soviet announcement said today.

Bolkhov, thirty-five miles above the city, by-passed by a Red army column racing down from the north while driving to within nine miles northeast of Orel, fell before the attackers. The Red army thus "completed the liquidation of strongly fortified districts" in that direction, the Russians said.

4-To-5-Mile Gains

Another Russian column pounding to within eleven miles of the key German defense city from the east, and a southern column moving up to complete the three-headed drive, beat back Nazi tanks and infantry to continue a steady advance, according to the Soviet announcement.

Altogether, the Russians said gains of four to five miles were registered in the Orel sector yesterday while the Germans lost 2,500 killed and thirty-nine tanks destroyed or captured. Prisoners and supplies also were taken, the Russians declared.

German Communique

(Today's German communique said the Russians had extended their large scale attacks to new sections of the front but insisted that Soviet attempts to effect a breakthrough had been in vain.

(The bulletin, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said the Russians had moved infantry and armored reinforcements into the Orel sector.

(Russian losses yesterday were set by the Germans at 566 tanks and 105 planes.)

Losses Tabulated

The Russian midnight communique, which disclosed the losses in manpower to Hitler's army during the 10-day Soviet offensive, placed German losses in material destroyed or captured during the same period at:

Nine hundred planes, 1,148 tanks, 1,602 guns of various calibre, 800 mortars, and 1,400 machine-guns.

(The German radio countered with the assertion that the Red army had lost more than 350,000 in dead, wounded or captured since July 15.

Greatest Battle

(Terming the struggle "the greatest battle of attrition ever fought," German sources pictured the immensity of the armies facing each other along the Russian front by saying they were made up of 600 divisions—from 7,200,000 to 9,000,000 men "presently engaged" there.)

GOEBBELS POINTS TO "ACTS OF GOD"

JUL 24 1943

Berlin Masks Sicilian Losses As "Systematic Evacuation According To Plan"

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 23—The Axis reported today the triple loss of Palermo, Marsala and Trapani, but sought to mask defeat by presenting movements of their forces as planned concentration in the northeastern part of Sicily.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator said in a broadcast over the German overseas radio, recorded by the British Ministry of Information, that the "systematic evacuation" of western Sicily was "according to plan" and that Allied moves attempting to hamper the Axis "disengagement" action and to trap large forces have been "successfully repelled."

Goebbels Blames "Acts Of God"

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in his weekly article in *Das Reich*, blamed "acts of God" for recent Axis reversals, but at the same time endeavored to assure the German people that victory was guaranteed.

Goebbels belittled the importance of the Allied thrust through Sicily, classing the invasion as a "modest first installment" on an Allied second front.

So far, he said, "the enemy has not achieved any victories of real size and presumably will not do so in the further course of the war. And nothing will come of any Anglo-American promenade through Europe."

Goebbels said the Allies had "little more reason now for their noisy propaganda" than they had after the retreat from Dunkerque.

Fighting In Central Sicily

Sertorius, like the German and Italian communiques, spoke of "heavy fighting" in the central Sicilian sector, where he asserted, the Americans have been unable to reach the sea in a northerly direction.

The battle he spoke of also possibly involved Canadian troops, who apparently are swinging around on the flank of Axis forces defending Catania. In the area of the western Catania plain the German news agency DNB reported that the British Eighth Army had "temporarily" broken through the main German defense line.

Allied Losses Called "Enormous"

Sertorius, declaring the Axis defense concentration in northeastern Sicily "had long been foreseen in the operational plans of the military command," said this "methodical consolidation of defense will soon have its effect on the German-Italian capacity to resist." He also said the Allies would need many troops to occupy the conquered part of the island and that in the battles to date they had suffered "enormous losses in men and material."

Balkan repercussions to the Allied advance in Sicily were acknowledged by the Berlin radio, which said fresh disturbances had broken out and that Axis troops had fought a violent battle with Yugoslav partisans in Montenegro, resulting in 10,000 guerrillas being killed.

Unrest was also mounting in Greece, a Reuters dispatch from Ankara reported. Many Greek officials and police have abandoned their posts, the dispatch said, and German occupation authorities have listed these men as saboteurs.

Italian radio commentators remained silent on the prospects for the Axis in the Sicilian battle, but extracts from Italian newspapers, as reported to London, indicated the Fascists still were emphasizing that Germany had been able to send only limited help to Sicily.

London, July 23 — Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told the German people in his weekly article in *Das Reich* that "Europe is entering a decisive battle," but declared that although there may be reverses "here and there" for the Axis the Germans "can look to future developments in the east as well as in the south with calm and composure."

The Goebbels article, which was broadcast today from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said the Allies "really had not scored any large-scale victories and presumably will not score any during the future course of the war."

"Enemy Desperate"

"No insoluble dilemna faces the high command of the Axis forces," he wrote. "The enemy is desperately trying to catch up and make up, by successes at the fringe, what we have scored in the first three years of the war in successes which will be decisive for victory."

The Nazi propaganda chief claimed that in contrast to German operations in Russia in the past two summers, which he said were aimed at gaining territory, this year's operations were directed toward "exhausting the Russians."

"That has been the case already to a considerable extent and will continue to be to a very considerable extent," he added. "Present big battles in the east therefore are a prelude to the coming winter."

Nothing Changed

Goebbels told the Germans that the Allies "had succeeded in gaining ground psychologically" through propaganda, but argued that in a military sense nothing much had changed.

He said the Allies were happy that with their invasion of Sicily they could make the "first modest installment payment" on their promise of a second front, but that more was necessary "than to invade Sicily with the joint strength of two empires."

Rome Calls Up All Men Of 1907 to 1922 Classes

London, July 23 (A. P.).—The Rome radio announced tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that all Italian officers and men of the 1907 to 1922 classes who are liable for service and are not yet with the colors must enter military service by August 15.

'Decisive Battle' Ahead, Says Propaganda Chief

[By the Associated Press]

Transport Chief Removed by Duce

London, July 23 (AP).—Another Italian government shakeup was announced today by the Berlin radio, which said in a Rome dispatch that "Minister of Transport Senator Vittorio Cini has been released from his office by Il Duce for reasons of health." The broadcast said National Councillor Guiseppe Peverelli, Undersecretary of the Ministry, had been appointed Minister of Transport.

Madrid Feels Rome May Yet Be Open City

London, July 23 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* said in a dispatch from Madrid today that belief was growing in the Spanish capital that Rome may yet be declared an open city.

"Particular attention is paid to a passage in the Pope's letter . . . in which his Holiness referred to his negotiations on behalf of the Italian capital," the dispatch said.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent wrote that Adolf Hitler was reported to be urging the Italian Government to move and that there was talk in Rome of transferring the government and military staffs to Verona, 250 miles to the north.

Germans Report Violent Battle

JUL 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 23—The Berlin radio, acknowledging that Allied successes in Sicily had touched off fresh disturbances in the Balkans, reported today that Axis troops had fought a violent battle with Yugoslav partisans in Montenegro, in which 10,000 of the guerrillas were said to have been killed.

The fiercest fighting, said the German news agency, DNB, was in the vicinity of the Komarnica Valley, fifty or sixty miles southeast of Sarajevo.

A Reuters dispatch from Ankara, meanwhile, said that growing unrest also was evident in Greece, where many Greek officials and police were reported to have abandoned their posts. The dispatch said German occupation authorities had issued a proclamation listing such men as saboteurs subject to immediate execution.

CZECH EXECUTIONS NOW TOTAL 50,000

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Dr. Hubert Ripka, Minister of State in the Czech Government in Exile, said today that 50,000 Czech citizens have been executed by the Nazis since the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia began in March, 1939.

"During the same period about 200,000 Czechs were sent to German concentration camps and more than 500,000 to forced labor in Germany and other Nazi-occupied countries," Dr. Ripka added. He said his figures did not include thousands of Czech Jews killed, imprisoned or deported.

Planes Raid Rome's Environs.

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Allied warplanes struck at the Rome vicinity again, causing considerable damage in small villages of Lazio, a compartment of Italy near Rome, and slight damage in the Campagna Romana, the Italian communique said today.

Italian Cabinet Change Reported

London, July 23 (AP)—Another Italian Government shakeup was announced today by the Berlin radio, which said in a Rome dispatch that "Minister of Transport Senator Vittorio Cini has been released from his office by il Duce for reasons of health."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said National Councillor Guiseppe Peverelli, Under Secretary of the Ministry, had been appointed Minister of Transport."

Power Stations In Belgium Hit In R. A. F. Sweep

Bostons Level Off at Height of Only Fifty Feet, Drop Delayed-Action Bombs

LONDON, July 23 (AP).—Two power stations in Belgium were attacked today by R. A. F. Bostons which dropped delayed - action bombs from a height of only fifty feet. The Air Ministry News Service quoted the returning flyers as saying the bombs "completely destroyed" the main buildings at one power station. The attack was carried out in ideal weather.

Enemy planes were reported over southwest England and Wales last night, their first appearance over Britain in a week, but a communique said no bombs were dropped.

Typhoons, Mustangs, Spitfires and Hurricanes of the Fighter Command made daylight sweeps over occupied Europe today, attacking enemy transport. Four Hurricane pilots reported they destroyed two locomotives and damage three others, and shot up barges and motor trucks, the Air Ministry News Service said.

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that British motor torpedo boats had attacked a German convoy in the English Channel off Ijmuiden, Holland, last night and that one ship had been damaged and one British boat set afire.

Stimson Spends Day With Negro Engineer Unit

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson spent most of today visiting a Negro engineer battalion in rural England.

World Trade Unions' Committee Discussed

London, July 23 (AP)—A world committee of trade unions to exchange information for increasing production was discussed today at the third session of the conference

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of British and Soviet union labor leaders meeting in Moscow.

The Moscow radio, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said that under the plan unions in North and South America and in European countries fighting with the United Nations would meet to organize for direct contact.

Dr. Soong Arrives in Britain

LONDON, July 23 (AP).—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived in Britain today on a visit at the invitation of the government.

German Mark Slumps 50% on Bern Exchange

BERN, Switzerland, July 23 (AP). — The German mark has dropped 50 per cent in value here in the last two weeks. It now is quoted at 8 Swiss francs for 100 marks (giving it a value of 1.86 United States cents, since the Swiss franc is quoted at 23.30 United States cents in New York.

The British Exchange rate of 100 lire to the pound sterling reportedly is better than the rate many Italians are willing to accept to get Swiss currency —about 55 lire to one Swiss franc. (New York foreign exchange sources explained that this made the lira—on the basis of the British rate—worth 1 cent in United States money, while the lira was 7/16 of a cent on the basis of the Swiss rate.

Nazis Complete Mid-Norway Line

Stockholm, July 23 (AP)—German press reports received here today said that fortification work on Norway's middle coast, begun three years ago in anticipation of a possible Allied invasion, was completed recently when the last large battery of guns was put into place.

The reports presumably referred to the Trondheim area, vital to any defense of Norway and frequently described as "the Gibraltar of the North."

Smoke Tanks Reported

"Trained artillerists are awaiting the enemy in order to give him a hot welcome," the *Voelkischer Beobachter* was quoted as saying.

Norwegian reports said the Germans had installed tanks throughout the Trondheim area containing a substance which generates dense smoke when it comes into contact with the air.

Shifts Spanish Legion Control

MADRID, July 23 (AP).—General Esteban Infantes, commander of the Spanish Blue Legion fighting with the Axis on the Russian front, has been placed under direct orders of the Spanish Ministry of War, a ministry bulletin announced today. The order did not say whether the move concerned a transfer or not.

Turkey Expecting Drive In Balkans

JUL 24 1943

Istanbul, Turkey, July 23 (AP)—A growing conviction here today is that the Allies are about to strike in the eastern Mediterranean to link up with the Soviet offensive in Russia.

Balkan unrest appeared to be increasing steadily and it was learned the Germans are taking over complete command of all Greek ports and the Corinth canal region.

From Rumania Marshal Ion Antonescu, leader of the state, sent two divisions to reinforce garrisons in Bucovina, Bessarabia and Odessa.

Gen. Giraud Returns To North Africa

Algiers, July 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud has arrived in North Africa following his trip to the United States, Canada and England. He was expected to reach Algiers late today.

U. S. FLYERS BOMB WIDELY IN BURMA

New Delhi, July 23 (A. P.).—American P-40 Warhawks carrying medium and fragmentation bombs attacked Japanese installations in northern Burma yesterday and a United States Tenth Air Force communique said they created "much damage." The attackers destroyed a high level road bridge at Nsopzup with direct hits, bombed a new barracks area near the air field at Myitkyina, leaving at least two buildings in flames, and shot up buildings and motor vehicles at Manywet.

At the same time, Mitchell medium bombers attacked cotton mills at Myingyan and rail installations at Alon. They scored many direct hits on mill buildings and started large fires among installations north of the mills. Heavy Librator bombers attacked Wuntho, twenty-five miles south of Katha, Wednesday and scored five hits in the enemy-occupied town.

All the American planes and crews returned safely from the various operations, the communique announced.

The RAF concentrated on Japanese transport, hitting sixty-five boats on the middle Irrawaddy river between Prome and Zibyubin, a British communique said. A factory building was damaged, storage tanks and some larger river boats were attacked. A sampan was sunk and sixteen were damaged in the Hunters Bay sector. The Japanese, holed up in the Arakan swamps for the monsoon season, were strafed and one of their villages was destroyed.

800 Japs Die as Mine Sinks Gunboat in China

Chungking, July 23 (A. P.).—More than 800 Japanese perished when an enemy gunboat laden with explosives struck a mine and sank near the Yangtze River port of Matang below Kiukiang July 8, the Chinese Central News reported today.

PACIFIC STEPS EXPLAINED

Davis of OWI Says We Need Airfields Before Big Push

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, told newspaper men today that the tactics in the Pacific did not mean that the Allies were committed to a policy of regaining lost ground island by island.

The campaign hinges upon obtaining airfields, he said, adding that the time would come when the Allies would pass beyond the present stage of operations.

He said there was close cooperation between British and American propaganda, but referring to Russia said, "We have not always found it easy to coordinate."

BOMBERS SINK A JAP TENDER, HIT DESTROYER

Allied HQ. in the Southwest Pacific, Saturday, July 24 (AP). —Allied bombers smashed a Japanese attempt to run supplies to their strong base at Buin on Bougainville Island Thursday night, sinking a 9,000 - ton enemy seaplane tender and damaging one of four escorting destroyers.

The seaplane tender, was sighted off the coast of Bougainville Island just at dusk. Heavy torpedo and dive bombers, protected by a strong force of fighters, sped to the attack and sent the tender to the bottom. Jap Zeros in force attempted to ward off the attack but they were driven away by our fighters. Five of the enemy planes were shot down. Three of ours are missing.

Bombers Rake Japs.

Two-engined bombers and fighters found good hunting in heavy bombing and strafing sweeps along the coasts of New Guinea and New Britain, destroying 12 enemy barges between Hanisch Harbor, just east of Lae, and Cape Bushing, near the western tip of New Britain. At least 13 other barges were destroyed or seriously damaged.

Today's communication from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters contained no information on the progress of American troops closing in on the Jap air base at Munda, New Georgia. It said merely that "dive bombers attacked enemy gun positions in support of ground troops" in that area.

A surprise attack on enemy installations at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, northeast of New Guinea, was carried out by our fighters and bombers.

In Vella Gulf, between Kolombangara and Vella Lavella islands. Allied light surface units intercepted four Jap barges attempting to run supplies to Kolombangara. Two of the barges were set afire.

A strong force of four-engined bombers, escorted by fighters, dropped 61 tons of bombs on Bogadjim, a village 20 miles south of the big Jap base at Madang, New Guinea. Many direct hits were scored on buildings and installations and large fires resulted.

Jap Raiders Dispersed.

Approximately 60 Jap fighters rose to offer battle to the Allied raiders. They were "decisively defeated and dispersed," the communication said. At least 13, and probably 18, of the enemy fighters were destroyed, and five others were shot out of combat. Two of our fighters were lost.

In other New Guinea sorties, Allied warplanes bombed or machine-gunned Ginschhafen, Voco Point, near Lae, Salamaua, and Malolo village.

leaguered Japanese airbase there, dropping 135 tons of explosives. Wildcat fighters covered the bombers in 250 sorties, made in direct support of our ground troops.

Clashes Near Namling

(Japanese forces at Munda are contained within the defenses ringing the field, a spokesman at the South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., said yesterday.)

Maintaining heavy pressure on the Japanese in the sector south of Salamau, Australian and American ground forces took a heavy toll of the e[illegible]in clashes near Namling. Li[illegible]rs and Mitchells concentrated ninety-three tons of bombs and Japanese positions near Komiatum, seven miles inland from Salamaua.

On the coast, forward elements made contact with the enemy at Tambu Bay. No details were given.

In the northern Solomons, Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed three Japanese warships, but results were not observed.

U. S. Bombs Jap Base in Java

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July 23 (A. P.).—American airmen sprang a surprise on the Japanese yesterday with a destructive raid on the enemy's main Netherlands East Indies base at Surabaya.

It was the first raid on the once great Dutch naval base on Java since the Japanese captured it in March, 1942, and the longest mission ever flown in the southwest Pacific.

Lights were burning brightly in the city and the dock area was a scene of bustling activity as the first Liberator bombers raced in and began planting 500-pound bombs and incendiaries in the target area. Japanese ground batteries quickly came to life, however, and raised a heavy but ineffective barrage. All our bombers returned.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today said the incendiaries and high explosives hit an oil refinery, warehouses, railway installations and a dock. Towering fires, some of them visible 140 miles away, were started.

Hits probably were made also on anti-aircraft batteries because the defensive fire had fallen off noticeably by the time the bombers had completed their work.

The four-engined warplanes flew nearly 2,400 miles in the operation, made before dawn Thursday. The previous record of 2,000 miles was made on raids against Makassar on Celebes Island.

The spectacular attack on Surabaja captured immediate attention from the Solomons area, but there was no easing of the daily battering given Munda on New Georgia. Bombers continued to rain bombs upon the be-

chuting pilot. The other [illegible]son, simply disappeared for long.

Larson halted his volley-ball match in front of his operation tent this afternoon to relate calmly how three Japanese planes pursued him almost an hour and how he eluded them although one engine faltered.

Two Laudable Feats

He finally crash-landed, without injury, in the water—an operation which brought words of admiration from fellow-flyers. Keeping a Lightning in the air with one engine was a great feat in itself, they said; putting it down in the water without injury was an even greater one.

Larson told how it happened:

"As I made a pass at one Jap Zero, my left engine started backfiring. I shot up another Zero—saw pieces of his plane fly out.

Starts For Home

"My cockpit was filling with smoke; so to prevent fire, I feathered one engine and because I didn't want to bail out over enemy territory, I quit the fight and started home with at least thirty fighters still tangling there.

"As I feared, three planes came down on me, and, with only one engine, I had to use cloud-skipping tactics and dodge around a great deal.

"Two Zeros and one Messer-

Plane Crippled, Yank Flyer Eludes 3 Japs

JUL 24 1943

By Stern Haugland

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 22 (Delayed)—Members of a P-38 squadron with 102 enemy planes to its credit hailed the return today of First Lieutenant Paul Larson, of Chicago, who was almost given up for lost in yesterday's dramatic battle with Japanese fighters.

That Larson managed to limp back put an extra nice touch to the encounter in which our pilots destroyed nineteen enemy planes and probably finished off eleven others, for the loss of two P-38s.

Larson Just Disappeared

The American flyers saw the Japanese planes strafe one parachute type made three passes each before I found the first cloud. When I came out, they made eight more passes before two Zeros gave up.

"The remaining plane made about eighteen passes at me over a half-hour stretch. I dived every time he came at me, it seemed like. Toward the last, he tried new stunts of climbing above me, rolling over me and diving. Finally, I found a cloud big enough to escape him, and reached the coast line.

In Three Feet Of Water

"With my right propeller shot and electrical system cut, I put her down on the beach in three feet of water because the jungle is too thick for landing."

Natives carried him by canoe to an Allied outpost, where he was picked up today.

Incidentally, the P-33 unit's bag of 102 planes is believed to be the record for a fighter unit in any theater.

U. S. Lensman's Plane Downed

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 20 (Delayed) — Carl Thusgaard Danish-born war photographer for Acme Photos, officially was posted as missing today after the Liberator in which he was making his first bombing flight was seen to crash in flames near Madang, on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, early this morning.

Australian ground watchers said the Liberator went down after destroying two or possibly three of nine Zeros which attacked the lone bomber.

No Parachutes Sighted

The Australian post Benabena, seventy miles inland from Madang, reported a patrol was sent into the remote area where the Liberator crashed, but that no parachutes were seen to leave the stricken plane.

Thusgaard may be the third American war correspondent lost in action in the Southwest Pacific theater.

The *Time* magazine reporter, Melville Jacoby, was killed on an Australian airfield last year shortly after escaping from Corregidor. Byron Darnton, the New York *Times* correspondent, was killed late last year when moving toward the Buna battle area.

Went On Practice Run

Three months ago, Thusgaard's young son died. Thusgaard was at an advanced New Guinea base at the time and couldn't be reached for two weeks.

The day before making what may have been his last flight, Thusgaard went out on a partice bombing run with the Liberator "just to get the feel of it."

Flyer Couldn't Waste Bombs

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 2 (AP)—Somehow it doesn't seem right to First Lieutenant Mark Martin, of Fitzgerald, Ga., to come back with the bomb racks full.

A Liberator pilot, Martin, while on a mission last night, was unable to find the Japanese target. He returned to his forward base in the morning, refueled and took off again with the remark:

"It's a pity to waste these bombs."

On his own initiative, he flew to Salamaua and bombed the town just as other bombers started a blistering attack in the Komiatum sector in which ninety-three tons of bombs were unloaded.

Brazil Bans Use Of Motor Cycles

JUL 24 1943

Rio de Janeiro, July 23 (AP)—On recommendation of the National Petroleum Council, the Government today banned the use of private motor cycles through out Brazil to conserve gasoline needed for war purposes.

The use of gasoline-powered private automobiles had been prohibited last year.

Argentina Decrees Wheat Fuel

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (U.P.)—A Government decree last night authorized the sale of 2,000,000 tons of wheat between now and Dec. 31 to be used for fuel instead of coal. The decree also authorized the sale of 500,000 tons of wheat for forage. Argentina, with a huge grain surplus, has virtually no timber, coal or oil. Fuel imports have been cut off by the war.

ARGENTINE REGIME DISAVOWS FASCISM

Buneos Aires, July 23 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman told United States correspondents today that the Argentine Government headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez is neither Fascist nor totalitarian and has no intention of becoming either. This statement followed publication yesterday of a cryptic communique denying reports said to have been published abroad that the Government is planning "political reforms" of a Fascist character.

The spokesman insisted that the pro-democratic press of Argentina was under no restraint in expressing "constructive criticism" of Government policies. He added that the fact that disciplinary measures had been taken against a number of publications did not mean that "excesses" in the pro-Axis press, such as El Pampero, had escaped notice of the authorities. These, he said, already had brought warnings from the Government, which was prepared to take more severe measures against these publications if it should become necessary.

He asserted that it was the desire of the Government to give foreign correspondents the widest possible latitude in reporting the truth about Argentina.

PARAGUAYAN OPTIMISTIC

President Morinigo, Home, Says U. S. Effort Is 'Fabulous'

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 23 (AP)—President Higinio Morinigo, returning home from a visit to the United States, said last night that the American war effort was "really fabulous."

"The spectacle I saw causes me to reaffirm my faith in final victory," the President said.

He said he expected that a new commercial treaty with the United States, which he discussed while in Washington, would be signed as soon as a few details were settled. In general, he said, the treaty under consideration provides for mutual preferential tariffs, especially with a view to exporting to the United States hides and wood products.

First Flight Sets Record

Montreal, July 23 (AP)—The first transatlantic flight of a Trans-Canada Air Line transport plane in the Canadian Government's new wartime transocean service was completed today, establishing what the official announcement said was a new record for a nonstop flight from Montreal to Britain.

The plane took off from here last night and arrived in Britain this morning, covering the distance in 12 hours and 26 minutes. The previous record, the announcement said, was 12 hours and 51 minutes.

Sofia Has Third Alarm In 5 Days

New York, July 23 (AP)—Planes cominig from the southeast gave Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, its third air raid alarm in five days, the Hungarian radio said tonight in a broadcast which added that Bulgarian officials were ready to move their offices from the pro-Axis capital in case of a bombing.

The broadcast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said that reports of plans to declare Sofia an open city were "premature."

The unidentified planes which caused the latest alert today never reached Sofia, but air raid precaution measures were taken.

New evidence of Bulgaria's questionable morale came in the radio's statement that "in official quarters it has been stated that no parachute troops have landed in Bulgaria and such rumors are unfounded."

FLYERS PROBE AXIS DEFENSES ON GREEK ISLE

Hungarian Capital Has Its Third Air Alarm In Five Days

Turkey Expects Balkan Thrust To Link Up With Russ Offensive

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 23 — The Berlin radio said toinght that "strong forces of Allied bombers have attacked German airfields in Crete," the large Greek island south of the Balkans. NBC recorded the broadcast.

The Germans said ten Allied planes were brought down by anti- aircraft guns alone.

The attack was reported to have been directed against German air bases and the three largest towns in Crete. The damage was called "insignificant."

Regarded As A Feeler

The Germans said this was the first enemy action against Crete since the beginning of the Sicilian campaign, and said "it obviously was made for the main purpose of probing Axis defenses in Crete."

[The report has not been confirmed by an Allied source.]

What Duce Must Do To Save Rome Is Told

JUL 24 1943

By Dewitt Mackenzie

New York, July 23—From many countries is coming the renewed appeal that Mussolini remove all military objectives from Rome and declare it an "open city" which, under international law, would put it outside the war zone.

This move has been urged on the Fascist chief ever since Italy entered the war, but he has never given any indication that he would comply. Obviously his reasons are that Rome has provided him not only with an essential military base but a place of security for his headquarters. His reluctance can be understood when one is given the definition of "open city."

"Open City" Requirements

In checking on this matter I turned to authorities in both Washington and London. My understanding is that an "open city" is one from which have been removed all troops, defenses, military installations (including headquarters and headquarters staff), military production (which means any kind of war factory), and transportation facilities which are used for the movement of military supplies or personnel. When all this has been done, the power in possession then declares the city "open."

Since Mussolini not only is head of the Government but commander in chief of the army and navy, he obviously would be barred from Rome.

Italy's Railway Center

From an authoritative source in London I further understand that the procedure of creating the "open city" would be initiated by Italy through a third party, asking for Allied conditions. Moreover, the Allies wouldn't rely on the enemy's word that all conditions had been fulfilled, but would take steps to see that they had been.

Just how the Allies would satisfy themselves on this point isn't stated. That would be laid down when their conditions were asked for by Mussolini. They would either have to rely on a third party, or send their own representatives to investigate. It naturally would be sufficient if the Vatican, for instance, should find it possible to give assurances that conditions had been carried out.

Obviously it would be a heavy blow to il Duce to lose Rome not only as a military base but as a bombproof shelter for himself and Government. But the thing cuts a lot deeper than that. Rome is the heart of Italy's railroads. Most of the country's war industries are in the north, and in order to get munitions from the supply centers to southern Italy—to Sicily, for example—they are poured through Rome. True, there is a railway which runs along the eastern coast, close to the Adriatic, but that is a roundabout way for the movement of military traffic.

Thus far Mussolini has given no sign that he intends to relinquish his sanctuary. Still, circumstances have put him in a position where he certainly must consider making Rome an "open city." In this connection the London *Daily Mail* reports from Madrid that Hitler is said to be urging the Duce to transfer the government and military staffs to Verona.

Undoubtedly he also is in the uncomfortable spot of having to debate whether after all he hadn't better sue for peace forthwith, since it's obvious that he will be knocked out soon, anyway. The Americans' capture of Palermo, political and cultural center of Sicily, certainly is a harsh reminder of the approaching end.

TOJO TAKES HIGH COUNSEL

Confers With 7 Ex-Admirals or War Developments

Seven senior Japanese statesmen, all former premiers, and Dr. Kodo Hara, president of the Privy Council, conferred with government leaders at the official residence of Premier Hideki Tojo last night, the Tokio radio disclosed in the broadcast of an information board announcement recorded in New York by The Associated Press.

The broadcast quoted the announcement as saying that Premier Tojo explained recent war developments in detail as well as the international situation in general to the gathering. It was understood, the broadcast said, that the main topic of the conference was Premier Tojo's report on his recent trip to southern regions.

Enemy Reports

The enemy often puts out statements intended only to elicit denials that may expressly or by implication reveal facts of military value. The statements below are not confirmed; are therefore suspect.

In a broadcast recorded at New York today by the Associated Press, the Tokio radio declared that Japanese bombers smashed runways and other installations at a base of the Fourteenth United States Air Force at Hengyang, in south-central Hunan Province, China. The Japanese lost only one plane, and shot down three out of six American Warhawk fighters that challenged them.

PACIFIC TASK FORCE SHELLS KISKA HEAVILY

Enemy Coastal Defense Guns Return Fire On U. S. Warships

30.24-6455

Action Follows Bombing Raid Aimed At Newly Finished Runway

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 23—A Pacific fleet task force heavily bombarded Japanese positions on Kiska island yesterday, the navy announced today. Enemy coast-defense guns returned the fire, but failed to damage any of the warships.

The shelling, seventh of a series, followed by twenty-four hours an American bomber raid aimed at the newly completed air strip on the island. Numerous hits were scored on the runway and camp area and several fires were started, a communique said.

Meanwhile, in the South Pacific the Japanese for the second time in two days bombed the American base on Funafuti island, in the Ellice group. The second raid apparently was heavier than the first, in which only three bombers participated and which resulted in no damage or injuries to personnel.

Two Shot Down

In yesterday's attack two of the Japanese bombers were shot down and the navy communique said that while damage to American installations has not been reported here, there were some personnel casualties.

The strategy behind the Japanese air attack on Funafuti was a subject of speculation. Some regarded it as the beginning of an enemy counter-thrust directed at the center of the supply route between the Hawaiian Islands and the Solomons-Australian area. By such an attack the Japanese might hope to tie up American forces in a new battle zone and relieve the pressure on their positions in the Solomon islands and the New Guinea area.

Others considered the possibility that the Japanese might fear an American offensive move from Funafuti toward their base on Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, several hundred miles to the northwest. In American hands, Tarawa could be turned into an outpost which would permit the movement of shipping between Hawaii and Australia along a much more direct route.

Action In Afternoon

Both the air action and the naval action off Kiska occurred in the afternoon. On Wednesday army Liberators attacked the Japanese runway and main camp area. An Associated Press dispatch from headquarters of the Alaska Defense command said today that aerial reconnaissance indicates that the Japanese finally have completed their 3,700-foot airplane runway, which they have been working on for more than six months.

Opinion in Alaska was, however, that the enemy would have great difficulty in delivering planes to Kiska for aerial operations unless he is willing to risk one or two carriers to ferry them close enough for a landing on the new field. The nearest enemy land base is on the island of Paramushiro, more than 800 nautical miles to the west.

Yesterday afternoon, the navy said, American "heavy and light surface units" shelled enemy positions on Kiska. This indicated that either battleships or cruisers, or possibly both, were among the attacking vessels.

While these actions were going on in the North Pacific, the Japanese threw a force of bombers, the number not reported, against the American base on Funafuti in the Ellice Islands, in the South Central Pacific. The navy said two bombers were shot down, but that, while material damage had not been reported, there were some personnel casualties among American forces.

Supply Route Outpost

Funafuti is an outpost guarding part of the central sector of the supply route between Pearl Harbor and the Solomons-Australian area. The enemy might be attacking it in preparation for some heavy action designed to knock out the base and endanger supply lines—a sort of counter-offensive against the American campaign in the Solomons-New Guinea front. Or the raid could be merely designed to keep American forces tied up in the Central Pacific in anticipation of an offensive.

Funafuti was first attacked April 26. The Japs hit it again July 20 and the last raid was July 22.

ROME AS OPEN CITY IS STILL F. D. R.'S HOPE

President Says Allies Tried For Year To Have Capital Demilitarized

Emphasizes Monday's Bombing Was Dictated By Necessity

New York, July 23 (AP)—A British broadcast, quoting the Swedish newspaper Nya Dagligt Allenhanda, said tonight that Italy, Hungary and Rumania recently asked the Vatican to mediate for a separate peace, but the Vatican refused to negotiate.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said "this report has not yet been confirmed in London."

The newspaper said the peace feelers were made by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Ambassador to the Holy See; Nicolas Kallay, Hungarian Prime Minister, and Mihail Antonescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 23—Still hopeful that Rome will be declared an open city, President Roosevelt emphasized today that Monday's bombing of the Italian capital's munitions and railway facilities was dictated by military necessity to save the lives of Allied fighting men—and not for retaliation.

The Chief Executive offered no assurance that the Allies would not again bomb Rome; to the contrary he declared that the more the Allies could keep military traffic from operating between Rome and the south the better it would be for the Allies.

He told his press conference that the Allies for more than a year had sought without success to have the Italian Fascist leaders declare Rome an open city, a move which would free it from attack, and added that he still hoped it would be so made.

An open city is one which contains no troops, defenses, military installations, military factories, or transportation facilities utilized for the movement of military supplies or personnel. The power in possession, having thus demilitarized the city, then could declare "open," probably subject to an inspection by a third party to see whether the conditions have been met.

Rome A Military City

In discussing the raid on Rome, Mr. Roosevelt described the city as an important military center with airports, munitions factories and immense marshalling yards for the transport of troops and guns to southern Italy.

The bombing, he said, was to protect American and British lives. He termed it very succesfsul, and said he would not go into the *quid pro quo* of the question, meaning retaliation for similar raids on Allied cities on the ground that he believed that was not the essentfal thing.

Recalls Nazi Vandalism

At the same time, however, he said the Germans had destroyed about 4,000 churches, hospitals and libraries in Britain, and commented that there was no compunction there. He reiterated then that it was not a question of retaliation in bombing Rome, and said that sometimes it becomes necessary to save lives and that such raids are inevitable and necessary.

The President declined to comment on the letter of Pope Pius XII to his vicar general in Rome deploring the bombing. He said he had received no communication from the Pope.

Upshur and Paddock Killed

Major-General and the Former Champion Runner Die in Alaska Plane Crash.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—The fiery crash of a naval plane near Sitka, Alaska, claimed the lives of Major-Gen. William P. Upshur, veteran hero of the Marines, and Capt. Charles Paddock, better known as Charlie Paddock, the Olympic track star of the 20s, who once was acclaimed as the "world's fastest human." Gen. Upshur was 61 years old. Capt. Paddock was 42.

The Navy Department reported late yesterday that Gen. Upshur, Capt. Paddock and four other persons were killed when the plane crashed and burned. There were no survivors, and the Navy said that the cause of the accident has not yet been determined."

The names of the plane's four other occupants were not disclosed pending notification of next of kin. The Navy said that the bodies of all passengers and members of the crew have been recovered.

General a Medalist.

Gen. Upshur, commanding general of the Marines for the Department of the Pacific, and a seasoned campaigner who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for service in Haiti in 1915, had been in charge of supplying personnel in Marine units in the Pacific theater since early last year.

He was the first Marine Corps general officer to die in a plane crash in this war. The Navy lost Rear Admiral Robert H. English, commander of submarines in the Pacific, in an air accident off the Pacific Coast, and the Army has lost several generals in flying disasters, among them Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews in a crash in Iceland.

A native of Richmond, Va., and a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, Gen. Upshur entered the Marine Corps in 1904 as a second lieutenant and, upon his death, was the senior major general in the corps, under only Lieutenant Gen. Thomas A. Holcomb.

Paddock in Journalism.

Capt. Paddock joined the Marine Corps as an officer July 10, 1942, and had been on Gen. Upshur's staff since that time, serving both as an aid and as departmental morale officer at the Pacific department headquarters. He was also public relations officer for the department until last March.

In private life Capt. Paddock was general manager of the Pasadena Star News and Post and business manager of the Long Beach Press Telegram, and contributed to national magazines. He was a lieutenant in the field artillery in 1918-1919. His wife and two children survive.

Gen. Upshur, a seasoned campaigner, had served in nearly every Marine barracks in the country, and with forces in Haiti, Cuba, Santo Domingo, China, France and the Philippines, as well as aboard the U. S. S. California, Maine, Kearsarge, Rainbow and Buffalo.

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON NAZIS' FUTURE

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt had nothing to say at his press-radio conference today when a reporter tried to draw him out on the post-war disposition of Germany.

After saying there was nothing on that he added a lot of suggestions had been made on that question in the last two or three years.

He also declined to express himself on the formation in Moscow of the National Committee of Free Germany, which is calling on the German people to overthrow Nazism. He said he had received nothing official on this organization.

The committee, with obvious Soviet inspiration, appealed in a manifesto for the formation of a "genuine national German government," which would immediately cease military operations, recall the troops to the Reich's original frontiers and embark on peace negotiations.

Washington officials shared the reported view in London that the manifesto showed Russia's pre-eminent interest in the peace conditions to be imposed on Germany.

It undoubtedly was intended, it was said, as a propaganda weapon to help the Red Army's counter-offensive by weakening the German home front, since it was broadcast to Germany by the Moscow radio.

The Moscow committee also could be a tentative nucleus for a pro-Soviet organization to take over authority in Germany, some persons believe.

U. S. Smuggles Contraband to Underground

Printing Presses and Food Supplied to Anti-Nazis, Sometimes by Parachute

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—By air and by underground channels the enslaved peoples of Europe are getting regular reminders—in a form more substantial than leaflets—that the United States aims to do something about their plight.

Sewing kits, seeds, soap and packets of tea, bouillon and chocolate are being dropped by parachute or smuggled past Nazi barriers, each gift carrying a message of encouragement to the downtrodden for whom such things are scarce, costly or unobtainable.

Office of War Information officials lifted today some of the secrecy surrounding these deliveries into occupied lands and even enemy countries. They are sent to neutral lands as well, but are distributed openly there, as visual representations of a friendly United States.

Ingenuity went into the designing of printing and duplicating devices to help the underground movements of Europe in waging their own propaganda warfare against the Axis overlords.

Compact and Light

These are built compact and light, for greater ease in spiriting them to remote spots or new hideouts. They are quickly assembled and taken apart without tools—an advantage in places where the Gestapo may drop in unexpectedly. They are easy to operate, for the benefit of amateurs.

They include:

An all-aluminum printing press, set up in four minutes. Hand operated, it can produce in an hour 1,200 copies of a clandestine

news-leaflet. It weighs 23½ pounds in its suitcase container.

A miniature typesetting outfit, also suitcase-size, to go with the press. Even the printing types are of aluminum, to save weight, and alphabets are in several languages. Weight, twenty-five pounds.

A 12½-ounce mimeograph machine which can turn out 700 copies an hour. It comes in a container the size of a shoe box and can be set up in one minute. The complete kit with paper, ink, stencils and other equipment weighs less than three pounds.

A substantial flatbed mimeograph which weighs twenty-two pounds but can be carried in a briefcase.

Get Into Right Hands

Even O. W. I. officials don't know much about how they get into the right hands. That is a well guarded secret, but it is known that governments in exile handle the distribution to their own peoples.

The presses, of course, are useful to O. W. I. men in remote outposts and to the armed forces in the field, while many of the lesser items are distributed openly in neutral areas and in countries occupied by the Allies. Quantities of them, with texts in Arabic, went into North Africa.

On each gift is the American flag, a brief, friendly greeting from this country, or a picture symbolizing American armed might. In subjugated lands the flag and the message are concealed inside the cellophane jacket.

"Heil Hitler. . . . Heil Hunger" is the message on a tiny, self-inking rubber stamp which can be hidden in a man's hand while he stamps the slogan on cafe menus, paper money—or even on a Gauleiter's shirt front when it comes back from the laundry. "Mort aux Traitres" ("Death to Traitors"), another reads. These have been widely used in occupied Europe.

Nazis Warn of Poisoning

Axis leaders have sought to prevent people from picking up the packets of powdered bouillon by announcing that they are poisoned. The O. W. I. has heard, but cannot verify, that in some cases the Nazis have actually gathered up the envelopes, poisoned the contents and redistributed them as a grim object lesson.

The envelopes of seeds—lettuce, tomatoes, turnips and other foods chosen for their suitability to growing conditions in the target country—carry an American flag and the suggestion that the envelope be used as a garden marker.

Pencils that look like the familiar rolled-paper type are sent into occupied countries. A message will be found printed on the paper ribbon when it is unwound.

"Wash Off the Nazi Dirt"

"Soap paper," an impregnated paper which lathers quickly, has the added advantage of being a fine vehicle for printed propaganda in French, Italian and other languages. The not-too-subtle text reads: "From your friends the United Nations. Dip in water—use like soap. Wash off the Nazi dirt."

Sewing kits contain three needles, five pins and forty yards of thread, packaged with a leaflet headed "to the women of France—a small remembrance from the United States of America."

Two-ounce chocolate bars, highly prized in hungry Europe, are made to the Army's Ration D formula, fortified with vitamin B. They have a high melting point, for hot countries. On the red, white and blue wrapper is the legend: "The American soldier carries chocolate bars like this as an energy ration . . . all over the globe, wherever he goes to fight for the four freedoms."

Russ 'Free Germany' Plea Held Trial Balloon

JUL 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 23—Moscow's appeal to the Germans to overthrow Hitler and make an immediate peace, launched through a new "National Committee of Free Germany," was viewed here today as a trial balloon of more than ordinary importance.

The committee, with obvious Soviet inspiration, appealed in a manifesto for the formation of a "genuine national German Government," which would immediately cease military operations, recall the troops to the Reich's original frontiers and embark on peace negotiations.

Propaganda Weapon

Washington officialdom shared the reported view in London that the manifesto showed Russia's preeminent interest in the peace conditions to be imposed on Germany.

It undobutedly was intended, it was said, as a propaganda weapon to help the Red army's counter-offensive by weakening the German home front, since it was broadcast to Germany by the Moscow radio.

The Moscow committee also could be a tentative nucleus for a pro-Soviet organization to take over authority in Germany, some quarters believe.

No Public Commitment

The Soviet Government can sit back and watch the reaction among the other United Nations without embarrassment since it has made no public commitment nor has it officially indorsed the *Freies Deutschland* (Free Germany) movement.

The manifesto, in the Washington view, did not necessarily imply that Marshal Stalin was abandoning the unconditional surrender policy of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Unconditional surrender does not mean the refusal to make terms for the enemy's surrender but only that the enemy must accept the terms of the victor.

Washington authorities, on the other hand, were inclined to dismiss the manifesto's assertion that if Hitler is overthrown only by the force of Allied armies and not at home, this "will signify the end of (German) national independence and of (Germany's) state existence, the dismemberment of (the) fatherland."

Some apprehension was expressed privately here that such a statement might stiffen German resistance out of fear that the Soviets intend to dominate Germany.

The Moscow committee is composed of twelve Communist refugees from Germany, who have lived in the Soviet Union since Hitler came to power, plus a score of German war prisoners.

Headed By Poet

Erich Weinert, president of the committee, is a German Communist poet who has lived in Russia since 1933.

Another member, Wilhelm Pieck, former Reichstag Deputy, addressed the Comintern Congress of 1935 in Moscow, recommending dissolution of the Communist International. He argued then that it was no longer needed because the National Communist parties were so organized and trustworthy that they would carry on the work without the international organization. The Comintern was disbanded from Moscow only recently.

A meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin might clear the atmosphere regarding the future of a conquered Germany.

Tour Of Fronts Begins Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 23—The next grumbling doughboy in a foxhole who gets brushed off in the time-honored way—"Go tell it to your Senator!"—is liable to do just that, on the spot.

With their ears tuned to catch soldierly gripes and their eyes open for any signposts pointing the direction of the post-war world, five uniformed Senators will board an army plane in the next few days for an official closeup of Americans and their equipment at the fighting fronts.

Led by Senator Russell (Dem., Ga.), chairman, the group will take off from an unannounced place at an equally secret time for a precedent breaking trip that will take them to England, Africa (maybe Sicily), the Middle East, India, China, the Southwest Pacific and back home.

Other members of the committee are Senators Chandler (D., Ky.), Lodge (R., Mass.), Mead (D., N. Y.) and Brewster (R., Maine). All are going in army uniforms, without insignia and wearing arm bands that will mark them as noncombatants.

"We want to see how our men in uniform are faring, how they like their equipment and what they are thinking," Russell said today.

"We want to see what has been done with the money that Congress has appropriated, how things are being handled and, in short, how the war is going in the battle zones."

To Study Facilities

Without looking for any complaints, Russell said it would be a part of the committee's business to listen to any grumbles the ordinary soldier may have.

He said that obviously the committee intends to interest itself in learning, too, what arrangements have been made for the ownership and use after the war of railroads, docks, wharves, repair shops, parts factories and airfields in which the United States now has a stake.

"We want to find out what rights we are going to have in these facilities, particularly the airfields," Russell said.

"Air transportation is going to be one of the most important activities after the war and this country ought to be in position to take a leading part in it."

FINNISH VOLUNTEERS LEAVE GERMAN ARMY

Government Refused to Allow Farther Fighting for Nazis

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Dissolution of a battalion of Finnish volunteers who had served in the German Army was reported in diplomatic dispatches from Helsinki, Finland, today.

The battalion was formally disbanded July 11, the reports said. Men fit for military service were transferred to the Finnish Army. The action was interpreted as indicating Finland's desire to disassociate herself from Germany, while remaining at war with Russia.

Two years ago more than 1,000 Finns volunteered for service in the German Army. On the expiration of the two-year contract last spring the Germans tried to keep them under arms, the reports said, but the volunteers returned to Finland, where the Government refused to allow any to rejoin the Germans.

WLB TO KEEP LITTLE STEEL PAY FORMULA

JUL 24 1943

Agency Declares It Will Adhere to Standard Despite Pressure.

FIGHT ON INFLATION STRESSED

Roosevelt Discloses New Plans for Price Control Are Under Study Now.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board served notice today that it does not intend to scrap the Little Steel wage formula even though "other divisions of the anti-inflation army may weaken."

This statement came today after President Roosevelt had said that the administration is considering new plans for price control and general economic stabilization, but that no ideas have yet been agreed upon. The WLB told organized labor that "before making wage demands that cannot be granted under the board's stabilization program, labor should look to what is likely to happen if that program is broken down."

Comment From Roosevelt.

The WLB's position, coming after William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, had demanded lifting of the Little Steel formula unless prices were rolled back to last September 15 levels, was presented in an opinion denying wage increases to Los Angeles transit workers who went on strike yesterday for a twenty-four-hour period. The opinion, written by Wayne L. Morse, public member of the WLB, stated that "the time has come for labor to realize that if we are going to stop inflation, we cannot continue to raise wages in the wage brackets which are not substandard."

"The command is to hold the line against inflation and the board proposes to hold it in so far as demands for inflationary wage increases are concerned," the opinion added.

"The present-day problems of our domestic economy are becoming so serious and critical that delivered an ultimatum. He added that labor, as well as other groups, are in a predicament because food prices generally have not been rolled back to levels of the board must hold the lid on wages and, at least for the time being, must insist that labor make wage sacrifices. However, having made sacrifices in the form of unrealized wage increases and decreased purchasing power, labor is in an excellent position to voice the demand that prices be rolled back to reasonable levels and that the cost of living be strictly controlled.

Protecting Workers' Dollars.

"All groups in America must recognize that we cannot maintain a sound war economy if we are to permit wages, prices and profits to run rampant. It is essential that the War Labor Board should do everything within its power to protect the purchasing power of the working man's dollar. In carrying out this duty, the board must perform the unpleasant task of telling American employees that it cannot honestly permit any general wage increase which does not conform with national wage stabilization policies."

The WLB said that the Los Angeles transit workers involved in the current controversy have received cost-of-living increases ranging from 15 to 26½ per cent under the Little Steel formula, which permits a 15 per cent increase above January 1, 1941, wage rates. At President Roosevelt's press-radio conference, earlier today, Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on labor's demand that prices be rolled back if it was to go along with the stabilization program.

The President said the reporter put it badly, that labor had not last September 15, as called for by Congress.

The President then disclosed the administration is working on new plans and that whatever plan

30-24-6457

is agreed on would have to be put up to Congress because it will cost money.

Will Welcome Suggestions.

If any one has any bright suggestions as to how the rollback of prices can be carried out under the present law, he will welcome them, Mr. Roosevelt said.

Recalling that his combined Labor War Board had suggested yesterday that prices as well as wages be stabilized, he said labor is in a predicament—as well as some of those in the room who had not had their salaries raised. He went on to say that food prices generally have not been put back to September 1942 levels, but that some essential foods have been held fairly level.

When a reporter mentioned that the War Food Administration had reported plenty of eggs on hand and the Office of Price Administrator said an egg shortage existed, the President said it depends on where one lives.

Warning Against Generalities.

Warning against using generalities in such matters, the President said for example that he had lots of eggs at his Hyde Park, N. Y., farm and that he was actually selling some.

He then recalled how a cry went up several months ago about a shortage of potatoes and said by the end of the week there were more potatoes than could be used.

The C. I. O.-A. F. of L. demands came yesterday coincident with impending labor shortages which brought hints of labor policy shifts on the part of the War Manpower Commission.

TUGWELL REPORTS PUERTO RICO GAINS

Food Conditions on Island Are Better, He Tells President

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Rexford G. Tugwell said after a White House visit today that President Roosevelt's committee now considering revision of the island organic act would limit its efforts to changing the method of electing a Governor and related questions.

Gov. Tugwell accompanied Secretary Ickes, chairman, and other members of the committee in a call upon the Chief Executive, but stayed for a personal discussion of island affairs with Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Ickes told reporters that he merely presented the committee members to the President and did not discuss the group's work, which he said would not be finished for another week.

Asked whether the committee had noticed various suggestions for Puerto Rican independence, Gov. Tugwell said he had seen several of them but that they had no place on the committee's agenda as the President, in creating the group, limited its study to changes in the organic law.

The Governor said that the food situation in the island now is "very good, due primarily to work of the Food Distribution Administration and Lewis W. Douglas, a deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

"The situation now as to food is as good as he hoped to make it," Gov. Tugwell declared.

Commenting on the stop-gap relief appropriations of $7,000,000 which Congress voted to last through November, Gov. Tugwell said that if more money is not forthcoming "I don't know what we are going to do."

POST-WAR AIR PACTS

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) said today he had received State Department assurances that this Government will make no international commitments on post-war aviation developments without first consulting Congress.

Senator Clark recently discussed the aviation situation with both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull. The Missouri Senator said he had been informed that the interdepartmental committee headed by Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle Jr., would consult with a special Senate Commerce sub-committee, of which Mr. Clark is chairman, before making any decisions on aviation questions.

Norman Thomas Calls Another War Inevitable

Accuses Allies of 'Intention to Perpetuate Imperialism'

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, said tonight that the United Nations are "laying the foundations for new war by their obvious intention to perpetuate their own imperialism."

In an address prepared for a mass meeting in connection with a quarterly meeting of the party's executive committee, Mr. Thomas said:

"Great Britain has not promised to restore Hongkong to China. We have not repealed unilateral Chinese exclusion, and we have intensified our own racial tension. Churchill has announced bluntly, 'We mean to hold our own. I have not become the King's First Minister to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire.' This statement has not been changed or modified in any way by Mr. Churchill or protested by our government.

"As it stands it means that American boys are fighting to restore Burma and Malaya to British rule and to keep India under British rule. This is to make a third world war virtually inevitable."

COFFEE RATIONING END IS IMMINENT

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Removal of coffee from the ration list is imminent, Government food officials said today.

No final date for lifting of rationing has been set, but these officials said an announcement is expected to be made by the Office of Price Administration within the next few days.

Recommendations for removal of rationing have been presented to top OPA and War Food Administration officials and action was said to await only their formal approval.

Coffee has been under ration since last November. Due to an improvement in the Atlantic shipping situation in recent months, the coffee trade reported that stocks early this month totaled about 450,000,000 pounds. Normally supplies total about 300,000,000 pounds at this time of year. Imports have been in excess of consumptio

The improved oceanic situation also has made it possible to increase this country's imports of sugar from the Caribbean area. Officials said, however, there is little likelihood that sugar rationing will be dispensed with or that larger amounts will be allowed civilians in the near future. Great quantities of raw sugar go into industrial alcohol for war needs.

More Dead and Missing Are Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirty-three casualties, including sixteen dead, five wounded and twelve missing.

In addition the Navy announced that the classification of four additional names has been changed from missing to dead and twenty-six additional names from prisoner of war to dead, one of which is omitted from the list as the next of kin resides in an occupied country.

This brings to 27,317 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,458 dead, 4,768 wounded, 10,275 missing and 3,816 prisoners.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

New York

ALES, FRANKLIN ELMER. Dead. Mother, Mrs. Matilda Ales, 728 East Genessee Street, Buffalo.

BURNS, ROBERT JOSEPH. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Loretta Bayer, 417 East 147th Street, New York.

SULLIVAN, JOHN JOSEPH, ensign. Missing. Father, Michael Vincent Sullivan, 41-07 Ninety-fifth Street, Elmhurst, Queens.

Connecticut

BARTEK, WILLIAM JOHN. Dead. Father, Steven W. Bartek, 110 South Orchard Street, Wallingford.

McKEE, ALBERT. Dead (Reported prisoner May 14, 1943.). Brother, William J. McKee, 1 Cedar Street, Plainville.

ZWICK, FRED J. Dead. Mother, Mrs. Anna Zwick, 7 Main Street, Pine Meadow.

New Jersey

WENDROFF, ROBERT. Dead (Reported prisoner June 16, 1943.). Brother, Carl Wendroff, 84 West Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne.

New York, July 23—*America*, a Catholic weekly edited here by priests of the Society of Jesus, will express the hope in its next issue that the United States will pledge itself to rebuild the Basilica of San Lorenzo, reported damaged in the air raid on Rome.

The magazine, which will go on sale next Wednesday, will say editorially:

"It would be a great relief if our Government could give assurance to the Holy Father at the earliest opportunity that there will be no repetition of this event—and as a sign of earnestness and good will would pledge itself to the rebuilding of the Basilica of San Lorenzo."

On the bombing itself *America* will say:

"One may well fear that the (raid) can be questioned, not on grounds of strict justice or military strategy, but of a higher strategy—the winning of men's minds and hearts as well as physical victory over their armaments."

'No Distinction' To Commonweal

New York, July 23 (AP)—The *Commonweal*, a Catholic lay weekly publication, will say editorially in next week's issue that no distinction should be drawn "between the bombing of Rome and that of the most miserable Calabrian village, the industrial city in the Ruhr, that of the English town."

Another view of the bombing will be taken by the *Tablet*, official organ of the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn.

The *Tablet* will say editorially in tomorrow's weekly edition that the precautions taken to avoid striking religious and cultural structures will not "lessen the sorrow shared by all of us that the United Nations had not seen fit to spare the city which enshrines most of the most sacred relics of Christian antiquity.

"It is true that Nazis and Fascists have bombed churches in England, Malta and elsewhere," the *Tablet* editorial continues, "but we have no desire to ape them. It is the Nazi way of life we oppose."

The *Commonweal* editorial says the announcements and the President's message to the Pope concerning the bombing "embarrass Catholics because they make it look as if Catholics would accept anything so long as certain buildings in a certain city were respected.

". . . In the measure that they have the faith of Peter, they can stand the threat to Peter's tomb. In the measure that they cannot escape being concerned with history they share the world's anxiety and sadness at seeing the peril threatening the city which links our world to the past."

Rebuilding Of San Lorenzo By U. S. To Be Advocated

Jesuit Weekly Will Favor Reconstruction Pledge As Sign Of Earnestness And Good Will

[By the Associated Press]

Browder Argues For Hague

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 23—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, commenting on the recent indorsement of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City by the New Jersey Communist party, said today the action was designed to prevent a Republican victory in the State.

In a letter published in the *Herald Tribune*, Browder said:

"The simple fact is, of course, that the Communists merely joined in the advice (given by many others) that the workers should not join in the factional fight in the New Jersey Democratic party which promises to throw the election to the Republicans who are sabotaging President Roosevelt's war program."

November Election

New Jersey will elect a Governor in November.

Browder's letter continued:

"There are laws of the statute books which makes it a crime for a Communist to work in war industry. The Communists are still being kept out of combat service in the United States Army. Strictly speaking it is illegal for a Communist to draw his pay when he is inducted into the army, since the appropriations carry provisions that none of money shall be used to pay for the services of Communists.

"Hitlerite Laws"

"Anyone even suspected of being friendly to Communists is hounded out of the Government service. We propose that this maze of Hitlerite laws, and the attitude which prompted them, should be abolished, and Communists treated like other citizens."

Browder concluded by asking if "exceptional laws" against Communists could continue to be justified "because these Communists, in urging an end to the factional fight in the New Jersey Democratic party," reasoned differently than non-Communists.

The indorsement of Hague, on the ground he supported President Roosevelt's "win the war" policies, was contained in an article by William Norman, secretary of the New Jersey Communists and published in the *Daily Worker*, Communist newspaper, on July 6.

RADIOS TO WAINWRIGHT

Wife Broadcasts Message for Captive Corregidor Hero

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Mrs. Jonathan Wainwright has sent a message to her husband, Lieut. Gen. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, now a Japanese prisoner, and especially hopes that it gets through to him so he'll know his son "has his own ship now."

Mrs. Wainwright's broadcast last night from a local station was part of the "Eyes of the Air Force" program from New York and will be transcribed and rebroadcast from the United Nations short-wave station nearest Formosa, where the General is believed to be interned. She assured the general that "everything at home is fine."

"I keep very busy. I am an airplane spotter and serve regular shifts on the observation post in Skaneateles. So many of your friends wanted to be remembered to you it would be impossible to name them all," she said, adding:

"But Johnny [the Wainwrights' 30-year-old son, in the merchant marine] especially asked me to say hello. He wanted me to be sure and tell you that he is well and happy and that he has his own ship now. So 'hello' from our son, Captain Johnny."

Tire Plant Opened In Lima, Peru

Akron, Ohio, July 23 (AP)—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company today announced the opening of a tire plant at Lima, Peru—the company's third on the South American Continent.

The plant was opened officially by P. W. Litchfield, chairman of Goodyear's board of directors, and the first tire produced was turned over to Peru's National Museum. Dr. Manual Prado, President of the South American Republic, participated in the ceremonies.

Officials said Peruvian rubber and labor would be used exclusively.

Construction of the plant, Goodyear's twelfth in various parts of the world, was started in September, 1942. The company's first South American factory was established in Hurlingham, near Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1931, followed by another at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1939.

BATAAN AIR HERO RESCUED

Major Dyess of Texas Had Been Reported a Prisoner of War

ALBANY, Texas, July 23 (AP)—Maj. William Edwin Dyess, who was reported a prisoner of war in Bataan is free and well. The former college track star was rescued from a Pacific island by the Navy, he informed his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dyess, by telegram.

As commander of a grounded Army Air Forces pursuit squadron, Major Dyess was last heard from on Easter, 1942, when reported a Japanese prisoner. Just before Bataan fell he led a group of his men into the hills seeking to filter through the Japanese lines.

Honors received for his Philippines action included the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Major Dyess attended John Tarleton College at Stephenville, Texas, and Texas A. & M. He married Marajen Stevick of Champaign, Ill., co-owner of The Champaign News-Gazette.

Jap Ship's Pyre: Gasoline And Guns

Los Angeles, July 23 (AP)—Resourceful, Lightning pilots, lacking bombs, destroyed a Japanese freighter by drenching the vessel's decks with high-test gasoline and then igniting it with shells and bullets from their nose guns.

The story was told today by Major John W. Mitchell, Enid, Miss., and Capt. Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr., born in Panama, C. Z. Both are home from the South Pacific for a tour of training bases to give student pilots the latest tips on fighting Japs.

The Lightning flyers found the Nipponese freighter lying under a camouflage net, Captain Lanphier related.

"We raked the decks with our guns but nothing much happened," he recalled. "So we dive-bombed the freighter, letting go our auxiliary gasoline tanks and spilling gasoline all over her.

"Then we made another pass and let loose with incendiary bullets. The gas caught fire and the last we saw of the ship it was burning from stem to stern."

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SOUTH OF LENINGRAD, 550 MILES NORTHWEST OF OREL. THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE OPENED THE ASSAULT THURSDAY MORNING WITH AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE LASTING SEVERAL HOURS. THE CHARGING TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE DECLARED REPULSED.

NO RUSSIAN DISPATCH HAS MENTIONED FIGHTING AROUND LENINGRAD, AND THE OFFICIAL GERMAN COMMUNIQUES ALSO HAVE BEEN SILENT ON THIS SECTOR.

KA221PEV

ADD LONDON — Rome radio — by Fuc!

THE BROADCAST ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT "BECAUSE OF THE GRAVITY OF THE TIMES AND MILITARY EXIGENCIES" ALL PUBLIC SPORTING FIXTURES IN ITALY WERE CANCELLED BUT THAT AMATEUR GAMES STILL COULD BE PLAYED.

ADD LONDON — Russian

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS, THE RUSSIANS MENTIONED THE WESTERN CAUCASUS AND SAID THEIR TROOPS SOUTHWEST OF KRASNODAR HAD IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS. THE RUSSIANS IN THAT AREA ARE CLOSE TO NOVOROSSISK, GERMAN-HELD RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE ALONG THE BLACK SEA.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE LOST 92 TANKS AND 112 PLANES IN FIGHTING AROUND OREL ALONE.

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THE LOSS OF EITHER OREL OR BRYANSK WOULD BE A MAJOR BLOW TO THE GERMANS. BOTH CITIES ARE IMPORTANT RAILWAY HUBS AND BOTH HAVE BEEN RINGED WITH THICK DEFENSES.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD KILLED 50,000, CAPTURED 6,000 AND KNOCKED OUT 900 PLANES AND 1,148 TANKS IN THE FIRST TEN DAYS OF THEIR UNPRECEDENTED SUMMER OFFENSIVE, LAUNCHED AFTER A GERMAN DRIVE ON KURSK HAD BEEN ABSORBED.

THE BERLIN RADIO REPEATED THAT THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE ATTACKING

ADD London — Office

WE ARE HOPING TO OPEN AN OFFICE

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IN MOSCOW BUT THERE IS NONE THERE YET."

ADD London — Geach

HE SAID HE FOUND THE OWI ORGANIZATION IN LONDON VERY SATISFACTORY

AND THAT HE WOULD VISIT AFRICA B[EFORE] RETURNING HOME.

THEY WERE PUT TO DEATH AFTER SO-CALLED

TRIALS, KILLED WITHOUT FORMALITY OF A TRIAL OR TORTURED TO DEATH, DR.

RIPKA ASSERTED.

30.27-6459

DR.RIPKA SAID THE INFORMATION ON WHICH HIS STATISTICS WERE XXXX BASED WAS CONTAINED IN DETAILED REPORTS REACHING LONDON FROM RELIABLE UNDERGROUND SOUR ES.

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO WENT SILENT AT ABOUT 3:40 P.M. TODAY "FOR TECHNICAL REASONS," SUGGESTING DAYLIGHT ALLIED AIR RAIDS AGAINST EUROPE.

FD1209PEW

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED OVER SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AND WALES LAST NIGHT, BREAKING A SIX-NIGHT LULL IN ENEMY ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN. THE MINISTRIES OF AIR AND HOME SECURITY SAID THAT NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED, HOWEVER.

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LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR LUDWIG SERTORIUS SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS TODAY THAT AXIS FORCES HAD WITHDRAWN FROM PALERMO, MARSALA AND TRAPANI IN WESTERN SICILY. HE SAID THE WITHDRAWAL WAS IN CONFORMITY WITH PLANS. (EDS: THIS MAY BE INSERTED IN BRACKETS IN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA MAIN INVASION STORY.)

FD1221PEW

London, july 23-(ap)--The Vatican radio in a broadcast recorded today by The Associatdd Press said Apostolic Nuncios visited Russian prisoner of war camps and distributed money, food and clothess in the name of the Holy Father.

London, July 23-(AP)-The Berlin radio today broadcast an announce-
.t of the Bulgarian ministry of the interior saying that Nikola
ristoff, deputy governor of Plovdiv, Bulgaria's second largest city,
was shot to death last night by two unknown assassins. The broadcast
was recorded by the Associated Press.

(BA)-LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-PAUL PATTERSON, PUBLISHER OF THE BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS, SAYS THE "EASY OPTIMISM" OF AMERICANS REGARDING THE WAR'S OUTCOME IS NOT SHARED BY BRITISHERS, BUT THAT THE ENGLISH HAVE "CONFIDENCE AND PLENTY OF IT."

IN AN INTERVIEW BROADCAST IN BRITAIN AND SHORTWAVED TO THE UNITED STATES, PATTERSON SAID:

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"THERE IS CONFIDENCE, PLENTY OF IT--CONFIDENCE THAT THE SITUATION IS NOW FULLY UNDER CONTROL; BUT NOBODY HERE IS IN ANY DOUBT THAT WE HAVE A LONG AND HARD WAY TO GO BEFORE GERMANY AND JAPAN ARE FINALLY BEATEN.

"EVERY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER OR EDITOR WHO CAN DO SO OUGHT TO VISIT ENGLAND AND SEE WITH HIS OWN EYES X X X HOW THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT IS STABILIZED AND MAINTAINED AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR X X X

"ON THE MATERIAL SIDE X X X THE MOST STRIKING THING IS THE EXPERIENCE WITH WHICH A STABLE BASIS OF CONTROL HAS BEEN EFFECTED."

PATTERSON CITED BRITISH FOOD RATIONING AS A BASIS OF SUCH CONTROL, ADDING THAT "FLUCTUATIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES KSUCH AS) ARE

HARASSING AMER

ADDING THAT "FLUCTUATIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES (SUCH AS) ARE HARASSING AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES" HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED.

R1217PEW

London, July 23-(AP)-The air ministry in a preliminary survey said today that military targets in Rome were churned into destruction by Monday's air raid and the only other damage ~~xxx~~ inflicted was on a ~~xxxx~~ small scale in areas immediately surrounding these objectives.

The main attack on the San Lorenzo railway center inflicted

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"very heavy damage" to tracks and railway property, the report said, and the Tabonelli steel plant and a large chemical works southwest of it were hit.

Hits at the San Lorenzo yards were scored on two roundhouses, a large locomotive shop and car sheds. A large freight depot was still burning hours after the raid.

The air ministry said the bombs severed water mains at several places, flooding a number of roads around the chemical plant.

Much rolling stock was damaged or derailed at the Littoria railway center where a ~~xxxx~~ direct hit was seen. The railway bridge and the locomotive department were severely damaged. Ten large fires were seen burning.

The Ciampino air field north of Rome was left completely unserviceable, with the landing area almost entirely covered by craters, the report said. Direct hits were scored on a large hangar,

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barracks, administrative buildings and an ammunition dump.

At the time of the photographic reconnaissance late last Monday, at least 24 grounded ~~xxx~~ planes were seen burning or otherwise damaged.

A large hangar at ~~xxxxxxx~~ the Littoria air field was gutted and several small buildings were destroyed. At least nine enemy planes were wrecked.

BY LEO BRAHAM

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 23-(AP)-THE NAVIGATOR OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "RAT KILLER," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. LAURENCE D. ("DUSTY") CLARK OF SEATTLE, WASH., WHICH FAILED TO RETURN FROM A RAID ON RENNES MAY 5, IS KNOWN TO BE SAFE AND THERE

30.27-6461

ARE STRONG INDICATIONS OTHER CREW MEMBERS ALSO SURVIVED, EIGHTH AIR FORCE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THE NAVIGATOR, CAPT.RAY O.LANDRUM, OF FREDERICK,OKLA., IS A PRISONER OF WAR RECEIVING TREATMENT IN AN ENEMY HOSPITAL FOR A LEG INJURY, ACCORDING TO A CARD WRITTEN BY LANDRUM JUNE 21 AND RECEIVED AT THIS STATION YESTERDAY BY FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT P.BENDER, JR., POLLOCKSVILLE,N.C., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "SPOOK FIFTH."

IT ALSO WAS LEARNED FOUR DAYS AGO THAT A MAJOR EDGAR COLE OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP IS SAFE.

AMONG THOSE WHO ACCOMPANIED MAJOR CLARK ON THE RENNES MISSION WAS MAJOR EDGAR B.COLE OF OGDEN,UTAH, SQUADRON LEADER WHO RODE THE "RAT KILLER" AS AN OBSERVER ON HER LAST RAID. MAJOR COLE'S WIFE LIVES AT NYSSA,ORE.

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AIR FORCE OFFICIALS AND FLIERS AT THIS STATION BELIEVE THE MAJOR MENTIONED IN THE REPORT IS THE SAME MAJOR COLE WHO WENT DOWN WITH CLARK.

THIS REPORT AND LANDRUM'S CARD STRENGTHENED THEIR BELIEF THAT AT LEAST MOST OF MAJOR CLARK'S CREW SURVIVED--PERHAPS ALL OF THEM.

LANDRUM'S CARD, RECEIVED THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, SAID:

"I'M OKAY. IN HOSPITAL WITH FRACTURED LEG, FEW MINOR BRUISES. HAVEN'T SEEN DUSTY CLARK YET. IF YOU HAVE TIME, SEND ME SOME UNDERWEAR. TELL ALL THE FELLOWS I'M OKAY AND HELLO."

FLIERS HERE INTERPRET LANDRUM'S REFERENCE TO CLARK AS MEANING CLARK ALSO SURVIVED. THEY CONTEND LANDRUM WOULDN'T HAVE REFERRED TO CLARK AS HE DID IF THE LATTER WERE DEAD.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED: (EDITORS: NAME OF CO-PILOT--FROM NEW YORK CITY--IS MISSING AND WILL BE INSERTED LATER.) LIEUT. DWIGHT FISHER OF SPOKANE,WASH., BOMBARDIER; AND SERGTS.WILBUR S.RIFI OF SOUTH BENIDJI,MINN., TOP TURRET GUNNER; ROBERT L.CARLSON OF SPOKANE,WASH., AND TURLOCK,CALIF., BALL TURRET GUNNER; CHESTER J. MAYO OF ST.LOUIS,MO., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; CARL H.UPCHURCH OF CUBA, ALA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; AND WILLIAM W.WOOD OF SALINE,MO., TAIL GUNNER.

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LIEUT.DONALD H.MERTEN OF MORGANVILLE,KANS., CO-PILOT OF THE "SPOOK FIFTH," SAID THAT CLARK'S BOMBER, APPARENTLY DAMAGED BY AN ENEMY FIGHTER, STRAGGLED FROM THE FORTRESS FORMATION AS THE RAIDERS STREAKED HOMEWARD AFTER BLASTING THE NAZI SUPPLY DEPOT.

"WE WERE FLYING DIRECTLY BEHIND CLARK, WHO WAS LEADING OUR SQUADRON," MERTEN SAID. "WHEN HE DROPPED OUT WE PULLED UP AND TOOK THE LEAD. WE WERE UNDER PRETTY HEAVY FIGHTER ATTACK THAT DAY. THE FIRST TIME I SAW THAT CLARK WAS IN TROUBLE WAS WHEN I OBSERVED A BURST OF FLAME SHOOT OUT FROM BEHIND HIS CO-PILOT'S COMPARTMENT. I ALSO NOTICED THAT HIS NUMBER THREE ENGINE WAS SMOKING.

"CLARK THEN SUDDENLY PULLED UPWARD SLIGHTLY, THEN PEELED OFF TO THE LEFT OF OUR FORMATION AND STARTED TO GLIDE DOWNWARD UNDER CONTROL. I NEVER DID SEE ANY PARACHUTES COME OUT BUT WE COULDN'T WATCH HIM

VERY LONG AS WE WERE TOO BUSY WITH GERMAN FIGHTERS.

"THE LAST TIME I SAW CLARK HE WAS ABOUT 6,000 FEET BELOW US--WE WERE AT ABOUT 21,000 FEET--AND HE WAS STILL GLIDING DOWN UNDER CONTROL. HIS SHIP WAS NOT ON FIRE."

LIEUT.CLARK S.NICHOLS OF BOSTON, BOMBARDIER OF THE "KATHY JANE," PILOTED BY LIEUT.NORMAN ROTHSCHILD OF PHILADELPHIA, SAID HE SAW CLARK'S BOMBER "DART INTO A WIDE HALF-LOOP," BUT "I LOST SIGHT OF HIM."

"I BELIEVE ALL THE FELLOWS IN THAT BOMBER GOT OUT OKAY," MERTEN SAID.

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N1006AEW

ADD MOSCOW

IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR, 165 MILES SOUTH OF OREL, THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT SOVIET TROOPS OVERCAME STRONG GERMAN RESISTANCE AND COUNTERATTACKS TO CONTINUE THEIR ~~SOURCES~~ ADVANCES. THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN FROM SEVERAL POPULATED AREAS IN THAT SECTOR. AND THE BODIES OF MORE THAN 1,000 ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED ON THE FIELD FOLLOWING A TWO DAY BATTLE, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE CONTINUED TO TERM ENGAGEMENTS IN THE DONETS RIVER BASIN SOUTH OF IZYUM AND SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD AS "OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE," AND SAID THE GERMANS WERE DEFENDING THEIR POSITIONS FROM TANKS DUG INTO THE GROUND. THE RUSSIANS ARE BLASTING AT THOSE POSITIONS BY FLANKING MOVEMENTS AND SHORT ATTACKS, AND ARE BEATING OFF NAZI COUNTERATTACKS THERE, THEY SAID.

FRONT-LINE DISPATCHES DESCRIBING BOLKHOV'S CAPTURE SAID RUSSIAN COLUMNS CLOSED IN ON THE TOWN FROM THE NORTH, NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST AFTER THE NORTHERN PRONG HAD BROKEN THROUGH DEFENSES THE GERMANS CONSIDERED IMPREGNABLE.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CONTINUED INTO THE HEART OF THE TOWN, WITH SOME NAZI GARRISONS FIGHTING UNTIL THEY WERE EXTERMINATED.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN ONE SECTOR OF THE OREL BATTLE SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED ORDERS TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.

MK724AEW

ADD ISTANBUL

IN BULGARIA, SOFIA POLICE WERE CALLED OUT LAST TUESDAY TO QUELL RIOTING, A RECENTLY RETURNED TRAVELLER SAID. TWO POLICEMEN AND SEVERAL RIOTERS WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHT WHICH WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE GROWN OUT OF PRO-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

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THE TRAVELLER ALSO SAID THAT 200 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN MACEDONIA BEFORE BULGARIAN PRIME MINISTER BOGDAN PHILOV VISITED THERE.

EJ455PEW

ADD AUGUSTA

WITH THE AMERICANS AND CANADIANS MOPPING UP WESTERN AND NORTHERN SICILIAN SECTORS, THE GERMANS CAN BE EXPECTED STEADILY TO BE SQUEEZED INTO A TIGHTER AREA--AND EVEN POSSIBLY BE TRAPPED THERE.

THIS EVENTUALLY WOULD PLACE THEM AT THE MERCY OF NAVAL GUNS, AIR BOMBARDMENT AND LAND ADVANCES.

EJ1142PEW

ADD SYRACUSE

~~THE SOLDIERS WERE ORDERED NOT TO BUY LOCAL FOOD.~~ HOWEVER, NATIVES OFTEN STAND ON THE ROADSIDE IN VILLAGES OFFERING TOMATOES AND LEMONS FOR CIGARETTES. UNLIKE ARAB VILLAGES IN AFRICA, THESE VILLAGES ARE FULL OF WOMEN, MANY OF THEM CARRYING EMACIATED DISEASE-MARKED BABIES.

THERE IS A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF WATER AND ABOUT TWO-FIFTHS OF THE

30.24-6463

ISLAND HAS NONE FOR DRINKING. CONSEQUENTLY WATER IS STILL BOUGHT AND SOLD AND SOMETIMES CARRIED FOR MILES.

THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES ARE MALARIA, SANDFLY FEVER, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID, MALTA FEVER, VENEREAL DISEASES, AND TYPHUS.

EJ916PEW

CAIRO, FIRST ADD BARBER'S PARATROOPER (AYE) X X THE INVASION.)

ANOTHER PARACHUTE TROOPER RECOVERING HERE, PRIVATE J.B.MAINELLA OF DULUTH,MINN., ALSO TOLD A HAIR-RAISING STORY.

MAINELLA SAID HE LANDED BETWEEN TWO ITALIAN PILLBOXES, PUT HIS MACHINE GUN TOGETHER AND STARTED CRAWLING AWAY, FLAT ON HIS STOMACH. THE ITALIANS OPENED UP WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND MAINELLA SAID HE RETALIATED WITH ONE OF HIS GRENADES.

"BOY, THAT EXPLOSION WAS MUSIC TO MY EARS, FOR IT COMPLETELY KNOCKED OUT ONE BOX," HE SAID.

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JUST AS HE WAS ABOUT TO THROW ANOTHER GRENADE, HE SAID, BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MEN CAME UP ON THE OTHER SIDE. BETWEEN THEM THEY WIPED OUT THE SECOND PILLBOX, BUT NOT BEFORE MAINELLA'S RIGHT LEG HAD BEEN TORN TO RIBBONS BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

OTHER PARACHUTE TROOPERS RECOVERING HERE REPORTED THAT THE ROCKY TERRAIN OF THE SICILIAN MOUNTAINS MADE THE NIGHT LANDINGS EXCEEDINGLY TOUGH.

N1134AEW

CAIRO, JULY 23-(AP)-FOR AIDING IN THE JULY 4 BRITISH COMMANDO LANDING AND RAID ON THE HERAKLION AIRDROME, 50 CRETANS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY THE NAZIS ON ORDERS OF MILITARY GOVERNOR BRAUER WHO WARNED "SEVERER MEASURES" WOULD FOLLOW, THE HELLENIC NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE NEWS SERVICE SAID THE NAZI MILITARY GOVERNOR ANNOUNCED THE EXECUTIONS IN A PROCLAMATION WHICH DECLARED "THE POPULATION DID NOT LIVE UP TO THE TRUST I PLACED IN THEM" DURING "THE PLANNED SABOTAGE OPERATIONS" ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 4.

THE PROCLAMATION ORDERED A CURFEW FROM 9 P.M. TO 4:30 A.M., CLOSING OF ALL PUBLIC PLACES AT 11 P.M., SHUTTING DOWN OF CINEMAS TO CIVILIANS AND CANCELLATION OF PERMISSION GIVEN RECENTLY TO LABORERS TO THRASH THEIR OWN CORN.

EJ709PEW

ADV Allied HQ N.W. Africa — Sicilian Aerial

WHEN A HALF DOZEN MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKED ESCORTED BOMBERS, LIEUT.WARD A.KUENTZEL OF DELANO,CALIF., GOT HIS SEVENTH PLANE.

FLYING FORTRESSES WENT UNESCORTED TO FOGGIA EXCEPT FOR ONE "LOST" LIGHTNING PILOT WHO TAGGED ALONG AND SHOT DOWN A GERMAN PLANE NEAR NAPLES.

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ONCE OVER THEIR TARGETS, THE BIG AMERICAN RAIDERS DUMPED HEAVY LOADS OF EXPLOSIVES SQUARELY IN THE YARDS, CAUSING ONE LARGE EXPLOSION WHICH CREWMEN BELIEVED WAS AN AMMUNITION DUMP OR TRAIN.

THEY ALSO SCORED HITS ON AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, A GRAIN SILO AND A NEARBY BARRACKS.

A FULLBLOODED INDIAN FROM BILLINGS,MONT., SERGT.H.O.COYOTE, WHO IS A WAIST GUNNER, SAID: "WE GAVE 'EM A GOOD SCALPING. WE

ACTUALLY FELT THAT BIG EXPLOSION IN THE YARD, EVEN THOUGH WE WERE VERY HIGH, AND WE COULD SEE THE SMOKE ALL THE WAY TO THE WEST COAST OF ITALY."

RAF BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES SHOT UP ENEMY MOTOR TRANSPORT IN NORTHEASTERN SICILY, DESTROYING 65 TRUCKS AT ONE POINT AND DAMAGING 300 OTHERS IN THE AREA NORTH AND WEST OF PATERNO.

AMERICAN WARHAWK PILOTS SCORING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE 17 ENEMY PLANES OVER SARDINIA INCLUDED MAJ.EVERETT B.HOWE OF WALDRON, MICH., ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND ONE MACCHI 202; LUEUT.RICHARD V. COPSEY OF 423 LARAMIE ST., ALLIANCE,NEB., ONE MACCHI 202; LIEUT. GILBERT GERKIN OF 1515 PIERCE ST., AMARILLO,TEX., TWO MACCHI 202S; FLIGHT OFFICER EVERT W.SMITH OF ACTON,IND., ONE MACCHI 202 AND ONE FIAT 156.

JUL 24 1943

N1121AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 23-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES SHOT DOWN 175 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE INVASION OF SICILY AND DROPPED NEARLY 8,000,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS ON THE ISLAND'S TARGETS, AIR FORCE TABULATIONS SHOWED TODAY.

THREE ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK, TWO PROBABLY SUNK AND SEVEN DAMAGED.

FD1031AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 23-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LINE ON SICILY FOLLOWING THE CAPTURE OF PALERMO NOW FORMS A SHARP RIGHT ANGLE.

THE VERTICAL ARM RUNS DUE NORTH FROM MEZZOIUSO, ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE SEA, TO PALERMO.

THE HORIZONTAL ARM RUNS WEST FROM MEZZOIUSO THROUGH CARLEONE, CAMPOFIORITO, CONTESSA ENTELLINA, SANTA MARGHERITA DI BELICE AND MONTERAGO TO CASTELVETRANO.

AMERICAN ADVANCED PATROLS HAVE GONE FARTHER WEST THAN CASTELVETRANO BUT THEIR EXACT POSITIONS ARE UNKNOWN.

(THIS LINE LEAVES AN AREA OF NO MORE THAN 1,250 SQUARE MILES OF NORTHWESTERN SICILY NOT YET OCCUPIED BY ALLIED TROOPS.)

FD1015AEW

BY NED RUSSELL

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES FORCES

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) JUL 24 1943

WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY ON THE CATANIA PLAIN, JULY 22-(DELAYED) THIS 20-MILE FRONT SUBSIDED INTO A STATIC CONDITION TODAY IMPOSED BY SHEER EXHAUSTION ON BOTH SIDES.

A SMALL FORMATION OF BRITISH TROOPS WHICH HAD DRIVEN TO AN AREA JUST BELOW THE FOOTHILLS ABOUT THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF CATANIA WAS PULLED BACK BEFORE THE MOON ROSE TO A POSITION PROTECTING THE WESTERNMOST BRITISH BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SIMETO RIVER. ELSEWHERE ON THE CATANIA PLAIN THE FRONT SITUATION WAS UNCHANGED.

FURTHER WEST THE CANADIANS REPORTED PROGRESS WAS SLOW. WILD RUGGED MOUNTAINS THROUGH WHICH THE GERMANS HAD DEMOLISHED STRATEGIC BRIDGES AND ROADS WERE FORCING THE CANADIANS TO FIGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD ON FOOT.

@ THE BATTLE WAS MOVING SLOWLY ALONG MOST OF THE FRONT. BOTH DB WERE GETTING TIRED

THE BATTLE WAS MOVING SLOWLY ALONG MOST OF THE FRONT. BOTH SIDES WERE GETTING TIRED. THE STRAIN OF THIS CLOSE-QUARTER TYPE

30.24-6465

FIGHTING WAS TREMENDOUS FOR BOTH SIDES. THE GERMANS WERE OUTNUMBERED ALMOST EVERYWHERE BUT THIS COUNTRY IS IDEALLY SUITED FOR DEFENSE. THE BRITISH WERE FIGHTING UPHILL EVERYWHERE EXCEPT ON THE CATANIA PLAIN. EVEN ON THE PLAIN THEY WERE OVERLOOKED CONSTANTLY, WHICH HAMPERS ANY EFFORTS TO CONCENTRATE MEN AND VEHICLES INSIDE THE BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE SIMETO RIVER TO DRIVE ACROSS THE PLAIN INTO GERMAN DEFENSES.

EJ608PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 23-(AP)-IN THE HOARSE ROAR OF TANKS AND THE CRUNCHING TREAD OF AMERICAN INFANTRY FILING THROUGH PALERMO TODAY, THE FREE WORLD CAN HEAR THE OPENING STRAINS OF A DIRGE FOR AXIS POWER OVER EUROPE.

PALERMO WAS MORE THAN THE SIXTH LARGEST ITALIAN CITY.

IT WAS ONE OF THE QUEENLY PORTS OF THE TYRRHENIAN SEA.

IT WAS THE CIVILIZED HEART OF SICILY.

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IT WAS SHIELDED FROM ATTACK AS HEAVILY AS ALMOST ANY BASE ON THE ITALIAN PENINSULA ITSELF.

WHAT HAPPENED TO PALERMO I BELIEVE CAN HAPPEN TO ANY OTHER ITALIAN CITY IN THE WEEKS AND MONTHS TO COME.

THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN PROVED THESE THINGS:

THE ITALIAN ARMY FIGHTS NO MORE BRAVELY OR SKILLFULLY AT HOME THAN IT DID ABROAD.

WAR WEARINESS AND DISCOURAGEMENT RUN THROUGH VIRTUALLY ALL CLASSES OF THE ITALIAN NATION.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH GENERALS KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT LIGHTNING WAR TODAY AS THEIR GERMAN TEACHERS.

PROPERLY MIXED IN WITH VETERANS, AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIVISIONS THAT NEVER HAVE SEEN BATTLE BEFORE CAN BE HURLED INTO ACTION ON AT LEAST A PAR WITH EXPERIENCED ENEMY ARMIES--THANKS TO A TRAINING PROGRAM THAT KEPT PACE WITH THE LATEST LESSONS OF THE 1943 WAR PROGRAM.

AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE, THE MOST DIFFICULT AND EXACTING TYPE OF ALL, HAS BECOME AN ALLIED SPECIALTY, IN WHICH THOUSANDS OF SHIPS AND WARPLANES AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ARE COORDINATED WITH MATHEMATICAL PRECISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY PRINCIPLE OF HITTING WITH OVERWHELMING, CONCENTRATED FORCE.

THE ALLIED COMMAND AGAIN HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT WHEREVER IT SENDS ITS LAND SPEARHEADS IT MAKES SURE FIRST OF AIR COVER AND A SECURE SUPPLY LINE.

THE ALLIES HAVE ALL THE ESSENTIALS FOR THE CONQUEST OF EUROPE.

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FD/GN1233PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, JULY 23-(AP)-STAFF SERGEANT ALBERT R.OBLIGATO OF 1135 VERNON AVE., BELOIT, WIS., IS FIGHTING THIS WAR IN A TINY "FLYING JEEP."

HE BOUNCES AROUND ABOVE NO MAN'S LAND IN A LOW-HORSEPOWER PLANE, SERVING AS THE EYES OF AN ARTILLERY BATTERY. WHEN HE GOES UP HE'S IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH HIS COMMAND POST. HE ADJUSTS ITS FIRE UNTIL SHELLS ARE PASTING THE TARGET, SEARCHES OUT ENEMY GUN POSITIONS--SOMETIMES BY THEIR FLASHES--AND FLIES AROUND OCCASIONALLY AS A COURIEJ.

HE AND A FELLOW OBSERVER WERE SENT UP THE OTHER DAY WHEN THE ENEMY

BEGAN SHELLING A CENTRAL SICILIAN ROAD OVER WHICH AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY OUTFIT WAS MOVING. SOME OF THE COLUMN HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO ROLL UP TO A DESTROYED BRIDGE, AND THEN WAS CUT OFF FROM THE REMAINDER OF THE OUTFIT BY HEAVY FIRE.

THE MINUTE OBLIGATO'S PLANE GOT OVER THE AREA. THE ENEMY BATTERIES STOPPED FIRING SO THAT THEIR POSITIONS WOULD NOT BE DISCLOSED. THEN AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN QUICKLY TOOK OVER THE JOB, THREW OUT PATROLS AND KNOCKED OUT THE ENEMY GUNS.

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QUITE OFTEN, HOWEVER, THE SERGEANT GOES OUT ON A CRUISING MISSION AND CAN'T TELL WHETHER HE'S OVER HIS OWN LINES OR ENEMY TERRITORY. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE WHEN THE WIND IS STRONG AND HIS FRAGILE PLANE IS BEING PUSHED AROUND. UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS HE TRIES TO NAVIGATE HOME WITH WHAT HE CALLS HIS "HAPPY-GO-LUCKY TECHNIQUE."

SOMETIMES OBLIGATO CAN TELL WHERE HE IS BY WHETHER THE SOLDIERS ON THE GROUND ARE SHOOTING AT HIM. BUT EVEN ALLIED TROOPS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO LET A FEW BULLETS GO IN HIS DIRECTION, ANDHE BELIEVES HE KNOWS WHY.

"THEY JUST CAN'T BELIEVE THEY SEE AN AMERICAN PLANE UP THERE," HE SAID. "THEY THINK I'M A NEW GERMAN SECRET WEAPON OR SOMETHING."

ANOTHER PROBLEM IS FINDING A PLACE TO LAND.

"A NICE BEACH OR LEVEL HIGHWAYS ARE BEST," HE EXPLAINED, "BUT THEY'VE BEEN PRETTY CROWDED LAATELY. WHEAT FIELDS ARE OKAY. IF THEY ARE NOT LEVEL I TAKE OFF DOWNHILL AND LAND UPHILL. ONCE IN A WHILE I GET NEAR A REGULAR AIRFIELD. THAT'S JUST LIKE EATING CHOCOLA CAKE."

WHEN HE DOES SIT DOWN AT A FULL-FLEDGED AIRPORT, THE GROUND CREWS ALWAYS START BRINGING OUT GAS. THEY GET UNDER THE SERGEANT'S SKIN.

"I HAVE AN AWFUL TIME WITH THOSE FELLOWS BECAUSE THEY ALWAYS INSIST ON GIVING ME 100-OCTANE GAS. EVERY TIME I HAVE TO TELL THEM, 'I BURN TRUCK GAS.' THEN THEY LOOK AT ME AS IF I WAS NUTS."

BEFORE 1940 OBLIGATO SOLD BEER AND INSURANCE IN BELOIT, AND FLEW AROUND A BIT IN VARIOUS LIGHT TYPE PLANES. HE TRIED TO JOIN THE AIR FORCES, BUT THEY TURNED HIM DOWN BECAUSE HE WAS 28--TOO OLD. THEN HE TRIED THE GROUND FORCES AND HEARD HE WAS JUST THE MAN THEY HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR. HE AND A GROUP OF OTHERS FLEW "FLYING JEEPS" IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, BRUSHED UP ON THEIR TECHNIQUE AND CAME ON TO SICILY. NOW THEY WOULDN'T HAVE EITHER A FIGHTER OR A BOMBER.

GH-FD110PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 23-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES IN SICILY HAVE CAPTURED AN ITALIAN ADMIRAL, PRIATO LEONARD, COMMANDANT OF THE AUGUSTA NAVAL BASE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUL 24 1943

FD916AEW

A British Hospital in North Africa, July 22 (delayed)-(AP)-Private George Ourganian of Bloomfield, N.J., lay in a hospital bed today, a bullet from an Italian gun in his arm, and related how he slipped away from his Italian captors when they turned their attention to attacking Canadian troops.

He said he crawled from a stable where the Italians had begun

30.24—6467

to "third degree" him to a nearby ditch, where the Canadians, who had captured the town, found him.

"They (the Canadians) mistook me for an Italian because I was wearing only shorts," Ourganian said. "But when I started talking American the Canadians rushed me to their regimental aid post and from there to a hospital ship."

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Ourganian, who had been a factory worker, said he was among the first American paratroopers to come down on Sicily on the eve of the Alliedlandings.

"I landed six miles inland," he related. "It was dark as hell. When I hit the ground I threw away my parachute and got all my weapons ready. I couldn't find my companions, so I headed south by the compass.

"Around midnight, I met an Italian in a vineyard cluster. He let go with his tommygun and we started to shoot it out. I heard a moan. Guess I clipped him."

He said eight more Italians, some in civilian clothes, ran up and he turned his tommygun on them. He was wounded during that tussle, he said.

"I tried to throw a grenade," he went on, "but didn't have enough strength to remove it from my pack."

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He was taken prisoner, dumped in a pushcart and driven to a stable where his arm was bandaged and he was given water. The Italians encircled him and ask questions about the number of ships taking part in the invasion and the number of parachutists participating.

Suddenly, he heard a rumpus outside.

"there was fire with mortars and guns," he said. "It was near morning by this time. The Italians went out, leaving one man to watch me. Then he left, too, because apparently they needed all their men outside."

Then, he made his escape.

Sydney, July 23-(AP)-Archbishop Gilroy, secretary of the Roman Catholic Heirarchy in Australia, sent a ~~ma~~ cable to the papal secretary of state at Vatican city today saying:

"In this dark and tragic hour we archbishops and bishops of Australia, while expressing our sympathy and loyalty, venture humbly to associate ourselves with the noble and touching protest made by the holy father against the outrage which this ghastly war has brought upon the hallowed centre of Christianity."

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The archbishop referred to a letter sent by Pope Pius XII to his Vicar General for the district of Rome, Francesco Cardinal Marchetti-Salvaggiani, deploring the war's first bombing raid on the Italian capital last Monday.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JULY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MEET CORPORAL MERLI ~~GRISET,~~ THE MAILMAN'S HEADACHE BUT A BOON TO AT LEAST 200 LETTER WRITERS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

ARMY MAIL CLERKS SHUDDER AT THE MENTION OF GRISET AND MOAN THAT "HE GETS MORE MAIL THAN THE GENERAL."

GRISET, 25, OF TUSTIN,CALIF., SHRUGS HIS SHOULDERS AND SAYS HIS MAIL HAS FALLEN OFF TO AN AVERAGE OF 200 LETTERS A MONTH.

THE TALL, SLENDER CORPORAL FORMERLY WAS ORANGE COUNTY NYA SUPERVISOR AND TENNIS INSTRUCTOR AT SANTA ANA,CALIF., JUNIOR COLLEGE.

GRISET SA S HE HATES WRITING LETTERS AND SELDOM SENT ANY BEFORE GETTING INTO THE ARMY. BUT HE LIKES GETTING THEM AND FINDING MUCH SPARE TIME AS AN AIRFORCE FIGHTER GROUP SUPPLY CLERK DURING A LONG STAY IN AUSTRALIA, STARTED WRITING TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

"THERE ARE TEN IN OUR FAMILY. SO THAT IS A LOT OF LETTERS RIGHT THERE," GRISET POINTS OUT. "THEN I WRITE TO MY FORMER NYA KIDS, TENNIS STUDENTS, SCHOOL FRIENDS AND BUDDIES I'VE MET SINCE I ENTERED THE ARMY. I GET LETTERS FROM EVERY STATE AND EVERY WAR THEATER IN THE WORLD."

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GRISET, WHO FIGURES HE HAS RECEIVED 3,000 LETTERS IN 16 MONTHS OVERSEAS, ANSWERS THEM PRONPTLY, AVERAGING FOUR PAGES TO A LETTER.

"I USED TO SAVE ALL LETTERS, BUT WHEN THEY BEGAN CROWDING ME OUT OF THE TENT, I DECIDED I HAD TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. I THREW 900 AWAY IN ONE DAY AND IT NEARLY BROKE MY HEART."

Ed68ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CARL THUSGAARD, DANISH BORN WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR ACME PHOTOS, OFFICIALLY WAS POSTED MISSING TODAY AFTER THE CONSOLIDATED LIBERATOR IN WHICH HE WAS MAKING HIS FIRST BOMBING FLIGHT WAS SEEN TO CRASH IN FLAMES NEAR MADANG ON TH NORTHEASTERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA EARLY THIS MORNING.

AUSTRALIAN GROUND WATCHERS SAID THE LIBERATOR WENT DOWN ONLY AFTER DESTROYING TWO OR POSSIBLY THREE OF NINE ZEROS WHICH ATTACKED THE LONE BOMBER.

30.24-6469

THE AUSTRALIAN POST BENABENA, 70 MILES INLAND FROM MADANG REPORTED A PATROL WAS SENT INTO THE REMOTE AREA WHERE THE LIBERATOR CRASHED BUT THAT NO PARACHUTES WERE SEEN TO LEAVE THE STRICKEN PLANE.

(THE COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARDERS OF JULY 22 REPORTED THE LOSS OF A LIBERATOR AFTER DESTROYING TWO AND POSSIBGY THREE ZEROS).

THE PLANE APPARENTLY HAD COMPLETED A RECONNAISSANCE BOMBING MISSION OVER MADANG AND WAS FLYING HOME WHEN IT RAN INTO THE FORMATION OF NINE JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHICH A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ATTACKED BENABENA THE MORNING OF JULY 7.

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THUSGAARD MAY BE THE THIRD AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT LOST IN ACTION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. THE TIME MAGAZINE REPORTER, MELVILLE JACOBY, WAS KILLED ON AN AUSTRALIAN AIR FIELD LAST YEAR SHORTLY AFTER ESCAPING FROM CORREGIDOR. BYRON DARNTON, THE NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, WAS KILLED LATE LAST YEAR WHEN MOVING TOWARD THE BUNA BATTLE AREA.

THUSGAARD, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN JAMAICA, NEW YORK, WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN AND COMPLETED TWO MONTHS OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE WITH THE DANISH FIELD ARTILLERY BEFORE GOING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE LATE '20S.

JOINING THE ACME STAFF, THUSGAARD SPECIALIZED IN SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHY, WINNING A NUMBER OF PRIZES FOR ACTION AND NIGHT PICTURES.

THREE MONTHS AGO, HIS YOUNG SON DIED. THUSGAARD WAS AT AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA BASE AT THE TIME AND COULDN'T BE REACHED FOR TWO WEEKS. PREMATURELY GRAY IN THE LATE 30S, THUSGAARD RECENTLY RETURNED TO PORT MORSBY FROM NASSAU BAY AFTER SURVIVING ATTACK WHICH WOUNDED ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM F.BONI.

THE DAY BEFORE MAKING WHAT MAY HAVE BEEN HIS LAST FLIGHT, THUSGAARD WENT OUT ON A PRACTICE BOMBING RUN WITH THE LIBERATOR "JUST TO GET THE FEEL OF IT."

FOLLOW ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

JUL 24 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 23-(AP)-ARMY FIGHTER PILOTS IN P-38 LIGHTNINGS FOUGHT TWO SIMULTANEOUS AIR BATTLES OVER NEW FUINEA TODAY AGAINST A TOTAL OF 60 JAPANESE FIGHTERS, AND 23 OF THE ENEMY PLANES WERE EITHER DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

ALL BUT TWO P-38S RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

THE AIR BATTLES WERE FOUGHT 150 MILES APART. THIRTEEN JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED, FIVE POSSIBLY DESTROYED AND FIVE DAMAGED.

MEANWHILE HEAVY BOMBERS PLASTERED THE BOHADJIM SECTOR NEAR MADANG WITH 61 TONS OF BOMBS, STARTING A NUMBER OF FIRES.

SIX ZEROS WHICH ATTACKED THE FLYING FORTRESSES DURING THE RAID WERE DRIVEN OFF BY AN ESCORTING FORCE OF LIGHTNING FIGHTERS. THE FORTRESSES DAMAGED ONE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES AND A P-38 PILOT LATER SENT THE STRICKEN JAPANESE SHIP CRASHING TO THE GROUND.

NO ALLIED PERSONNEL WAS INJURED AND ALL OF THE BOMBERS RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

RA1132PCW NM

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 24 (SATURDAY)-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC COMPLETED THEIR MOST ACTIVE WEEK

OF THE WAR TODAY AFTER A CLIMACTIC RAID ON THE MAIN JAPANESE NAVAL BASE IN JAVA ON THE SEA ROAD TO SINGAPORE FROM AUSTRALIA.

IN ONE WEEK AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PILOTS HAVE MADE THREE RAIDS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WITH A RECORD NUMBER OF PLANES. IN ADDITION THEY CONDUCTED TWO OF THE LONGEST BOMBING MISSIONS EVER FLOWN AND WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE PLANE.

THE CLIMAX CAME THURSDAY WHEN ALLIED AIRMEN FLEW NEARLY 2,400 MILES TO SURPRISE THE JAPANESE WITH A SHATTERING RAID ON THE NAVAL BASE OF SOERABAJA IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. THIS JAVA PORT IS ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND SINGAPORE, THE GREAT ENGLISH NAVAL BASE THAT WAS BELIEVED IMPREGNABLE UNTIL ITS CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE ON FEBRUARY 15, 1942.

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SOME OF THE FIRES STARTED IN SOERABAJA AT AN OIL REFINERY, RAILROAD INSTALLATIONS, WAREHOUSES AND A DOCK COULD BE SEEN FOR 140 MILES.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A WEEK THAT LIBERATOR BOMBERS RAIDED A CITY BLAZING WITH LIGHTS. LAST MONDAY ALLIED PILOTS MADE A 2,000-MILE ROUND TRIP FLIGHT TO STRIKE AT SURPRISED NIPPONESE AT MACASSAR ON CELEBES ISLAND, ALSO IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THESE LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS WERE SURPASSED IN POWER BY THREE BIG ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY IN THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS. TWICE THE JAPANESE WERE HIT IN RAIDS BY ABOUT 200 PLANES AND A THIRD TIME 150 TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, RAIDED THE SUPPLY BASE OF BAIROKO, ABOUT TEN MILES NORTH OF THE ENEMY'S MUNDA AIR BASE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND.

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES RESULTING FROM ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY DURING THE WEEK WERE AT LEAST TWO CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS AND A SUB CHASER. THESE SHIPS, ALONG WITH A FEW MERCHANT CRAFT, WERE SUNK WHEN THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED TO GET AID TO HIS BESIEGED FORCES AT MUNDA.

THE MUNDA AIR BASE WAS THE TARGET OF ANOTHER HEAVY RAID ON THURSDAY WHEN BOMBERS DROPPED 135 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN RAIDS SUPPORTING GROUND TROOPS SLOWLY CLOSING IN FROM THE JUNGLE ON THE EAST AND NORTH.

ON THE SEME DAY ALLIED AIR FORCES DROPPED 93 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS NEAR KOMIATUM, SEVEN MILES INLAND FROM ANOTHER ENEMY-HELD AIRDROME AT SALAMAUA ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA. AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF THE ENEMY IN CLASHES A FEW MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA.

GG244PCW

LIMA, PERU, JULY 23-(AP)-THE LIMA GOODYEAR TIRE PLANT, SCHEDULED TO PRODUCE ABOUT 30,000 TIRES ANNUALLY, WAS INAUGURATED OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH PRESIDENT MANUEL PRADO PUSHING A BUTTON STARTING THE MACHINERY.

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THE FIRST TIRE MADE WAS GIVEN TO PRADO WHO IN TURN PRESENTED IT TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

PAUL LITCHFIELD, PRESIDENT OF GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO., CAME HERE FOR THE OCCASION.

WINDSOR, ONT., JULY 23-(AP)-ROY ENGLAND, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 200, UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT PAY INCREASES OF FIVE TO 15 CENTS AN HOUR FOR 7,000 EMPLOYEES OF THE FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE WAR LABOR BOARD.

THE BOARD RULING PROVIDES FOR RETROACTIVE INCREASES TOTALLING $250,000, ENGLAND SAID, AND AMOUNTS TO INCREASES TOTALLING $1,000,000 A YEAR TO THE 7,000 EMPLOYES.

30.24-6471

DESCRIBING CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE INCREASES, ENGLAND SAID A WAGE REVIEW BOARD COMPRISED OF COMPANY AND UNION REPRESENTATIVES MADE AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF FORD WAGE SCALES.

WALLACE M.CLARK, PERSONNEL MANAGER OF THE FORD PLANT, SAID THE COMPANY HAS RECEIVED A COPY OF THE LABOR BOARD'S ORDER. "IT WILL TAKE TIME TO PUT ORDER INTO EFFECT," HE SAID.

New York, July 23-(AP)-The Rome radio reported an Axis retreat near the besieged Sicilian port of Catania tonight saying "our forces have readjusted their positions around [redacted] Catania to the rear."

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Earlier the German radio said the attacking British Eighth army had pierced [redacted] THE main Axis line, but that the breach was s in a counterattack.

The Rome report was recorded by NBC.

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-LIEUT. CMDR. HAROLD E.STASSEN, WHO RESIGNED AS GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA LAST APRIL TO JOIN THE NAVY, WAS GRADUATED TODAY AT THE FORT SCHUYLER TRAINING SCHOOL AFTER AN EIGHT-WEEK INDOCTRINATION COURSE.

HE SAID HE WOULD PROCEED IMMEDIATELY "TO ACTIVE DUTY OUTSIDE OF THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES."

STASSEN, MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN 1944, DECLINED TO DISCUSS POLITICS, SAYING HE BELIEVED "THERE SHOULD BE A SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE IN THE ARMED FORCES."

ASKED IN A GENERAL PRESS CONFERENCE WHAT HE WOULD DO IF HE WERE DRAFTED FOR PUBLIC OFFICE, HE REPLIED THAT HE CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY "SO REMOTE THAT I HAVE NO COMMENT."

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCAST, QUOTING THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER "NYA [redacted]/DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA" SAID TONIGHT THAT ITALY, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA RECENTLY ASKED THE VATICAN TO MEDIATE FOR A SEPARAT PEACE BUT THE VATICAN REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID "THIS REPORT HAS NOT YET BEEN CONFIRMED IN LONDON.

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THE [redacted] NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THE PEACE FEELERS WERE MADE BY COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, [redacted] ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, NICOLAS KALLAY, HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER WHO VISITED THE VATICAN IN APRIL AND MIHAIL ANTONESCU, RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WHO WAS IN ROME RECENTLY.

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-A NEW METHOD OF FIRING TORPEDOES FROM SHORE AGAINST SHIPS AT SEA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN GERMANY, A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY NBC, SAID TODAY.

THE TORPEDO, FIRED WITH A CHARGE OF GUN POWDER INSTEAD OF COMPRESSED AIR, SHOULD PROVIDE "A FORMIDABLE SHORE WEAPON AGAINST ENEMY SHIPS," THE BROADCAST SAID.

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-DECORATIONS TO CREW MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD CUTTER CAMPBELL, WHICH RAMMED AND SANK AN ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE ATLANTIC SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE COAST GURD OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

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THE CAMPBELL CAUGHT AN ENEMY SUBMARINE ON THE SURFACE, RAMMED IT, AND FINISHED IT OFF WITH GUNFIRE AND DEPTH CHARGES. SEVERAL PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

SILVER STAR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO LIEUT.COMDR.B.H.BRALLIER, SAN JOSE,CALIF., AND CHIEF WATER TENDER A.J.HAINRIHAR, CHICAGO.

LIEUT. (JG) H.J.MILLER, OF TOLEDO,O., WAS PRESENTED THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL, AND CHIEF GUNNER'S MATE RALPH C. SIDEBOTTOM, CLEVELAND, WAS GIVEN A COMMENDATION.

N12NOON

WASHINGTON,JULY 23-(AP)-POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO LT.GEN.FRANK M.ANDREWS AND BRIG. GEN.CHARLES H.BARTH,JR., WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE AWARD TO ANDREWS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WAS IN THE FORM OF AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS PREVIOUSLY-WON DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. BARTH WAS ANDREWS' CHIEF OF STAFF. THE GENERALS WERE KILLED MAY 3 IN AN ICELAND PLANE CRASH.

FR555PEW

A85WX

WASHINGTON,JULY 23-(AP)-THE FRENCH AIR FORCE, DISARMED AND DISMANTLED BY THE NAZIS WHEN FRANCE FELL, IS BEING REBORN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR ANOTHER CRACK AT THE AXIS.

LITERALLY BY THE HUNDREDS, MEN WHO SERVED WITH THE NORTH AFRICAN ARMIES ARE MOVING INTO BILLETS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN SECTION OF THE NATION TO BE TRAINED ANEW IN AERIAL WARFARE.

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ALL HAD AT LEAST LIMITED FLYING EXPERIENCE UNDER THE TRICOLOR.

WITH THAT EXPERIENCE, THEY CAN SKIP ONE BIG STEP--PRE-FLIGHT TRAINING--IN THE LONG PROCEDURE OF BECOMING COMBAT PILOTS.

YOUNG--THEIR AGES RANGE FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS--THE STUDENT PILOTS FOR THE MOST PART ARE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE RANK OF SERGEANT OR ABOVE IN THE FRENCH FORCES. MANY STILL HAVE RELATIVES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, GIVING THEM A DUAL MOTIVE FOR SPEEDING THEIR TRAINING--VENGEANCE FOR THEMSELVES, FREEDOM FOR THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS.

ALL WERE SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM THE SCATTERED RANKS OF THE OLD FRENCH AIR FORCE.

INITIALLY THEY REPORT TO THE ARMY AIR FORCES TRAINING CENTER AT SELMA, GA., WHERE THEY QUICKLY CLEAR THE FIRST HURDLE, REVIEWING IN A MATTER OF DAYS PRE-FLIGHT TRAINING THAT ORDINARILY REQUIRES WEEKS OR MONTHS.

THENCE THEY MOVE TO AIR FORCES CENTERS AT TUSCALOOSA, ALA., AND GUNTER FIELD, ALA., FOR BASIC TRAINING BEFORE GOING ON TO THE

30.24-6473

ADVANCED FLIGHT SCHOOLS.

IT IS AT ALBANY, GA., AND AT CRAIG, ALA., THAT THEY GET THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASE OF THEIR RETRAINING AT THE CONTROLS OF SINGLE AND TWIN ENGINED AIRPLANES.

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N.Y.

UNDATED FIRST ADD ROME BUREAUS CLOSED X X X PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

BERLIN ALSO BROADCAST A REPORT FROM ROME THAT LIEUT. GEN. CERIGA, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND CARABINIERI DIVISION OF ROME, HAD BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF COMMANDER OF THE CARABINIERI BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO SUCCEED GEN. HAZON, KILLED IN THE ALLIED RAID ON ROME JULY 19.

CERIGA, 57, FORMERLY COMMANDED CARABINIERI FORMATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA, THE BROADCAST SAID.

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ADD UNDATED JAPANESE

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE FORMER PREMIERS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE AT TOJO'S INVITATION WERE BARON REIJIRO WAKATSUKI, ADMIRAL KEISUKE OKADA, BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA, PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, ADMIRAL MITSUMASA YONAI, KOKI HIROTA AND GEN.NOBUYUKI ABE.

ALSO PRESENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WERE FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, FINANCE MINISTER OKINARI KAYA, NAVY MINISTER ADMIRAL SHIGEMARO SHIMADA, GREATER EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS MINISTER MAZUO AOKI, LIEUT.GEN.SADAIKHI SUZUKI, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND CONCURRENTLY PRESIDENT OF THE PLANNING BOARD; NAOKI HOSHINO, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY; EICHI MORIYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF LEGISLATION; EIJI AMAU, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION.

UNDATED POPE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROME RADIO SAID LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT POPE PIUS XII HAD RECEIVED IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF ROME, FRANCESCO CARDINAL MARCHETTI-SALVAGGIANI. EARLIER IN THE WEEK, THE POPE HAD ADDRESSED A LETTER TO THE CARDINAL DEPLORING THE BOMBING OF ROME MONDAY.

UNDATED OPEN CITY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WHAT IS AN OPEN CITY? THE WORLDWIDE DISCUSSION OF THE BOMBING OF ROME AND OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL'S FUTURE STATUS HAS MADE THIS A LIVE QUESTION. DEWITT MACKENZIE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST, GIVES THIS ANSWER:

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"MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT AN 'OPEN CITY' IS ONE FROM WHICH HAVE BEEN REMOVED ALL TROOPS, DEFENSES, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS (INCLUDING HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF), MILITARY PRODUCTION (WHICH MEAN ANY KIND OF WAR FACTORY), AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WHICH ARE USED FOR THE MOVEMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLIES OR PERSONNEL. WHEN THIS HAS BEEN DONE, THE POWER IN POSSESSION THEN DECLARES THE CITY 'OPEN.

X X X

"I FURTHER UNDERSTAND THAT THE PROCEDURE OF CREATING THE 'OPEN CITY' WOULD BE INITIATED BY ITALY THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, ASKING FOR ALLIED CONDITIONS. MOREVER THE ALLIES WOULDN'T RELY ON THE ENEMY'S WORD THAT ALL CONDITIONS WOULD BE FULFILLED, BUT WOULD TAKE SUCH STEPS AS ARE NECESSARY TO SEE THAT THEY HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT.

"JUST HOW THE ALLIES WOULD SATISFY THEMSELVES ON THIS POINT ISN'T STATED. THAT WOULD BE LAID DOWN IF AND WHEN THEIR CONDITIONS WERE ASKED FOR BY MUSSOLINI. THEY EITHER WOULD HAVE TO RELY ON A THIRD PARTY OR SEND THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVES TO INVESTIGATE. IT NATURALLY WOULD BE SUFFICIENT IF THE VATICAN, FOR INSTANCE, SHOULD FIND IT POSSIBLE TO GIVE ASSURANCES THAT THE CONDITIONS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT."

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AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WHEN WE PUT THE MAGNIFYING GLASS ON THIS ACCELERATING WORLD WAR OF OURS WE BECOME ACUTELY AWARE THAT WE ARE INVOLVED IN NUMEROUS INDIVIDUAL CRISES, BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL--THE SORT OF HOT-SPOTS ONE LOGS DOWN AND STICKS IN ONE'S HAT AS A REMINDER TO KEEP AN EYE ON THEM FOR QUICK DEVELOPMENTS--AND HERE, APART FROM THE ALLIED AVALANCHE SWEEPING SICILY, ARE SOME WORTH WATCHING:

ITALO-GERMAN RELATIONS; INDICATIONS INCREASE THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MAY BE CLOSE TO A PARTING OF THE WAYS, DUE TO THE FUEHRER'S INABILITY--OR DISINCLINATION--TO GIVE BADLY NEEDED ADDITIONAL AID TO A STOOGE WHO HAS CEASED TO BE USEFUL.

MORALE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE; THIS INTERLOCKS WITH THE PRECEDING CRISIS. THERE'S NO DOUBT THAT A VAST NUMBER OF ITALIANS ARE FED UP WITH MUSSOLINI AND THE WAR. MANY OF THEM WOULD BE GLAD TO THROW THE DUCE OVERBOARD AND MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE, IF THEY HAD LEADERSHIP. IF THAT LEADERSHIP APPEARS, SOMETHING IS LIKELY TO BREAK.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE ALLIES; POSSIBLY THE TERM "CRISIS" IS TOO STRONG TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE AFTERMATH OF THE BOMBING OF ROME. HOWEVER, IT CERTAINLY IS A MATTER OF MOMENT WHEN THERE'S ANY DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE, TO WHOM A WORLD-WIDE RELIGIOUS EMPIRE LOOKS FOR GUIDANCE.

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RED DRIVE ON OREL; THE NEAR ENCIRCLEMENT OF THIS CITY, IN FACE OF FIERCE BOCHE RESISTANCE, REPRESENTS MORE THAN A THREAT TO A SINGLE STRONG POINT AND THE GREAT GERMAN ARMY DEFENDING IT. OREL IS THE PIVOTAL FORTRESS FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES OF THE NAZI LINE SOUTH OF MOSCOW. ITS FALL MIGHT PRODUCE A COLLAPSE OF HITLER'S ENTIRE RIGHT FLANK, AGAINST WHICH THE REDS ARE BEGINNING TO FLING HEAVY ATTACKS.

THE SITUATION IS PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS TO THE GERMANS IN VIEW OF THE ALLIED THREAT OF A DRIVE UP THROUGH THE BALKANS TOWARDS THAT RIGHT WING. BERLIN SAYS 9,000,000 MEN ALL TOLD ARE BATTLING ALONG THE RUSSO-NAZI FRONT.

30.24-6475

TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY; IF THE ALLIES DO INVADE THE BALKANS, WILL THE TURKS AT LONG LAST ABANDON NEUTRALITY AND JOIN THEM, OR AT LEAST PERMIT PASSAGE OF UNITED NATIONS TROOPS THROUGH TURKISH TERRITORY? THAT MIGHT HAPPEN, FOR THE TURKS ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE ALLIES. IT WOULD BE A MOMENTOUS DEVELOPMENT.

A76

INVASION OF KISKA; WE PROBABLY SHALL SEE AN AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION AGAINST THIS JAP OCCUPIED ALEUTIAN ISLAND SOON. WHILE THIS ISN'T A MAJOR CRISIS, IT'S OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. KISKA IS THE LAST FOOTHOLD THE JAPS HAVE IN THESE AMERICAN ISLANDS. IN THEIR HANDS THIS BASE IS A THREAT OF SORTS AGAINST ALASKA, A HINDRANCE TO OUR OPERATIONS FROM ALASKA AGAINST NIPPONESE TERRITORY, AND AN INTERFERENCE WITH OUR NORTHERN COMMUNICATIONS TO RUSSIA.

MUNDA AND SALAMAUA; MUNDA, KEY BASE OF THE JAPS ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO BE AT LAST "IN REACH OF CAPTURE." VIOLENT FIGHTING WITH ALL THREE ARMS--AIR, LAND AND SEA--HAS MARKED THE BATTLE FOR THIS STRATEGIC POSITION. OUR FINAL ASSAULT MAY BE UNDER WAY EVEN AS THIS IS WRITTEN. WESTWAR ON THE GREAT ISLAND OF NEW GUINEA OUR FORCES ARE DRIVING NORTHWARD AGAINST ANOTHER IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASE--SALAMAUA, OF BLOODY HISTORY.

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POSSESSION OF MUNDA AND SALAMAUA MIGHT PROVIDE THE ADDITIONAL LEVERAGE TO OUST THE MIKADO'S BARBARIANS FROM THAT WHOLE VAST AREA OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

IN THIS CONNECTION A JAPANESE OFFICER HAS BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TO HIS PEOPLE THE DECLARATION THAT THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IS "BECOMING INCREASINGLY DARK" BECAUSE OF "FIERCE AND TRAGIC BATTLES." TO THIS HE ADDS:

"WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAR HAS NOW ENTERED A STAGE WHERE A DECISIVE BATTLE MUST BE FOUGHT TO DETERMINE THE VICTOR."

THIS UNDOUBTEDLY IS A CORRECT ESTIMATE OF THE POSITION, AND THE GREAT BATTLE WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY IS BOILING UP REPRESENTS ANOTHER OF THE MAJOR CRISES OF THIS WAR.

BZgAEW

AMERICANS MOP UP WESTERN SICILY; OUR BOMBERS STRIKE AT NORWAY; RUSSIANS CLOSE IN SOUTH OF OREL

30.24 —6477

JUL 25 1943

AMERICAN DRIVE MAY TRAP ALL OF AXIS UNITS ON ISLE

60,000 Prisoners Bagged, Total to Climb to 110,000 Soon.

PORT OF TERMINI FALLS

Harbor East of Palermo Falls to Swift Yank Advance.

AXIS LOSES AIRBASES

Bombers Raid Enemy Targets in Southern Part of Italian Mainland.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 24.—(AP) Axis forces in Sicily faced complete annihilation tonight as the American Seventh army drove eastward from Palermo toward Messina, last escape hatch for German and Italian troops fighting at Catania.

The forces opposing the British eighth army were threatened with being cut off from behind by the rapidly advancing Americans who have already accounted for the majority of the 110,000 enemy troops either captured or trapped in western Sicily.

Reuters reported that the advancing Americans already had taken Termini, 20 miles east of Palermo, while the Algiers radio revealed pressure against the Germans at Catania had been increased by Canadians who had joined the eighth army after advancing from Enna in central Sicily.

Reuters also reported the Allies had entered Trapani, last big fort in western Sicily in their cleanup campaign.

The Axis forces are now almost in exactly the same position as Hitler's troops were in Tunisia when the Americans and British broke through to Bizerte and Tunis and forced isolated Axis elements to retreat into Cap Bon.

If the Americans can reach Messina, every hope that the Axis might save something from the Sicily debacle would be smashed. Even as it is, the chances of the Germans and Italians evacuating any sizeable force from the Catania area appeared slight in view of the continuous Allied air offensive by land and sea which is making almost any form of Axis troop movement impossible.

American troops seized Marsala in the lightning mop up of the western part of the island, headquarters announced today, and it was the official estimate that 50,000 more prisoners would be added to the 60,000 already in Allied hands. Americans captured 20,000 of this first 60,000.

Troops Enter Trapani

(Reuters reported that Allied troops had entered Trapani, the last major city in western Sicily, today. The naval base, half way between Marsala and Palermo, had been expected to fall at any moment as it was cut off from aid. The deep water harbor will provide excellent facilities to speed unloading of American supplies and cut off the main home base from which Axis submarines have been operating in the Sicilian strait.

(Reuters also said Termini, another port town 20 miles east of Palermo, had been taken, indicating American troops were striking swiftly along the coast toward Messina. If they succeed in reaching the northeastern tip of Sicily all the Axis troops on the British at Catania [illegible] off.)

The formidable British Eighth army still is battering at furious German resistance around Catania, while Canadian troops are stabbing at the Nazi flank by land and Allied warships ranging the coast hammered the Axis positions from the sea in unceasing bombardments.

Post Road Cut

American armor and motorized infantry meanwhile has cut the vital north post road at a point officially described as "well east of Palermo"—and therefore much nearer Messina—and they are obviously in position to strike via the back door of this final Axis stand in all Sicily.

(A Berlin broadcast describing a clash with the Americans at Termini on the north coast, indicated that the Seventh army had advanced at least 18 miles east of Palermo. Other clashes were reported with Americans and Canadians in the neighborhood of Leonforte, about 37 miles west of Catania.)

Thus were the remnants of the Italian and German Sicilian armies being hemmed in by land and sea.

All the splendid system of 10 major airbases on the island was either occupied by the Allies or completely neutralized. Allied planes beat in wave upon wave upon the enemy.

"A rapidly diminishing portion of the island is all that remains to the Axis," today's Allied communique declared.

But this section, from Catania past Mt. Etna to Messina at the northeast tip of Sicily, was being stubbornly defended and "south of Catania the Germans are fiercely resisting the Eighth army's pressure," the bulletin said.

Mt. Etna is Strongpoint

(Alfred Wagg of NBC, aboard a warship off eastern Sicily, said British patrols several times had fought their way into Catania itself. He declared Catania was "not the core of German strength. This main strength lies in the position of their larger guns on the vistas of Mt. Etna, overlooking the city x x x"

The Candaian First division, led by Maj. Gen. Guy Simonds, striking toward Catania from the center of the island, was reported driving desperate tank crews and infantry of the German 15th armored division steadily backward.

Allied warships still swept into Messina strait to pound the only route by which the Germans can draw gravely-needed reinforcements from the continent. Three enemy E-boats were damaged in the latest operation.

Rule Tyrrhenian Sea

American capture of the naval and air base of Palermo gave the Allies rule over the Tyrrhenian sea. Swooping upon an enemy shipping convoy in this sea a few miles south of Rome yesterday, torpedo-carrying Beaufighters blew up a merchant ship, left another sinking, and ripped off the bow of a destroyer.

A freighter in another convoy was damaged by torpedoes from Wellington bombers. Both convoys apparently were trying to rush badly-needed supplies into Sicily.

Flying Fortresses in another main action of the day rained heavy bombs on the Leverano airdrome in the heel of the Italian boot, blasting parked aircraft and shooting down 12 enemy fighters in air battles.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical airforce destroyed 20 landing craft off the coast of Sicily for another heavy blow on Axis reinforcement operations.

Meanwhile, British and Greek bombers flying out of Middle East bases struck heavy blows at Axis-held Crete, setting fire to an ammunition dump, scoring hits on factories at Hierapetra and Herakleion, and shooting up tent camps, gun positions, and transports. Seventeen Allied planes failed to return "from these and other operations," Cairo announced.

Naples Airdrome Bombed

In the Italian theater, medium bombers escorted by Lightnings bombed the Acuino airdrome north of Naples and American Warhawks swept the island of Ustita in a series of attacks.

(Rome reported an attack on Bologna in north central Italy, and said it caused casualties and damage.)

Night-flying R.A.F. Wellingtons bombed the railroad yard at Salerno below Naples and the airdrome at Pratica di Mare, while American Mitchells returned to Crotone—hard-hit by previous raids—and blasted the airport there on the Gulf of Taranto. Grounded aircraft were destroyed.

Crews reported medium anti-aircraft fire from all the targets and except for the fighters met by the Flying Fortresses, enemy fighter opposition was light. Four Allied planes were listed as missing.

No enemy base in southern Italy is now safe from repeated air attacks, as the whole foot of the Italian boot is within easy range of even light bombers. American and British airmen are extending their superiority halfway up the Italian peninsula.

The Allied air force concentrated on five strategic targets in southern Italy yesterday, including the Fortress raid on Leverano.

It is believed here that, regardless of the attempts now being made to bulwark the Hermann Goering and the Fifteenth Panzer divisions with parachute troop infantry and other units drafted from German garrisons in Italy, it will soon be the Nazi command's turn to say "too little and too late."

The situation in the northeastern corner of Sicily is analogous in many respects to the Cap Bon disaster in Tunisia, with these differences, however: It is only two miles across the Messina Strait to Italy, whereas Cap Bon had no convenient escape hatch. The Germans, too, have had nine days to organize the Mt. Etna line since the Eighth army broke into Catania plain at Simeto bridge, while on Cap Bon British armor slashed through every temporary stand as Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's command disintegrated for lack of communications.

Palermo Surrendered Without Firing Shot

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Palermo, July 22 (Delayed)—Historic Palermo, capital and largest city on Sicily, fell today without firing a shot in its own defense to American infantry and armored columns converging from three directions.

Doughboys tramped to the outskirts of the city about noon from the southwest after a sixty-mile advance from Castelvetrano during which they had to halt three times to knock out harassing artillery pieces.

Known For Churches

Happy that his forces avoided shelling into submission this city, known throughout the world for its ancient churches, temples and monuments which make it a living tomb of Phoenician, Greek, Byzantine, Saracen, Norman, Spanish and early French civilizations, the American deputy commander under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., accepted the surrender.

Italian officers, bags packed, had been waiting all day to hand over the town of from 400,000 to 500,000 population. The Germans were out last night.

Harbor Heavily Damaged

The harbor area has been heavily damaged by the Allied bombings. The city itself bore the scars of bombs, but the damage is not as extensive as that visited upon a number of other Sicilian towns.

Troops who rolled into Palermo at dusk received a hearty welcome. The populace cheered, threw gifts of flowers and fruit and poured free wine in the greatest demonstration most of them had ever seen. Italian soldiers still in uniform lined the streets by the hundreds and joined in the cheers. Some of them were so glad to be out of the war they even ran out and kissed the hands of the American soldiers rolling past in half-tracks.

Nazi Gun Destroyed

One of the famous German 88-millimeter artillery pieces which attempted to bar the American armored advance on the city was blasted to pieces by four perfect shots from an American 75-millimeter assault gun at less than 500 yards.

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When the Nazi piece opened fire on a reconnaissance column led by Capt. Hugh R. O'Farrell, of Athens, Ga., the officer pulled his men back beyond the brow of a hill and called up one of the crack self-propelled assault guns. It charged around a bend and wheeled into position in full view of the German gun.

Before it could let go Gunner Corporal Bennie Kulig, of Independence, Wis., had the German weapon dead in his sights and his first shot sent the enemy gunners scrambling for cover. The loader, Private Andrew J. Shewmake, of Monroe, Tenn., lapped in another shell and Kulig smashed a great hole through the '88's shield. Its ammuition burst into flame.

Kulig then swung the 75 over a couple of degrees and pitched shells into the German gun ammunition dump. It bl[illegible] an explosion that sh[illegible] Bright flame and blac[illegible] skyward and chunks [illegible] metal casing showere[illegible] of feet away.

Our patrols went forward after that and brought back eleven Germans and four Italians who had operated the gun, but the German lieutenant who commanded them escaped.

Not Even Yet

"This helps some, but we ain't even with those birds yet," said Gunner Kulig.

Sergt. Eugene Hatfield, of Gilbert, W. Va., explained that a German shell had landed under the American assault gun a few days ago and knocked out its radio. Other crewmen of the American gun were Sergt. Harold Carpenter, the gun commander, of Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., and Corporal Robert Edinger, its driver, of Plankinton, South Dakota.

Yanks Take Marsala, Mop Up Western Part Of Sicily

JUL 25 1943

[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 24—American forces have captured the western Sicilian port of Marsala, Allied headquarters announced today, and many of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s Seventh Army units were believed swinging eastward to join British troops in a knockout blow at Axis defenders clinging to the island's northeast corner.

"A rapidly diminishing portion of the island is all that remains to the Axis," said the Allied headquarters communique, disclosing that the Americans were mopping up enemy resistance in western Sicily and had captured "large numbers of prisoners and huge quantities of enemy equipment."

the dwindling enemy-held portion of Sicily and American fighter-bombers destroyed ten enemy barges off the north coast.

Only one enemy plane was shot out of the air over Sicily yesterday but night fighters destroyed three during their patrols. All the operations, including the attacks on mainland targets, cost the Allies four planes.

Three Torpedo Boats Hit

Allied warships continued to sweep into the Messina strait, knocking out enemy surface craft and shelling the route by which the Germans can draw gravely needed reinforcements from the continent.

Three enemy motor boats were damaged in the latest operation in which one Greek destroyer and one British destroyer participated.

The Tyrrhenian sea, now under Allied aerial domination, was the scene of the successful attack on an enemy convoy by torpedo-carrying Beaufighters.

Parked Planes Blasted

In attacking Leverano, on the heel of the Italian boot, the Flying Fortresses penetrated to the easternmost point yet attacked by Africa-based bombers.

While beating off the challenge of twenty to thirty enemy fighters over the target, the Fortresses dumped a heavy load of bombs on the airfield, blasting parked aircraft to bits.

Opposition Light

Allied flyers reported moderate anti-aircraft fire at all their objectives yesterday, but except for the formation of interceptors that met the Fortresses over Leverano, the enemy fighter opposition was light.

It was disclosed that Admiral Priato Leonardi, former naval commandant at Augusta, now is en route to England as a prisoner of war.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Allied headquarters indicated Allied forces in central Sicily, protected from the west by the American drive into Palermo, were on the move northeast of Enna.

From that position they could bear directly upon the western flank of the Axis army now blocking the British drive up the east coast, either pressing the Nazis within range of the big guns of the Allied fleet off the east coast or plunging to Messina and cutting off the only escape route remaining open.

Withdrawal Reported

The west coast Italian naval base of Trapani—remained to be overrun by the American column but Allied headquarters apparently considered this a mopping up and consolidating action.

(A German radio commentator, acknowledging in a Berlin broadcast that Palermo had fallen, said also that Axis forces had been withdrawn from Marsala and Trapani.

(Reuter quoted a Stockholm dispatch as saying Axis forces had begun evacuating Sicily. The report, not confirmed by Allied sources, was based on a dispatch to the *Svenska Dagbladet* from Bern, Switzerland.)

Meanwhile, German forces defending the northeastern tip were thrusting savagely at Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army. The bitter battle which has raged at Catania's southern environs for eight days, has reduced the northward drive of the British veterans to a yard-by-yard progress.

Crete Bases Pounded

(A Cairo communique said British and Greek bombers from Middle East bases carried out a large-scale daylight raid on enemy forces and installations on the German-held island of Crete in the eastern Mediterranean yesterday.

(They blew up an ammunition dump, shot up wireless and power stations and scored direct hits on factories at Hierapetra and Herakleion (Candia). Tented camps, gun positions and transport vehicles were attacked with "good results," the bulletin said. Seventeen planes were lost in the attack.)

American medium bombers battered Italy's mainland air bases at Aquino and at Crotone, on the Gulf of Taranto, by daylight, following up a night attack on rail installations at Salerno, south of Naples, and an airfield at Pratica di Mare.

12 Planes Bagged

American Flying Fortresses raided Leverano airfield, also on the mainland, scoring many direct hits and destroying a number of grounded aircraft, the communique said. Intercepted by enemy fighters, the four-engined Fortresses shot down twelve of them.

Other Allied airmen hammered road and rail communications in

The Canadians, advancing eastward of the American Seventh Army, were reported swinging rapidly around the German west flank at Catania.

Paul Kern Lee, Associated Press correspondent, reported that the Germans are strongly dug in around Catania. He said their force there is estimated at more than three divisions, including the Herman Goering armored division, reinforced by long-range coastal guns and large field pieces.

The Germans are especially well intrenched about a mile and a quarter north of the Simeto River on the Catania plain south of the city, with defenses stretching back to a depth of several miles and with thinner but fairly strong defenses facing northwest and west, he said.

In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded today by the Associated Press, the German High Command declared "the swaying battle in the Orel area" was continuing and that Russian attempts to achieve a break-through on the Donets, Belgorod, and Mius fronts and in the Kuban bridgehead had been repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

Canadians Advance

The Germans were trying frantically to reinforce their divisions in northeast Sicily, but the Americans cut the north coast road "well east" of captured Palermo, blocking the land route from the west to Messina, headquarters said.

The first Canadian division under Maj. Gen. Guy Simonds was reported making progress against the tank troops of the Fifteenth German Armored Division.

Warship Set Afire

All airdromes in Sicily now have been either captured or neutralized and enemy air power is virtually nil. Allied planes kept all enemy reinforcement routes under smashing assault yesterday.

In an attack on enemy shipping, Allied torpedo planes sank one merchantman, severly damaged two others and left a destroyer in flames.

In splitting the Axis forces and toppling Palermo, the Americans applied their modern tank and plane tactics. One column stormed into the Sicilian capital from the southwest, another from the south and southeast and a third cut northward to trap enemy forces withdrawing toward the east.

Palermo's Joy Bewilders Victors

JUL 25 1943

By Don Whitehead

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Palermo, Sicily, July 23 (Delayed)—The Yanks are swarming through this great capital of Sicily today while most of the 400,000 inhabitants are cheering their presence and welcoming them with an amazing show of hospitality.

Even an old campaigner like Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is slightly bewildered by the enthusiastic reception given him and his men.

"They even threw flowers, lemons and watermelons," he chuckled. "But it should be emphasized that all the fruit was tossed to us in a spirit of friendliness."

"The Greatest Blitz"

Patton termed the drive on Palermo the "greatest blitz in history."

Eighteen hours after a great armored column began a drive on the city it was officially surrendered by General Molinero, Italian commander of Palermo.

"I am just a visiting fireman," Patton said. "The credit all goes to the men who led the troops and armor on Sicily.

"They did a remarkable job."

Italians Waiting To Give Up

When a corps commander entered the outskirts of Palermo at 7.24 P. M. he found a carload of Italian officers waiting his arrival. Among them was General Molinero, who had tried to surrender to advance patrols at dusk. He came to the corps commander's car. But immediate difficulties arose, because the corps commander spoke no Italian.

This difficulty was ironed out through an interpreter, and the American general came to the point quickly, demanding unconditional surrender.

"General Molinero said he was through and would fight no more," the corps commander said. "He added that there would be no resistance from his men.

Pillow-Case Flag

"However, Molinero said there was another general who was in command of troops in the citadel of Palermo, and that he couldn't speak for him. He was unable to say whether the other general would give up, but said he felt morally sure there would be no resistance. He added that this general was at the royal palace."

With this information, the American general organized an expedition to find the second Italian general, Mario Arisio. He borrowed a pillow case from an Italian family and tied it to the radio mast of his car for the drive to the palace.

Then A Sheet

But the pillow case hung limply at the mast and wouldn't flap in the breeze. It was a pretty inconspicuous flag of truce, so one of the general's men who noticed an Italian waving a white sheet from a fishing pole borrowed that for the occasion.

The sheet flapped fine in the breeze as they drove through the streets.

"But when we arrived we could not find anyone to do business with," the corps commander said. "Finally we located the head of police and he brought the general to me."

Patton Wins A Bet

The Italian was willing to surrender anything he could give the Americans, and said he would sign any terms of surrender. However, there was no written surrender and only the verbal demand for unconditional capitulation, which was accepted immediately.

Officially, Palermo fell at 8:00 P. M.

Patton Wins Bet.

Officially, the fall of Palermo was at 8:00 P. M. Orders had been issued that troops should be in Palermo by 8:00. At exactly 8:00 orders were signed for troops to march into the city, and as a result Gen. Patton won a bet by twenty-eight hours from Airmarshal Wigglesworth.

On July 18, Gen. Patton bet Marshal Wigglesworth his troops would be in Palermo by midnight of July 23. At that time this appeared to be an optimistic estimate because troops and armor hadn't begun to move toward Palermo.

However, three days ago armored troops moved along the coast road, while a task force under Lieut.-Col. William Darby of Fort Smith, Ark., moved in to protect the left flank of the push.

Moving into the Menfi area, the armor was held up at the Belice River by demolitions. But on July 21 the corps commander gave orders for the armor to move the net morning at 6 o'clock for an attack on Palermo.

The air force prepared to bomb the cities en route to Palermo if any of them resisted the advance, but when they began surrendering to reconnaissance elements of the great column, the bombing order was canceled and everything moved along on schedule.

Two Italian Divisions Trapped.

The drive to Palermo trapped at least two Italian divisions on the western end of the island, with probably 40,000 troops in the net. Great quantities of materiel probably will be found when the cleanup is finally made.

Gen. Patton said that one of the outstanding achievements in the capture of Palermo was in supply. For example, the day before the push began, 100,000 gallons of gasoline were landed—ample fuel for the cross-island trek.

This morning the drive through Palermo's bomb-pocked streets was like a triumphal tour as civilians applauded and cheered each passing vehicle.

Wherever an Army vehicle stopped, crowds of people gathered quickly, and at least one among them usually spoke English.

The troops were enjoying it hugely. One doughboy battled his way through an admiring throng and exclaimed: "Who's nuts in this crowd? I'm beginning to be afraid it's me."

30.24-6479

Few Shots Persuade Marsala To Give Up

[By the Associated Press]

With the American Seventh Army in Southwest Sicily, July 22 (Delayed)—American troops fanning westward from captured Castelvetrano took Marsala, westernmost port of Sicily, with their only casualties a couple of men injured by snipers' bullets.

Salemi, fifteen miles north of Castelvetrano, proved to be a vacation jaunt to the hard-fighting troops. The town, which is on one of the main road networks, tossed in the sponge without a struggle.

Roads Cluttered

Describing Marsala, a town of 30,000 population, Lieut. Col. John T. Toffey, of Wyoming, Ohio, said: "We got in last night and the Italian troops surrendered by the thousands. There is getting to be so many of them now they are cluttering up the highways and getting to be a real military traffic problem."

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"Major H. P. Tucker, of Winston Salem, N. C., set up an artillery battery in the rear of the town and demanded the surrender. A few shots convinced them and they began coming toward his position in droves, waving white flags. It was all we could do to keep them from jamming the roads as they came on back."

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German Also Quits

Among the prisoners were two Italian battalion colonels and one German battalion colonel, who ran the port.

The soldiers were so busy rounding up prisoners and resting after their long marches of the last few days that they had little time to sample the famous Marsala sweet wine, one of the town's best-known exports.

Major Roy A. Murray, of Berkley, Cal., took 130 Italians and 20 German prisoners in seizing a small Nazi airport on which some planes were captured in operating condition. Other planes also were taken.

Leave Supplies Behind

The Germans were forced to pull out so fast they apparently were unable to organize a retreat well enough to get out all equipment and supplies.

The fact that relatively few Germans were captured was taken by officers as an indication that the Nazis had withdrawn to the Messina peninsula at the northeast corner of the island.

One German prisoner said he doubted that German troops would make a last ditch stand in that last corner of the island. He said they probably would try to break across the strait to the mainland, leaving the Italians behind as a holding force.

After Lieut. Herbert Doern of Carmine, Tex., had brought in a batch of Italian artillerymen, Major Lockett, and the twenty men with him had 300 prisoners on their hands. Lieut. Jim Burchard, a Stars and Stripes writer, commented: "You can't take these guys prisoners. You just accept them."

As an estimated 5,000 prisoners streamed back from the Castelvetrano area, the Italian commander, Major Pedrollo Sergio, waited in a villa with his staff to give himself up "with the full honors of war." But since the Americans captured more than half his men and seized him in his own headquarters before he announced his intention of surrendering, he was treated with scant ceremony.

Brooklyn Boy in Advance.

A platoon of anti-tank guns headed by Lieut. Norman McNeil of Buffalo, N. Y., took at least 300 prisoners during the airport roundup.

"They tossed quite a few hand grenades, but we didn't have a single casualty," he said.

Private Joseph Netter of 1024 Lancaster avenue, Brooklyn, was in the jeep cavalcade that took the airport.

Many of those among the welcoming populace at Castelvetrano wore homemade American flags on their lapels. Among these people was American-born Mary Piccione, who formerly lived at 414 Elton street, Brooklyn. She said the Fascists had denied her passage back home.

One of the saddest prisoners was a tall, limping soldier who leaned against a wall and wept bitterly.

"Mussolini caused all this," he sobbed. "He is a thief. You should bomb Rome. That is where he is. I have been two years in Sicily and have a daughter in Italy I have never seen!"

How Castelvetrano Fell.

The capture of Castelvetrano occurred July 21 and the first American soldier to enter the town was artillery Major William L. Lockett of Norman, Okla., who led a parade of jeeps to the airport, where more than 100 Axis airplanes lay smashed.

Six prisoners were brought out of the barracks. Speaking through an infantry interpreter, Sergt. Joe Faltraco of 3 Greenwood avenue, Newark, N. J., Major Lockett told the prisoners that they could go into the surrounding fields and tell their comrades to surrender while they had a chance.

Dozens of bandy-legged Italian soldiers flying all kinds of surrender banners soon were converging on the field like a swarm of happy grasshoppers. Many carried bottles of wine; some were intoxicated. They slapped friends on the back, tried to embrace the American soldiers and finally set to dancing in the field while one of them played a tune on a cornet.

Americans took the demonstration quietly.

"I have no use for these guys," said Private John Peterson of 590 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J. "They killed my buddy at El Guettarand now because we have them cornered, and they haven't got guts to fight, they expect us to treat them like company."

A number of British and American officers landed with the assault troops on invasion day, assigned to relieve combat forces of the job of administering captured enemy territory. In fact, they have followed so closely after the charging troops that, in one instance, Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York, who is on the staff of the newly created AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory—found himself the only American left in a town captured only a few minutes before. Colonel Poletti said that he merely made a speech, the people cheered and everything was fine.

When the first forces enter a city they may find it paralyzed, with no water or electricity, its police force inactive and its people short of food because of breakdowns in transportation. The first thing that they do is to get in touch with the Mayor and the chief of police. They hire men to bury any dead and clean up the streets. As soon as possible they get the water supply and the electric system functioning.

No Real Food Shortage

So far they have found no real shortage of food. Their problem has been to ferret it out in the surrounding farms and get it to the cities.

Although most high-ranking Fascist officials have fled to the mainland, a few of their measures, including their food-rationing system, have been temporarily retained. This provides a daily bread ration ranging from 200 grams for nonworkers to 800 grams for heavy laborers.

"The people have not objected to our keeping these restrictions in force, because they know it is for the general welfare," Colonel Poletti explained. "We have the food situation well in hand now, but we have to proceed cautiously, because we do not know what shortages we will face in large cities."

The AMGOT staff has to enforce the decrees of the Military Governor, Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, field commander of the Allied forces in Sicily. The AMGOT is the first joint venture of the two governments in running occupied territory, and it is functioning smoothly and without friction. Proclamations governing the behavior of persons in the occupied zones, printed in Italian and English, have been posted in public places.

"So far no violations of any have come to our attention, as it has been unnecessary to invoke any punishment, because these people are cooperating whole-heartedly," said Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry of Grand Junction, Col., who helped to organize the AMGOT and who is the highest participating American officer.

soaps, medicines Diesel oil and other products."

Colonel Poletti's parents were born in Italy. He studied at the University of Rome and speaks Italian fluently. He has found this of great benefit in his work. Although much of his dealing is with human distress, he has found that his job also has a lighter side.

"For instance," he said, "one man had to avert a municipal crisis over the removal of two dead horses by going out with an Italian cart and helping dispose of them himself. Another time the Army wanted 500 laborers and called on us to help. We sent the town crier around to announce that jobs were open, but then had to send an officer along to protect him because when crowds gathered around to hear him the military police started to arrest him for creating a disturbance. They did not know that that's the way you tell news in Sicilian towns where there are no newspapers."

Another time, Colonel Poletti found himself alone in the city of Favara, which the troops had taken as they swept on toward Agrigento. He said that it was an eerie feeling to be the only American in a hostile town, captured only a few minutes before, but he went boldly to the chief of police and told him what he wanted of him.

"Then I made a speech to a mass of people crowded around City Hall and explained that there would be no difficulty if they obeyed the military regulations," Colonel Poletti recalled. "They applauded and cheered as I drove away. It was just like a political meeting back home."

Italian office holders have been ordered to continue to carry out their duties, except for a few ardent Fascist sympathizers. These have been dismissed. All Fascist officials are out of their jobs, with the official dissolution of the Fascist party by order of the Allied High Command.

Another Fascist measure that is being continued is the payment of subsidies to wheat farmers to stimulate production. The AMGOT is discontinuing the payment of government allowances to the wives, children or other dependents of Italian soldiers—for obvious reasons.

"Needy cases can be given direct relief," Col. Poletti said. "As Sicily can exist on its own food supply, we don't plan to bring in any food at this time."

AMGOT IS WORKING RAPIDLY IN SICILY

Puts Cities Back in Shape Soon After Their Capture by Invasion Forces

POLETTI EXPLAINS RULES

Some Italian Regulations, Such as Food Rationing, Kept in Force for Public Good

WITH THE AEF, in Sicily, July 24 (AP)—The civil affairs section of the American Seventh Army is putting each Sicilian city back on its feet within a few hours after the combat troops have taken it.

Two Italians Block U. S. Division Half Hour And Die At Gun

[By the Associated Press]

Palermo, Sicily, July 22 (Delayed)—At least two Italian soldiers stayed by their guns today—and they held up an entire American armored division for half an hour.

While thousands of their fellow troops laid down their arms before the advance of the powerful Yank force, these two decided to stick it out for their own honor, and the honor of their army. Now they are dead.

The gun they manned while making a last stout stand was a 90-millimeter piece emplaced on a bend in the road through a rugged gorge bordered by high, rocky cliffs fifteen miles from Palermo on the Castelvetrano road.

Gunpit Camouflaged

In the gunpit, camouflaged with straw, were a young mustached lieutenant and one private. All the others had fled.

When a scout half-truck leading the American column swung around a curve in the road half a mile below them they opened fire.

The first shell hit the road in front of the half-track, which was armed only with a heavy machine-gun, ripped up a chunk of pavement, and skipped down the valley. The American crew noted the position of the enemy gun by that first flash, then leaped out of their vehicle and scrambled back around the corner.

Second Shell Hits It

That saved their lives—and cost them their half-track. The second shell struck it squarely. It burst into flames and in fifteen minutes was reduced to a mass of wreckage.

The crew members pointed out the site of the gun and a 75-millimeter self-propelled assault gun was rushed up. It poked in and out around the corner and engaged in a brief duel with the doomed Italian field piece. Then it rested with its nose around the enemy gun's steel shield and the duel was over.

A tank rolled up, pushed the smoking, gutted half-track out of the way and the columns moved on. When they reached the Italian gun the soldiers found the bodies of its two defenders lying near the gunpit where they had been flung by the shell explosion or caught by steel splinters as they tried to escape.

Letter Is Found

A few minutes later a patrol captured another Italian and a middle-aged, slender German sergeant with horn-rimmed glasses who had served as an engineer until the Nazis put him in the combat lines a few days ago because of the manpower shortage.

"We tried to tell the Italian lieutenant it was hopeless to try and hold you up, but he insisted that his honor demanded that he resist you," said a German, looking at the sprawling bodies without expression.

The lieutenant's personal effects—just finished writing to his family. Taking it along to post with an Italian authorities in Palermo, Corp. John Boretsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., wrote the postscript:

"Died at his gun," and signed it: "An American soldier."

ITALIAN WEAPONS POOR IN QUALITY

Some Divisions Use 25-Year-Old Austrian Machine Guns.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 24—(AP) Captured Italian weapons reveal a sharp decline in quality and some of Premier Mussolini's divisions still are equipped with 25-year-old Austrian-made machine-guns, Allied ordnance experts said today.

Inspection of the small arms and light artillery seized in Tunisia and Sicily disclosed that Italian manufacturers were using cast iron braces and defective springs in places where the life and death of the troops depended on the precision performance of weapons.

"No Italian weapon is very accurate. Most of them are feeble imitations of better types in German or Allied armies," one ordnance officer said.

Give Old Guns to Italians

"The Germans have given the Italians a number of their old-model 88s which have a higher silhouette, a longer carriage and which are harder to dig in and camouflage than the improved version of their field piece," he added. "Even so these old German 88s are the best gun the Italians have."

Captured Nazi equipment showed that German mechanical ingenuity and skill are still flourishing in the production of weapons.

A new 75 German anti-tank gun reported being manufactured in large quantities is effective against both armor and troops. Ordnance officers believe it may largely supplant the 88, although the latter's ability to throw a barrage 16,000 feet into the air against planes makes it a fine triple purpose weapon.

The Germans have been opportunistic in adding the best of the armaments seized in Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium and Russia to their field forces. Czech Bren guns and Russian 76 mm. anti-tank guns were among the equipment used and lost by the Germans in Africa.

Russian guns still rolled along on Russian-made tires, but the range finders had been reengraved with directions in the German language.

Guns Seized in Denmark

Some machine guns made and sold by Germany to Denmark before the war and confiscated again during the occupation turned up in the African war. Captured American jeeps were highly fancied by the Nazis prior to the Tunisian debacle.

Ordnance experts said a four-barrelled 20 mm. gun called the "Vierling," for use against armor troops or planes, was one of the most efficient of the Reich's products. Almost like the pompoms aboard warships, it requires a crew of six to operate.

Much of the German artillery is equipped with big-wheeled carriages to be drawn by horses, although anti-tank guns were specially fitted for motor hauling. Emphasizing fire power, the Germans equipped some of their armored cars with guns as big as 75 mm. Most of the cars, however, carry 20 mm. cannon and machine guns.

The biggest German armament disappointment of 1943, ordnance officers speculated, was probably the much-heralded six-barrelled mortar, electrically operated for firing smoke or gas shells approximately 800 yards.

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Gen. Keyes Patton's Deputy

Commands One of the American Units Fighting in Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 24 (AP).—General Keyes is heading one of the American units in Sicily and is deputy commander to Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., it was announced today.

[The dispatch included neither first name nor further identification, but at Washington it was believed that the deputy commander probably is Major General Goeffrey Keyes. War Department files listed his last assignment as commanding general of the 9th Armored Davision at Camp Campbell, Ky. Goeffrey Keyes was born at Fort Baird, N. M. He was promoted to major general in June, 1942.]

Book A Day On Sicily

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 24 (AP)—United Nations war correspondents in the Mediterranean area have been averaging well over 100,000 words a day in the coverage of the Sicilian campaign, communications statistics showed today. That is the equivalent of a full-length book every twenty-four hours.

HE'S TICKLED PINK BY WHITE SHEETS

By SERGT. RALPH G. MARTIN.
Correspondent for Stars and Stripes.
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With American Troops in Sicily (Date Omitted in Transmission).—The kid sipped his bottle of soda with an unbelieving wink in his right eye. He had a big bandage over the left side of his face where a piece of shrapnel ripped just twenty-four hours ago.

"From hell to heaven in less than a day, that's pretty good, isn't it," he asked.

He was only 20 years old and had a boyish grin. He fought until he dropped and now he was being evacuated from Sicily.

"Did you ever see such beautiful white sheets in your life?" he asked. "I told the nurse to give me one sheet at a time so I could get used to them gradually."

The nurse beside his hospital ship bed smiled encouragingly.

He went on:

"Know what I had for supper? Roast beef, all kinds of vegetables, apple pie, orange juice and honest-to-goodness milk. The Army's really taking care of me."

"If we've got it they get it," said Lieut.-Col. C. W. Salley of Bay City, Tex., commanding officer of the hospital ship.

Football Talk And 'Touchdown'

With the American Seventh Army in Sicily, July 22 (Delayed) (AP)—An American force commander yesterday sent this message to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the American commander:

"Can we make a touchdown on our own initiative? Rush reply."

Thirty minutes later the answer came back: "You have the ball. Call a touchdown play."

With this go-ahead, the American armored column swung north toward Palermo, the capital of Sicily.

Heavy Allied Air Attacks Discourage Italian People

The Rome dispatches noted that the Allied forces in Sicily were throwing an "enormous mass of material" into the battle, a fact considered in Rome as a clear indication that "their reserves are still greater."

Despite the fall of Palermo, headlines on New York dispatches in the Spanish press sounded a warning against the overconfidence of the United Nations.

"The Allies still have not reached Mt. Etna," said a headline in the morning newspaper, Ya, which added that "nevertheless the United States believes the fall of Palermo will have repercussions at the German line."

German news agencies had virtually nothing to say about the Sicilian campaign today beyond the regular Berlin communique and devoted their attention to the efforts to halt the Russian drive in the Orel region.

The Balkans continued to draw the attention of the Spanish press and such headlines as "Sofia denies foreign reports of disorders" were bracketed with "rigorous measures adopted against Bulgarian terrorists."

Duce Asks What Is Europe?

Madrid, July 24 (A. P.).—Press dispatches from Rome indicated today that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting this week was prompted by Il Duce's desire to learn Germany's idea of where the boundaries of Europe begin.

The Rome correspondent of Efe, official Spanish foreign news agency, wrote that the Italian press, taking cognizance of Berlin dispatches emphasizing the insular character of the Sicilian campaign, had answered that the island invasion was part of the Allied plan for the invasion of continental Europe itself.

"Therefore, aiding Italy's defense contributes to the defense of the Continent," the press articles said.

The correspondent said that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting followed such a series of articles.

In Axis propaganda advertisements of the "new continental Europe" which have appeared in the Spanish press, Sicily shares the fate of the British Isles in being left off the map, but the Italian peninsula, like the Iberian and Scandinavian peninsulas, is included.

War Has Become Unequal Struggle, Sicilian Refugees Declare.

MADRID, July 24.—(AP) Rome dispatches to Spanish newspapers today stresses the devastation created in the Mediterranean theater of war by powerful Allied bomber fleets and disclosed that Italians reaching Rome from Sicily were spreading gloomy stories about the "unequal struggle of that terrible war."

All of the dispatches placed particular emphasis on the overwhelming superiority of the Allies, leaving no doubt that every Sicilian evacuation point is getting a terrific pounding from the Allied airmen who control the Mediterranean skies.

"At the present moment nothing can change the appearance of the Italian people," one correspondent wrote.

Shout for Peace

(Dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa yesterday quoted reports in Madrid as saying that crowds in several of Italy's principal cities were rioting and glamoring for "peace" immediately after the fall of Palermo, capital of Sicily.)

Allied air superiority over the Strait of Messina, admitted repeatedly in Axis dispatches explaining the difficulties of the Sicilian campaign, has turned the strait area into a shambles of twisted rails, sunken ships and burning docks and warehouses.

Shattering, blockbuster bombs have pitted the northeast sector of Sicily from the coast to the roads behind the Nebrodi mountain range, and blasted mainland ports and air fields from the tip of the peninsula to Naples, 225 airline miles to the north.

Italian officers reaching Rome, according to dispatches from that capital, gave graphic details of the punishment being dealt by air and naval forces of the United Nations.

Nazis Carry on Fight

The Hermann Goering division and other German units were said to be bearing the brunt of the drive at Catania, below Mt. Etna, which in 48 hours was turned from a defensive point on a fixed line to a shrinking salient of rearguard action, reported today to be moving northward.

Italians Bewail Unequal Fight

Madrid, July 24 (AP) — Italians reaching Rome from Sicily are spreading gloomy stories about the "unequal struggle of that terrible war," dispatches to the Madrid press from Rome reported today.

All press dispatches from Italy emphasized the overwhelming superiority of Allied forces and left no doubt that Allied bombers are heavily attacking all evacuation points from Sicily.

"At the present moment," one correspondent wrote, "nothing can change the appearance of the Italian people."

POPE WON'T MOVE FROM THE VATICAN

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Madrid, July 24 (A. P.).—The magazine Ecclesia, official organ of Accion Catolica, largest Catholic organization in Spain, has suggested that Rome be declared an open city.

"Rome should not be defended nor should it be attacked," the publication said yesterday in an article commenting on the recent American raid on military targets there. It should not give cause for war, nor should it be a victim of war because it does not belong to the litigants. Rome belongs to the world, the world of attackers, defenders and neutrals.

"Let the enemies be still. Let the world stand erect and let Rome remain safe."

How Gayda Explains It

Bern, Switzerland, July 24 (AP)—Virginia Gayda, Fascist editor, prepared the Italians today for the eventual loss of Sicily, telling them that the battle is one in which "mere material is winning over military virtue," Rome dispatches disclosed.

The propagandist declared that the invaders were unhesitatingly using superior war potentiality against the "soldierly courage and better maneuverability" of the defenders, whose situation can continue favorably only until "material supremacy brings a decision"

U. S. AIR SQUADRONS SMASH AT NORWAY IN DAYLIGHT RAID

First American Attack on Nazis There Is Carried Out by Fortresses.

London, July 24 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the Eighth United States Air Force attacked Norway for the first time by daylight today, an official American communique announced. Large formations flew a round trip of 1,200 miles—further than if raiding Berlin—in carrying out the assault along the east coast less than 100 miles south of Oslo.

The communique did not specify the targets, nor announce the plane losses, if any.

[A. P. reported from Stockholm late today that an American Flying Fortress made a forced landing in Sweden near the Norwegian border today. The dispatch added that all ten of her crew are safe.]

The principal target, however, was reported to be a factory at Heroya, on the Langesunds Fjord, a mile and a half south of Porsgrunn.

The factory was said to manufacture aluminum, nitrates and magnesium for the Nazi war machine and important supplies of synthetic cryolite, essential to the manufacture of aluminum.

Returning pilots reported little fighter or anti-aircraft interference in the operation, which entailed a flight of 1,000 miles over the sea alone, and which proved that Flying Fortresses can carry devastating bomb loads as far as Prague. The preliminary examination of photographs was said to show that the results of the bombing were very good.

"Easy" was the verdict of the Flying Fortress crews, who said that they encountered a brief anti-aircraft barrage over the target and two lone German fighters for about three-quarters of an hour after they had left the coast of Norway.

30.24 - 6481

FORTRESSES RAID NAZIS IN NORWAY

Trondheim U-Boat Base Is Smashed by U. S. Bombers in 1,800 Mile Flight.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25—(AP) In an unprecedented 1,800-mile round trip to the edge of the Arctic circle, a strong force of American Flying Fortresses pounded Trondheim in Norway by daylight yesterday, leaving that big German U-boat base a raging mass of exploding bombs, flaming oil tanks and black smoke which mushroomed up several thousand feet.

The attack, announced early today in a U. S. Army headquarters communique, was the first American one on Norway, and one Fortress formation also smashed an aluminum plant at Heroya in southern Norway.

Factory Smashed

A French colonel who rode to Heroya said the factory there went "poof" after the American precision airmen had planted their bombs on it. This formation made a 1,200-mile roundtrip to reach its target.

The communique said bombing results were "good at both targets."

Seventeen German fighters were destroyed by the Americans.

One American bomber failed to return out of the big force used in the operation. It landed in Sweden safely and its crew of 10 was interned.

The returning flyers were practically unscatched after catching Nazi defenses off guard.

Photographs of the damage at Trondheim, called the German "Gibraltar of the north," confirmed that submarine repair shops, docks and other naval installations were heavily damaged by many thousands of pounds of high explosives, a jubilant intelligence officer said.

"We really hit it on the button," he said, for pictures showed that not a single bomb was wasted.

Trondheim, sheltered by its fjord approach, is the lair for Nazi warships and submarines that prey on the northern supply route to Murmansk. It was the last reported haven of Germany's great battleship, the Tirpitz, and the two 10,000-ton cruisers of the Admiral Hipper class.

Returning crews said they encountered a fair amount of anti-aircraft fire but only about 25 enemy fighters challenged them. The majority of the German pursuit planes seemed reluctant to attack.

The longest previous flight by Britain-based American bombers were raids on La Pallice and Bordeaux U-boat bases, each approximately 1,400 miles round-trip.

Bring Bombs Home

Three formations flew to Norway, but one, finding heavy clouds prevented accurate aiming, returned to its base with its bomb loads in order to avoid indiscriminate bombing.

Heroya is within hundred miles of the Norwegian capital of Oslo.

Returning members of Flying Fortress crews reported the raid was "easy," despite the fact that it meant carrying a terrific bomb load further than the distance to Berlin and almost as far as Prague in Czechoslovakia.

The factory at Heroya was said to manufacture aluminum, nitrates and magnesium for German war uses, as well as important supplies of synthetic cryolite, an essential in the making of aluminum.

In announcing the 1,200-mile flight, 1,000 miles of which were over the sea, the headquarters communique said only:

"Large formations of heavy bombers of the U. S. 8th Army Air force attacked targets in Norway in daylight today."

The fact that "large formations" were involved, however, indicated that the raid had been made in strength comparable to some of the heavier attacks on the continent.

Meanwhile, the British Air ministry announced that Mustangs, Hurricanes and Typhoons continued to harass enemy transport in France and Belgium today and damaged at least 10 locomotives.

Long bursts of anti-aircraft fire were heard on the French side of the Strait of Dover this evening after R.A.F. bombers were seen sweeping across the channel.

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Stockholm, July 24 (AP)—An American Flying Fortress made a forced landing in Sweden near the Norwegian border today. The crew of ten is safe.

Flier Tells of Heroya Blasting

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, Sunday, July 25 (AP)—American airmen returning from yesterday's heavy attack on the Heroya aluminum refining works in southern Norway—it was the longest Flying Fortress raid yet in this theatre—exulted:

"Boy, what a mess we left that vital target in."

That summation of the 1,285-mile round trip was given by First Lieut. Robert D. Metcalf of Sacramento, Calif., bombardier of the Fortress called "Spitzfire" that led the raiders to the target and was the first to smack it with its bomb-load. The rest of the boys agreed with him.

"It was an amazing show," Lieutenant Metcalf said. "Like nothing in this world."

The bombers that left this base, returning intact and still flying in perfect formation, took along a distinguished observer, Colonel Corniglion-Molinier, commanding officer of the Fighting French Air Force in Britain.

The colonel pronounced the raid "wonderful, marvelous, beautiful." He said the entire factory went "Poof!" when the bombs hit. Colonel Corniglion-Molinier disclosed that he took the controls for a while and said it was the "most steady plane I ever flew in my life." He is a veteran flier of both world wars.

After Stalin had congratulated his generals for proving in the third year of war that German summer offensives are not automatically successful, a special Russian communique had captured "a number of villages outside Orel including Zmievka.

Other Red army columns were reported smashing at the Germans less than nine miles northeast of Orel and eight miles on the east.

The communique emphasized the premier's statement by announcing that in the Belgorod direction, south of the Orel sector, the new five-day offensive of the Russians there had "completely restored positions which they occupied before the offensive of the German Fascist troops began."

The special war bulletin, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, called fighting in the south—in the Donets basin, in the area south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad—engagements of "local importance." Positions southwest of Krasnodar in the Caucasus have been improved, it added.

REDS, NAZIS WAGE GREAT AIR BATTLE OVER BASE AT OREL

Desperate Germans Rely on Planes to Stem Russian Advance.

STALIN HAILS ARMY

Premier Says Enemy Campaign Is Smashed with 70,000 Dead.

MOSCOW, Sunday, July 25—(AP) Premier Stalin, whose Soviet armies were battering at the gates of Orel from three sides early today, spurred on his fighters with an announcement that Germany's 19-day old offensive in Russia had collapsed on the graves of 70,000 Nazi dead.

A violent air battle was raging east of Orel where the desperate Germans sought to stem a head-on charge by Russian fighters with the waning Nazi air force.

The Soviet midnight communique said Russian airmen were meeting the German fighters plane for plane and inflicting heavy counter-blows.

Ground Troops in Battle

On the ground, in this sector, Russian troops last were reported only eight miles from the German bastion and they captured 18 more villages, killed about 3,000 Germans, and captured 27 heavy guns yesterday.

The Russian vise was squeezing tighter from the south, too, where gains of three to five miles were recorded by a special Soviet communique. A number of villages, including Zmievka, 14 miles below Orel, were taken by the Soviet counteroffensive.

(The German radio, recorded by the Associated Press, admitted "partial withdrawals" near Orel as strong Russian reserves poured into the area "in an attempt to widen the break-through at any cost.")

Tanks, Planes Wrecked

On all fronts yesterday Russians continued to wreck German equipment including 43 tanks and 94 planes.

In the third year of war, the Red army for the first time has withstood and then rolled back the tide of German summer conquest, and thus Stalin said, "the legend that the Germans always are successful in their summer offensives and that Soviet troops are compelled to retreat is exposed."

"Our troops wore out and bled white picked German division—17 tank, three motorized and 17 infantry divisions—in 19 days destroying or disabling 2,900 enemy tanks, destroying 844 field guns, 195 self-propelling guns, 1,392 planes and more than 5,000 trucks, Russia's war leader asserted in an order of the day.

The order, addressed to Generals Rokossovsky, Vatutin and Popuv, ranked with Stalin's victory proclamations on Stalingrad and the great Red army counteroffensive of last winter.

It came as Russian troops inched ever closer to Orel, one of the main bases of the Nazi summer drive, with the Germans throwing in more reserves and stiffening their desperate resistance.

Nazi Offensive Smashed

"Yesterday, July 23, through the successful operations of our troops, complete liquidation of the German July offensive was carried out in the area south of Orel and north of Belgorod and in the direction of Kursk," said Stalin's order broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Nazi commanders on July 5 threw in several tank divisions in the Orel-Kursk sector, and 10 tank divisions, one motorized division and seven infantry divisions in the Belgorod-Kursk area, concentrating on narrow sectors and aiming "concentric blows from the north and south" endeavoring to wipe out Soviet troops near Kursk, Stalin said.

But Russian troops stood prepared for defense and attack, and "at the cost of tremendous losses of manpower and equipment the enemy succeeded in driving a wedge into our defenses to a depth of about nine kilometers (5 1-2 miles) in the Orel-Kursk sector and 15 to 35 kilometers (nine to 22 miles) in the Belgorod-Kursk sector.

"In fierce engagements our troops wore out and bled white picked German divisions and followed this up with violent counterblows by which they not only hurled back the enemy and completely restored their position occupied before July 5, but also broke through enemy defenses and advanced 15 to 25 kilometers (nine to 15 1-2 miles) toward Orel.

"Engagements carried out in the liquidation demonstrated the high military skill of our troops. Unprecedented examples of stubbornness, steadfastness and heroism were displayed by men and commanders of all arms, including artillery and mortar gunners, tankmen and airmen."

Vatican Radio Denies Report Pope Sent Protest to FDR

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LONDON, July 24—(AP) The Vatican radio, in a German language broadcast beamed to Germany, tonight branded as "entirely unfounded" German and Italian news agencies reports that Pope Pius XII had protested to President Roosevelt over Monday's bombing of Rome, and also said that the pontiff did not believe that American pilots intentionally set out to damage holy places.

The broadcast, which emphasized that the pontiff is impartial in the war, denied the Axis statements that after the raid the Pope called to the Vatican U. S. Charge d'Affairs Harold H. Tittman, Jr.

"Reports have been published by the Stefani agency (official Italian news agency) and DNB (German news agency) according to which the Pope was quoted as having stated that the Basilica di San Lorenzo was almost entirely destroyed," the broadcast said.

"This is untrue. What the Pope really said was: 'The Basilica was damaged per unna grandissima parte (in the greatest part).

"The facts are that the frontal part of the cathedral has been destroyed but the antique crypt of the Basilica, as well as the grave ope Pius IX are unharmed. herefore the Holy Father did not exaggerate. Apart from other reasons, it was right to mention the fact since this Basilica was the possession of the neutral Vatican state.

"Every neutral state raises its voice when its territory is crossed by aircraft, attacked or violated. Moreover this Basilica, one of the seven principal churches of Rome and a place of pilgrimage, belongs in one sense to the Catholics of the whole world."

The broadcast as recorded by The Associated Press said:

"Reports put out by NB [German official news agency], according to which the Pope had made a personal protest to President Roosevelt about the bombing of Rome, as well as a report that the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Tittman, had been called to the Vatican on the evening of the day the bombing took place, are both entirely unfounded.

"As the Holy Father's movements after the bombing of Rome have been subject to many incorrect interpretations in the foreign press it is necessary to recall what had really taken place.

"It is true that on the evening of the day of the bombing the Pope had visited damaged areas accompanied by one person only.

New Foreign Minister Named for Hungary

London, July 24 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press today that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, had appointed Jeno Von Ghyczy as Hungarian Foreign Minister on the recommendation of Premier Nicolas Kallay. Until recently, Premier Kallay also held the Foreign Affairs portfolio.

Nazis' Offensive Is 'Liquidated,' Stalin Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 24—Premier Joseph Stalin, in an order of the day to three of his generals congratulating them on "complete liquidation" of the German July offensive, said today that the enemy had suffered 70,000 officers and men killed in the abortive drive.

The order of the day, recorded from the Moscow radio by the Soviet monitor, said 2,900 enemy tanks were destroyed or disabled and 844 guns, 1,392 planes and more than 5,000 trucks were destroyed from July 5 to July 23 in the fighting about Orel and Kursk.

"Yesterday, July 23, through the successful operations of our troops, complete liquidation of the German July offensive was caried out in the area south of Orel and north of Belgorod and in the direction of Kursk," said the order of the day addressed to Generals Rokossovsky, Vatutin and Popuv.

The broadcast was recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Beginning Recounted

"From the morning of July 5 German Fascist troops with large forces of tanks and infantry supported by large air forces passed to the offensive in the Orel-Kursk and Belgorod-Kursk direction," Stalin's victory message said.

"The German command put into action several tank divisions in the Orel-Kursk sector and ten tank divisions, one motorized division and seven infantry divisions in the Belgorod-Kursk sector.

"Thus altogether the enemy hurled into the attack seventeen tank, three motorized and eighteen infantry divisions.

Forces Concentrated

"Concentrating their forces on narrow sectors of the front, the German command reckoned, by concentric blows from the north and south, on breaking through our defenses and encircling and wiping out our troops near Kursk.

"This new German offensive did not take our troops unawares." They were prepared not only to repulse the German offensive, but also to deal mighty counter-blows.

"At the cost of tremendous losses of manpower and equipment, the enemy succeeded in driving a wedge into our defenses to a depth of about nine kilometers in the Belgorod-Kursk sector.

Counter-Blows Follow

"In fierce engagements our troops wore out and bled white picked German divisions and followed this up with violent counter-blows by which they not only hurled back the enemy and completely restored their position occupied before July 5, but also broke through enemy defenses and advanced fifteen to twenty-five kilometers toward Orel.

"Engagements carried out in the liquidation demonstrated the high military skill of our troops. Unprecedented examples of stubbornness, steadfastness and heroism were displayed by men and commanders of all arms, including artillery and mortar gunners, tankmen and airmen.

"Thus German plans for a summer offensive can be considered as having completely failed. Thus the legend that the Germans always are successful in their summer offensives and that Soviet troops are compelled to retreat is exposed.

Enemy Losses Given

"During the engagement from July 5 to July 23 the enemy suffered the following losses: 70,000 officers and men killed, 2,900 tanks destroyed or disabled, 195 self-propelling guns, 844 field guns, 1,392 planes destroyed and over 5,000 trucks.

"In the fighting for the liquidation of the German offensive those particularly distinguishing themselves included troops of Lieutenant Generals Pukhov and Galanin, Lieutenant General of Tank Forces Rodin, Lieutenant Generals Ramanen, Kolpackhi and Chistyakov, Lieutenant Generals of Tank Forces Katukov and R[illegible]tmistrov, Lieutenant Generals Zh[illegible]ov, Shumilov and Kryuchenkin, and airmen of the air forces commanded by Generals Golovanov, Krasovsky, Rudenko and Naumenko.

"I congratulate you and the troops under your command on the successful liquidation of the German summer offensive. I express my gratitude to all men, commanders and political workers of the troops under your command for excellent operations.

"Immortal glory to the heroes who fell on the battlefield in the struggle for freedom and the honor of our motherland."

The message was signed "Supreme Commander in Chief of the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin, July 24, 1943."

4,500 Nazis Killed

Moscow, July 24 (AP)—More than 4,500 German soldiers died yesterday at the approaches to Orel, where Russian forces closing a pincers about that bastion continued to throw back Nazi counter-attacks and forged ahead two to four miles, front-line dispatches said today.

As the fierce battle of attrition raged into its twelfth day, with reports of mounting German losses, *Red Star*, the army organ, said the battle not only had crushed Hitler's plan for a new general offensive on the eastern front, but was causing him to lose the battle for Sicily.

"The Red Army offensive is breaking down the entire German defense in Europe," *Red Star* said. "It makes the German rear vulnerable."

The newspaper said Hitler had been unable to release forces to combat the Allied invasion of Sicily because he was so heavily engaged on the Russian front.

(The German communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, declared "the swaying battle in the Orel area" was continuing and that Soviet attempts to achieve a breakthrough on the Donets, Belgorod and Mius fronts and in the Kuban bridgehead had been repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

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Dispatches describing the fury of the German counter-attacks at Orel told of a Russian smash across a river directly east of the city.

Eleven German counter-attacks were launched against the position, the dispatches said, and the Russians announced officially that more than 2,000 Germans were annihilated.

Editors Praise British-U. S. Teamwork

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 24 — Four leading American newspaper executives paid radio tribute today to the successful combination of British perseverance and American youthfulness which they have found in the joint war effort of the two nations.

Speaking on Morgan Beatty's weekly "War Telescope," broadcast over NBC to the United States, Paul Patterson, president of the Baltimore Sunpapers, said that "what we have here in Britain and perhaps even more strikingly in Sicily is the mature steadying force of an older nation combined with the youth of the new world."

Others Speak

His thesis was illustrated by examples from the experiences in Britain of himself, John S. Knight, publisher of the Akron *Beacon Journal*, Detroit *Free Press* and the Miami *Herald;* Ralph McGill, executive editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and Oliver S. Keller, president of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*.

Interviewed by Beatty, Knight said that a newcomer to Britain "invariably is surprised by the excellent spirits and the sturdy appearance of the people" after 203 weeks of war.

Draymen's Courage Described

McGill told a story of a drayman of Coventry "who refused to move from his home site, even after it had been reduced to rubble," and who "set up housekeeping at the same old stand" in two trailers.

Keller, remarking on British ability "to stick in the pinches," described how the coastal city of Dover still was "taking it" and told of the sacrifices made by the RAF's air-sea rescue service to save Allied airmen and others from the English Channel.

Air Force Commended

"As for the United States," said Patterson, "our youth and our experimental turn of mind have created the fundamental driving force of America as exemplified in the Eighth Air Force," the story of which, he said, "ought to be told as often as possible."

Knight and Patterson both suggested that teamwork between the two nations might be improved still more through such visits as they are making to Britain, along with other American newspaper executives. They are guests of the British Ministry of Information.

Allies Raid Bologna, Salerno

London, July 24 (AP)—Rome today in a communique reported that Allied air raiders struck this morning at Bologna in the north-central section of Italy, causing casualties and damage.

The broadcast of the war bulletin, recorded by the Associated Press, also said that Allied bombers raided the city of Salerno, southeast of Naples, and the island of Ventotene, off Naples, this morning.

Intense Raids Reported

This Allied air activity, the announcement said, followed intense raids against the Calabrian-Sicilian coasts.

Today's German communique said, vaguely, that an "Axis thrust was successful" in Sicily, but did not specify in what sector the purported attack was launched.

The Germans said their heavy bombers attacked Allied shipping off Augusta, damaging six transport vessels and sinking one 2,000-ton freighter.

Violent Artillery Fire

British forces in front of Catania eased up in their attack yesterday, the Nazi radio reported, restricting their activity to violent artillery fire that occasionally rose to drum-fire intensity.

A bitter battle with American forces pushing northeast from Enna in central Sicily is in progress, Berlin said.

A FOCKE WULF PILOT SPEAKS TO AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR

(By Lieutanant Douglas R. Venable, Jr.)

Yank, I know you hate this prison
And the way we treat you here

And I know you miss family
And the ones you hold so dear.
I know the terror in our soul
When you were sent to fly
'Round Wesermunde and Emden
And were knocked down from the sky.

You don't seem such a demon
As I watch you in your cell,
And you try to act so friendly
Like a Jew that's sent to hell.
But buddy, listen—while you think
You've had a gruesome deal
Just listen to the horror
And the hell I've had to feel.

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You think your Boeings over
(But we are ready from the start,
For we watch you leaving Dover
On a sound-location chart.)
It was fun at first to jump you
And catch you by suprise,
And get your engines smoking,
Then knock you from the skies.
To see that bomber twist around
And snap its burning wing,
And watch [illegible]ing [illegible]r
grou[illegible]
Is quite [illegible]ng.

That's one part of the story
But it's quite another tale
To see my buddies ruined
By your own steel-jacket hail.
That fellow there just makes it in
His leg is shot away:
His neck flows like a fountain;
Now they're bearing him away.
You haven't seen a ruptured spleen
And belly shot away
On him that's only seventeen
And full of fun and play.

My own best buddy—him and me—
Were diving on a plane—
Mein Gott! That feel of livid steel!
Oh, Lord! That sickening pain!
My leg was shattered, but on I came;
On came my buddy, too.
Those hooded figures in the waist
Looked—damned gruesome, too.
They caught him heavy on his wing;
They blew his rudder through.
And then bore down with everything
And cut his spine in two.

So Yankee, lie there 'til you rot.
May more like you go down!
I know now that we're losing
And my buddies aren't around.
I'd rather face the pits of hell
Or swim a molten stream
Than face those turrets when ablaze—
I live a hellish dream.
I realize that threats and lies
Ne'er can allay what's true.
Soon now I'll rise into the skies
In my homeland, too.
And see your bombers, thousands more
Come roaring through the blue.
I hear their engines, beating loud
And see the burning wreck
Of what I call "Der Vaterland"
—Damn your bloody neck!

Poet Dies in Air Battle But Leaves Final Verse

Lieut. Douglas R. Venable Wrote on Thoughts of Focke Wulf Pilot.

What does a Flying Fortress man think about as his ship drones along, miles up, on a bombing raid? Chiefly of the enemy, lurking somewhere out there in space to kill him. Sometimes, even of what a Focke Wulf pilot may think about him. That is the subject of the unique verses—written by a Fortress man during a raid on Germany—about which Gladwin Hill tells this unusual story.)

BY GLADWIN HILL

U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND—(AP) Lieutant Douglas R. Venable, Jr., navigator of the Flying Fortress "Old Bill," was a lanky, boyish-faced, quiet fellow of only 23.

Son of a Columbus, Ga., cancer specialist, he had gone from the University of Texas into the Air Force, and wound up on the ship piloted by his old schoolmate, Lieutenant William D. Whitson of Denton, Tex.

In his background, Venable was typical of many of the thousands of Fortress boys who for the last year, week in and week out, have been battling Germany from the air.

But in some ways, he was unusual. He was exceptionally quiet, thoughtful and studious.

Threw Own Poems Awa[illegible]

He also used to write poems to amuse himself. Some of the [illegible] would get a look at them and th[illegible] they were good, but Venable sa[illegible] they weren't, and threw them away.

One day, after they had dropped their bombs and the "Old Bill" had battled Focke Wulfs out of Emden, Venable began thinking of the narrow escape. He thought, as all Fortress men think sometimes, of what it would be like to be a German prisoner—of what, if he were captured, one of those Focke Wulf pilots might say to him.

So, on the flight back, he jotted down these thoughts, just as they came to him, in verse. Then, on May 15, in another raid on Emden, the "Old Bill" got into its toughest fight with the Focke Wulfs—one of the toughest any Fortress has survived.

The story of that trip has already been told. The "Old Bill" staggered home with one wing buckling, its plexiglass nose shot clean away, and only two of the 11 men aboard unwounded.

One of the casualties was Venable. The German 20-millimeter shell that blew off the plane's nose killed him instantly.

Among the things his friends found in his room was a po[illegible] which he had not thrown away.

ITALIAN PRISONERS SHIFTED TO CROATIA

MOSCOW, July 24—(AP) Tass, Russian official news agency, said in a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, tonight that many Italian political prisoners and a large number of Italian army men had been sent to concentration camps in Croatia.

The total number of prisoners at three special concentration camps for Italian soldiers who refused to fight or deserted has been increased recently to 40,000, the dispitch said.

It added that several hundred Italian officers, arrested for violating orders and "subversive activities in the army," are kept in one of several prisons maintained for the purpose.

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BOMBERS TEAMED WITH WARSHIPS IN ATTACK ON KISKA

Bombardment Heaviest Since Japs Seized Island 13 Months Ago.

WASHINGTCN, July 24 — (AP) In a communique containing fresh evidence that the hour of doom is rapidly nearing for 10,000 Japanese troops holding Kiska island, the Navy disclosed today that the Thursday assault against the invader's Aleutians outpost was a joint sea and air operation.

The latest war bulletin on the action suggested that the Japanese probably took a heavier beating on Kiska that day than ever before in the 13 and a half months they have held that bleak and rocky island.

Planes Open Attack

The attack started with an air raid by Army four engine Liberator bombers, Mitchell twin engine medium bombers and swift Lightning and Warhawk fighters. These planes heavily bombed and strafed Japanese coastal batteries, anti-aircraft positions and building areas.

This first air attack was followed immediately by the naval bombardment in which heavy and light guns of the U. S. Pacific fleet poured tons of steel and explosives upon the same targets. Then the aerial squadrons returned to the scene and mopped up.

The communique reported, with what was regarded here as great conservatism, that these terrific air and surface onslaughts started numerous fires and observers of the attacks saw at least one terrific explosion. The attacking groups included American Warhawks piloted by flyers of the Royal Canadian Air force.

One Plane Shot Down

The Japanese fired back with coastal batteries and anti-aircraft guns. But not an American warship was damaged by fire of the shore cannon and only one U. S. plane of all those over the island during the afternoon was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Its crew was rescued.

INVASION TIP SEEN IN KISKA ATTACK

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—The Navy disclosed today that heavy American air raids preceded and followed the American warships' bombardment of the Japanese positions on Kiska Island on Thursday. As a result of the combined operations, the enemy coastal batteries, anti-aircraft positions and building areas were hit, many fires were started and one large explosion was observed, the communique declared.

The communique also noted that Canadian flyers are participating in the campaign to soften up the Japanese defenses on Kiska, stating that some of the fighter planes in the attack were piloted by R. C. A. F. officers.

One American plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, but her men were rescued, it was announced.

The naval bombardment had been announced yesterday. A communique then said that heavy and light surface units assaulted enemy shore positions and that enemy guns replied but that no ships were damaged. Today's communique gave the first intimation of a co-ordinated sea-and-air drive to prepare the way for amphibious invasion of Kiska and strongly indicated that much heavier damage was accomplished on Thursday than had been expected.

GETS NETHERLANDS CROSS

JUL 25 1943

Navy Coxswain Receives Decoration From Queen Wilhelmina

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has awarded the Bronze Cross to Martin J. Tray, a coxswain in the American Navy, for his heroism as member of a United States armed guard aboard a Dutch merchant vessel.

The ship was hit by two torpedoes and two bombs. Tray, courageously sticking to his gun, succeeded in destroying one of the enemy bombers.

The Navy gave his address as 2205 West Venango Street, Philadelphia. The citation awarded to Tray with the Netherlands decoration said he had "behaved bravely and skillfully."

STALIN CONTROL OF GERMANY SEEN

Norman Thomas, Socialist Leader, Predicts Spread of Communism.

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party, declared today that Marshal Stalin of Russia has shown definitely that he "Intends to call the tune" in Germany and central Europe in the post-war period.

He based his opinion, expressed at a press conference, upon the formation in Russia of a committee of German refugees and war prisoners and its appeal to Germans to revolt against Hitler. The appeal was publicized by the Communist party in Russia.

"Without waiting for a peace table," Mr. Thomas contended, "Stalin has shown definitely that he is not going to permit a British-American army to police Germany and central Europe after the war. He's in a position to block it. His army may reach Berlin first."

But the Socialist leader declared that Stalin's method of achieving his objective would not be through the use of his army, but by an appeal to the people of Germany in an attempt to bring them into the Communists ranks.

And, he observed, Stalin's aim "may make the training of all the American Gaulieters somewhat superfluous." He referred, he said, to the army's action in training men to take over civilian posts in occupied countries.

Meanwhile, the Socialist National Executive committee called for creation of a non-partisan commission for economic demobilization to study post-war utilization of the government's estimated $25,000,000,000 war plant investment.

Moscow To See "Mission"

Moscow, July 24 (AP)—The American film "Mission to Moscow" is being fitted now with a Russian langugage sound track and will be shown in Soviet theaters some time in the future, a Russian authority said today. He said nothing was known here of reports published abroad that the picture had been banned in the Soviet Union.

PRESIDENT'S SON IS HOME FROM AFRICA

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Col. Elliott Roosevelt, back from duty in North Africa, as commander of an Allied photographic reconnaissance group, asserted today "precision bombing in my opinion is the answer to winning the war."

The youthful second son of the President told of pictures taken after bombing raids which showed towns undamaged except for the immediate area of the target.

As an example he told at a press conference of the immobilization of airdromes on Sicily saying "precision bombing systematically reduced them for a week prior to the invasion to such a condition they were unable to use them as air fields."

Continual photographic reconnaissance of Rome as a key point in the movement of military traffic has been under way for months he said, and pictures taken there have provided much information on movements of troops in Italy.

He declined to discuss the bombing raids on Rome railroad yards Monday, the day before he started back to Washington.

LORD HALIFAX RESORTS TO MARX

Seattle, July 24 (A. P.).—"The lend-lease agreement is no longer a one-way proposition," declared Lord Halifax, the British ambassador. He added:

"It is now the generic name we give to commonu pooling of resources. England and the British commonwealth are now giving the United States as much as they are receiving."

He addressed Seattle civic leaders yesterday, comparing the lend-lease principle with the Marxist maxim: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 24 (AP)—Eighteen Navy men received medals and commendations here today for heroism in aerial and sea warfare in the Pacific battle zones.

Among those who were decorated were Lieut. Thomas Seabrook of Ridgewood, N. J., and Lieut. Robert L. Finucane of Rockville Centre, N. Y.

Draft Combing 4-F Files For Eligibles

By James Marlow and George Zielke

[Associated Press Correspondents]

Washington, July 24—Selective service is looking in every direction for enough manpower so that it can continue to delay general drafting of men it defines as fathers—or, if possible, avert it entirely.

But no official will say that permanent general deferment for such fathers (of children born before last September 15, provided the fathers are not in non-deferrable jobs) is very likely.

Right now the drive for draftees is concentrated on getting all the men possible out of the nearly 3,000,000 currently classified as 4-F.

Making Closer Check

Newest angle of the drive is pointed at those rejected for syphilis. Local boards have been told to check on these men closely—working with public health agencies—and call them up without delay if they refuse to take treatment which would make them fit for service. Then they would be sent to camps for treatment.

Another major part of the drive is aimed at psychiatrist rejections. Induction station psychiatrists have been rejecting twenty-three per cent. of recent examinees—virtually all of them physically fit—on the basis of belief that they are unable to stand the mental strain of shifting from civilian to military life.

Uniform Standards

The current aim is to work out more uniform standards for judging the general stability of the individuals examined.

Pretty well under way is an effort to shake out of war plants and other civilian work more than a million single and childless married men who currently are deferred for occupational reasons—as essential or key workers in essential industries.

September Quota Ready

Too, selective service officials see a strong possibility that, after the harvest season, local boards which find themselves pinched to meet quotas will reclassify into 1-A many of the 705,000 single and childless married men now deferred as necessary workers on farms.

Another recent move has been a change in procedure so that men who meet limited service standards won't be turned back at induction centers just because the limited service quota for the day they report happens to be filled before the examiners get around to them.

Latest official word from selective service headquarters is that there are enough men now in 1-A or 1-A-O (those who can be used for non-combatant military service) to fill draft calls through September, even though physicians and psychiatrists now are rejecting, all told, more than forty per cent. of those examined.

INTERNATIONAL OIL PROGRAM SOUGHT

JUL 25 1943

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—An international program for utilizing all oil sources available to the United Nations to meet military and essential civilian needs has been undertaken by the Petroleum Administration for War.

Stewart P. Coleman, former director of the economics department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been named head of a new division set up to co-ordinate the various national oil programs.

The division will attempt to make the most effective use of oil supplies made available as a result of Allied military victories.

The Petroleum Industry War Council, in suggesting the new plan, said the United States was supplying most of the oil for Allied fighting machines and expressed the belief the sources of other countries should be tapped to prevent a possible future shortage here. The council is made up of advisors from the i

Two Turkish Ships Sunk By Unidentified Sub

ISTANBUL, July 24 — (AP) The crews of two small Turkish ships sunk by unidentified submarines in the Black Sea today came ashore in Turkish territory unharmed. Both ships were halted while en route to Bulgarian ports by a submarine which surfaced, ordered the crew to the lifeboats and then sank the ships with deck guns.

FAMOUS ARTIST MISSING IN ACTION

McClelland Barclay, Commander in Navy, Lost in Pacific Area.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—(AP) Mrs. Robert Barclay said today she was informed her stepson, Lt. Com. McClelland Barclay, nationally known artist, was missing in action.

She said she had received a telegram from Hamilton Barclay, brother of the artist, saying that as next of kin he had been notified by the Navy department that his brother was missing.

The date and place were not given but Barclay has been in Australia and New Guinea making paintings and sketches for a permanent historical record of the war.

Barclay, 52, was a member of the first unit of the "War Arts corps" to arrive in Australia.

McClelland Barclay won fame during the first World War with many outstanding posters designed to promote recruitment for the Navy and Marines and donations to Red Cross drives.

In peacetime he was renowned creation of the "Fisher body girl," numerous vase and novelty jewelry designs, and for covers he painted for the Saturday Evening Post, Pictorial Review and The Ladies Home Journal.

Since the beginning of the present war he has devoted much attention to war scenes and portraits of Generals George C. Marshall and Douglas MacArthur and Admirals Chester H. Nimitz, Ernest J. King and William F. Halsey.

Two Successful Attacks Reported by Chinese

Chungking, July 24 (A. P.).—Chinese troops in Chekiang province have made successful attacks on Japanese-held points north of Yuhang, destroying defense works and communications facilities, the Chinese High Command announced today. Northwest of Haining, the communique said, the Chinese demolished three enemy barracks and many fortifications and inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese.

5 AIRMEN WIN D.F.C. AWARDS

New Yorkers and 2 From New Jersey Honored.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Three men from New York State and two from New Jersey were included in a list of officers and men of the Army Air Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for outstanding achievements in the European and North African theaters, the War Department announced today.

They were First Lieut. Ralph E. Buchanan of 310 East 44th street, New York city; Second Lieut. Malcolm A. Hormats of Troy; Second Lieut. Gerald A. Jackson of Albion. Major Frank A. Hill of 183 Washington avenue, Hillsdale, N. J., and Sergt. Charles J. Selury of Cedar Grove, N. J.

Lieut. Buchanan, bombardier in a Flying Fortress, was cited for extinguishing a fire and fighting off enemy plane attacks on the crippled Fortress during a mission over Bizerte. Enemy anti-aircraft fire that started the blaze disabled four crew members and the pilot advised abandoning ship, the citation said. Lieut. Buchanan chose to remain, and moved the injured men out of range of strafing attacks after the plane had crash-landed.

The citation for Lieut. Hormats said that alone and unaided he attacked a flight of enemy planes over La Fauconnerie, Tunisia, dispersed them, and saved the bombers he was protecting from attack.

"While flying in a bomber escort mission over Maknassy, Tunisia," the citation for Lieut. Jackson read, "He observed fourteen Ju-87's with an escort of sixteen Me-109's maneuvering to attack our ground forces. Gallantly leading his flight, Lieut. Jackson broke through the formation of enemy fighters to attack the bombers, damaged several, forced them to jettison their bombs and drove the entire formation back over enemy territory."

Major Hill received his cross, the department said, for engaging in many flights in the European and North African theaters of operations from the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, to the conclusion of the North African campaign. He was credited with destroying three others, and damaging four.

Sergt Solury was awarded the cross for gallantry in smothering flames in the tail of a B-17 while over Palermo, Sicily, on May 9. Although severely burned, said his citation, he continued to man his guns and damaged several enemy fighters.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today 51 casualties, including 28 dead, 7 wounded and 16 missing.

This brings to 27,368 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,486 dead, 4,775 wounded and 10,291 missing.

In addition nine names were included whose status has been changed, eight dead from missing and one survivor from missing. The names of two whose parents reside in an occupied country were omitted.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) include:

NEW YORK.

KILLED

BRACHEN, WILLIAM Jr., mother, Mrs. Mary Brachen 216 North McKinley avenue, Endicott.

FENTON, ROBERT W., marine; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fenton, 63 Bay street, City Island.

MCCORMACK, NICHOLAS JOSEPH (reported missing June 24, 1942); father, Edmund Peter McCormack, 263 71st street, Brooklyn.

TOWER, EVERETTE L., marine; mother, Mrs. Florence G. Tower, Ransomville.

MISSING

DOLE, FRANK ALLEN Jr.; father, Frank Allen Dole, 213 Crescent avenue, Buffalo.

CONNECTICUT.

MISSING

HEMSTOCK, CLIFFORD HAROLD; mother, Mrs. Jennie M. Hemstock, 370 Blatchley avenue, New Haven.

Wallace, 'Proud Idealist,' Assails U. S. 'Fascists'

At Detroit for Speech Today, He Calls 'Progressives' Democratic Party's Hope

DETROIT, July 24 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, here to address a mass meeting tomorrow, lashed out spiritedly in a press conference today against "American Fascists" and predicted that if control of the Democratic party became a struggle between its "progressive element" and conservatives he was "confident the people will take care of that."

"Certain American Fascists claim I'm an idealist," Mr. Wallace said. "I ask them to look to themselves and ask if they have done as much to put their ideals into practice."

He was "proud" to be called an "idealist," Mr. Wallace said, adding that he would "continue to be a practical one." Although he used the term "American Fascists" several times during his press conference, he did not identify any individual as such.

"Old-fashioned Amercanism is the last refuge of the Fascists," he said, "but by old-fashioned Americanism they do not mean what is implied by the term, but mean the situation that existed when great corporations rose to power economically and politically. The reason Mr. Roosevelt is so hated by many big business men is the fact that he stopped making Washington a way station on the road to Wall Street."

Regardingt he Democratic party future, Mr. Wallace said he would fight to the last ditch to keep control of it out of the hands of "men and corporations who put money rights above human rights."

When a reporter mentioned that a magazine had referred to him as the "last New Dealer" in an article which declared that conservative elements were taking control of the Democratic party, Mr. Wallace said:

"The term 'New Dealer' doesn't mean the same thing everywhere. Let's say 'the progressive element.' By that I mean the men and interests which put human rights above money rights. The conservative element puts money rights first. Each group is conscious of the existence and need of the other. It's just a question of which is going to dominate. I'm confident the people will take care of that."

Mr. Wallace termed accomplishments of the domestic front in production of food and war goods a "modern miracle."

He said he intended to pass the time he formerly devoted to the Board of Economic Warfare to "getting acquainted with the folks throughout the country." He was relieved of his B. E. W. work by President Roosevelt after his differences with Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. Today Mr. Wallace refused to comment on that, but declared he was proud of the agency's work.

Mr. Wallace's speech tomorrow afternoon at the State Fair Grounds has been arranged by various labor and civic groups. He will be introduced by R. J. Thomas international president of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of International Organizations).

Mr. Wallace toured the Ford Willow Run bomber plant today.

Policy Toward French Cited

JUL 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 24—A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, said in a letter made public today if an invitation to Gen. Charles de Gaulle to visit Washington would further military objectives "that invitation would be extended without delay."

The letter was in reply to one from Mortimer Hays, New York attorney and executive chairman of the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy, to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, urging that the United States recognize the French Committee of National Liberation and invite General de Gaulle to this country.

No Elected Representatives

Berle's letter said that governments-in-exile were made up generally of elected representatives in the invaded homelands, but "unfortunately this is not the case with France, and no French group today can authoritatively claim to represent the will of the French people under Axis domination. He added that the French had no opportunity since the nation's fall to express themselves politically.

"In the circumstances," Berle wrote Hays, "it seems to me that the only truly democratic course for the friends of France to take is along the lines of the policy which this Government has consistently followed—namely, to refrain from recognizing any group of Frenchmen as the government of France until the French people are liberated and are again in a position to exercise their free will in the choice of their leaders."

Seek Cooperation Of All

He said withholding of recognition did not mean "we have no relations with those Frenchmen who have succeeded in escaping from their conquered country," but that "we have from the beginning eagerly sought the cooperation of all Frenchmen sincerely desirous of taking an active part in the war against the Axis and will continue to cooperate with them in all matters dealing with the prosecution of the war.

"It is for this reason that General Giraud (cochairman of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers and French commander in North Africa) was invited to visit the United States."

2 CONVICTED OF BRIBERY

Ex-Lord Mayor and Admiralty Man Sentenced in England

LEEDS, England, July 24 (AP)—A former Lord Mayor of Newcastle and an Admiralty official were convicted today on charges of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the awarding of contracts for the construction of minesweepers.

Robert Stanley Dalgliesh, 71, now an Alderman, was sentenced to fifteen months in jail and fined £500 on each of five counts of giving bribes.

Charles J. Butt, 55, Admiralty official, was sentenced to three years imprisonment for accepting bribes and up to eighteen months imprisonment on other counts.

Dalgliesh, managing director of the Blyth Drydocks and Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., was accused, along with Sir Arthur Sutherland, a director, of giving money to Butt as an inducement to favor the Blyth company.

Sir Arthur, 76, a former Lord Mayor of Newcastle, was exonerated of all charges.

Authoritative quarters here assumed that the pattern of attack against Kiska is somewhat similar to that employed by the Allied command in the Mediterranean area where air and sea power were used jointly to pulverize island defenses at Lampedusa, Pantelleria and Sicily prior to occupation or invasion.

In the north Pacific fogs and bad weather prevent planes from operating with the same freedom as in the Mediterranean theatre and as a result the use of naval gun fire to soften up enemy shore positions has come to be of even greater importance there.

So far Kiska has been [illegible] 20 times this month and bombed seven times. Neither Japanese warships nor planes has offered any opposition. The Kiska garrison has no defense except to sit in underground positions and take a beating from all those units which cannot be stopped by gunfire.

Even so it is expected that if and when amphibious operations against Kiska began—and not many weeks remain before bad weather sets in—the Japanese will have come through the softening up process with sufficient weapons, supplies and ammunition to make the attack a costly one.

BOMBERS HIT JAPS ON NEW GEORGIA

Heavy Air Attacks Pressed on Bairoko-Munda Defense Positions.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, July 25. — (AP) Continuing their heavy aerial blows against principal Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific, Allied bombers yesterday hurled 80 tons of explosives against the Bairoko-Munda defense on New Georgia and 60 tons upon Lae, New Guinea.

Two heavy attacks were made on enemy positions at Bairoko and at Boblo Hill, New Georgia, by torpedo and divebombers from the South Pacific command of Admiral William F. Halsey. Bairoko is situated on Kula gulf, about eight miles north of Munda airbase, and Boblo Hill is one mile northeast of Munda.

One U. S. Plane Lost

The communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said one of our planes was lost in the raid against New Georgia but that the crew was believed to have been rescued.

Flying through bad weather which frequently limits aerial operations in southwest Pacific, four engined bombers dropped 60 tons of high explosives on Lae in a morning attack. The bombs set off many explosions and started large fires.

The Japanese struck at two Allied positions—Bena Bena, 90 miles northwest of Salamaua, and Enogai inlet, two miles northeast of Bairoko. No damage was reported in either case.

Timor Bombed Heavily

Five different Japanese positions on Timor island, 400 miles northwest of Darwin, were pounded by Allied bombers. Three of the attacks—against Fuiloro, Lautem, and Dili—were made at night. Fires were started at Lautem and at Udili and the communique identified those at Dili as burning in ammunition dumps and near the airdrome. Results of the Fuiloro raid were not reported but large fires were started at Koepang and in the nearby village of Tenau.

Long-range fighters attacked the enemy seaplane base at Taberfane in the Aroe islands, damaging three float planes. Enemy float planes unsuccessfully attempted interception.

Allied bombers, on missions along the New Britain coast, strafed enemy barges off Cape Bushing at the southwestern tip of the island. One barge, apparently loaded with oil, exploded under the bombers' attack, and two other barges and a launch were set afire.

JAPS RUNNING OUT OF TRAINED PILOTS

JUL 25 1943

Zeros Being Shot Down Are New Craft, Says Chennault.

FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, July 23—(Delayed) — (AP) The Japanese definitely have reached a bottleneck in pilots, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault declared at a press conference today.

"We have received most reliable reports that the Japs have circulated a nation-wide appeal for young men to join the air force," he said. "They are getting shorthanded and are desperately in need of new material which is not available."

Zeros recently shot down had been out of the factory only a few weeks, he said.

Emphasizing a high degree of cooperation with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's southwest Pacific command, he said "The reason we have been striking so regularly at shipping in Indo-China is because the Japs are attempting to withdraw men and munitions [illegible] plies to the southwest P[illegible]

Gen. Chennault wou[illegible] ment on the recent U[illegible] Liberator raid on the Ja[illegible] al base of Paramushiru [illegible] ile islands, but Col. Eugen[illegible] he of Moscow, Ida., commander of the Liberator force in China, remarked, "They ain't seen nothing yet."

DAYLIGHT ASSAULT ON ENEMY OUTPOST COSTS 17 AIRCRAFT

Gun Positions, Ammunition Dumps, Airfields Pounded by Raiders.

CAIRO, July 24 — (AP) British and Greek warplanes, more than 100 strong, widened their attacks on the invasion stepping-stone island of Crete in a bold daylight assault yesterday, blasting German encampments, gun positions, ammunition dumps and wireless stations in addition to the usual pounding of airfields.

Seventeen Allied planes were lost in what was officially described as "a large-scale offensive operation."

(The scope of the attack, one of the biggest ever made on Crete, indicated that it might be the start of a softening-up campaign as a prelude to invasion.)

Greek Fliers in Raid

R.A.F. and Hellenic air force Hurricanes, Beaufighters and Baltimores hammered targets throughout the Nazi-occupied island, which lies off the southern tip of Greece, with Greek fliers taking part in their first major operation against the enemy on their native soil.

(A Berlin broadcast said the raid was "obviously made for the main purpose of probing Axis defenses in Crete." The Germans asserted that 10 attacking planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and many more damaged and said the raid was "unsuccessful.")

A Middle East headquarters communique said the raiders bombed and machine-gunned factories engaged in Nazi war production and strafed enemy trucks on the roads. Several German staff cars were shot up.

While the Hellenic air force carried out its biggest vengeance mission to date, King George of Greece visited Greek squadrons in Lybia, whose members have been playing a prominent auxiliary role in coastal patrolling and similar operations.

Troop Camp Blasted

The first wave swept into the attack with cannon and machine-gun fire bursts on a troop camp near Nikolas and transport on roads near Neapolis and Paraskis. Buildings near Paraskis and a bridge at Hierapetra were also attacked.

The second wave struck its heaviest blows between Timbaki and Heraklion, scoring hits on roadways, tents, camp buildings and trucks. An ammunition dump, set fire, exploded later.

In the Malame area, a German staff car, buildings and a power station were strafed by the third formation, and the radio station at Selino Castelli was hit.

Light bombers scored bull's-eyes on a soap factory at Hierapetra and on a causeway near the Bay of Spinalogna. Other planes hammered shipping in Mirabella bay.

In addition to the crew, the car usually carries at least one officer on inspection and a medical officer to attend the ailing.

A typical stop for the car is a gravel pit outside Grandview, which is enjoying a boom because of the presence of a steam shovel and a work train. The men rushed for the car, letting the gravel digging go. In the twenty minutes the car was here an Army doctor gave every man a medical inspection and Sergeant Klos sold whatever was wanted. Mostly the men wanted all the candy and cigarettes they could carry.

"There isn't any way to figure the average business," Sergeant Klos says. "They'll buy all I have and anything I can get. The only problem is how much I can carry."

Ammunition dumps were blown up and tented camps, gun positions and radio and power stations were shot up by the attacking airmen, the announcement said.

Seventeen Allied planes were listed as missing.

Light bombers scored direct hits on factories at Ierapetra and Heraklion.

Well over 100 planes took part in the raid on Crete and the attacking bombers ranged all over the island, the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS.

In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded here by the Associated Press, the Italian High Command said that ten attacking planes were shot down by Crete's anti-aircraft defenses and that many more were damaged. The attack, it added, was "unsuccessful."

Band Concert Thrills Natives On South Pacific Island Outpost

KIRIWINA ISLAND, The Trobriands, July 11 — (AP) (Delayed) —Via boat and airmail—Kiriwina had its first band concert today and an air raid couldn't have created a greater sensation.

Never before had band instruments been seen here. Some of the natives — not many — had heard phonographs or radio music.

The band, of the American Army task force which had occupied the island June 30, assembled in a meadow.

Cooper-skinned natives, goggle-eyed at the sight of the shiny instruments, gathered around.

At the first note, the natives jumped. A few backed away in momentary fear. Others stood transfixed, open mouthed. Then they all broke into delighted squeals and shrill chatter but quickly became silent to listen.

Hundreds of other natives came on the run as the brassy notes carried to neighboring villages.

Closest attention went to the drummer, Frank L. Mace of Tarrytown, N. Y.

A vaudeville magician, Mitchel Dyszel of Somerville, N. J., topped off the band concert with some sleight-of-hand and, speaking from theater and night club experience, declared the natives the ideal audience.

The performance by Dyszel, a first class private and Army mail clerk, gave him all the prestige among the natives of a major general. He said he thought he might even become king if he had ambitions that way.

R. A. F. and Greek Flyers Make Heavy Raid on Crete

JUL 29 1943

Ammunition Dumps Blown Up—Radio and Power Stations Hard Hit—Seventeen Planes Missing.

Cairo, July 24 (A. P.).—Light bombers of both the Royal Air Force and the Greek Air Force made widespread attacks on Crete by daylight yesterday, the Middle East Air Command announced today.

Trailer Store on Rails Does Big Business Along the Alaska Road's 500 Miles

ON THE TRAVELING PX, Alaska Railroad, July 24 (AP)—Sergeant Klos has just sold to about eighty customers $400 worth of candy, cigarettes and hair tonic in twenty minutes. This is an average piece of business for Tech. Sgt. George E. Klos of St. Paul and his traveling store.

The sergeant is buyer, manager and chief clerk of this store, which is nothing more than a trailer mounted on rubber-tired wheels with flanges to keep them on the tracks of the Alaska Railroad, over which it is pulled by a truck motor unit. But for several hundred men up and down the 500 miles of track which connect the interior of Alaska with the sea, his store is the only place where they can spend money.

The sergeant and his helpers, Corp. Warren C. Harding of Baltimore and Pvt. Merle Hill of Cozad, Neb., believe their store on wheels is the only one of its kind in the world. They further think they do a higher per capita business with their limited stock of sweets, tobaccos, shaving creams, toothpaste and writing paper than any other PX in business.

The PX car moves along the twisting railroad at a neat twenty-five miles an hour and stops everywhere that a soldier member of the railroad unit may be.

What's Behind The War News

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Remote as may be the day of complete Allied victory in Europe and great as the cost to achieve it, a pattern of disaster for the Axis on all fronts was fast expanding at this week-end.

From Russia to Sicily, from the Solomons to the Kurile Islands of Japan and in the Aleutians, the Axis was feeling the weight of United Nation power, the implacable will to force unconditional surrender. The Nazi U-boat menace in the Atlantic seemed more than ever a scotched snake. Even on the east Asia front the war took on new life. Allied bombers ranged over Japanese bases in obvious preliminaries for major combined sea-air-ground action to wrest Burma and its black gold stores of oil from enemy control.

Moving with breath-taking speed, Allied forces in western and central Sicily leaped forward in giant strides. At the week end, they were well on the way to clearing most of the great Italian island, vital as a base for operations against the European continent itself, of a collapsing foe. Only Britain's 8th army veterans on the east flank still were meeting bitter Nazi resistance on the Catania sector—and there were reports that the American 7th army, its heavy fighting done in the west, was moving toward Catania to give the British a hand.

Out of reported Hitler-Mussolini conferences came no word of consolation for Italians that greater German intervention yet might save them from Allied vengeance. By every report from European listening posts Il Duce pleaded in vain for help. Hitler could not spare the men, nor the planes from Russia or his bomb-blasted home front to rescue his Italian accomplice. There were rumors, indeed, that he had offered Mussolini only the doubtful consolation of refuge in Austria if the war-sick Italian people turned upon him. And from Spain came dispatches saying Italians demonstrated in the streets of Italy's great cities, shouting "peace!"

British naval guns and bombs began feeling out the Italian main-

30-24-6485

Big Jap Plane Tender

Enemy Destroyer Damaged in So... Jersey Flyers in New Guinea H...

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, July ... (A. P.).—American bombers sank a 9,000-ton Japanese seaplane tender off Bougainville Island and damaged one of four escorting destroyers on Thursday in disrupting another Japanese attempt to reinforce hard-pressed positions in the central Solomons.

The action was announced today in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique which also told of new air battles that cost the Japanese twenty-three planes destroyed or damaged, against loss of six American planes.

A large force of bombers—Liberators, Avengers, and Dauntless —was sent after the seaplane tender and destroyers. The attackers were provided strong fighter cover, for their goal was deep in enemy territory.

While the fighters took care of intercepting Zeros, shooting down five, our bombers pressed their attack in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire from the warships. We lost three fighters.

The tender was one of the Nisshin class which carries about fourteen planes and repair facilities.

Japs More Cautious Now.

Apparently badly hurt by the Allies' incessant bombing and strafing attacks in the Salamaua-Lae area, the Japanese in recent days have sent stronger air fleets to protect their holdings.

Yesterday a total of sixty Japanese fighters attempted to intercept heavy bombers attacking Bogadjim, twenty miles south of Madang, New Guinea. The bombers were escorted by P-38's, however, and the enemy force "was decisively defeated and dispersed," the communique said. Thirteen Japanese planes were shot down, five more probably were destroyed and five others destroyed or damaged. Two of our fighters were lost.

While the P-38's were fighting the Zeros, our bombers dropped sixty-one tons of fragmentation and demolition bombs on Bodadjim, starting large fires.

attacked the area in support of ground troops.

Barges Destroyed.

Liberator bombers, with Kittyhawks as fighter cover, in sweeps along the Japanese supply lines off New Guinea and New Britain, destroyed twelve enemy barges and destroyed or damaged thirteen others.

Japanese barges attempting to run supplies to Kolombangara Island, across Kula Gulf from New Georgia, encountered Allied light surface units — probably PT boats. Two of the four barges in the formation were set afire.

There were no reports on American ground positions at Munda, New Georgia, but the communique said dive-bombers

A brief sea attack put Crotone, at the eastern portal of the Gulf of Taranto, between the toe and heel of the Italian mainland boot, under fire. London speculation was that the raid was to cripple the roundabout rail transportation system for reinforcements bound to Sicily. That may be true, but there are other possible explanations.

Across the gulf, in the depth of which still lurks part of Italy's scattered and ineffective sea power, lies Apulia, the "heel" province of Italy. From Apulia's eastern shore it is less than 50 miles to Albania and the Greek peninsula. In Allied hands Apulia would be of incalculable value in pressing an air attack to pave the way for a surge across the eastern Mediterranean to knock at the Aegean Postern gate of the Nazi fortress of Europe.

Allied seizure of airfields in Apulia would place heavy bombers within 600 miles of the Rumanian oil fields. Those fields are the Achilles heel of the whole German war effort. And Apulia is vulnerable.

A recent National Geographic bulletin describes that flat and indefensible southeast corner of Italy as a "thirsty" land. Water was sold by the barrel like wine until the completion in 1939 of a vast 1,000 mile aqueduct system to feed nearly 200 reservoirs. That life-giving water distribution system is an inviting target Allied bombers have not yet assailed, perhaps for humanitarian reason.

From the Italian heel province Allied air power could carry forward a long swift stride against Italy, the Greek peninsula, Adriatic and Aegean shipping and even against Germany's war factories south and east of Berlin or against Berlin itself. This latter would supplement the air raids now carried out against Berlin from British bases.

But most of all, from Apulia bases, big bombers could range easily to the Plotsti center of Rumanian oil sources in mass attacks calculated to blast them out of action and leave Hitler's whole mechanized war machine gasping for fuel and lubricating oils.

A crushing air blow at Ploesti and its oil wells and pipelines perhaps would do more to help Russia destroy the German army on her front and shorten the struggle in Europe than any other one thing the Allies could do.

36 RECEIVE AWARDS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 2.—(Delayed)—(AP) Thirty-six officers and men of the Thirty-Second division, tanned and fit again, received Distinguished Service Crosses, Silver Stars and Purple Hearts from their new commanding general today for acts of heroism performed over seven months ago in New Guinea.

Maj. Gen. William H. Gill, presented medals in an impressive ceremony to men like Col. Alexander J. McNab, of Burlington, Vt., who personally led a patrol against an enemy pillbox and took part in the final successful grenade assault which wiped out the enemy.

hours of operational flights in the Southwest Pacific Area. The decorations were presented by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney.

The citations were "for extraordinary achievement while participating in 200 hours of operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific Area during which hostile contact was probable and expected, these operations consisting of long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes, harbors, shipping and naval forces."

Fliers to whom was given the Oak Leaf Cluster, and covering periods, included: Capt. Harry A. Staley of Geneseo, N. Y., Aug. 21-Jan. 31, and Capt. Jay Zeamer of Orange, N. J., April 5, 1942-Jan. 27.

Army, Navy Flyers Hit 4 Other Vessels

United States Navy and Army bombers working as a team pounced on a Japanese task force last Tuesday in the Solomons and sank a light cruiser and two destroyers and left another in a probably sinking condition. The action, reported in a communique dated Wednesday, is recounted by Associated Press Correspondent Leif Erickson in this delayed dispatch.

JUL 29 1943

By Leif Erickson

Guadalcanal, July 20 (Delayed). One Japanese light cruiser and two destroyers were sunk and a third destroyer hit and probably sunk today in a six-hour assault by navy and army bombers on a task force which presumably was trying to deliver major reinforcements to the Vila garrison on Kolombangara Island.

The battle lasted from 12.30 A. M. until dawn and ranged from inside Vella Gulf northward to the coast of Choiseul Island. The scene was approximately 250 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Four Planes Lost

We lost two navy Avenger torpedo planes and two army Mitchell B-25 medium bombers in four separate attacks. Besides sinking three ships and possibly another, the aircraft damaged two more destroyers and a fairly large troop transport and possibly hit another.

Assault started with the discovery of the task force bearing southward from Bougainville Strait. The alarm was given by a navy Catalina patrol bomber piloted by Lieut. Harold Johnson, 26, of Hayward, California.

Destroyer Blows Up

Lieut. (j. g.) Malcolm Miller, of Muncie, Ind., an Avenger pilot from Purdue's campus, hit one destroyer amidships. The magazine blew up and sank within three minutes.

The confirmed credit for sinking the light cruiser goes to the crew of a Thirteenth Air Force Mitchell bomber piloted by Capt. Charles Brown, of Waldo, Ark., who played for Shreveport in the Texas League and Jersey City in the International.

After sighting the task force of eleven ships Johnson tracked the enemy southward for hours, while bomber striking forces were being organized.

Off the northern coast of Kolombangara, the task force divided. Two, possibly three, transports headed into the gulf; three cruisers and four destroyers patrolled to the north and east of Kolombangara as a covering force for the transports.

Couldn't See Destroyers

"I thought the transports were going into Vella Gulf alone," Pilot Johnson said. "I figured they were carrying reinforcement troops and I thought they would be cold turkey to bomb. What I didn't know, because one can't see too clearly from a plane at night, was that destroyers were escorting the transports.

"We went into a bombing run, dropping bombs at a fairly low altitude. Boy, the ack ack that hit us was terrific. They gave us everything they had. I'll never go after cold turkey out here again. Next time I'll know better."

Both Believed Hit

Bombardier Hugh Cooper, 23, of Bishop, Cal., released the bombs, however, and one hit a transport superstructure about midship. The crew believed the second transport was hit on the stern.

Johnson's plane had a huge hole in one wing, but he swung back on the trail to cover the oncoming bombers.

The first flight of Avengers hit about 2.30 A. M. Miller laid a heavy bomb right in the middle of a destroyer from masthead level. A tremendous explosion shattered the ship and it sank in three minutes.

Cruiser Crippled

One destroyer stopped dead and the light cruiser limped on at ten knots with an oil slick gleaming in the moonlight.

Miller said he apparently caught the destroyer by surprise because he didn't note any ack ack. The other ships opened up with a curtain of fire on the other Avengers. Two planes failed to return.

Big Fires Quickly Die Out

Lieut. William Rowbotham, of Long Beach, Cal., who observed three hits, said the resulting fires were big but didn't last long.

Mitchell bombers struck next, working over the targets until 4.30 A. M. The ships by then were scattered and were zig-zagging at high speed outside Vella Gulf. This flight did not claim any hits.

Cruiser Found Again

Guided by Lieut. Com. Carl Schoenweiss, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Catalina Squadron Commander Captain Brown, about 7 A. M., located the light cruiser previously hit by Miller's Avenger making only two knots off Choiseul Island.

"I got a near-miss off the stern on the first run," Brown said, "and on the next I got a hit amidship. There was a terrific explosion and water and debris flew 200 feet up. The ack-ack was pretty hot."

Japs Stick To Guns

Brown made his run at masthead height. Flying back and forth, he saw the cruiser settle by the bow with the stern rising high. Brown said the Japanese still manned the ack-ack guns when the stern was almost vertical.

One bomber failed to return from each B-25 flight.

Meanwhile, a medium force of Liberator heavy bombers unloaded forty-five tons of explosives on Kahili. The crews observed one large explosion and three fires burned for two hours. One Liberator failed to return. In exchange, the bombers shot down a two-engined enemy night fighter.

Down 110 Planes in 6 Weeks

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS in the South Pacific, July 18 (Delayed) (AP).—In the six weeks prior to July 16, 13th Air Force airmen shot down 110 Japanese planes and in the same period twelve Army planes were lost in combat. Five pilots were recovered. The best day was June 16, when Army pilots bagged forty-two Japanese planes off Guadalcanal and lost one.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, July 20 (Delayed) (AP)—To fourteen American officers and enlisted men was awarded today the Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of an additional award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for 200

land itself in an area of crucial significance. The

Somewhere in New Guinea, July 24 (A. P.).—Major Edward Cragg, a Lightning pilot from Greenwich, Conn., destroyed two Japanese fighters in the Bogadjim fight and thus became the newest ace in the New Guinea area with five enemy planes to his credit. Major Cragg, however, was saddened by the crash of a fellow pilot.

"We were flying top cover for the bombers when we saw a tight formation of five Nips, with others well scattered," Major Cragg said. "I saw a fighter with in-line engines, possibly a Messerschmitt type. I dived at him at an indicated speed of 500 miles per hour. I closed in and gave him a hell of a burst and his left wing caught fire. He rolled over on his back and spun into the ground.

"My second victim was on his back, maneuvering away from another P-38, when I caught him from above and shot into his tail. His entire tail assembly blew off and he flopped over and crashed. I had a hard time pulling out of this dive, barely missing the trees.

"Then I gave cover to a P-38 which had caught fire. The pilot tried to land in the river but hit the bank instead and the plane exploded.

"The bombers finished their job shortly after we hit the Japs. Our battle lasted half an hour."

Jersey Flyers Shine.

Other Lightning pilots scoring in the battle over Bogadjim included:

First Lieut. John Jones of Paterson, N. J., who destroyed two enemy planes.

First Lieut. Paul Stanch of Audubon, N. J., who got his sixth Zero today and damaged another.

First Lieut. Andrew Kis of Woodridge avenue, Nixon, N. J., who destroyed one Zero.

The general commanding the bombers congratulated the fighter commander after their return, saying:

"Our boys certainly like this daylight bombing with fighters taking care of the opposition. Maybe those Japs will learn sometime that they can't fool around with P-38's.

Enemy Reports

The enemy frequently sends out reports to induce replies that will reveal information of military value. None of these reports is confirmed.

Domei, Japanes news agency, asserted today in a Tokio broadcast that Japanese bombers sank a large destroyer, a medium-tonnage transport and more than ten landing craft and damaged two large transports in an air raid on Rendova Harbor, off New Georgia Island Wednesday. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The broadcast added that on Thursday the Imperial Navy special service destroyers and their protecting air force engaged in reinforcing Solomon Island bases encountered an Allied air force of ninety planes in the same area and in the ensuing battle shot down nine of the planes. One of the Japanese special service ships was sunk, the radio added.

The Japanese also claimed that a bombing force escorted by fighter planes shot down ten American aircraft in raids on Hengyang and Lingling in Hunan province, China, and at Kienow in Fukien province yesterday. The broadcast added that a heavy cloud formation prevented them from bombing the Lingling airfield.

ARGENTINE REPORTS

Buenos Aires, July 24 (A. P.).—An official report disclosed today that although Argentina's foreign trade continued to show a favorable balance both tonnage and values were reduced during the first half of 1943 to the lowest level in recent years.

The total in the first six months was 1,323,764,000 pesos (about $330,941,000), a 16.4 per cent drop as compared with the first half of 1942.

The report said the shortage of vessels, brought on by the war, was responsible for the decline. The nation's favorable trade balance for the period was 436,707,000 pesos.

Great Britain retained her traditional place as Argentina's best buyer by taking 29.1 per cent of the nation's exports, followed by the United States with 24.4. The United States continued as the leading supplier of Argentina's industrial needs.

Book-Burning Reported

Montevideo, Uruguay, July 24 (AP). Private reports from Buenos Aires today said the Gen. Pedro Ramirez Government of Argentina had burned a number of books, including copies of Joseph E. Davies' "Mission to Moscow" in an effort to destroy alleged Communist propaganda.

The reports said the Claridad and Problemas publishing houses were raided by police and their stocks of "objectionable books" seized and burned.

MARTINIQUE OFFICIAL REACHES SAN JUAN

Brig. Gen. Jacomy to Confer With Allied Officials About Post

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 24 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Henri Paul Jacomy, newly appointed general officer in charge of the French Antilles and French Guiana, arrived in San Juan by plane today for conferences with American and British military and naval officers prior to taking over control at Martinique.

General Jacomy will confer with Admiral John H. Hoover, commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier, who negogiated with Admiral Georges Robert early this month the terms of the latter's surrender of authority as High Commissioner.

Clare Luce Column Dropped by Army Paper

New Delhi, July 24 (A. P.).—The United States Army Public Relations Office announced today that the Army weekly newspaper for the China-Burma-India theater, the CBI Roundup, was discontinuing the column "Here the Gavel Fell," written exclusively for the paper by Representative Clare Luce.

The column was dropped after the War Department had pointed out that it contains the writer's views on controversial political questions and therefore has no place in an Army publication.

Americans Raid Docks, Boats At Mandalay

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, July 24 — American Mitchell medium bombers attacked Japanese river shipping and the dock area at Mandalay in Burma yesterday, scoring near hits on five large river boats and starting fires among enemy storage buildings, a United States communique reported today.

Another formation of Mitchells attacked the enemy supply center of Myingyan, fifty-five miles southwest of Mandalay, where explosions and big fires caused the returning airmen to believe they had destroyed an ammunition dump. Heavy American Liberators dumped more than thirteen tons of explosives on a Japanese airfield south of Kawlin.

Rolling Stock Damaged

Delayed reports told of heavy destruction caused by American raids on enemy targets in Burma two days ago, particularly to rolling stock and rail yards at Ywataung and at Sagaing.

Observers reported that a Japanese barracks area at Meiktila "no longer was in evidence," apparently having been wiped out by previous bombings.

RAF fighters in widespread sweeps over the same territory yesterday damaged more than 100 Japanese river craft, a British communique said.

Beaufighters also damaged factory buildings, while a flight of Hurricanes shot up motor vehicles and army huts and a formation of Blenheims bombed Japanese quarters at Buthedaung. Rounding out an active offensive day, RAF planes first bombed and then machine-gunned enemy positions at Theizang and Kalemyo.

All the planes returned.

A114

LONDON--FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD NORWAY (BY LONG) X X X INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING.

"TODAY'S ATTACKS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF OPERATIONS," SAID BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK L.ANDERSON, NEW CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND.

"THE ATTACK UPON TRONDHEIM INVOLVED THE LONGEEST JOURNEY UNDERTAKEN TO DATE BY THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEAVY BOMBERS CARRYING FULL BOMB LOADS."

HEROYA IS WITHIN A HUNDRED MILES OF THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL OF OSLO AND EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE NORDISKA LETTMETALL PLANT THERE IS A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GERMAN COMBINE I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AND IS A COMPLETE SELF-CONTAINED UNIT PRODUCING MAGNESIUM AND ALUMINUM.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM PLANT, INSTALLATIONS AT HEROYA INCLUDE CRIOLITE, NITRATE AND FERRO-SILICON WORKS ON WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE LAVISHED LABOR AND MATERIAL.

THE AMERICANS WAITED UNTIL THE PLANT WAS NEARING COMPLETION BEFORE THEY SMASHED IT.

THE FIRST OF THE CREW MEMBERS TO RETURN SAID THEY RAN INTO ONLY BRIEF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND SAW ONLY TWO LONE GERMAN FIGHTERS.

PLANE LOSSES, IF ANY, WERE NOT ANNOUNCED IN THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, BUT A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM REPORTED THAT ONE FLYING FORTRESS HAD LANDED IN SWEDEN NEAR THE NORWEGIAN BORDER, AND THAT THE CREW OF TEN WAS SAFE. THE SWEDISH COAST IS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM TODAY'S PRINCIPAL TARGET.

30-24-6487

THE FORTRESS LANDED AT VANNACKA AND WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. THE SWEDISH MILITARY TOOK CHARGE OF THE CREW.

THE FACTORY AT HEROYA WAS SAID TO MANUFACTURE ALUMINUM, NITRATES AND MAGNESIUM FOR GERMAN WAR USES, AS WELL AS IMPORTANT SUPPLIES OF SYNTHETIC CRYOLITE, AN ESSENTIAL IN THE MAKING OF ALUMINUM.

AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN--FIRST ADD NORWAY BOMBING (BY WALL) XXX WORLD WARS.

THE AMERICAN CREWMEN SAID AS FAR AS OPPOSITION WAS CONCERNED, THE FLIGHT WAS A "GLORIOUS OPERATION" BUT THEY DISLIKED "SWEATING IT OUT" OVER SO MANY MILES OF ROUGH NORTH SEA WHERE MOTOR FAILURES COULD BE DISASTROUS

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THE SEA.

THE "SPITZFIRE'S" CREW SAID THE BOMBS HIT THE TARGET AREA IN A "BEAUTIFUL PATTERN" AND SMOKE ROSE AS HIGH AS 6,000 FEET.

THE "SPITZFIRE" WAS FLYING HER 23D MISSION. BESIDES METCALF, OTHERS ABOARD WERE: THE PILOT, 1ST LT.FRANK R. SPITZNAGEL, FOR WHOM THE FORTRESS WAS NAMED, OF PARKSIDE AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.; THE NAVIGATOR, 2D LT.KARL H.BRAUDER OF INDIANAPOLIS; AND THE CO-PILOT, MAJ.J.S.SMITH, OF CARPENTERIA, CALIF., WHO WAS LEADER OF THE FIRST GROUP TO ATTACK THE TARGET.

OTHER CREWMEN INCLUDED:

ENGINEER SGT.TIMOTHY O.RIORDAN OF ROXBURY,MASS.; ASSISTANT ENGINEER, SGT.HAROLD F.HAMBLETON, TIETON, WASH.; RADIO OPERATOR, SGT.JOHN L.GUMIZERY, 2037 W.11TH ST., CLEVELAND, O.; ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR; SGT.JESS M.POGUE, JOPLIN, MO.; TAIL GUNNER, SGT.WILLIS G. ROSE,TOPEKA,KAS.; WAIST GUNNER, SGT.FRANK W.RALLOW, 921 NORTHWEST 12TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY.

MAJOR SMITH TERMED IT A "MARVELOUS OPERATION." AMONG OTHERS ON THE RAID WAS SECOND LT.R.L.HUTCHINSON, YPSILANTI,MICH., BOMBARDIER OF THE FORTRESS "STRICTLY T.S.", WHO SAID HE GOT IN ONE GOOD BURST AT A FW190 BUT COULDN'T SAY WHETHER THE ENEMY CRAFT WAS HIT. "I THINK WE CAUGHT THE JERRIES WITH THEIR PANTS DOWN," HE OBSERVED. "FROM WHAT I SAW WE LAID THE BOMBS IN THE RIGHT PLACE. IT SEEMED TO ME WE WIPED OUT THE WHOLE DARNED PENINSULA ON WHICH THE TARGET LAY".

THE BROADCAST WHICH WAS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND BEAMED TO GERMANY SAID THAT "THE POPE IS IMPARTIAL AND HIS IMPARTIALITY HAS BEEN WIDELY AND GENERALLY RECOGNISED.

"HE INTENDS NOT TO INCREASE THE HATRED OF THE WARFARING PARTIES BUT TO SERVE THE IDEAL OF UNDERSTANDING AND HUMANITY.

"BUT ROME IS UNIQUE AND BOTH PARTIES SHOULD RECOGNIZE THIS.

"THE POPE KNOWS THAT CHURCHES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN ENGLAND TOO.

"THE POPE IS HOLY FATHER TO ALL."

WM504PEW

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THE BROADCAST CONTINUED:

"THE HOLY FATHER HAS ADVOCATED DURING THE WHOLE OF THIS WAR FREEDOM OF PERSON AND BELIEF AS THE BASIS OF THE TRULY NEW ORDER. MILLIONS OF CATHOLICS ARE LOOKING UP TO HIM BUT HIS LOVE EXTENDS BEYOND THIS TO ALL WHO STRIVE TOWARDS THE LIGHT, A BETTER FUTURE, A BETTER GENERAL ORDER AND TOWARDS FREEDOM OF BELIEF."

WM540PEW

30.24-6489

(A PORTION OF THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE QUOTED THE VATICAN RADIO AS SAYING "IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO MAKE ROME ACTUALLY AN OPEN CITY"--A GOAL SOUGHT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THE BROADCAST THEN SAID "IT MUST BE REGRETTED THAT AT LEAST UP TO THE PRESENT MOMENT THIS HAD NOT BEEN DONE.")

LONDON, JULY 24 - (AP)— WHEN SERGT. WALLACE R. BEST'S GIRL IS ON PARADE IT TAKES MORE THAN A SPRAINED ANKLE TO MAKE HIM MISS THE OCCASION. BEST'S GIRL IS PVT. MARY ELIZABETH ELLIOTT OF KINSTON, N. C. SHE'S IN THE WACS AND THEY HOPE TO BE MARRIED IN SEPTEMBER. BEST, WHOSE HOME IS IN RALEIGH, N. C., SPRAINED HIS ANKLE JUST BEFORE HIS LEFT HIS CAMP TO SEE HER MARCH IN A WAC PARADE THE OTHER DAY. HE SAW HER MARCH ALL RIGHT, BUT AFTERWADS PVT. ELLIOTT HAD TO HELP HER FIANCE TO A CLINIC TO HAVE HIS ANKLE STRAPPED.

APL COWANS 01939 WWH 259P

LONDON, JULY 25-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS WERE OVER GERMANY AND ITALY LAST NIGHT, STRIKING AGAIN AT AXIS SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION CENTERS AFTER A WEEK'S RESPITE.

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NEITHER THE TARGETS NOR THE SIZE OF THE RAIDING FORCES WERE IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED, BUT THE BERLIN RADIO DEUTSCHLANDSENDER WENT OFF THE AIR SUDDENLY, INDICATING THAAT THE GERMAN CAPITAL ITSELF MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE TARGET FOR ONE OF THE GROUPS.

THE NIGHT BLOW AT THE HOMELANDS OF THE AXIS PARTNERS FOLLOWED UP A DAYLIGHT ATTACK BY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH STRUCK AT THE NAZI SUBMARINE BASE AT TRONDHEIM IN NORTHERN NORWAY, AND ON WAR SUPPLIES AT HEROYA, NORWAY.

THE RESUMPTION OF NIGHT ATTACKS BROKE A LULL OF MORE THAN A WEEK.

THE LAST RAID BY HOME-BASED RAF BOMBERS WAS ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 16 WHEN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN NORTHERN ITALY WERE BOMBED.

THE LAST SHATTERING RAID ON GERMAN INDUSTRIES WAS BY RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 13 WHEN AACHEN WAS THE TARGET.

SWIFT MOSQUITO BOMBERS ATTACKED MUNICH THE NIGHT OF JULY 16, THROUGH WHICH RUNS THE BRENNER PASS RAILROAD OVER WHICH SUPPLIES MUST MOVE FROM GERMANY INTO ITALY.

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THUS THE ATTACKS RANGING FROM NORWAY ON THE NORTH, DOWN THE EASTERN RUSSIAN FRONT TO SICILY ON THE SOUTH AND FROM BRITAIN ON THE WEST BROUGHT ALL OF THE AXIS PERIMETER UNDER ALLIED ASSAULT.

TA230AEW

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-PRISONERS TAKEN AT PALERMO BY THE AMERICAN ARMY EXCEEDED 40,000, THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE ENTIRE FIFTH ITALIAN DIVISION WAS SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED.

BZ7AFW

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT CANADIAN TROOPS DRIVING EASTWARD FROM ENNA NOW HAVE LINKED UP WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN THE CATANIA AREA.

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XM425PEW

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-GERMAN RADIO REPORTS FROM TOKYO, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY THAT FIGHTING ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC HAD INCREASED IN INTENSITY DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS AND THAT THE AMERICANS HAD MADE FRESH LANDING ATTEMPTS.

MUNDA, IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, HAS BEEN REPORTED NEAR CAPTURE BY ALLIED TROOPS ON THE OUTSKIRTS.

XM450PEW

ADD LONDON

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS APPOINTMENT IS THE SECOND MAJOR CHANGE REPORTED RECENTLY IN THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

COL. GEN. LUDWIG VON CSATA REPLACED COL. GEN. WILHELM NAGY AS WAR MINISTER WHEN THE LATTER RESIGNED LAST MONTH.

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LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-ROBERT MCLEAN, PUBLISHER OF THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN, AND BASIL WALTERS, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL AND TRIBUNE, HAVE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WITH THEM WAS JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., PLAYWRIGHT.

AS GUESTS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, THEY WILL STUDY THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT AND INSPECT AMERICAN GROUND AND AIR FORCES.

THEY WILL BE GUESTS TONIGHT OF MAJ.GEN.IRA C.EAKER AT U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER HEADQUARTERS. ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, ALSO WILL ATTEND.

PAUL PATTERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE SUN PAPERS; RALPH MC GILL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION; JOHN S. KNIGHT, PUBLISHER OF THE AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, DETROIT FREE PRESS, AND THE MIAMI HERALD; AND OLIVER KELLER, OF THE PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE, WILL PARTICIPATE IN MORGAN BEATTY'S NBC RADIO PROGRAM FROM LONDON AT 7:45 P.M. TONIGHT (1:45 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.)

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BULLETIN

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 25-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED TRAPANI, BIG ITALIAN NAVAL BASE IN WESTERN SICILY, REUTERS REPORTED TODAY FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE PORT OF TERMINI, 20 MILES EAST OF PALERMO, ON THE NORTHERN COASTAL ROAD LEADING TO MESSINA, ALSO WAS REPORTED CAPTURED.

BY LEON BRANHAM

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, SUNDAY, JULY 25-(AP)-JUBILANT AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS CREWMEN HOPPED OUT OF THEIR VIRTUALLY UNSCATHED MACHINES LAST NIGHT AFTER AN UNPRECEDENTED 1,800-MILE FLIGHT AND DECLARED THEY HAD LEFT THE GERMAN U-BOAT BASE AT TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, A MASS OF FLAMING OIL TANKS SHOT THROUGH WITH ACCUMULATING EXPLOSIONS THAT SENT BLACK SMOKE SPIRALING SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET.

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EVERY PLANE RETURNED TO THIS BASE, AND ONLY TWO OR THREE HAD SUFFERED EVEN MINOR DAMAGE FROM THE ENEMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS CONFIRMED THAT THE SUBMARINE REPAIR SHOPS, DOCKS AND OTHER NAVAL INSTALLATIONS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED BY THE MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES. THE PICTURES SHOWED THAT NOT A SINGLE BOMB FELL IN THE HARBOR, ALL LANDING FULL ON THE TARGETS.

"WE REALLY HIT IT ON THE BUTTON," SAID INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

CREWS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED FAIR FLAK BUT ONLY ABOUT 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS CHALLENGED THEM, THE MAJORITY HESITANT TO TANGLE CLOSELY WITH THE FORTRESSES.

THE FLIGHT WAS THE LONGEST FORTRESSES HAVE MADE IN ANY WAR THEATER. THE LONGEST PREVIOUS ONES BY BRITAIN-BASED AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE RAIDS ON THE LAPALLICE AND BORDEAUX U-BOAT BASES, EACH A ROUND TRIP OF ABOUT 1,400 MILES.

THE TRONDHEIM GROUP WAS LED BY MAJ. GALE HOUSE OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., THE SQUADRON LEADER WHO FLEW IN A BOMBER PILOTED BY 1ST. LT. ROY ATHOMPSON OF BOISE CITY, OKLA.

"NOTHING HAPPENED UNTIL WE CROSSED THE NORWEGIAN COAST," SAID HOUSE. "THEN A FEW GERMAN FIGHTERS MET US BUT THEY DIDN'T PRESS HOME THE ATTACK. VISIBILITY WAS GOOD. THE AIR WAS CLEAR AND NICE.

"THE TARGET GOT A HELL OF A PASTING. I SAW SMOKE BILLOWING UP ABOUT 3,000 FEET FROM ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA. OVER THE AREA I SAW ONLY ABOUT 15 FIGHTERS."

SECOND LT. WILLIAM H.GRODY OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., NAVIGATOR, COMMENTED:

"IT WAS JUST A SCRUB TEAM THE GERMANS PUT UP AGAINST US TODAY. THE FEW FIGHTERS WE SAW WERE NOT VERY COURAGEOUS. THEY'D START TO COME IN AT US BUT THEN BREAK OFF BEFORE GETTING CLOSE."

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FIRST LT. GEORGE G.BYRNES OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., CO-PILOT OF A FORTRESS SKIPPERED BY 1ST. LT. WILLIAM R.MCPHERSON OF HOUSTON, TEX., SAID:

"THE GERMANS HAD SMOKE POTS GOING ALL AROUND THE SUBMARINE SHOPS. BUT I DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE BOMB STRIKE THE WATER. THEY ALL LANDED ON THE TARGET, FOLLOWED BY TREMENDOUS GRAY AND HEAVY BLACK SMOKE WHICH BILLOWED UP THOUSANDS OF FEET."

A85

SGT. ROBERT SHAFER OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, WAS IMPRESSED MOST BY THE "BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY."

ONE OF THE FEW FORTRESSES DAMAGED WAS THE "PICCADILLY COMMANDO," PILOTED BY 1ST. LT. TIM TYLER OF LOWELL, MASS. FLAK SHELL EXPLODED IN THE BOMBER'S NOSE. THE NAVIGATOR SUFFERED A MINOR BURN ON THE RIGHT KNEE AND THE BOMBARDIER, FROM SPOKANE, WASH., WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND STUNNED MOMENTARILY. ANOTHER SHELL DAMAGED ONE ENGINE.

A DAMAGED OIL LINE IMPAIRED ONE ENGINE OF THE "AMERICAN BEAUTY," PILOTED BY 1ST. LT. JOHN W.JOHNSON OF EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL. THE BOMBER STRAGGLED FROM THE FORMATION ON THE HOMEWARD TRIP. THE SHIP WAS ATTACKED BY A FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS BUT SHARPSHOOTING GUNNERS FOUGHT THEM OFF. SGT. DONALD W.CROSSLEY OF WELLSBURG, W.VA., WHO ALREADY WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN GERMAN PLANES, CLAIMED HIS EIGHTH.

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SECOND LT. E.L. MOODY OF SAN BENITO, TEX., BOMBARDIER ON THE FORTRESS "EXTERMINATOR" PILOTED BY 2D. LT. FRED HODGES OF ONEONTA, N.Y., SAID THE FLAK WAS FAIR AND "I SAW ONE BOMB SCORE A DIRECT HIT ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY NEAR THE SUB SHOP."

NORWAY RAID SEPARATE

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JULY 24-(AP)-"EASY" WAS THE VERDICT OF FLYING FORTRESS CREWS WHO, IN THE FIRST AMERICAN RAID ON NORWAY, TODAY PROVED THAT THEY COULD CARRY A DEVASTATING BOMB LOAD ALMOST THE DISTANCE TO PRAGUE AND FARTHER THAN BERLIN.

ASIDE FROM THE LONG 1,000-MILE GRIND OVER WATER ALONE, THE CREWS OF THE FIRST SHIPS OVER THE TARGET REPORTED LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

THEY ENCOUNTERED A BRIEF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE OVER THE TARGET AND TWO LONE GERMAN FIGHTERS FOR ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR AFTER THEY LE[illegible] COAST OF NORWAY. THAT WAS ALL.

WITH NORWAY BOMBING

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, SUNDAY, JULY 25-(AP)-"SKIPPER," A BLACK COCKER SPANIEL, FLEW TO NORWAY YESTERDAY ON THE USAAF'S BIG BOMBING RAID.

HE ACCOMPANIED HIS MASTER, CAPT.JAMES M.SMITH OF AUSTIN, TEX., A VETERAN OF 25 MISSIONS.

"SKIP HAD A GOOD TIME AND GAVE NO TROUBLE," SAID SMITH. "HE HAD THE RUN OF THE PLANE AND SPENT MOST OF THE TIME IN THE BOMB BAY AND RADIO ROOM. WHEN WE WENT OVER THE TARGET HE WAS RIGHT UP IN THE NOSE."

SINCE THE FLIGHT WAS AT A RELATIVELY LOW LEVEL "SKIPPER" NEEDED NO OXYGEN MASK. HE WAS 300 HOURS FLYING TIME IN FLYING FORTRESSES TO HIS

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BOMBARDIER LIEUTENANT PAUL DREILING, VICTORIA, KAS., A FORMER AUDITOR FOR THE CITIES SERVICE COMPANY IN CLEVELAND, WHO ALSO WAS MAKING HIS FIRST RAID, SAID: "ONE OF THOSE FIGHTERS REALLY CAME AT US. THE FELLOWS SAID FOR ME TO SHOOT HIM QUICK AND YOU HAVE NOT GOT LONG. I GOT OFF ABOUT 20 ROUNDS AT HIM. THERE REALLY WAS A LITTLE BIT OF EXCITEMENT TO IT."

ONE OF THE DAY'S CLOSE CALLS CAME TO TAILGUNNER SERGEANT DARREL BALKE, PORTLAND, ORE., A FORMER SAILOR MAKING HIS TWELFTH RAID WITH A BRAND NEW TOOTHBRUSH STUCK IN HIS COVERALL POCKET "JUST IN CASE WE LAND AWAY FROM HOME."

A PIECE OF FLAK RIPPED DOWN THROUGH THE RUDDER INTO THE TOP OF HIS TAIL TURRET AND WHIZZED OUT THE TURRET WINDOW SHATTERING THE GLASS.

"I GOT ABOUT FIVE GRAINS OF IT IN MY NECK," HE SAID. "I'VE BEEN RUBBING THE STUFF OUT ALL THE WAY HOME."

"IT WAS A FAIRLY EASY TRIP--REALLY ABOUT THE WORST THING WAS SITTING DOWN SO LONG," SAID PILOT LIEUTENANT COLMAN ASHER, OF 1818 OAKDALE, HOUSTON, TEX.

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ASHER'S CO-PILOT WAS LIEUT. FRED FRASSE, FORMER AUTO DEALER OF WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., ALSO MAKING HIS FIRST RAID.

"BEFORE WE HIT THE FIGHTERS FRASSE WAS SAYING IT WAS TOO EASY AND HE WANTED SOME ACTION," LAUGHED TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT JAMES JONES, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

"OH NO, I WAS NOT," DEMURRED FRASSE, "THAT WAS MAERKI"--WAIST GUNNER SERGEANT GEORGE MAERKI, 2,18 EIGHTY THIRD STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.

"HELL, THERE WAS NOT ANY FIGHTER," MAERKI KIDDED

"THERE WAS NOT?" DEMANDED JONES. "WHAT THE HELL DO YOU THINK I WAS SHOOTING AT?"

"ANYWAY IT WAS PRETTY EASY," SAID BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT

B68

OTHERS OF ASHER'S CREW INCLUDED NAVIGATOR LIEUTENANT GEORGE R.FRANCIS, 3,332 HARRIET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS; BOMBARDIER LIEUTENANT JOHN S.CHAPMAN, NEWBERRY, FLA.; RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT OTTO PFANNEBECKER, FORMER POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEE AT ST.LOUIS, MO.; AND TAIL-GUNNER SERGEANT HARRY PLYLER, OIL CITY, PA.

"TELL THEM BACK THERE IN THE STATES," PLYLER SAID, "THAT WHEN WE GET BACK THE FIRST PLACE WE ARE GOING TO BOMB IS THAT CHELSEA CIGARET FACTORY."

THE SUCCESS OF THE IMPROMPTU REVERSE BOMBING APPROACH TO AVOID THE CLOUD AT THE TARGET WAS CREDITED IN CONSIDERABLE MEASURE TO THE LEAD SHIP NAVIGATOR, LIEUTENANT FRED STUGARD, OF WOODMONT AVENUE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

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OTHER CREW MEMBERS ON THE LEAD SHIP WERE BOMBARDIER LIEUT.JEDEDIA H.OWENS, MALAD CITY, IDAHO; RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT J.J.FOGARTY, 107 TIBBETS ROAD, YONKERS, N.Y.; TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT U.M.CHANDLER, COMMERCE, GA.; WAIST GUNNERS SERGEANTS JAMES W.O'CONNELL, POCATELLO, IDAHO, AND CURTIS L.MOORE, CULLMAN, ALA., AND TAILGUNNER LIEUTENANT BEN SMOTHERMAN, 2,420 LIVINGAVE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF PARKER'S SHIP INCLUDED:

BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT WILLIAM E.MACINTOSH, 210 WHIPPLE STREET, CHICAGO.

RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT ROY WHEELIS, ASHDOWN, ARK.

OTHER "DOLLY MADISON" CREW MEMBERS:

COPILOT LIEUT.WAYNE BOGARD, JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

NAVIGATOR LIEUT.JOSEPH LIEBMAN, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, AND DES MOINES, IOWA.

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BOMBARDIER SERGEANT JOSEPH SOPER, MACDOO, PA.

TOPTURRET GUNNER SERGEANT WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, 254 FAIRFIELD AVE., HARTFORD,CONN.

RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT NOE R.GONZALES, PORT ISABEL,TEX.

BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT HENRY A.SCOTT, WEST UNION,ILL.,

WAIST GUNNERS SERGEANTS CHARLES PHASOULAS 379 LAKEVIEW AVE., LOWELL,MASS., AND FRANK LUSIC, GLADSTONE,MICH.

TAIL GUNNER SERGEANT ROBERT A.VALDEZ, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

DN903PEW

A118

NIGHT LEAD BOMBER (FOLO LONDON)

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JULY 24-(AP)-A FLYING FORTRESS, THE FIRST UNITED STATES WARCRAFT TO MAKE A FORCED LANDING IN SWEDEN IN THIS WAR, SKIDDED TO A HALT IN A BOG 15 MILES FROM THE NORWEGIAN BORDER AFTER PARTICIPATING IN TODAY'S BOMBING OF NORWAY.

THE CREW HAD A CLOSE CALL. THE PLANE NIPPED OFF THE TOPS OF A COUPLE OF TREES AND JUST MISSED A 10,000 VOLT HIGH TENSION POWER LINE.

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES AFTER BELLY-LANDING IN THE MUD WITH ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE TO THE PLANE AND NO INJURIES TO THE CREW, SWEDISH SOLDIERS WERE ON THE SPOT. AND AFTER FIVE OR TEN MINUTES AT LEAST 200 SWEDISH SOLDIERS HAD GATHERED.

ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW ASTOUNDED THEM BY SPEAKING PERFECT NORWEGIAN.

JUL 251943

THE HEAVY BOMBER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LANDED BECAUSE OF A FUEL SHORTAGE. IT CARRIED NO BOMBS, INDICATING THEY HAD BEEN DROPPED ON TARGETS IN NORWAY.

FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER THE LANDING THE 10 CREWMEN, STILL DRESSED IN HEAVY FUR CLOTHES, WERE TAKEN TO AN UNDISCLOSED MILITARY CAMP FOR INTERNMENT. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT DISCLOSED BY AUTHORITIES.

THE AMERICAN ATTACK SET OFF A 75-MINUTE ALARM IN OSLO, NORWAY'S CAPITAL, THIS AFTERNOON. IT WAS THE FIRST ALERT IN THREE MONTHS. NO BOMBS WERE REPORTED DROPPED IN THE CAPITAL AREA, HOWEVER.

WM1139PEW

30.24-6495

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JULY 24-(AP)--QUICK THINKING BY A GEORGIA COLONEL MADE THE FIRST AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS RAID TODAY ON NORWAY AN OUSTANDING SUCCESS.

THE FORTRESSES MADE A 8,200 MILE ROUNDTRIP TO POUND THE IMPORTANT GERMAN METAL PORT OF HEROYA ON THE EAST COAST OF NORWAY WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

JUL 25 1943

WHEN THE REACHED THE TARGET AN OVERCAST COVERED THE AREA UNTIL THEY WERE RIGHT OVER THEIR OBJECTIVE BUT QUICK ACTION BY COLONEL WILLIAM MASON REID, ALBANY,GA., WHO LED THE ATTACK AS COPILOT OF THE FORTRESS FLAGSHIP SAVED THE DAY. REID FLYING AS COPILOT TO CAPTAIN TOLAD SARGENT,PORTSMOUTH,N.H., AND NEWTON HIGHLANDS,MASS., SWUNG THE FORMATION AROUND IN A 180 DEGREE TURN AND APPROACHED THE CLUSTER OF BUILDINGS AT THE PORT FROM THE OTHER SIDE PERMITTING A GOOD BOMBING RUN.

"IT WAS A DAMN LONG GRIND BUT IT WASNOT IN VAIN--WE GOT IN A GOOD MACK AT THE TARGET," REID SAID."THAT IS SIGHTSEEING THE HARD WAY," HE LAUGHED IN COMMENTING ON THE LONG FLIGHT.

JUL 25 1943

"I ONLY SAW THREE BOMBS IN THE FIRST GROUP OFF THE TARGET," CAPTAIN HAROLD WESLEY, 86,526 SHERMAN WAY, VAN NUYS,CALIF., SAID. WESLEY, A FORMER MOVIE CAMERAMAN IN HOLLYWOOD , WAS THE FIRST CAMERAMAN TO FLY OVER GERMAN IN AN AMERICA RAID LAST FEBRUARY AND IT WAS HIS FIFTH PICTURE SHOOTING EXPEDITION IN THE FORTRESS "DOLLY MADISON" PILOTED BY CAPTAIN FRANK WARD, MADISON,N.H.

THE TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS WHO INTERCEPTED THE FORTRESSSES ONLY AS THEY LEFT THE NORWEGIAN COAST AFTER BEING OVER THE COUNTRY AN HOUR TRIED TO COMPENSATE FOR THEIR TARDINESS WITH HEADON "SUICIDE" ATTACKS WHICH TURNED SUICIDAL FOR AT LEAST ONE OF THEM.

"WE GOT TWO HEADON ATTACKS," CAPTAIN SRRGENT SAID," ONE CAME IN AT US AND I COULD SEE THE CANNONSHELLS BURSTING CLOSER EACH TIME UNTIL HE DOVE DOWN UNDER US.

THE SECOND ONE CAME IN SO CLOSE COLONEL REID HAD TO PULL

UP THE SHIP TO DODGE HIM," HE ADDED.

THE FIRST FIGHTER WENT ON TWOARD THE FORTRESS PILOTED BY LIEUTENANT ELLISON MILES, LIBERTY,TEX. WHEN THE GERMAN WAS 800 YARDS OUT BOMBADIER SERGEANT WINSTON TOOMEY, GETTYSBURG,DAKOTA, STARTED SHOOTING AT HIM.

"I KEPT ON SHOOTING UNTIL HE WAS ONLY ABOUT 100 YARDS OFF AND STARTED GOING DOWN UNDER US," TOOMEY SAID. THEN HIS TAILGUNNER SERGEANT EMILE KIRWIN, MOBILE,LA., FINISHED THE DUEL AND SAW THE GERMA GO SPIRALLING DOWN INTO THE OCEAN.

JUL 25 1943

THE FORMATION HIT THE METAL PORT IN THREE GROUPS EACH ONE HALF HOUR APART.

SOME OF THE BOMBS APPARENTLY LANDED IN A FACTORY DYNAMITE DUM AS FLAMES ROARED A HALF MILE HIGH.

SOME OF THE FLIERS IN THE FIRST GROUP OVER THE TARGET WHICH RETURNED TO BASE INTACT AND WITHOUT EVEN A MAN INJURED ESTIMATED THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN AS MANY AS A DOZEN DIFFERENT PAIRS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS, EACH OPERATING BY ITSELF.

NAVIGATOR LIEUTENANT DAVID BESBRIS, RAYNHAM,MASS., WHO WAS MAKING HIS FIRST RAID. "IT REALLY TURNED OUT PRETTY EASY."

"IT WAS AN EASY TRIP, "PILOT LIEUTENANT DONALD G PARKER, VALPARAISO,IND., COMPLETING HIS TWELFTH RAID SAID . "BUT THOSE GUYS SURE CAME CLOSE. ONE WHIZZED RIGHT THROUGH THE SPOT WHERE HER WE WERE A FEW SECONDS BEFORE. I COULD SEE THE EXPRESSION ON THAT GUYS FACE. BUT WE REALLY BLASTED THE GARET.

"I EXPECTED IT WOULD BE A LOT WORSE THAN IT WAS.

JUL 25 1943

BOMBADIER LIEUTENANT PAUL DREILING, VICTORIA,KA., A FORMER AUDITOR FOR THE CITIES SERVICE COMPANY IN CLEVELAND WHO ALSO WAS MAKING HIS FIRST RAID SAID, "ONE OF THOSE FIGHTERS REALLY CAME AT US. THE FELLOWS SAID FOR ME TO SHOOT HIM QUICK AND XOU HAVENOT GOT LONG. I GOT OFF ABOUT 20 ROUNDS AT HIM. THERE REALLY WAS A LITTLE BIT OF EXCITEMENT TO IT."

ONE OF THE DAY'S CLOSE CALLS CAME TO TAILGUNNER SERGEANT DARREL BALKE, PORTLAND,ORE., A FORMER SAILOR MAKENG HIS TWELFTH RAID WITH A BRAND NEW TOOTHBRUSH STUCK IN HIS COVERALL POCKET "JUST IN CASE WE LAND AWAY FROM HOME."

30.24-6497

A PIECE OF FLAK RIPPED DOWN THROUGH THE RUDDER INTO THE TOP OF HIS TAIL TURRET AND WHISZED OUT THE TURRET WINDOW SHATTERING THE PLEXIGLASS.

"I GOT ABOUT GRAINS OF IT IN MY NECK," HE SAID. "I'VE BEEN RUBBING THE STUFF OUT ALL THE WAY HOME."

"IT WAS A FAIRLY EASY TRIP--REALLY ABOUT THE WORST THING WAS SITTING DOWN SO LONGH," SAID PILOT LIEUTENANT COLMAN ASHER, 1818 OAKDALE, HOUSTON, TEX.

ASHER'S COPILOT WAS LIEUTENANT FRED FRASSE, FORMER AUTO DEALER OF WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., ALSO MAKING HIS FIRST RAID.

JUL 251943

"BEFORE WE HIT THE FIGHTERS FRASSE WAS SAYING IT WAS TOO EASY AND HE WANTED SOME ACTION," LAUGHED TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT JAMES JONES, PALTTSMOUTH, NEB.

"OH, NO, I WASNOT," DEMURRED FRASSE, "THAT WAS MAERKI"---WAIST GUNNER SERGEANT GEORGE MAERKI, 2,588 EIGHTY THIRD STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.

"HELL THERE WASNOT ANY FIGHTERS," MAERKI KIDDED.

"THERE WASNOT?" DEMANDED JONES. "WHAT THE HELL MEN DO YOU THINK I WAS SHOOTING AT?"

"ANYWAY IT WAS PRETTY EASY," SAID BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT WILLIAM RICA, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

OTHERS OF AIRBORNEMEN ASHER'S CREW INCLUDED, NAVIGATOR LIEUTENANT GEORGE R FRANCIS, 3,332 HARRIET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS; BOMBADIER LIEUTENANT JOHN S CHAPMAN, NEWBERRY, FLA.; RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT OTTO PFANNEBECKER, FORMER POSTOFFICE EMPLOYE AT ST. LOUIS, MO.; AND TAILGUNNER SERGEANT HARRY PLYLER, OIL CITY, PA.

"TELL THEM BACK THERE IN THE STATES, "PLYLER SAID, "THAT WHEN WE GET BACK THE FIRST PLACE WE ARE GOING TO BOMB IS THAT CHELSEA CIGARET FACTORY."

JUL 251943

THE SUCESS OF THE IMPROMPTU REVERSE BOMBING APPROACH TO AVOID THE CLOUD AT THE TARGET WAS CREDITED IN CONSIDERABLE MEASURE TO THE LEAD SHIP NAVIGATOR LIEUTENANT FRED STUGARD, WOODMONT AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.

OTHER CREWS MEMBERS ON THE LEAD SHIP WERE, BOMBADIER

LIEUTENANT JEDEDIA H. OWENS, MALAD CITY, IDAHO; RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT

J.J. FOGARTY, L07, TIBBETS ROAD, YONKERS, N.Y.; TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT

U.M. CHANDLER, COMMERCE, GA.; WAIST GUNNERS SERGEANTS JAMES W. [redacted]

MCCONNELL, POCATELLO, IDAHO, AND CURTIS H. [redacted] MOORE, CULLMAN, ALA.,

AND TAILGUNNER LIEUTENANT BEN SMOTHERMAN, 2, [redacted] LOVINGAVE, FORT WORTH,

OTHER ~~PLANE~~ CREW/MEMBERS~~X~~ INCLUDED:

BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT WILLIAM E MACINTOSH, 210

218 WHIPPLE STREET, CHICAGO.

JUL 25 1943

RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT ROY WHEELIS, ASHDOWN, ARK.

[redacted]

OTHER "DOLLY MADISON" CREW MEMBERS:

COPILOT LIEUTENANT WAYNE BOGARD, JUNCTION CITY, KA.

NAVIGATOR LIEUTENANT JOSEPH LIEBMAN, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO,

AND DES MOINES, IOWA.

BOMBADIER SERGEANTS JOSEPH SOPER, [redacted] MACDOO, PA.

TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, 254 FAIRFIELD AVE.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

RADIO GUNNER SERGEANT NOE R GONZALES, PORT ISABEL, TEX.

BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT HENRY A SCOTT, HART UNION, ILL.,

WAIST GUNNERS SERGEANTS CHARLES PHASOULAS 379 LAKEVIEW AVE.,

LOWELL, MASS., AND FRANK LUSIC, GLADSTONE, MICH.

TAIL GUNNER SERGEANT ROBERT A VALDEZ, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

MILLS ELEVENTH 2014 HQ 2020 24/7

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30.24-6499

ADD Moscow

IN THEIR APPARENT DRIVE TO ENCIRCLE THIS PIVOTAL GERMAN POSITION, THE FIGHTING RED TROOPS ALSO PRESSED IN MILE-BY-MILE FROM BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH, PARRYING FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS AND INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ADVANCES ALL ALONG THE FRONT, FROM IZYUM ON THE DONETS RIVER NORTH TO THE OREL SECTOR, BUT THE BIGGEST GAINS WERE RECORDED AT OREL AND BELGOROD.

ON THE BELGOROD FLANK, IN THE AREA WHERE THE GERMANS MADE GAINS WHEN THEY FIRST LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST OFFENSIVE JULY 5, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THEY HAD CAPTURED SEVERAL TOWNS, KILLED 1,000 GERMANS AND DISABLED 15 TANKS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS HAD COUNTERATTACKED THE SOVIET COLUMN ADVANCING NORTH OF OREL TOWARD BRYANSK BUT THAT THE NAZIS WERE REPULSED SEVERAL TIMES IN FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND THE TOWN OF BOLKHOV WHICH THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED YESTERDAY. GERMAN LOSSES INCLUDED A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY AND 43 TANKS. AN ADDITIONAL NINE TANKS AND 16 GUNS WERE LISTED AS CAPTURED.

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IN ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE OREL FRONT NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE COMMUNIQUE, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KILLED 1,500 GERMANS AND SMASHED 28 TANKS AND EIGHT GUN CARRIERS.

A20

SOUTH OF OREL, TWO BATTALIONS OF GERMANS WERE WIPED OUT AND 14 TANKS WERE DESTROYED AS RUSSIAN TROOPS CAPTURED SEVERAL FOOD AND SUPPLY DEPOTS.

WHAT WERE DESCRIBED IN THE COMMUNIQUE AS "ENGAGEMENTS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE" CONTINUED IN THE REGION SOUTH OF IZYUM AND SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD IN THE DONETS BASIN.

THE WAR BULLETIN SAID ONE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK WAS REPULSED WITH A LOSS TO THE NAZI ARMY OF 15 TANKS AND 600 DEAD. IN FOUR DAYS OF FIGHTING IN THE VOROSHILOVGRAD AREA THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KILLED SEVERAL THOUSAND GERMANS AND DESTROYED LARGE QUANTITIES OF NAZI WAR MATERIAL.

ACTION ALSO WAS REPORTED IN THE AREA AROUND KRASNODAR ON THE KUBAN RIVER, IN THE NORTHWEST CAUCASUS. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS THROUGH ATTACKS SOUTHWEST OF THAT CITY.

BZ355AEW

ADD MADRID-FIRST ADD HITLER-MUSSOLINI XXX IS INCLUDED.

(ITALIAN PRESS DISPATCHES, REPORTED TODAY BY THE OWI, COMPLAINED THAT ITALY IS BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE SICILIAN INVASION WITH ONLY THE AID OF LIMITED GERMAN FORCES.

(UGO D'ANDREA, WRITING IN LAVORO FASCISTA, WARNED THE AXIS PARTNERS THAT THE SICILIAN CONFLICT "IS THE FIRST MOVE IN THE BATTLE OF EUROPE," THE OWI SAID.

(THE NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERRA, ARGUING THAT BY DEFENDING SICILY GERMANY WOULD BE DEFENDING HERSELF, ADDED: "THE JAPANESE, TOO, REALIZE THAT THEIR CAUSE IS ABSOLUTELY CONNECTED WITH OURS.")

BZ551AEW

JUL 25 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA JULY 24-(AP)-THE ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED 60,000 PRISONERS IN SICILY AND THE AMERICANS ARE EXPECTED TO ROUND UP 30,000 MORE, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

KK824AEW

JUL 25 1943

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 24-(AP)-BATTLE FRESHMEN ON THE EVE OF THE SICILIAN INVASION, SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES 45TH DIVISION, DRAWN FROM ALMOST EVERY STATE OF THE UNION, CAN NOW BE REGARDED AS ONE OF THE FIGHTINGEST OUTFITS THAT EVER CONQUERED FOREIGN SOIL.

IF THEY ARE A SAMPLE OF THE SCORES OF DIVISIONS STILL TRAINING IN "BACK HOME" MANEUVERS, IT MEANS THAT GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND HIS STAFF HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF TRANSFORMING MILLIONS OF CIVILIANS INTO COMBAT-WISE TROOPS CAPABLE OF MEETING THE BEST OF THE AXIS ARMIES ON AT LEAST AN EQUALITY BASIS.

UNDER STUDIOUS, BESPECTACLED MAJOR GENERAL TROY MIDDLETON, FORMER DEAN OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, THE "FIGHTING FORTY-FIFTH" WENT INTO SICILY AS THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AND INSIDE OF ONE WEEK WON BATTLE HONORS AT SCOGLITTI, SAN CROCE CAMERINA, COMISO, RAGUSA, AND VITTORIA.

CAPTURING COMISO AIRDROME, ONE OF SICILY'S "BIG TEN", WAS A HARD STRUGGLE BUT THE 45TH SMASHED UP THE NARROW WINDING MOUNTAIN ROAD TO 3,000 FEET AND SLUGGED IT OUT WITH GERMAN ARMORED CARS AND TANKS. THAT WAS THE FIRST ENEMY AIR BASE TO FALL TO THE ALLIES.

BY "PLUS THREE"--THE FOURTH DAY OF THE INVASION--THE ALLIES HAD GAINED COMPLETE AIR MASTERY BUT UNTIL THEN THE FORTY-FIFTH'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS COVERED THEMSELVES WITH FAME IN THE EYES OF THEIR COMRADES. THE OUTFIT'S ACK-ACK WAS AS PRECISELY DEADLY AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE INTRUDERS AS ANYWHERE ON THE ALLIED FRONT.

IN TAKING RAGUS THE 45TH CLAIMED TO BE THE FIRST DIVISION TO LIBERATE CAPTURED AMERICANS IN SICILY. TWO AMERICAN BOMBER GUNNERS, SERGEANTS DAVID FLEMING OF JACKSON,MICH., AND ALLEN B.HUCKABEE OF TEMPLE, TEX., SHOT DOWN ON A RAID JULY 7, WERE FREED BY THE FIRST BUNCH OF 17 SOLDIERS IN TWO JEEPS TO ENTER THE TOWN.

A WHITE FLAG HUNG ON A CHURCH STEEPLE SIGNIFIED THE SURRENDER AT SAN CROCE CAMERINA AS THE GARRISON OF 1,000 ITALIANS THREW AWAY THEIR ARMS AND QUIT UNDER THE POUNDING OF THE FORTY-FIFTH'S DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNS MORE THAN FOUR MILES AWAY.

B22 G5

JUL 25 1943

THE ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR OUTNUMBERED ABOUT FIVE TO ONE THE AMERICANS WHO CAPTURED THEM.

RAGUSA'S FALL WAS PERHAPS THE MOST FABULOUS OF ALL THE 45TH'S SICILIAN VICTORIES. SEVENTEEN G.I.'S AND AN "ARMORED FORCE" OF TWO JEEPS WENT IN AND OCCUPIED THIS VITAL SOUTHEAST TOWN ON THE MAIN SOUTHERN HIGHWAY. NEARLY TWO DAYS LATER THE FIRING OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY WAS HEARD AND THE MAPLE LEAF TROOPS MARCHED IN TO SHARE RAGUSA'S ANCIENT GLORY.

30.24-6501

A90

BY JOHN A.MOROSO III

WITH U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IN SICILY, JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEORGE SESSIONS PERRY, 33, NAVAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, WAS COMMENDED TODAY BY CAPT. L.B. SCHULTERN, COMMANDING OFFICER OF A TRANSPORT IN THE SICILIAN INVASION.

SCHULTERN SAID IN A LETTER THAT PERRY "SHOWED DETERMINATION TO FULFILL THE MAXIMUM DEMANDS OF HIS MISSION DESPITE HIS PERSONAL JEOPARDY. AT HIS OWN REQUEST HE WAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO GO ONTO THE ENEMY BEACH WITH THE ASSAULT WAVES. HIS REPORTS OF THE ACTION THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE INVASION WERE BOTH ACCURATE AND COMPLETE."

PERRY, A RESIDENT OF ROCKDALE, TEX., IS THE AUTHOR OF "TEXAS: A WORLD IN ITSELF".

T WM1012PEW

JUL 25 1943

THE GUNNER PAIR SAID THE MOST HAIR-RAISING EXPERIENCE THEY HAD WAS UNDERGOING 14 AMERICAN AIR RAIDS IN THE SPACE OF 20 HOURS BEFORE THE FORTY-FIFTH OCCUPIED RAGUSA.

"YOU SURE LOOK GOOD TO US," THEY TOLD THEIR RESCUERS.

IT IS A FAR CRY FOR BOYS FROM FOUR CORNERS OF THE UNITED STATES TO A LANDING IN THE ROUGH SICILIAN SURF.

NO MANEUVERS COULD EQUAL THAT IN REALISM BUT FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS THIS DIVISION, ORIGINALLY DRAWN FROM SUCH WESTERN STATES AS OKLAHOMA, COLORADO, AND TEXAS, HAS BEEN TRAINING FOR RUGGED TESTS LIKE SICILY.

JUL 25 1943

IT SHIPPED TO NORTH AFRICA ONLY A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE "DAY" AND THE MEN BARELY HAD TIME TO READ THEIR ARMY INSTRUCTION BOOKS ABOUT THE LAND OF THE SAHARA AND THE ATLAS MOUNTAIN REBELLIONS BEFORE THEY RE-EMBARKED AND RECEIVED THE PAMPHLET ABOUT ITALIAN CUSTOMS AND PEOPLE.

DN602AEW

BY JOHN A.MOROSO III

A BEACH NEAR SCOGLITTI,SICILY, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PLUNGING INTO THE BOILING SURF, THREE AMERICAN SAILORS SAVED TWO SOLDIERS AND A SAILOR FROM DROWNING TODAY AFTER THEY FELL FROM A LANDING BOAT OFFSHORE.

ENSIGN FRANK M.WALRATH, KEYSTONE HEIGHTS, FLA., THE BEACH-MASTER, SAW THE MEN GO OVER THE SIDE. HE SHOUTED FOR HELP AND THEN BEGAN SWIMMING OUT TO THEM.

PHARMACIST'S MATE DAVE NELSON OF LOS ANGELES AND RADIOMAN KEITH MAHAN OF YUBA CITY,CALIF., FOLLOWED HIM AND HELPED MAKE THE RESCUES.

THOSE SAVED WERE SGTS.JOHN W.MONTHS OF ROCKVILLE,IND., AND JOHN L.PERKINS OF (205 TENTH ST.) PERRY,OKLA., AND A SAILOR WHOSE NAME WAS NOT LEARNED.

JUL 25 1943

DN937PEW

ADD USA HDQrs S. Pac DC

IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDING THE 13TH, LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON, COMMANDING THE U.S.AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SAID:

"THE EXCELLENT RECORD REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON THE QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP, THE PILOTS, THE GROUND CREWS AND THE EQUIPMENT OF THE 13TH ARMY AIR FORCE. CONTINUATION OF SUCH COMBAT FIGHTING WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN."

HG605PCW

ADD Kirkman Island

BAND PERSONNEL, IN ADDITION TO THOSE ALREADY MENTIONED, INCLUDED:

TECHNICIAN ANTHONY J.DEGREGORY, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, AND PRIVATES FIRST CLASS ROBERT G.COLLIGAN, PITTSBURGH, PA.; STEVE DIDIK, CHARLEROI, PA.; JULIUS R.FALCON, GREENSBURG, PA.; GEORGE A.LANDRY, HOLYOKE, MASS.; AND CARL A.SHAEFFER, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

HG551PCW

A38ST

JUL 25 1943

30.24-6503

ADD Allied HDQ Australia — decorations

...AND NAVAL FORCES."

FLIERS GIVEN THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AND COVERING PERIODS, INCLUDED:

CAPT.WILLIAM A.SMITH, 1543 FOURTH AVE., FARGO, N.D., SEPT. 16-APRIL 30; CAPT.JAMES G.DEWOLF, 2108 SIXTH AVE., KEARNEY, NEBR., AUG. 25-MARCH 14; CAPT. HARRY A.STALEY, 10 NORTH ST., GENESEO, N.Y., AUG. 21-JAN. 31; CAPT. JAY ZEAMER, 56 RIDGE ST., ORANGE, N.J., APRIL 5, 1942-JAN. 27.

MASTER SG.PAUL KINNETT, 11 PENN AVE., GREER, S.C., AUG. 22-MARCH 9; TECH. SGT. GEORGE E.KIRR JR., 1445 N.WALLACE AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUG. 21-MARCH 4; STAFF SGT. FORREST M. MCKAY, 112 SOUTH SPRING, ANN ARBOR, MICH., NOV. 16-APRIL 26; STAFF SGT. JAMES C.KERSH, RT. 1, OAK GROVE, LA., AUG. 22-MARCH 2; STAFF SGT. EDWARD P.WELCOME, CANADA HILL, TURNERS FALLS, MASS., AUG. 21-MARCH 4; STAFF SGT. CHARLES S. RESER. 2760 SOUTH 2D TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA., AUG. 21-MARCH 13.

JUL 251943

CAPT.ROBERT D.CHATT OF TEKAMAH, NEB., ALSO RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FROM JUNE 30, 1942, TO APRIL 3, LAST.

SGT.WELCOME OF MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVED A THIRD OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OX THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE FLYING 100 HOURS FROM JAN. 28 TO MAY 1, LAST.

TODAY'S AWARD WAS THE SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR CAPT.SMITH OF NORTH DAKOTA.

GM513PCW

WIPED OUT THE ENEMY.

ADD Allied HDQ S.W. Pacific — Awards

OTHERS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WERE COL.JOSEPH S BRADLEY, MOUNT PLEASANT, S.C.; CAPT.PETER L.DALPONTE, THREE RIVERS, MICH.; FIRST LIEUT.JAMES D.DOUGHTIE, FALMOUTH, MASS.; STAFF SGT.MILAN J.MILJATOVICH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; TECHNICIAN WALTER A.BAJDEK, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; PRIVATE STEVE PARKS, CAMERON, WIS.; PVT.LAWRENCE F.SPRAGUE, TONTOGANY, O.

THE SILVER STAR AND OAK LEAD CLUSTER DECORATIONS IN PLACE OF A SECOND SILVER STAR WERE PRESENTED TO SECOND LIEUT.GEORGE PRAVDA, SPRING LAKE, MICH.

JUL 251943

SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TO MAJ.BEVIN D.LEE, GAFFNEY, S.C.; CAPT.HARRY W.LUISI, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.; CAPT.JOSEPH M.STEHLING, BEAVER DAM, WIS.; FIRST LIEUT.ALFRED KIRCHENBAUER, MUSKEGON, MICH.; SGT.ROBERT C.RIEF, GRANDVILLE, MICH.; SGT.JAMES J. ELLIOTT, PERRY, MO.; SGT.MURDOCK E.MACPHERSON, QUINCY, MASS.; SGT.DUANE MEAD, DRYDEN, N.Y.; SGT.HOWARD P.MORRISON, ROGERS, ARK.; SGT.BENNIE B.RICHELL, CHICAGO; TECHNICIAN FOURTH CLASS IRVING M.LAWRENCE, BEDFORD, MASS.; TECHNICIAN FOURTH CLASS HOMER D.MCGETTIGAN, DARLINGTON, WIS.; CORP. OSCAR L.HANSON, WOODFORD, WIS.; PFC JOSEPH R.FREIBURGER, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; PFC DELLE GATES, BLOOMINGTON, NEB.; SGT.HUGO J.ARNO, MENASHA, WIS.; PVT. EMIL G.MEDVIN, CLEVELAND, O.; PVT. DOUGLAS C.ROGERS, KALAMAZOO, MICH.; PFC ROBBIE H.SCHEEF, MILLARD, NEB.

B30KX

PURPLE HEART DECORATIONS WERE GIVEN TO COL.MELVIN L.MCCREARY, COLUMBUS, O.; PVT. ANGELO CASSERO, BROOKLYN, N.Y. THE SOLDIERS MEDAL WAS PRESENTED TO PVT.GEORGE L.LIEUNGH, ESCANABA,MICH.

DALPONTE LED A RELIEF PARTY TO THE AID OF A ROAD-BLOCK FORCE IN THE REAR OF ENEMY LINES AT SANANANDA AFTER REPEATED ATTEMPTS FOR FIVE DAYS HAD FAILED TO CONTACT THE MEN. WHEN HALTED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE HE EXPOSED HIMSELF TO FIRE TO DETERMINE THE DIRECTION OF ITS SOURCE. THEN DALPONTE LED HIS PARTY IN AN ASSAULT WHICH OVERRAN ENEMY POSITIONS.

COL.BRADLEY LEFT A COMMAND POST UNDER HEAVY FIRE, RISKING HIS LIFE TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST ADVANCE TROOPS AGAINST A STRONG JAPANESE POSITION IN THE BUNA AREA.

JUL 251943

DOUGHTIE DIRECTED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE UNDER INTENSE ENEMY FIRE TO PERMIT THE MOVEMENT OF TANKS AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS IN BUNA.

MILJATOVICH, ORDERED TO SECURE A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE OF A CREEK NEAR BUNA, REALIZED THE MEN HAD BEEN MISDIRECTED. HE QUICKLY CORRECTED THE OBJECTIVE AND CALMLY REORGANIZED HIS MEN.

BADJEK VOLUNTEERED TO SWIM TWO RIVERS WITH A TELEPHONE AND A LINE OF WIRE ON HIS BACK TO ESTABLISH IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS IN THE BUNA AREA.

PARKS WAS A MEMBER OF A PATROL WHICH ATTEMPTED TO CROSS A BRIDGE OVER A CREEK NEAR BUNA IN THE FACE OF FIERCE FIRE WHICH ULTIMATELY FORCED A WITHDRAWAL. A WOUNDED MAN WAS LEFT IN THE LINE OF FIRE AND PARKS BRAVED AUTOMATIC SNIPER FIRE TO RESCUE HIM.

SPRAGUE WAS A MEMBER OF A SMALL PATROL WHICH SWAM A SWOLLEN RIVER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT UNDER HEAVY FIRE NEAR TARAKENA. ARMED ONLY WITH PISTOL GRENADES, HE ASSISTED IN TOWING A ROPE TO THE OPPOSITE BANK TO AID A PLATOON OF INFANTRY TO CROSS THE STREAM. HIS ACT PERMITTED THE ADVANCE OF AN ENTIRE COMPANY AND SECURING OF A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE.

GM525PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITHIN RECENT WEEKS SEVERAL FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE HAVE HAD SOME HAIR-RAISING ESCAPES IN THE LOSS OF THEIR PLANES EITHER IN BATTLES WITH THE JAPANESE OR THROUGH MECHANICAL DIFFICULTIES OF BAD WEATHER.

THESE RARE LOSSES USUALLY ARE ANNOUNCED IN GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUES IN THE WORDS "ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS FAILED TO RETURN."

JUE 251943

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RECENT ESCAPES WAS THAT OF FIRST LIEUT. DAVID PARDY, OF GOSHEN, N.Y., WHO BAILED OUT OF HIS P-38 ONLY 200 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND ESCAPED WITH NOTHING WORSE THAN A BAD SCARE.

"I SAW MY PLANE HIT THE GROUND AND BURN EVEN BEFORE THE PARACHUTE OPENED, I WAS THAT CLOSE TO THE GROUND," PARDY SAID.

"I HIT THE TOP BRANCHES OF A TREE BEFORE MY 'CHUTE OPENED BUT THE 'CHUTE CAUGHT IN THE TREETOP AND SAVED ME FROM STRIKING THE GROUND WITH TERRIFIC FORCE. IN THE AFTERNOON SOME NATIVES FOUND ME. I SLEPT IN A NATIVE HUT THAT NIGHT, WITH ALL THE NATIVES TRYING TO USE PART OF MY PARACHUTE AS COVER. THE NEXT DAY I REACHED AN AUSTRALIAN CAMP."

HG1224ACW

30.24- 6505

...QUARTERS.

ADD Allied HD Gen Sw Pac

IN ADDITION ONE OF FOUR ESCORTING DESTROYERS WAS DAMAGED. SINCE THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC STARTED ON JUNE 30 THE ENEMY HAS LOST AT LEAST 18 WARSHIPS. MOST OF THEM WERE DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS.

JUL 25 1943

OTHER NEW JAPANESE LOSSES AT SEA, ANNOUNCED IN THE SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE, WERE 12 BARGES SUNK AND 13 DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN AND TWO BARGES SET AFIRE IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS.

IN THE AIR THE JAPANESE LOST FIVEPLANES ATTEMPTING TO REPEL THE ATTACK AGAINST THEIR NAVAL FORCES. ALLIED LOSSES IN THE ENGAGEMENT WERE SET AT THREE. IN ANOTHER AIR BATTLE IN THE VICINITY OF BOGADJIM, A VILLAGE 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE BIG ENEMY BASE AT MADANG, NEW GUINEA, 13 AND PROBABLY 18 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN AGAINST AN ALLIED LOSS OF TWO.

IN THE BOGADJIM AIR FIGHT THE ENEMY WAS ATTEMPTING TO INTERCEPT ALLIED BOMBERS WHICH DROPPED 61 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS THERE.

NEW REPORTS ON GROUND ACTION BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE MUNDA WERE LACKING BUT DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED IN THAT AREA IN SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES. ALSO THERE WERE NO REPORTS ON GROUND FIGHTING IN NEW GUINEA WHERE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN ADVANCING TOWARDS SALAMAUA, ANOTHER STRONG JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

(A TOKYO BROADCAST CLAIMED THAT JAPANESE BOMBERS SANK A LARGE DESTROYER, A TRANSPORT, 10 LANDING CRAFT AND DAMAGED TWO LARGE DESTROYER, A TRANSPORT, 10 LANDING CRAFT AND DAMAGED TWO LARGE TRANSPORTS IN A RAID ON RENDOVA ISLAND, OFF NEW GEORGIA ON WEDNESDAY. RENDOVA WAS CAPTURED BY AMERICANS AT THE OPENING OF THE OFFENSIVE. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE ENEMY CLAIM.)

GGIV1257PCW NH

JUL 25 1943

AA9KE

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 24-(AP)-WITHIN THE LAST WEEK P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTER SQUADRONS HAVE SHOT DOWN ABOUT 34 JAPANESE PLANES, POSSIBLY DESTROYED 22 MORE AND DAMAGED SEVEN OTHER ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN NEW GUINEA.

IN ADDITION TO YESTERDAY'S 23 DOWNED OR DAMAGED NEAR MADANG AND SALAMAUA, THE P-38'S DESTROYED 10 AND POSSIBLY 11 MORE JULY 21 NEAR DARU, AND DOWNED TWO FOR SURE AND POSSIBLY FOUR WITH ANOTHER THREE DAMAGED NEAR SALAMAUA JULY 11.

BESIDES ALL OF THESE, GROUND TROOPS SAW A B-24 LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBER DESTROY TWO ENEMY PLANES, AND POSSIBLY ANOTHER ONE, NEAR MADANG JULY 19. BEFORE THE LIBERATOR FINALLY WAS DESTROYED, SOME P-39 AIRACOBRA FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN FIVE AND ONE MORE PROBABLE AT SALAMAUA JULY 11 WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

THUS 65 JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR POSSIBLY ELIMINATED SINCE JULY 10 IN THIS SECTOR IN EXCHANGE FOR AN ALLIED LOSS OF A B-24 BOMBER JULY 19, TWO P-38'S JULY 21 AND TWO MORE P-38'S YESTERDAY.

30.24- 6505

...QUARTERS.

ADD Allied HDQrs in Pacific

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GGEW1257PCW NH

JUL 25 1943

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A132KX

HONOLULU, JULY 24-(AP)-THE BOMBING OF ROME "DOES NOT SHOCK THE CATHOLIC MIND," THE CATHOLIC HERALD, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HAWAII, SAID IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY.

ENTITLED "HAZARDS OF WAR," THE EDITORIAL, WRITTEN BY FATHER RYAN HUGHES, EDITOR OF THE HERALD, SAID, IN PART:

"THE AMERICAN BOMBING OF ROME ON JULY 19, IN WHICH MANY CATHOLIC AVIATORS ARE SAID TO HAVE PARTICIPATED, DOES NOT SHOCK THE CATHOLIC MIND ANY MORE THAN THE BOMBING OF ANY OTHER ENEMY TARGET. ROME'S RAILROAD YARDS ARE NO MORE SACRED THAN THOSE OF NAPLES, BERLIN, OR TOKYO.

"IT IS REGRETTABLE SUCH LEGITIMATE MILITARY OBJECTIVES SHOULD BE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO ANCIENT CHURCHES AND MONUMENTS WHOSE DESTRUCTION IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO ACCOMPANY DESTRUCTION OF THE FORMER.

THE EDITORIAL WAS READ BEFORE PUBLICATION BY JAMES J.SWEENEY, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF HONOLULU, WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE APPROVED IT.

HG1142PCW

JUL 25 1943

FIRST LIEUT.PAUL LARSON OF CHICAGO, ONE OF THE TWO PILOTS LOST JULY 21, RETURNED SAFELY LATER AND HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH GETTING ONE ENEMY ZERO THE DAY HE WAS SHOT DOWN. HE THOUGHT HE'D ONLY DAMAGED THE ENEMY PLANE, NOT ANOTHER PILOT CONFIRMED ITS DESTRUCTION.

FR4SACW

ADD BARRES TRADE

THE UNITED STATES CONTINUED AS THE LEADING SUPPLIER OF ARGENTINA'S INDUSTRIAL NEEDS BY FURNISHING 24.1 PER CENT OF HER IMPORTS, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM FOLLOWED WITH 23.2.

EXPORT VALUES TOTALED $60,135,000 PESOS, A DECLINE OF 1.4 FROM THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF LAST YEAR, AND IMPORTS DROPPED A SHARP 35.9 PER CENT.

JUL 25 1943

B2555AEW

ADD SAN SUNK

IN A BRIEF STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, ARNOLD SAID

HE WANTED TO COORDINATE ALL OF THE CHINESE AND FACILITATE

MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THIS AREA, HE DID NOT SAY WHEN

HE WOULD PROCEED to Manhunsur.

30.24-6501

A130KX

HONOLULU, JULY 24-(AP)-CAPTAIN E.A.M.GENDREAU, 55, SURGEON AND MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, WAS KILLED DURING A JAPANESE BOMBING RAID ON RENDOVA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS A FEW DAYS AGO.

DEATH OF THE VETERAN NAVAL OFFICER WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

CAPTAIN GENDREAU WAS KILLED WHILE ON ONE OF HIS REGULAR INSPECTION TRIPS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC. NO OTHER DETAILS WERE DISCLOSED.

GENDREAU WAS A NATIVE OF CANADA, GRADUATED FROM GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY AND ENTERED THE U.S.NAVAL ACADEMY FROM WOONSOCKET, R.I.HE HAD SERVED IN THE NAVY FOR 27 YEARS. HE WAS AN EXPERT LINGUIST.

HG1138PCW

JUL 25 1943

JUL 251943

new york, july 24-(ap)--deutschlandsender, main radio station in the

berlin area, went off the air tonight, the federal communications

commission (FCC) reportedx through the office of war information (owi).

REPORTED, INDICATING XXXZX THAT THE RAF AGAIN WAS ATTACKING THE CONTINENT.

the allouis transmitter in france, ~~xxxxxxx~~ which operates as part of

the german domestic radio network, also suspended broadcasts.

JUL 25 1943

OTTAWA, JULY 24 --(AP)--

THE NAMES OF FIVE AMERICANS WERE CONTAINED IN A ROYAL CANADIAN

AIRFORCE CASUALTY LIST TODAY -- THREE OF THEM KILLED, ONE MISSING

AND ONE REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. THEY WERE

SGT. RICHARD CHANT BASS, SON OF H.W. BASS (67 KING-

LAND ST) CHERRYDALE, VIRGINIA, KILLED ON ACTIVE DUTY OVERSEAS.

PILOT OFFICER JOHN DAVID SEARING, SON OF HIS MOTHER

WILFRID SEARING (157 7TH AVE.) BROOKHURST, LONG ISLAND, KILLED ON

ACTIVE DUTY IN CANADA.

JUL 25 1943

FLIGHT OFFICER HERMAN CARVER, JR., SON OF HERMAN

CARVER (501 EAST ARBOR ST.) KANSAS CITY, PREVIOUSLY LISTED AS

MISSING, KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM CHARLES LAWRENCE, HOME

GUARDIAN, E.S. HENDERSONVILLE AT (106 EAST FOREST ST.) PITTSBURG,

KAS., MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

WARRANT OFFICER JOHN SOMERVILLE, SON OF ARCHIBALD SOMERVILLE,

(520 VALE AVE.) BARBERTON, OHIO, PREVIOUSLY LISTED AS MISSING ON

ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.

30.24-6509

rumors have been spread. the holy ~~x~~ father did two things: he visited the bombed districts, and he wrote a letter to the vicar general of rome.

~~xxxxx~~ all this is within the framework of the charitable activity carried out by the pope as father and shepherd of his diocese.

the holy father addressed a letter to the vicar general of rome dated july 20. this letter was published in the organ of neutral and independent vatican city, osservatore romano.

foreign news agencies took the text of the letter therefrom. it is obvious that italian agencies, for example, stefani, are included among the foreign news agencies.

the following must be said regarding the letter written by t the holy father:

1. the holy father explains in this letter how deeply he

JUL 25 1943

new york, july 24-(ap)- here ~~is what~~ are excerpts from the text of the vatican german-language broadcast as recorded by the united states foreign broadcast intelligence service: (1,100 wor

in the last few days a dnb statement appeared in the press according to which the holy father had already sent a personal protest to president roosevelt after the attack on rome and that the american charge d'affaires to the holy see, mr. ~~thomas~~ ~~x~~ tittman, had been called to discussion by the state secretariat on the evening of july 19 the day on which the attack took place.

in this connection we state that both assertions have no foundation in fact whatever.

JUL 25 1943

it will be valuable to emphasize clearly what the holy father has done in connection with the bombing of rome, since so many

recommended to all belligerents, fighting on whatever side, from the beginning of the conflict, the safety of peaceful citizens and of religious and cultural monuments. this letter is by no means the first document of its kind. in the messages of the holy father since the outbreak of the war we find again and again admonitions to this effect, which are for fx reasons of humanity, civilization and christian love.

JUL 25 1943

\TEMENT OF THE HOLY FATHER, IS, LIKE THE OTHERS, NOT ADD-
NE OF THE BELLIGERENTS BUT TO BOTH SIDES.
HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO MAKE ROME ACTUALLY AN OPEN CITY.
M[illegible] REGRETTED THAT AT LEAST UP TO THE PRESENT MOMENT THIS HAD
B[illegible] DONE.

5-THE HOLY FATHER IS ALSO NOT UNAWARE THAT OTHER TOWNS HAVE SUFFERED TERRIBLY, NOR IS HE UNAWARE THAT CHURCHES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN COUNTRIES OF BOTH BELLIGERENT SIDES.

THE HOLY FATHER IS ALSO AWARE THAT INJURING OF THE MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST WEIGHS MUCH HEAVIER THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF STONE HOUSES OF GOD, AND THAT DISREGARD OF THE LAWS OF HUMANITY AND MORALITY, OF JUSTICE AND OF PERSONALITY, WEIGHS HEAVIER THAN A VIOLATION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS.

ALL THIS, HOWEVER, DOES NOT MAKE IT UNJUSTIFIABLE ONCE AGAIN TO RAISE ONE'S VOICE ON THIS VERY OCCASION OF THE BOMBING OF ROME, AND TO ADVOCATE WITH DEEP LOVE THE PRESERVATION OF THE MOST EXALTED ATTRIBUTES THAT DISTINGUISH HUMAN AND CHRISTIAN DIGNITY, AND TO ADVOCATE THIS TO BOTH BELLIGERENT PARTIES.

6-THE HOLY FATHER IS FATHER OF ALL. HE HAS IN THIS WAR TRULY ESPOUSED THE CAUSE OF THE GOD-GIVEN HUMAN AND CHRISTIAN RIGHTS THAT ARE SO SERIOUSLY VIOLATED, OF THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE, OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF A TRULY NEW ORDER. MILLIONS OF CATHOLICS LOOK UP TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHRIST, WHOSE INTENTIONS ARE BUT TRUTH AND LOVE, WHO EMBRACES ALL WITH THE SAME SYMPATHY, WHOSE WORDS AND WHOSE HEART DO NOT END AT CATHOLICS, BUT CALL AND CALL UPON ALL CHRISTIANS, EVEN THOSE WHO ONLY SOMEHOW ARE STRIVING FOR LIGHT IN THE MIDST OF DARK TIMES, TO NEW IDEALS AND NEW EFFORTS FOR A BETTER FUTURE, FOR A WORLD OF PEACE AND HOPE, OF FREEDOM AND FAITH, FOR THE WELFARE OF HUMANITY AND TO HONOR HIM WHO HOLDS ALL IN HIS HAND, GOD, THE INFINITELY MERCIFUL BUT ALSO INFINITELY JUST.

THESE VERY THOUGHTS WERE CLEARLY AND UNAMBIGUOUSLY EXPRESSED IN HIS LATEST ADDRESS DEALING WITH THE SITUATION OF THE WORLD, THE ADDRESS TO THE CARDINALS IN JUNE, 1943, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS NAME DAY. IN THIS ADDRESS THE HOLY FATHER ONCE AGAIN ADVOCATED THE CAUSE OF OPPRESSED NATIONS, THE OBSERVATION OF THE LAWS OF HUMANITY IN PUBLIC LIFE IN THIS DAY WHEN ATTACK AND REVENGE ARE COMPETING WITH EACH OTHER, AND, FINALLY, THE OBSERVATION OF THE LAWS OF HUMANITY IN AIR WARFARE.

JUL 25 1943

30.24- 6511

A107

7-PIUS XII HAS NEVER FAILED TO CALL IN HIS MESSAGES AND ELSEWHERE FOR PRAYER FOR GOD'S MERCY, FOR PEACE. HIS LETTER TO THE VICAR GENERAL OF ROME ON THE OCCASION OF THE BOMBING OF ROME ENDS WITH A CALL FOR PRAYER FOR PEACE.

REFERENCES TO THIS IN HIS LATEST ENCYCLICAL, MYSTICE CORPORI, ARE PARTICULARLY MOVING, AND IN FACT A STORM OF PRAYER IS RISING TO HEAVEN FROM THE WHOLE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR NEW LIGHT AND LIFE FOR A WORLD IN DISTRESS AND HORROR.

SK1107PEW

A122

UNDATED TRAPANI-TERMINI

JUL 251943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TRAPANI GAINED PROMINENCE AS A NAVAL BASE AS EARLY AS 260 B.C., WHEN ITS HARBOR FACILITIES WERE IMPORTANT TO THE CARTHAGINIANS IN THE FIRST PUNIC WAR.

IT WAS PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS DREPANA, DERIVED FROM THE GREEK WORD FOR SICKLE, BECAUSE OF THE SICKLE-SHAPED PENINSULA ON WHICH IT IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF SICILY.

THE ROMAN FLEET WAS DEFEATED NEAR THERE IN 250 B.C., AND THE STRUGGLE TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THE PORT ENDED IN THE DECISIVE ROMAN VICTORY OFF THE AEGATES ISLANDS IN 241, WHICH LED TO THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

UNDER THE NORMAN KINGS, AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST CRUSADE, TRAPANI BECAME A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE; IT WAS A RESIDENCE OF THE ARAGONESE KINGS. IN THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES IT WAS STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

TRAPANI IS 47 MILES WEST OF PALERMO AND ABOUT 16 MILES NORTH OF MARSALA, BOTH OF WHICH ARE IN ALLIED HANDS. ITS POPULATION IS 60,000 TO 70,000.

CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF TRAPANI AND SEAT OF A BISHOP, ITS CHURCHES CONTAIN INTERESTING WORKS OF ART. IN THE VICINITY IS THE CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DELL' ANNUNZIATA, A MUCH-FREQUENTED RESORT OF PILGRIMS CONTAINING A FAMOUS STATUE OF THE MADONNA. THE CITY ALSO HAS SOME FINE GOTHIC AND BAROQUE PALACES.

ITS INDUSTRIES COMPRISE SHIP-BUILDING, SALT WORKS, FISHERIES AND THE WORKING OF CORALS, CAMEOS, MARBLE AND ALABASTER.

TERMINI, ALSO REPORTED CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES, WAS FOUNDED IN 408 B.C. BY THE CARTHAGINIANS. IT WAS TAKEN BY ROMANS IN THE FIRST PUNIC WAR. SCANTY REMAINS OF BUILDINGS OF ROMAN TIMES, INCLUDING BATHS, AN AMPHITHEATER AND A SO-CALLED CURIA, EXIST IN THIS TOWN 20 MILES EAST OF PALERMO. OUTSIDE IT ON THE SOUTH ARE CONSIDERABLE REMAINS OF TWO ROMAN AQUEDUCTS.

OTHER FEATURES OF TERMINI ARE THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELLA MISERICORD AND THE OSPEDALE DEI BENFRATELLI, CONTAINING A MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES AND SOME PAINTINGS BY SICILIAN MASTERS.

WM1157PEW

JUL 251943

30.24-6513

Mussolini Out, King and Badoglio Rule Italy; New Military Regime Says 'War Continues'; Fascists' Ouster May Be First Move for Peace

JUL 26 1943

Peace Appeal Seen with End Of Duce's Rule

LANDSTROM

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—(AP) Benito Mussolini's 21 years of Italian dictatorship and international bullying ended sensationally last night when King Vittorio Emanuele deposed him and installed Marshal Pietro Badoglio as head of a military government "to stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy."

A royal proclamation announced that Vittorio Emanuele had assumed supreme command of all Italian forces. It was preceded by an announcement that the King had accepted the "resignation" of the man whom Prime Minister Churchill termed Adolf Hitler's "tattered lackey."

However, crushing Axis defeats in Sicily and swiftly rising Allied threats to the Italian mainland supported the belief that Mussolini actually was dismissed by the King.

Called from Retirement

The 71-year-old Marshal Badoglio, called out of retirement to become the new premier, said:

"The war continues."

Mighty Allied war fleets roaring over Italy, increasing defections in the Fascist party ranks, rumored disagreements between Mussolini and Hitler, and reports of violence and sweeping arrests preceded the announcement.

World-wide repercussions, especially among the German and Japanese allies, were expected.

There was no news concerning Mussolini's whereabouts, or what his status would be under the new government. Reports from Bern, Switzerland, that he and his cabinet members had been arrested found no confirmation here.

Premier Badoglio signed a proclamation saying the King, who assumed supreme command of all Italian armies, had given him "full powers" to act at a time when onrushing Allied armies were sweeping across Sicily toward the Italian mainland.

Crack in Axis Front

Il Duce's fall, with the shadow of defeat and disaster hanging over his country, was widely regarded here as a crack in the solid front of the Axis.

A British authority said: "It's terrific news, but Italy still is in the war and it must be empnasized that the conditions remain the same—Italy can get out of the war only by unconditional surrender."

Mussolini' resignation—probably forced upon him—after more than a score of years of iron-handed rule, probably means the death of the Fascist party he headed.

Significantly, the Rome radio which broadcast the proclamations by the King and Premier Badoglio did not sign off with the usual Fascist party anthem, Giovinezza. It played only the Royalist hymn. The broadcasts were recorded by the Associated Press.

This sensational turn in Italy's fortunes was a shattering blow to the Axis partners, Germany and Japan. No immediate comment was forthcoming from Berlin and Toyko.

Official Sources

There was speculation that Adolf Hitler might march German troops into war-weary Italy where Premier Badoglio warned all Italians that any attempt to interfere with his orders would be crushed.

Rome's announcement began:

"The King-Emperor has accepted the resignation as head of the government, prime minister, and secretary of state, submitted by His Excellency Caveliere Benito Mussolini, and has appointed as head of the government, Prime Minister, and secretary of state, His excellency Caveliere Pietro Badoglio, marshal of Italy."

The announcement was made in German, Spanish, and French at various intervals for hours tonight by the Rome radio.

The majority view in London is that Italy won't be in the war much longer.

Premier Badoglio, a close friend of the King, came out of retirement to take over the government. Mussolini had dismissed him as chief of staff Dec. 6, 1940, and during Il Duce's long term the old soldier had been konwn as a Fascist by compulsion and a Royalist by choice.

Calls for Support

He issued a proclamation tonight telling Italians:

"On orders of His Majesty the King, I am taking over the military government of the country with full powers."

He called on all Italians to rally around the King.

"The war continues," he added. "Italy, grievously stricken in her invaded provinces and in her ruined towns, maintains her faith in her given word, jealous of her ancient traditions."

King Promises Recovery

The King in his proclamation said Italy, "by the valor of its armed forces and the determination of all its citizens, will find again a way of recovery."

These sensational announcements, recorded by the Assocated Press, may be the opening Italian peace moves.

They came as Allied troops were sweeping across Sicily off the southern Italian mainland, less than a week after the 500-plane American air attack on the Fascist capital of Rome, and amid reports that widespread peace demonstrations had occurred in Italy's main cities.

An official British statement was expected tonight on this startling political and military turn in the war.

JUL 26 1943

'No Recrimination,' Says King

"No consideration must stand in our way and no recrimination must be made," said the King's proclamation. "We must stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy."

The "resignation" of the bald, squat boastful Mussolini ended a career that began with the Fascist march on Rome in 1922. The international and domestic standing of Mussolini, however, has steadily deteriorated since he led his country into war in the summer of 1940.

Mussolini was conferring with Adolf Hitler last Monday when the huge American air attack was delivered on rail and airport installations at Rome.

Mussolini apparently appealed to Hitler for aid in resisting the Allied onslaughts which clearly are aimed at knocking Italy out of the war as quickly as possible.

If that was his plea he undoubtedly failed in his mission. The King's proclamation, which in effect dismissed the originator of Fascism, followed.

Long Out of Favor

Premier Badoglio, long out of favor with the Fascists, had been reported a likely successor to Mussolini once the country decided to sue for peace.

The resignation of Mussolini, whose empire vanished under converging Allied troops, also apparently ended the Fascist party as it had been constituted.

The King's proclamation specifically said that the resignation of Mussolini as premier "and secretary of the Fascist party" had been accepted.

(U. S. government monitors advised the Office of War Information that the Rome radio, after broadcasting the King's proclamation, played the Royalist anthem in full but did not play the Fascist hymn, Giovinezza.

(Nor was the Fascist era used in dating the King's proclamation.)

The little King and Badoglio took over Italy's destinies at a fateful

moment.

People War Weary

Naples, Leghorn, Rome, San Giovanni and other Italian cities are heavily damaged by Allied bombers. The people are war-weary and hungry.

Italian morale is at a new low because of sweeping Allied successes in Sicily where whole Italian divisions are surrendering, and the civilians are welcoming Allied troops in unprecedented friendship demonstrations.

Sicilians and Italian soldiers have been profuse in condemning the dictator Mussolini and their German allies.

The number of German troops in Italy is not known. Their presence long has been a factor in consideration of any Italian suit for a separate peace. But there have been recent reports that Hitler does not intend to waste too many troops trying to defend Italy.

For several hours after the announcement the Berlin radio had made no comment.

This suggested that propagandists in Germany had been caught flat-footed by the King's action.

Prestige Blow to Axis

No matter what course Italy's new leaders take in the war the departure of Mussolini is a prestige blow to the Axis throughout the world, particularly in the Balkans where both Italian and German occupation troops have been unable in two years to crush organized military resistance.

Mussolini had been losing his grip on the Italians for years. The fact was quite obvious in the last year. Il Duce had not spoken to his people as a war leader since last December, about a month after the Allied landings in North Africa.

In the last few weeks almost hysterical efforts have been made to buttress the Fascist order. One of the chief moves was to employ the rhetoric of Carlo Scorza, Fascist party leader under Mussolini. Scorza's name was not even mentioned in Rome broadcasts tonight.

The news was jubilantly received in London. One British authority said:

"Mussolini has crashed and with him the whole Fascist regime must almost inveitably come to ruin.

"It seems, therefore, that Italy's days as a member of the Axis and consequently as a fighting partner at Germany's side are numbered.

"No other construction of the astonishing sequence of events is possible."

Sees Democratic Spirit

Another said:

"It is significant that Badoglio was called prime minister, for the very title suggests that the Italian people desire now, above all things, to return to democracy and to end dictatorship."

Sir Frederick Kenyon, president of the "Friends of Free Italy" organization here, said "we hope that this means Italy is coming out of the war and that Italians will be given a chance of choosing their own government free of Germany and free of Fascism."

Mussolini's eclipse came just four days before his 60th birthday, July 29.

Last spring he had changed his entire government and the Fascist bureaucracy in a final effort to retain his grip on Italy.

His son-in-law, Count Galezzo Ciano, was dismissed as foreign minister, and Musolini took over that portfolio.

Ciano was made minister to the Vatican, and there have been reports that he recently attempted to get the Pope to mediate for peace.

The amazing rapidity with which the Allied tropos conquered all of Africa, toppled Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and other Mediterranean islands, and then swarmed over Sicily these all contributed to Mussolini's downfall.

Morale Sagging

The Italian leader had withdrawn his troops from Russia, and some from the Balkans in an attempt to stave off the Allies. But the superiority of Allied equipment and sagging morale among Italian troops has made Sicily's conquest an imminent possibility.

Once the northeastern tip of Sicily is cleaned up the Italian mainland will be only two miles from the Allied troops, and Sicily itself will serve as a huge air base to smash remaining Italian strength should Italy choose to fight on.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have demanded the unconditional surrender of Italy, and Allied leaflets dropped over Italy—along with the bombs that crippled railway yards in Rome Monday — have said flatly that the Italians must overthrow Mussolini and his Fascists or "suffer the consequences."

The Rome radio's failure to play the Fascist anthem tonight was an indication that the King has decided to try to divert Italy of Fascist trappings.

Fascists Fear Nazis

Mussolini's Fascist leaders publicly had rejected the Roosevelt-Churchill demand that Italy quit the war with a declaration that Italy still would be a battleground if the country sought a separate peace. In other words, the Fascists quite obviously fear Germany's reaction to any Italian peace feeler.

Despite the uplift in spirit caused here by the news, there was a tendency among many people to restrain their general rejoicing. Their idea is that Mussolini's exit from the scene does not automatically mean a military surrender of Italy.

It would appear that the King and Marshal Badoglio have two alternatives, both of them risky. If they sue for peace Germany may turn on them with all the ferocity of a jilted partner. If they decide to continue the war against the Allies, then Italy's cities will be at the mercy of nearby Allied air power.

Italians were told by the British radio that Mussolini was "thrown out by the will of the Italian people," but that this was not enough to save Italy.

"The Germans and any Italian government that keeps Italians bound to Germans must be eliminated," the radio said.

BERLIN RADIO SEES MUSSOLINI AS 'ILL'

First Nazi Comment Arrives Five Hours Late—Official Statement Lacking

LONDON, Monday, July 26 (AP)—The Berlin radio in its first comment on the Mussolini resignation—made almost five hours after Rome's first announcement—quoted the Italian-Stefani news agency as saying that the change of Italian Government was believed to have been owing to the Premier's health. Premier Mussolini "has been ill for some time," Berlin said.

Nazi-Badoglio Deal?

London, *Monday*, July 26 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today, quoting the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, said the Rome radio had announced that German Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring, German commander in Italy, and German Ambassador von Mackensen were negotiating with Marshal Badoglio in Rome.

At the time of receipt of this message London auditors listening to the Rome radio had not heard such a report.

Algiers French See Hint Of Peace in Duce's Fall

Rome Statements Remind Them of Petain Armistice Decree

ALGIERS, July 25 (AP).—Typical of French reaction here to the Rome announcement tonight of Benito Mussolini's fall was the comment of one Frenchman that they had "exactly the same tone as Marshal Petain's proclamation announcing the armistice" (in June, 1940).

While Marshal Pietro Badoglio was quoted as saying the war would continue, the phraseology of his statement, as well as King Victor Emmanuel III's, stressed the bravery with which the Italian armed forces had fought and the grievous wounds of the motherland.

Despite the lateness of the hour, Frenchmen here began thronging hotel lobbies and standing outside newspaper offices.

Probably the only Frenchman in Algiers who appeared unexcited was General Charles de Gaulle. His voice betrayed no emotion when a correspondent roused him from sleep with a telephone message and gave him the news.

"Very interesting" was his reply.

AFRICA HEARS REPORT

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 25—(AP) The news of the resignation of Premier Mussolini of Italy was received here tonight direct from the Rome radio.

Soviet Told of Mussolini's Exit

LONDON, Monday, July 26 (AP)—The Moscow radio, always slow to comment on foreign affairs, broadcast only a bare announcement of the Mussolini resignation today. A Moscow announcer heard by the Soviet monitor read the bulletin at slow dictation speed for provincial papers in the Soviet Union to copy.

SWEDISH-ITALIAN PHONE COMMUNICATIONS CUT

STOCKHOLM, July 25 — (AP) The telephone communications between Sweden and Rome were broken tonight, international operators reported.

The break was revealed when Swedish newspapers tried to check reports of Mussolini's resignation.

It was not known whether the break was made on the German or Italian exchange.

Sensation In Argentina

Buenos Aires, July 25 (AP)—News of the ouster of Mussolini as chief of Italy's Government created a profound impression today in Argentina, whose population includes an estimated 3,000,000 Italians and descendants of Italians.

Newspapers sounded sirens to inform the public while the radio and press carried sample accounts of the Rome radio announcement that King Vittorio Emanuele named Pietro Badoglio to succeed the Duce.

Foreign Minister Storni declined immediate comment. Other official circles were likewise silent but followed developments with great interest as they awaited diplomatic information from their own Embassy in Rome.

'Beginning Of The End,' Says Mackenzie King

Ottawa, Ont., July 25 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said tonight that the resignation of Premier Mussolini of Italy, as announced by the Rome radio, "appears to be the beginning of the end of the Fascist regime."

"It is too soon to say what effect Mussolini's dismissal will have on Italy's withdrawal from the war, but it is certainly a step in the right direction," the Prime Minister added.

BADOGLIO KNOWN AS MYSTERY MAN, FASCIST HATER

New Italian Premier Resigned as Chief of Staff of Army in 1940.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tall and tough Field Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new prime minister, has long been noted for his anti-fascist and anti-German attitude which made him suspect by Mussolini's henchmen.

Long a close personal friend of King Victor Emanuel, the 72-year-old marshal has for the most part held aloof from politics and on Dec. 6, 1940, resigned as chief of staff of the Italian army. Eleven days after his resignation, which was quickly accepted by Mussolini, German troops poured across the border into Italy proper.

Since that time he has been a man of mystery. Reports drifting to the outside world, however, had him under arrest by the Mussolini government and one of the leaders of a movement to obtain a separate peace for Italy.

World War Conquest

His friendship with the King dates back to the time of Italy's participation in the first World war in which his outstanding achievement was the taking of Sabotino mountain. For this the King made him the Marquis of Sabotino.

Since that time the friendship between the two men has grown and even after his resignation from the general staff the Marshal was frequently called into conference by the King.

In June of last year he wrote a letter to the King complaining bitterly of the subordination of the Italian general staff to the German command. The German practice in Africa and Sicily of leaving Italian troops to fight hopeless rearguard actions while the Germans seized all available transport and fled is not expected to have increased the Marshal's liking for the Germans.

Ruthless Methods

His military career has been marked by ruthlessness in dealing with opponents, particularly in the Ethiopian campaign in which marauders were brought before military tribunals and later executed enmass by machinegun fire. His hard bitten tactics may shortly become evident if his government is seriously opposed by the Blackshirts.

At one time he held an honorary membership in the Fascist party as a result of his Ethiopian conquest but he was never accepted into the party's inner circle.

It is believed that only his enormous prestige with the King and his popular following among the people and the army stayed the hand of Mussolini's government in dealing seriously with him.

First Break Seen Near In Axis Battle Front

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

If Italy drops out of the war, it will be the first break in the Axis front after three years and 10 months of war—three years and two months for Italy.

The crack-up of the central powers in the last war game when Bulgaria sued for peace after the war had gone on four years and three months. Turkey and Austria capitulated a month later.

On November 11, 1918—just 43 days after Bulgaria quit—Germany signed the armistice.

Emanuele's Fortunes Shifting

(By th

e Associated Press)

Gray little Vittorio Emanuele III, the King who lost out in the backwash of Italy's dubious victory in World War I, apparently was swept back into power on the tidal wave of Italy's sure defeat in World War II.

The secret of his emergence at all from the two decades of obscurity is apparently the high esteem in which he was held by his people despite the Fascist curtailment of his power which left him barely puppet power.

Posed With Mussolini

Even Mussolini, who towered head and shoulders physically above the 74-year-old King, was forced to borrow heavily upon that popularity in the frequent dark days of recent months.

At first Mussolini posed with little Emanuele beside him on a balcony and other stagy appearances. But in recent months the king set out on his own touring of bomber centers and morale-shaken sections where the populace greeted him with cheers.

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Succeeded Father In 1900

He ascended the throne on the assassination of his father, Umberto VIII, on July 27, 1900, barely under forty-three years ago to the day before his reemergence in power and command.

He kept the crown but lost power in 1922 when Mussolini's Blackshirts paraded into Rome under arms and the King appointed Mussolini Premier.

30-24-6515

Highlights in Duce's Career

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Highlights of Mussolini's career:

July 29, 1883—Born in the Italian province of Forli, son of a poor blacksmith who was an ardent international Socialist.

1909—Became editor of two Socialist newspapers, getting himself imprisoned for 10 days.

1914—Caused the expulsion of the Free Masons from the Socialist party.

1917—Severely wounded in World war I.

March 23, 1919—Created Fascism by calling together at Milan a number of former soldiers and organizing them.

October 28, 1922—His Blackshirts completed their "march on Rome."

1922 to 1935—Builds up his Fascist state.

1936—His mechanized legions conquer Ethiopia.

1939—His armies sweep through Albania.

June 10, 1940—He enters World war II on Hitler's side, with historic "stab in back" of France.

October, 1940—Invades Greece, but the Greeks rout his forces until Hitler comes to his rescue.

April, 1914—British forces recapture Ethiopia.

1941 and 1943—His armies are mauled in Libya and Russia.

1942-43 — Disaster befalls his troops in North Africa; his African empire is swept away; his Italian mainland cities suffer devastating aerial bombardments; his Mediterranean islands swept in invasion path; Rome is bombed.

July 25, 1943—Resigns as premier.

What of Duce's Fate? Germany Offers Haven

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

What becomes of Mussolini?"

There was nothing from Rome last night to indicate what fate awaits the bulgy dictator who rose to supreme power by the castor oil his adjutants forced down the throats of his political enemies.

It was announced merely that the little Italian king had accepted Mussolini's resignation. There apparently were no words from Mussolini in farewell to those who for 21 years shouted "Duce, Duce," when he appeared, arms akimbo, on his famous balcony.

There was no reason to believe he was in custody, though he and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new "strong man," long have been unfriendly. Badoglio scored Mussolini from the start of his career.

Should he decide to flee Italy, the fallen dictator was handy to the neutral soil of Switzerland. It was either that, or appeal to his friend Adolf Hitler for sanctuary in Germany.

Italy's 'Stab-In-The-Back' Move Beginning Of Il Duce's Fall

Mussolini Seemingly First A Winner, Bit By Bit Saw His Empire Torn To "Shreds And Tatters"

JUL 26 1943

C.S. CRANMER

[By the Associated Press]

New York, July 25—"Now the die is cast, and our will has burned our ships behind us."

It was June 10, 1940, and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, chin outthrust and fists resting on hips in characteristic truculent pose, was announcing the famous "stab in the back"—Italy's entrance into the Second World War in what apdpeared to be the dying hours of Frahce.

Never did a gamble on war seem so sure, and yet yet in that cast of the die began the downward spiral of Italy's fortunes which resulted in the Allied invasion of Italy's homeland in Sicily two short weeks ago and the swift crash of Mussolini's personal career.

Mussolini went out less than a week after Rome was bombed on Monday.

Confident And Sure

Confident and sure, Mussolini told his people in 1940 that "we are descending to battlefields against the plutocratic, reactionary democracies."

"Fighters of land, sea and air, Black Shirts of the revolution and of the legions, men and women of Italy, of the empire and of the Kingdom of Albania, listen!" he declared in his theatrical manner.

But one order—"conquer"—he shouted with a sweeping gesture, "wings over and enflames hearts from the Alps to the Indian Ocean."

French Were Abandoning Paris

The French, beaten, were abandoning Paris that day. "Nice, Savoy, Corsica, Tunisia," Fascist mobs had clamored.

It looked as though Mussolini might easily win what he had demanded.

He stood at the top of his career. He had bluffed his way through and won Ethiopia in 1935-36 in spite of the British Empire and the fifty-two nations who had imposed economic sanctions.

Through 1936 to 1939 he had seemingly duped French and British statesmen and the non-intervention committe, poured men, planes and supplies into Spain and seen his man win in a bitter civil war.

With ease he had annexed Albania to the Italian crown in 1939.

Cowed All Opposition

For eighteen years Mussolini's strong-arm Fascisti had cowed all opposition. As a result of his successes, he was at the peak of his popularity.

To Italians Mussolini looked like a winner. The objective, he told them, was to "break the chains that strangle us in the Mediterranean." It looked as though Fascism was as dynamic as Mussolini said—that the war was as good as over and that Italians could share in the victory without very much fighting. Mussolini looked smart.

By contrast, the realities proved great and tragic for Italy.

Shackles Instead Of Laurels

Far from obtaining any of her coveted objectives, Italy soon came shackled in the Mediterranean more securely than ever, her fleet not daring to come out of hiding for months after the first disastrous encounters with the British.

Her empire was torn into "shreds and tatters," as Prime Minister Churchill promised. No Italian hearts on the shores of the Indian Ocean leaped to conquer—Italian Somaliland and Eritrea were soon gone. Haile Selassie, whom Mussolini once could mimic, mockingly took his throne in Ethiopia again on May 5. The gems of the empire, Cirenaica and Tripolitania, eventually followed. Far from being a bright new jewel in the empire's crown, Tunisia became the dusty dead-end of a long retreat which in its entirety spelled the greatest Italian defeat since Caporetto in World War I.

Instead of Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum," the Mediterranean became an Allied lake—an avenue for invasion of the Italian homeland's long and vulnerable coastline. The sea's southern shores became the bustling bases of swarms of British and American warplanes which hammered Italian cities with their deadly cargoes day and night.

Unprepared, war weary, badly led, Italy proved herself far from dynamic in big-league war. Though Mussolini had boasted of 8,000,000 bayonets, he was unable to mobilize and arm anything like that number of troops when it came to the showdown.

Not until June 21, eleven days after Italy's declaration of war and four days after France asked for an armistice, was Italy able to begin a general offensive. Fighting against the dispirited, disorganized, hopeless French, the Italian army managed to penetrate from one to 20 miles along a 120-mile front before hostilities ceased on June 25.

Italian Morale Ebbs

No sorrier sight was presented than the ill-clad, outnumbered, freezing and starving Italian peasants drafted into Mussolini's legions who met humiliating defeat at the hands of the little nation of Greeks—whom Mussolini mistakenly believed he had bought off when he began his invasion on October 28, 1940.

Humiliatingly rescued by the German armored columns which plowed through the mountain passes of Yugoslavia and Greece in April, 1941, Italian morale ebbed to low when Marshal Erwin Rommel and his African Corps went to Africa in an attempt to save Italy's empire for her.

Italian hearts sank when a flood of German missions, experts, technicians, police, airmen and soldiers poured through the Brenner Pass, and began infiltrating into all the important Government departments, teaching the Italians how things were done in Berlin, virtually taking over her propaganda services, even taking over the command in Africa.

Nazis Virtually Occupy Italy

In order to prevent a collapse, to keep Italy in the Axis and in the war it had become necessary for Germany virtually to occupy Italy.

It became evident that even if the Axis won the war Italy would be the loser to the traditional foe the German, who had occupied the peninsula in centuries past.

Mussolini, who had originated modern Fascism, had seen it spread to Germany, where it overshadowed his own movement. Hitler ,the pupil, became the master, and Mussolini the gauleiter.

The only ambitions Italy had realized had been by grace of the Fuehrer.

Italy Played As Pawn

Nice, Savoy, Corsica — Italian troops finally occupied these, but not until the shadow of Allied invasion was falling upon Italy itself with the landing of Allied troops in French North Africa. Until then Hitler had preferred to balance France and Italy, one against the other, trying to win French collaboration, use of the French fleet, in return for his protection against Italian claims.

Dalmatia, other parts of Yugoslavia, fell into Mussolini's satchel. But the Duke of Spoleto, the Mussolini-sponsored "King" of Croatia, never dared take his throne in the restless Balkans. where hundreds of Italians met their death every month.

Realizes She Was Tricked

As Italian killed, wounded and captured neared the 750,000 mark, including more than 600,000 in Africa, it became evident that Italy had been tricked into the war. The story—it was confirmed in part by Count Galeazzo Ciano, then Foreign Minister — was that Italy warned Germany in the early months of 1939 that the Italian army would not be ready for war for at least three years. Hitler reassured the Italians on that point, and their "pact of steel," a military alliance, was signed on May 22, 1939.

Hitler's word to the Italians was no more reliable than it had been to his intended victims, however, and a few months later he began his war in Poland. It soon became evident that Italy would be dragged in, either to share in the victory or because Mussolini believed Fascism would rise or fall with Hitler.

No Change In Italian Alignment

Mussolini, who agitated for Italy's entrance into the first World War on the side of the Allies, made no revolutionary change in the Italian alignment in European affairs from the day of his march on Rome, when he formed his government on October 30, 1922, until the Ethiopian affair in 1935.

In 1934 he had mobilized troops at the Brenner Pass and the threat of war apparently prevented Hitler from seizing Austria at the time of the assassination of the Austrian Chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuss. In 1935 Mussolini joined Britain and France in the Stresa Front to counter Hitler's creation of a huge army by conscription.

The Axis Is Born

But angered by opposition to his Ethiopian invasion, he turned to Germany as his only available friend in 1936. Involved in Spain, a German threat to Britain and France was a welcome diversion for Mussolini. Count Ciano went to Berlin, and on October 24 Hitler announced the formation of a Nazi-Fascist front. The two governments agreed to "conduct common action to their advantage," and the Axis was born.

Once headed down the road with Hitler there was no turning back. The path led to the Anti-Comintern Pact, which Italy joined in 1937, outright military alliance in 1939, war, Italy's involvement on the Russian front in the "crusade against Bolshevism" to which she was believed to have sent no more than 100,000 men, and war with the United States in 1941.

Rumors Of Italian Panic

As the Allies drove East and West in Africa in 1943 and finally gained complete possession of the southern shore of the Mediterranean, rumors multiplied of Italian panic, of Italian peace feelers of dissident army, monarchist and other elements in Italy willing to displace Mussolini.

The general shakeup of the Cabinet by Mussolini on February 6, 1943, in which he ousted his son-in-law, Count Ciano, and a long list of other officials, aroused new speculation that Ciano may have shown himself not unwilling to play the role of Allied agent in a "receivership" for the Fascist regime. Reported fallen from German favor, he was appointed Italian Ambassador to the Vatican.

Crushed Opposition

So thoroughly had Mussolini crushed all leadership of opposition in his long years of power, however that it was necessary to discount heavily all such rumors.

This was so, even when Allied bombings of Italy and her stepping-stone islands grew to full power and the invasion of Sicily caused the roads of Italy to be lined with hungry, frightened, war-weary refugees, as the roads of France had been on June 10, 1940.

DUCE'S DOWNFALL MAJOR FEAT FOR NEW COMBAT ARM

Eisenhower's Psychological Warfare Scores Biggest Triumph.

JUL 26 1943

By JAMES GALLAGHER

NEW YORK, July 25—(AP) Mussolini's downfall today appeared to be the first major victory of the war for the Allied fourth combat arm, "psychological warfare."

Striking through the air by leaflet and radio and silently through underground channels from Africa, Allied psychological warriors infiltrated Fascist Italy with the skill of Commandos.

Since the original landings in North Africa, a psychological warfare department has held a place on General Dwight D. Eisenhower's combined staff along side of the land, sea and air arms. Its operations have been under the command of an American army officer and its staff has been composed of a mysterious collection of radio experts, newspapermen, professors, psychologists, linguists and shadowy figures who fell into no particular classification and whose movements were cloaked with the greatest secrecy.

Singular Success at Start

Their first operation in the original landings was crowned with singular success thanks to the work of the State department's Robert Murphy and Lieutenant General Mark Clark's daring submarine trip to Africa to confer with pro-Allied French generals previous to the landings.

Once French resistance was ended, the psychological warriors turned their machinery on Italy. Listening posts were set up in Africa which gleamed every bit of Axis

propaganda, discarded some and turned the rest into radio wedges aimed at cracking Axis solidarity.

Italy was bombarded over the ether waves from the Allied-controlled African stations long before the first Flying Fortress flew over Rome. The Germans had scarcely time to abandon another Italian division to its fate in the mad retreat across Libya and Tunisia before the news was being broadcast to the Italian people showing how they had been used as tools by Hitler.

Favorable News Recounted

Every favorable move by America toward Italy such as the release of thousands of interned Italians by the Justice department was immediately relayed to Italy by leaflet and radio. At the same time, the stern attitude of the British clearly indicating to the Italian people what they could expect if they persisted in following Mussolini was not neglected.

The psychological attack came not only from Africa. London and Washington and agents in a half dozen capitals were busy burrowing under the tottering Fascist framework. From neutral sources came a steady stream of "informed" stories of feelers for peace and the shakiness of Mussolini's position.

It was the old German "nerve war" tactic with Anglo-American embellishments.

Not all the psychological warfare was by remote control. Silent, secretive figures appeared at General Eisenhower's headquarters only to fade quickly and silently from sight. Some returned, others did not. Just what they did and where they went probably will be military secrets until the end of the war.

Close Coordination

Just as the attacks of the ground forces had to be coordinated with air assaults on the battlefield, psychological warfare had to be coupled with Allied victories.

It was axiomatic that they would have had little success if they had been linked with a stymied or losing army. Behind the reasoning of the psychological broadcasts, leaflets and underground attacks there had to be a military force to put weight behind the words.

The psychological attack has tended Mussolini's downfall and made the Allied military task easier while the guns, troops, airplanes and warships of Britain and America put "authority" behind the Allied ether and underground efforts.

TOKEN RESISTANCE BY ITALY EXPECTED

JUL 26 1943

Fascism's Rule Ended, Surrender of Axis Weak Link to Come Next.

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK
(Former Chief of the AP Bureau in Rome)

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(AP) Italy showed the first crack in the dam of her resistance to the Allies today and the army, with a display of defiance, made a desperate move to buttress the war effort.

Benito Mussolini, in a tacit confession of his failure as a dictator, stepped aside, apparently deserted by his fair-weather friend, Adolf Hitler.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, a non-Fascist in spirit, embittered by his treatment at the hands of the former sergeant, Mussolini, took command of a military government, implying an end to the rule of Fascism.

This may well be the first step along the rocky road toward Italy's unconditional surrender by the army, which is what the Washington and presumably the London authorities desire. It is a hopeful sign, for the Allies want the surrender of a defeated army, so that no resurgent Fascist in the future may again lead the Italians to war with the assertion that they were undefeated militarily in World War II, as the Germans said they were militarily undefeated in World War I.

Although Badoglio's proclamation was double-talk in Washington, it was taken to mean that Italy would make a last desperate stand against the American and British invaders, but that the war, for the Italians, would go on only until they were forced, by circumstances, to surrender.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had offered the Italian people an honorable peace and a respectable place in the Europe of the future if they would only dismiss their discredited Duce.

Italy, unable to defeat the Greeks, herself defeated in Africa by the British, her divisions surrendering piecemeal in Sicily, must be aware that she lacks the military power to resist the Allies successfully.

What is likely, then, is a token resistance, since the army, typified by Badoglio, could not, with honor, let the country down by immediately folding up. This resistance may be expected to last as long as Italian resources in arms and men hold out. That may be only a matter of months, or even weeks.

The Allies will insist on unconditional surrender. That means the Italians must accept the Allied terms, without posing any conditions of their own. Our terms would undoubtedly include the laying down of Italian arms, the Allied occupation of Italy and Allied army administration of the country until the people could decide what kind of Italian government they wished. This situation probably would prevail until the defeat of Germany.

The temptation to treat today's developments optimistically was a great one, but Washington authorities advised a cautious consideration of the eventualities.

Much will depend on the secret plans of Hitler.

Hitler's abandonment of Mussolini was assumed here, since the dictator had to give up the absolute power he has held for two decades. Presumably the Duce was left without defense against the hatred of his disillusioned, dispirited people.

The belief was strengthened that Mussolini had asked Hitler for help at their conference last week, while Rome was being bombed, and that the German dictator refused it.

Yet the possibility remained that the Germans would try to fight a delaying action on the peninsula, that they with the Italians might even take up a front in the Po valley for the last stand in Italy.

On the other hand, Hitler could write off Italy, withdraw his troops to an impregnable line behind the Alps for the defense of his "fortress Europe," explain to his people and his satellites that Italy was only a ruptured appendix of Europe, and divert some of his divisions to the new fortifications on the French coast and to the Balkans.

Badoglio's proclamation showed clearly his intenion to preserve the monarchy and strengthen the home front, for he warned against any attempt of the people to revolt.

But all that Mussolini has stood for now is lifted from the people, presumably, for Badoglio was a bitter enemy of the Duce.

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) Word of the resignation of the Fascist Premier Mussolini brought no immediate comment from the White House today but military quarters quickly raised question marks over Italy's future contribution to the Axis war against the United Nations.

The Army and Navy command officially was silent. But in other Washington quarters there was mention of President Roosevelt's recent reference to the invasion of Italy as possibly the beginning of the end against the Axis.

An immediate re-appraisal of the war in the light of the retirement of the leader of Fascism in Italy was indicated.

Army Heads Non-Committal

High-ranking officials of the War department, while expressing gratification at the change of Italian command, declined any official comment pending formal official notification from the Mediterranean theater of command.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio is considered in military circles here as the greatest professional soldier in modern Italian history. However, he has been opposed to the Mussolini regime and is understood to have objected to Italy's entrance into the war. His professional skill brought his appointment early in the war to a high post, or chief of staff.

LaGuardia Asks Italy If It Is Remaining Fascist

New York, July 25 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York city, in a short-wave broadcast to Italy tonight, said the people of this country "will continue the war until Fascism and Naziism are destroyed" and would not tolerate any action to prolong the war.

The broadcast, released by the local Office of War Information, followed the announcement that Premier Mussolini had resigned, that King Vittorio Emanuele had assumed command of the Italian forces and that Marshal Pietro Badoglio had been appointed Premier.

"People of Italy, the decision is in your hands," Mayor LaGuardia said in his broadcast. "Eliminate the Fascist government. When we say that, we mean to say the complete elimination of the Fascist philosophy and the Fascist government."

"What we would like to know," LaGuardia continued, "is whether the Fascist government will continue in Italy and whether Italy will continue with Hitler and the Nazis."

N.Y. ITALIANS JUBILANT OVER DUCE'S DOWNFALL

NEW YORK, July 25 — (AP) For 1,800 Americans of Italian birth, Mussolini's downfall could not have happened at a more appropriate moment—they were attending an anti-Fascist rally when they heard the news which touched off a wild demonstration.

The announcement which electrified the Italian-American crowd at Cooper Union came from Rep. Vito Marcantonio (American Labor) who with dramatic force interrupted the speaker to announce the "message of historic importance."

Leaping to their feet, applauding, cheering, and pounding each other on the back, the crowd, comprised chiefly of shirt-sleeved men, began a 10-minute impromptu victory parade through the aisles, with hands held high in the V-for-Victory sign.

Earlier, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York had said upon learning of the news that "insofar as Italy is concerned, she is out of the war. x x x It's a source of great satisfaction that Mussolini finally has been discovered. He will go down in history as the betrayer of Italy."

"Won't Be Long Now For Italy"—Wallace

Detroit, July 25 (AP)—"It won't be long now for Italy," was Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's comment today when he was informed of the dismissal of Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Wallace's full statement: "If this news is true, surely it won't be long now as far as Italy is concerned."

Italy's Future Value to Axis Questioned in Washington

High-Ranking Officials Are Pleased by Move, But Withhold Comment.

AXIS PREPARES FOR FINAL STAND IN SICILY TRIANGLE

Enemy Defending Desperately Narrow Northeast Corner of Island.

U.S. TROOPS MOP UP

Patton's Seventh Army Completing Seizure of Western Section of Trapani Falls.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 25—(AP) The campaign in Sicily reached its last and decisive stage today as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced the occupation of Trapani, last of the three major ports in the western part of the island, by the American Seventh army.

While the American forces under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., rushed through the dust and heat to finish the mopping up of western Sicily, raising to more than 50,000 the total prisoners in their hands, there were strong indications that the enemy was establishing a strong stabilized line across the northeastern tip where he would make his last big stand in an attempt to block the door to Italy.

Three Miles Below Catania

The Axis front now runs from the Dittaina river, about three miles south of Catania on the east coast, due west through Catenanuova, which is 12 miles west of Paterno and about 23 miles west and slightly north of Catania. From there it turns to Regalbuto, four miles to the northwest, and bends sharply northward to the sea.

(This would indicate that the Allies may be in possession of the north coast as far east as Acquedola, approximately 55 miles west of Messina strait and 65 miles east of Palermo—or at least that the Axis may not be seriously opposing Allied advances into that area.

(Roundabout reports originating from the Algiers radio yesterday said the Allies had reached San Stefano di Camastra, 50 miles east of Palermo).

German divisions are holding the sector from the river inland to Regalbuto, a winding line of 35 to 40 miles, and the Italians have been entrusted with the remaining 30 miles to the northern seacoast.

Dispatches indicated that the northern section of the line was still somewhat unsettled and it was not known exactly here where it came up to the coast.

A small triangular section of Sicily is now left in Axis hands, with Messina at the tip. Both legs of the triangle are approximately 55 miles long and the base is about 60 miles across—an area approximately the size of Cap Bon where the remnants of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's Tunisian army were destroyed less than three months ago.

Italian 'Chutists Seized

Headquarters announced that Italian parachute troops had been dropped behind Allied positions at an unnamed place, but said they were captured and "effectively dealt with."

Today's communique said Canadian troops under Maj. Gen. Guy Simonds "have been engaged in bitter fighting and have made good progress" ploughing through desperate resistance of the German 15th armored division in the neighborhood of Regalbuto, approximately in the center of the Axis line.

Regalbuto is directly west of Mt. Etna where German forces, consisting chiefly of the Hermann Goering armored division, were putting up a skillful and determined fight to hold the gateway to the escape port of Messina.

The British Eighth army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery maintained heavy pressure day and night on this front, and the Germans were said to have suffered very heavy casualties and to have been given no respite.

Allied naval forces were busily engaged in offensive patrols along General Montgomery's seaward flank, repeatedly daring the enemy's coastal batteries and torpedo boat flotillas in the narrow waters, and a naval communique said one of these Allied formations again had bombarded the harbor of Taormina about 20 miles north of Catania, on Wednesday night.

Gain Another Harbor

The American capture of Trapani in the western region far removed from the active area of fighting gave to the Allies another big and well-equipped harbor and completed the lightning seizure of the three big western Sicilian ports of Palermo, Marsala and Trapani.

The Allied hold on the latter port, a city of 63,000 population at the northwestern tip, emphasized the grip which the United Nations are clamping on the Tyrrhenian sea among Sicily, Italy and Sardinia.

With bases looking upon this sea, the Allied naval and air forces were now in position to roam this water approach to Rome with greater freedom and to supplement their blockade efforts of the east Sicilian coast with a tighter control of the north shore.

But the continued discovery by Allied airmen of some Axis shipping and landing barges in Sicilian waters indicates that the Germans and Italians were still able to pour in men and supplies.

Carpet of Destruction

Flying Fortresses, four-engined R.A.F. Liberators and Halifaxes from the Middle East command,

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Wellingtons, Mitchells, Marauders, Lightnings, Beaufighters and Mustang invaders continued to unroll a carpet of destruction across Italy's rail network and bottleneck supply lines to Sicily.

The Fortresses, making their longest strike from North African bases, hit Bologna in a 1,500-mile round trip to northern Italy where they exploded an ammunition train and twisted up the tracks in the crowded freight yards.

Other air forces concentrated on rail targets at Marina di Catanzaro, Marina di Paola and San Giovanni on the Italian toe, and invaded the harbors of Naples, and Milazzo and Messina in Sicily, where they destroyed at least three small ships and hit at least five other small ships and boats.

Leghorn Bombed

The Italian communique, heard here in a broadcast, said Leghorn, the port and naval base on Italy's northwest coast also was bombed and that 97 persons were killed and 260 injured at Bologna.

(The British Air ministry said Leghorn was hit by home-based R.A.F. Lancasters making a shuttle bombing from North Africa).

The measure of Axis air resistance was indicated by the Allied announcement that only two Allied planes were missing from all these attacks.

The Italian communique said there was hard fighting yesterday, particularly on the northern wing of the Italian positions, but claimed that Allied thrusts in the eastern and central sectors were held.

The enthusiasm of the Italian reception of the American army in the west exceeded anything yet encountered, dispatches from Sicily said.

Cheering crowds pelted General Patton with flowers as he entered an unidentified "large city," it was said. A similar reception had been met at Palermo.

The 50,000 prisoners in American hands represented an increase of 10,000 over previous figures. The total taken by the Allies thus far was expected to mount to 110,000 when all have been counted.

ALGIERS AID ASKED BY UNDERGROUND

French Units Express Confidence in Committee of National Liberation.

ALGIERS, July 25 — (AP) France's main underground organizations, through the Council of Resistance, sent a message of confidence and an urgent appeal for help to the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers today.

The message expressed certainty that the committee "will finish once and for all with the survivals of Vichy and will remain strictly faithful to the fundamental principles to which all forces of resistance have been attached for three years."

These principles, it added, were "clearly defined by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his manifesto of May, 1942" when he stated aims and methods to which his national committee in London and the French underground movements agreed.

The council appealed to the provisional government of the French empire here to "give every help within its power in the present merciless struggle against deportation (by the Germans), against the annihilation of youth and the true elite of France."

Andre Philip, commissioner of the interior, is in charge of direction of French resistance for the government here.

Devotion to Duty Shown By U. S. Doctors Under Fire

Recently Civilians, They Perform Long Operations as Bombs Fall.

By JOHN A. MOROSO III

WITH THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES INVADING SICILY, July 20—(Delayed)—(AP) One of the few beautiful things I have seen in the American invasion of Sicily is the devotion to duty and the bravery of American doctors under fire.

For the most part they are doctors recently from civil life. I have seen them perform long complicated operations while our ship rocked with the explosion of bombs falling in the water nearby. They gave the same care to the enemy wounded that they gave to the American boys.

No distinctions were made, although the prisoners infested us with sand fleas and other insects.

Typical of these doctors is Lieut Charles S. Stevenson, 35, of Pittsfield, Mass., who was a gynecologist and obstetrician before the war. Lieut. Stevenson was graduated from Princeton and then Johns Hopkins, where he served five years on the staff.

'Dreamers' Were Dynamite

"The Italian wounded were obviously not mad at anybody unless it was Mussolini," he said. "Their surprise, I later learned, was due to the fact that they had been told we were not fighters. They had been told that we were 'Hollywood playboys' and soft, ineffectual dreamers.

"One Italian artilleryman had been shot through the back and stomach by a Nazi officer because he refused to fire his gun on the Americans. He was tall and thin and he had been a farmer near Verona. He was wounded about 20 hours before he was brought aboard and his prognosis was very grave.

"He said that he knew he was among friends and begged us to go right ahead with our surgery. Dr. Richard Hunt of Stoneham, Mass., was to be my assistant and he and I made arrangements with our chief, Lieut. Com. J. C. Fremont of Detroit. Several operations had already been performed that night and the operations crew was very tired, but with the help of coffee and sandwiches they were able to keep moving.

Used Blood Plasma

"Long before we completed the lengthy operation the anesthetist reported that the patient's blood pressure was very low. We gave him a pint of blood plasma which had been prepared from blood donated to the Red Cross by some highly commendable citizen back home several months before. (We doubt if the donor could ever have dreamed at the time that his or her blood would help to save the life of an Italian farmer who was shot in the back by a German officer because of his refusal to fire upon American soldiers.) We followed this with a fresh transfusion.

"The entire operation took more than two hours. Then we sat down on the deck feeling fatigued and sort of numb.

"Our man not only lived but thrived on the liquid we fed him through his veins for the next five days. We subsequently put him ashore in North Africa and when we left he shook hands all around and smiled broadly and repeated over and over: 'Grazi, grazi, grazi.'"

4 U. S. Flying Squadrons Hailed for African Work

Fighter and Bomber Groups Serve in Middle East

CAIRO, July 25 (AP).—Four tactical groups of the 9th United States Army Air Force have been commended for distinguished service in the middle eastern theater in the last year.

The groups are the 57th Fighters, commanded by Colonel Arthur Salisbury of Sedalia, Mo., who will be recalled as the stars of the Palm Sunday victory against Axis transports off Tunisia;

A veteran heavy bombardment group formerly comanded by Colonel George F. Maquire, of Coffeyville, Kan., and now under Colonel Keith K. Compton, of St. Joseph, Mo.;

Another heavy bombardment group, comended for strategic support of the British 8th Army in the north African clean - up, headed by Colonel John R. Kane, of Shreveport, La.;

And a medium bomber group, headed by Colonel Edward N. Backus, of Brownsville, Tex., which carried out shuttle bombing attacks that unhinged Axis defenses in Libya and Tunisia.

Hamburg Has Heaviest Air Blow of War

R.A.F. Swamps Defense, Rains Down 2,300 Tons at Cost of But 12 Planes

Americans Follow With Daylight Raids

Blast 4 Targets in Reich in Deepest Penetration; 19 U. S. Planes Are Lost

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 26 (Monday).—American bombers battered four places in Germany and also a target in Belgium in daylight Sunday in the mightiest single day's onslaught of the war, following up a record-breaking 2,300-ton raid by British planes on Hamburg, Germany, Saturday night.

Nineteen American bombers—all heavies—were lost as the American airmen made their deepest penetration into Germany, attacking factories at Warnemuende, near the Baltic seaport of Rostock, Hamburg, the seaplane base at Wustrow and the shipyards at Kiel.

British Typhoon bombers blasted airfields at Woensdrecht, Holland, and Courtrai, Belgium, while American twin-engined mediums were attacking near Ghent. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in this raid.

Coke Oven Is Target

An American communique said that a coke oven on the Ghent-Terneuzen canal near Selzaezé, Belgium, was the target in the medium bomber raid and that all the planes returned safely. It was the second operation for the 8th Air Force Support Command.

R. A. F. Mitchells attacked the Fokker aircraft factory at Amsterdam, in occupied Holland, Sunday afternoon, scoring bomb hits "right across the target," the air ministry news service reported. Escorting Spitfires had cleared a path through enemy fighters and there was no opposition except anti-aircraft fire.

Hamburg, Germany's greatest port, was covered by huge clouds of smoke after the mass assault there.

"Preliminary reports indicate great damage was done (at Hamburg Saturday night)," said an Air Ministry communique in signalizing the resumption with clearing weather of the Allies' 'round-the-clock onslaught on German industrial centers.

Leghorn Is Battered

The record pounding of Hamburg's maze of docks and shipbuilding yards followed Saturday's spectacular daylight raid by American Flying Fortresses on the enemy's naval base at Trondheim, Norway, and new war factories at Heroya, Norway, the latter within 100 miles of Oslo.

Saturday night, while Hamburg was being blasted by hundreds of one and two-ton block-buster bombs, huge Royal Air Force Lancaster bombers from North Africa circled over the Italian port of Leghorn on the northwest coast of Italy to blast its installations before continuing on across the Alps to their home bases in England.

Twelve British bombers were lost in the attack on Hamburg, but none was missing as a result of the "shuttle" bombing of Leghorn and only one Flying Fortress failed to return from the 1,800-mile round-trip raid on targets in Norway, Allied communiques reported. The single missing Fortress made a forced landing in neutral Sweden and its crew of ten was interned.

The Berlin radio described Saturday night's Hamburg raid as a "heavy enemy terror attack," and said it caused "heavy losses among the population and considerable destruction to residential quarters, cultural monuments and public buildings."

It was calculated here that the R. A. F. probably used 1,000 planes in the night's operations, with perhaps 700 of four-engined bombers concentrating on Hamburg.

The attack was of the "Thunderbolt" type, the British Air Ministry disclosed, with the entire great weight of steel and fire hitting Hamburg within fifty minutes.

"It seems to have swamped and scattered ground defenses," the Ministry said, possibly explaining the extremely low cost in bombers. "There were vast fires, black smoke rose four miles into the air and there were many reports of violent explosions."

The heaviest previous raid by the R. A. F. was thought to have been that of last June 11 on the Rhineland industrial centers of Duesseldorf and Muenster, when more than 2,000 tons of explosives were dropped.

It was the ninety-ninth raid of the war on Hamburg, which now ranks close to Cologne and Bremen among the most heavily bombed German cities. Cologne has been raided 119 times, Bremen 104. Hamburg is one of Europe's greatest ports, with twenty-two miles of berths for seagoing ships and 110 miles of docks and landing stages.

Other British bombers attacked unspecified objectives in western and northwestern Germany Saturday night, and Sunday Allied fighters swept across the Channel almost at wave-top height to carry on the campaign by daylight.

Sunday's German communique acknowledged that Saturday's raids on Norway caused "strong damage," especially at Trondheim, but as usual implied that the damage was confined to residential districts.

Returning American flyers reported that they left the big Nazi submarine base a raging mass of flames, with clouds of black smoke mounting thousands of feet into the air. Photographs confirmed that submarine repair shops, docks and other naval installations were damaged heavily.

SMOKE HEAVY OVER HAMBURG

German Radioman Reports City As Dark At 8 A. M. As At Midnight

RAF Reveals 2,300 Tons Of Bombs Dropped Was 2,600 Tons By U. S. Standards

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 25—A German radio reporter who said he was standing in the center of bomb-ravaged Hamburg at 8 A. M. today said smoke hung so densely over the great port city from last night's record-breaking RAF raid that it was "almost as dark as in the middle of the night."

"It was difficult to get through to the center," said the Nazi whose broadcast description of the havoc was recorded here by the Associated Press. "Broken glass, timber and beams barred the way. Everything was full of smoke.

"The view over the Alster (a lake in the heart of Hamburg) today was a terrible sight. Smoke rose from all burning houses. The tower of the town hall stood in flames.

Opera House Burned

"Every minute delayed-action bombs explode. The Opera House has been burned out and all world-famous entertainment places destroyed.

"The extent of the damage cannot be estimated yet. Our famous public buildings, the state library and main theater are burned out. Two of the oldest churches, Nikolai and St. Georges, are in flames.

"It is now 8 A. M. Smoke is so black over the city that it is almost as dark as in the middle of the night."

Although the RAF announced that its big bombers released 2,300 tons of explosives over the German port of Hamburg in a record raid last night, the actual weight

dropped, by American usage, was almost 2,600 tons.

Britain uses the "long ton" of 2,240 pounds, whereas the American "short ton" contains 2,000 pounds.

BOLOGNA HIT BY AMERICAN FORTRESSES

North African Force Strikes At Railroad Bottleneck In Italy

British Lancasters Pound Leghorn, Other Communications Targets

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 25—United States Flying Fortresses, staging their longest hop of the Mediterranean war, blasted the railroad bottleneck of Bologna yesterday in one of a series of crippling new blows upon vital Italian rail transport arteries.

The unescorted Fortresses, winging 1,500-mile-round trip, exploded an ammunition train and blanketed the crowded freight yards at Bologna with bombs, Allied headquarters announced today, and met no opposition from either fighter planes or anti-aircraft guns.

Lash Over Southern Italy

Other Allied bombers lashed out over southern Italy, concentrating on railroad targets to weaken Axis defenses.

[RAF Lancasters pounded Leghorn on the northwest coast of Italy last night in another shuttle-bombing run from North Africa back to Britain, it was announced in London. None of the Lancasters was lost, the Air Ministry said.]

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes flying from Middle East bases smashed Friday night at the airdrome at Reggio Calabria, on the toe of Italy, a Cairo bulletin announced, laying bombs near hangars and upon other targets, and starting a big fire south of the field. All the British planes returned safely.

Rolling Stock Destroyed

Bologna, inland ninety miles northeast of La Spezia, the naval base where Fortresses once attacked the rufugee Italian battleships, had never before been bombed by the Northwest African Strategic Air Force.

Bomb bursts covered the target area where, it was officially announced, a "large proportion" of a concentration of railway rolling stock was destroyed.

Other American crews struck by daylight against the Marina di Catanzaro and Marina di Paola railyards, low on the Italian boot, and RAF and RCAF Wellingtons made two raids Friday night on communications at San Giovanni, opposite Messina.

Shatter Rail Junctions

Mitchells escorted by Lightnings hit the locomotive repair shops and yards at Marina di Catanzaro, on the gulf of Squillace, shattering rail junctions and a large shed, along with rolling stock. They also strafed 300 freight cars, 60 of them tankers, at the village of Curinga.

Marauder bombers scored hits on repair shops and tracks at Marina di Paola, on the Italian instep. Their lightning escorts met no enemy fighters.

The Wellingtons hurled block-busters on ferry slips, the railraod station and dock buildings at San Giovanni, and other Wellingtons attacked freight yards at Salerno, below Naples.

RAF Beaufighters sweeping the bay of Naples sank a small steamer, a schooner and a landing barge. Only two Allied planes were lost in the twenty-four-hour period.

"Invaders" Bomb Ships

Mustang (A-36) fighter-bombers, whose pilots have won semi-official adoption of the name "Invader" for that type of plane, swooped down on Messina harbor to hit three naval vessels, leaving one burning.

Another "Invader" attack on Milazzo in northeast Sicily scored a hit on a merchant vessel and other bombs landed among small craft. Other planes machine-gunned a barge in the San Stefano area of the north coast, destroyed a number of trucks inlands and damaged road communications.

The crippling punishment dealt Italy's rail systems was typified by last week's raid on Foggia, in southern Italy, where air photographs today disclosed that three and a half acres of railroad yards had been wrecked and five acres of warehouses and workshops covering another eight acres gutted. Pictures also showed that Friday's bombing of Leverano, on the Italian heel had burned out the main station, blocked the main rail lines and destroyed or damaged at least half the enemy aircraft on the ground at the airfield.

"Beautiful Explosions"

The great Fortress strike against Bologna was "almost like a sightseeing tour," one pilot, Lieut. Burton E. English, of Lytton, Iowa, reported.

"There were some beautiful explosions. The ammunition train we hit must have been fully loaded. First there was a small brown burst, then it looked like a giant pull of flash powder," said Copilot Lieut. Caleb Barker, of Newport, Washington.

REDS CLOSE RING ABOUT OREL BASE, NEAR RAIL LINE

Soviet Columns Within Seven Miles of Bryansk Railway, Feeding City.

30 MORE PLACES TAKEN

Nazi Tanks Are Knocked Out as Russians Press Offensive.

LONDON, July 25 — (AP) The great Russian counter-offensive battering upon Orel from three directions engulfed 30 more populated places and swept forward 2 1-2 to 5 1-2 miles today, Moscow announced in a special communique, and complete encirclement of the great Nazi base appeared only a matter of time.

Red army columns driving down behind Orel have cut within seven miles or so of the Bryansk railway feeding supplies and reinforcements into the stronghold.

The Russians are steadily narrowing the 50-mile escape corridor held open by the half-encircled Germans, for another Soviet column is pushing up from the south to the west of the city.

Rail Station Taken

Beating down German counter-attacks, the Russians captured the railroad station of Glazunovka and the populated places of Pakhomovo, Chizhovka and Narykovo on the western bank of the Oka river northeast of Orel, said the communique, broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Today's gains followed advances of three to five miles yesterday, and in Saturday's battles 54 more German tanks and 56 of their planes were destroyed, the war bulletin said.

South, in the Belgorod area, there were scouting engagements and "fighting of local importance," while scouts increased their activities in the battle areas on the Donets front still farther south, it added.

28 Tanks Smashed

The regular midnight communique said the Red army advanced on the north, east and south sides of Orel, knocking out 28 tanks, killing 2,840 Germans, taking prisoners, and capturing an important height on the south side of the city.

Several populated places were captured east and south of Orel, the announcement added. In several places the Germans mounted strong counter-attacks.

In other sectors, the communique said, 21 more German tanks were destroyed and over 800 Germans killed.

German Wedge Erased

A previous special announcement of the Soviet command had declared that the German wedge, nine by 22 miles, which had been driven into Russian lines at Belgorod by the German offensive launched on July 5 had been completely erased.

Sixty-five per cent of the tanks with which Adolf Hitler was estimated to have launched his summer offensive on July 5 have now been destroyed, Moscow dispatches said. Premier Joseph Stalin on Saturday declared the German offensive had been completely squashed at a cost of 70,000 German dead. This was approximately a seventh of the force with which the Germans were believed to have begun their drive.

DNB, German news agency, in a broadcast from Berlin tonight, said fighting had decreased in violence in all sectors of the front except at Orel.

Claim Breaches Closed

There, the Nazi high command admitted, some "local breaks" had been made in the German lines in the course of see-saw fighting, but it claimed the breaches were closed.

A German war reporter in a front line broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the "extraordinary heat in the Orel sector has now given way to a continuous drizzle which has transformed all roads into swamps through which motorized elements have to plow their way."

SECOND FRONT URGED BY SOVIET COMMENTATOR

LONDON, July 25 — (AP) Urgings for a second front in western Europe were renewed with fresh vigor over the Moscow radio today by M. Viktorov, authoritative political commentator.

He declared that such an attack now would turn the present Nazi crisis into "a veritable catastrophe."

In the plainest talk from Moscow since the Sicilian invasion, Mr. Viktorov asserted that "only joint blows from the east and west can put an end to the hopes of Hitler."

Moscow Hails Success Of Reds' Summer Drive

Moscow, July 25 (AP)—The complete encirclement of Orel appeared to be only a matter of time today.

Premier Stalin's announcement yesterday that the 1943 German summer offensive had been completely liquidated became all the more significant when he stated that the Russians already had knocked out 2,900 tanks in the fighting in the Orel-Kursk area since July 5. This represents about sixty-five per cent. of the 4,250 tanks with which the seventeen German armored divisions employed were believed to have begun the battle.

Encouraging To Reds

The complete elimination of the German tank wedge, nine miles by twenty-two miles in area at Belgorod, below the Russians' Kursk salient, as announced in a special communique, was particularly encouraging to Russians.

"The Germans used to say in 1941 and 1942 that they were defeated not by the Russians but by 'General Winter,'" *Izvestia*, the Government newspaper, remarked in a triumphant editorial.

"Now they are meeting General Summer."

Maj. Gen. Yenshin was credited by *Red Star* with a major share of the success. The Soviet division commanded by him absorbed the main blow of the German offensive at the Orel end of the Kursk salient and withstood thirty-two violent attacks conducted by 800 Nazi tanks over a period of several days, the Red army newspaper said.

Hitler's Appeal Failed

Izvestia said that during the German offensive Adolf Hitler appealed personally to the SS Division bearing his name to capture Kursk, but in vain.

The defeat for the Nazis was another bright mark in the careers of Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, who led the break-through on the south side of Stalingrad last winter, and of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, who headed the sweep across the Middle Don.

Fresh German reserves flown into the battle by bulky Junkers transports were defeated in the latest fighting in which three to five miles were gained, Soviet dispatches said. The advances were marked by violent air combats.

Soviet partisans deep in the Ukraine were reported contributing greatly to Russian success, hiding along the high banks of the rivers and attacking boats and barges as they come along. One detachment sank six barges and twelve cutters, Soviet accounts said. The Germans were said to be forced to use the rivers more and more because of guerrilla activity along the roads.

Mr. G. B. Shaw Is 87 Today, Unhappy About Whole Thing

America Gaining Balance of Power in War, He Declares.

LONDON, July 25—(AP) George Bernard Shaw, who calls his 87th birthday tomorrow a "sore subject," says in a statement written for the occasion that "we shall have to look to our step between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. if we are to keep our eminence among the powers."

"America's astonishing feat of shipbuilding," he said, "has won for her command of the seas."

Mr. Shaw praised the American war effort generally and remarked specifically that the United States had been "extraordinarily generous to us considering how strong the anti-British feeling is in America. The Lend-Lease act was a very welcome surprise but it will leave the balance of power in the hands of America in the west."

Asked what he thought the Washington, Casablanca, Moscow and similar conferences accomplished at long range, Mr. Shaw said:

"Conferences are very useful because the parties get to know one another as human beings, not as epithets in the papers. Before the war Stalin was nothing to Mr. Churchill but a blood-stained tyrant and Mr. Churchill was nothing to Stalin but a type of burgeois imperialist.

"Now they know one another as Winston and Uncle Joe. That is an enormous improvement. The same thing is true of Mr. Churchill in Washington hob-nobbing with the President and treating Congress to one of his oratorical performances.

Charters Mere Words

"Conferences are all to the good. But the Atlantic Charters they issue are not worth the paper they are written on: They are mere highfalutin abstract phrases without particulars as to measures or quantities or duration or anything that makes words mean something.

"Men assent to them enthusiastically and then oppose a catering trade-factory act that should have been passed a century ago, and boggle over the pennyworth of overdue ransom suggested in the Beveridge report."

(Catering trade-factory act legislation recently passed Parliament for improvement of wages and conditions for workers in restaurants and hotels. The Beveridge report proposed advanced social reforms for the post-war period.)

Discussing the post-war reactions of people who have been fighting, Mr. Shaw said that mostly they won't like the lessons they will have to digest, but "they must lump them."

Kaiser Died in Bed

"Anyhow, they will not be consulted after the war any more than they were consulted before it. If there is an election, lots of them will vote for hanging Hitler, who will not be hanged, just as they voted after four years of war for hanging the Kaiser who died in his bed 20 years later.

"When wars are declared by the diplomatists the people go mad with patriotism and pugnacity. When the armistice is announced they go equally mad with relief and maffick (celebrate hilariously) for a fortnight because the war is over."

Mr. Shaw lives most of the time at his home at Saint Lawrence, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, visiting London only occasionally. He rarely entertains visitors. Although he

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remarks dolorously that good beefsteak would kill him and that old men should take a back seat, he endures well and continues active.

He has spent the war years writing, being "told old for anything else."

Child's Guide to Politics

"I am finishing a sort of child's guide to politics," he disclosed.

"I had rather have written a few more plays in the time this very tough job has cost me. But I am tired of hearing politicians, editors and voters shouting without understanding what they are shouting about."

He concluded:

"Please do not remind me of my birthday. Consult an actuary before wishing me many happy returns."

British Sink Nazi E-Boat In Encounter in Channel

Squadron Attacks Enemy Craft in Pre-Dawn Darkness

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Light coastal forces of the British Navy destroyed a German E-boat in a sharp engagement this morning off the coast of France, a British Admiralty communique announced today.

The squadron, under the command of Lieutenant R. B. Rooper, encountered the enemy force off Gravelines and attacked at close range. One boat was hit by gunfire and sank after an explosion. The remainder fled under cover of darkness. A number of survivors were picked up from the sunken craft, the communique said. The British ships returned to harbor without damage or casualties, the Admiralty said.

Allied air formations were reported in a German communique to have attacked a Nazi convoy "in water of the north."

Elmer Davis Says Sicily Is Only the Beginning

Predicts American Blows, Both in Europe and Pacific

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—Elmer Davis, Office of War Information director, asserted tonight "you will see more and more American soldiers in Europe," for the "Sicilian campaign is only the beginning."

"More than half of America's war strength is deployed in the Pacific," he said in a talk over the British broadcasting system, "and that front too will be steadily reinforced until complete victory is won."

"We are going to finish this war in the Pacific and finish it right if it takes six years or no matter how long it takes."

Mr. Davis said American submarines are 'gradually chopping down the Japanese merchant marine to a point where it will ultimately be inadequate for supply reinforcement of outlying garrisons."

"We are going to recover Kiska," he said, and named four routes to Japan—one via the Aleutians, from the south, west and the "open sea.'

Burma will be retaken in "due course," he added.

American Editor Lauds British In Address

London, July 25 (AP)—Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, praised the British today, saying that they were able to fight the war and at the same time plan to be a better nation when peace comes.

In an address for the North American Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, he noted in particular plans already made for revision of the educational system to insure wider schooling for all classes and a program for the rebuilding of London.

"The war has brought out the best and the worst and burned away the worst," he said, "leaving people who have proved themselves and who face the future with courage and determination to join with America and other nations of the United Front to make this a better world for all of us."

FRESH CANADIAN UNITS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, July 25 — (AP) Announcement was made tonight of the arrival overseas of hundreds of additional Canadian soldiers and airmen as well as a naval crew assigned to take over a warship in England. They sailed recently from this port.

The group included infantry, airmen, artillerymen, and a unit of parachute troops who recently were graduated from the Fort Benning, Ga., training center.

"Lord Cesspool" Cause Of It All

JUL 26 1943

By GLADWIN HILL

[Associated Press Correspondent]

A United States Bomber Station in England, July 25—A Flying Fortress named "Lord Cesspool" has gotten other Fortresses in trouble and precipitated a minor administrative repercussion in the Eighth Air Force.

A name censorship—moral not security—has hit the big bombers, and no longer will the Nazis be attacked by ships labeled "Vulgar Virgin" or even less printable monickers.

"Lord Cesspool," the cause of it all, just had the misfortune to be standing near the entrance to a bomber base where visiting dignitaries couldn't miss it.

Several of them, fresh from the less rough and ready life of Washington, raised their eyebrows. An official suggestion was made that Fortress names be toned down at least enough to get by in mixed company.

In fact, one zealous official came out flatly for renaming the entire fleet after American cities, States and rivers—the naval touch—but that met a storm of protest.

Under the compromise agreement, the boys may give their fancies full flight, so long as they stay within the bounds of propriety. "Memphis Belle," for instance, and "Boom Town," two of the most noted Fortresses, are in the clear.

Stockholm Reports Norway Raid Success

Stockholm, July 25 (AP)—The American Flying Fortress attack on Trondheim, Norway, Saturday damaged one German submarine and another enemy warship, wrecked the naval administration building and a military barracks, and achieved other "destructive results," it was reported here today.

Fires still are burning at the big German naval base after the two-hour assault by scores of the American heavy bombers, said reports filtering across the border from Norway.

The raiders were said to have dropped their explosives "with great precision" on military targets both at Trondheim and at the aluminum manufacturing center of Heroya in southern Norway.

HUNGARY SENDS FEELERS ON PLANS FOR BALKAN BLOC

War-Weary Nation Seeks to Survive Post-War Moves Without Loss.

WM. B. KING

ANKARA, Turkey, July 25—(AP) The war-weary and frightened government of Premier Nicolas Kallay is struggling to find some formula which will see Hungary through the post-war settlement with something resembling a whole skin, according to scraps of information reaching this neutral capital.

A reliable informant said that Hungary had sent cautious feelers to the refugee governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, expressing willingness to form a Balkan bloc with them in the post-war period.

Already the Polish, Yugoslav and Greek free governments have worked out preliminary agreements in London for post-war cooperation in the Balkans, and it would be a real coup if Axis-ridden Hungary could win a place in these councils.

Press Denies Reports

In Istanbul, newspapers published extracts from Pester Lloyd and other Hungarian newspapers vehemently denying that Hungary would consider a separate peace or desert the Axis. But repeated rumblings of discontent continue to reach Istanbul from Budapest.)

The most important advantage that Hungary would get out of the reported sub-rosa agreement with the refugee governments would be their possible assistance at the peace conference. Hungarians are said to feel that if a real agreement for a cooperative Balkan block could be worked out before Europe falls to the Allied armies, the free governments would work for Hungary's preservation at the peace conference.

There were no indications that the refugee governments were rising to the Hungarian bait.

Transylvania Most Issue

Another Balkan report was that Premier Kallay had made informal overtures to Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania, intimating that Hungary would be willing to give back to Rumania some of her former teritory awarded to Hungary by the Germans.

An immediate settlement of this problem—which so rankles in the heart of the Rumanian that he possibly would rather fight Hungary for Transylvania than the Allies for an Axis victory—would add to Hungary's stability and give her more freedom of action in the months to come.

BIG JAP RAID ON CHINA FAILS

American Flyers Beat Off 160 Bombers And Fighters In Hunan

At Least 16 Enemy Planes Shot Down In Attack On Two Air Bases

WIGHT

[By the Associated Press]

United States Fourteenth Air Force Headquarters in China, July 23 (Delayed)—The largest Japanese air raid ever made against American installations in China was rebuffed today with the destruction of sixteen enemy aircraft and damaging of many others by outnumbered Warhawks, United States Air Force headquarters announced.

Approximately 160 Japanese bombers and fighters attacked two United States air bases in Hunan province during the foray, but were driven off with a loss of sixteen planes destroyed, sixteen probably destroyed and eight others damaged.

Stilwell's Version

[A communique issued from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking Sunday gave slightly different totals, saying ten Zeros and six bombers were destroyed, twelve Zeros and seven bombers were probably destroyed and six Zeros and three bombers were known to have been damaged. The damage to ground installations was described as slight.

[A Japanese communique, recorded Saturday by the Associated Press from a Tokyo broadcast, declared ten American planes were shot down in raids on Hengyang and Lingling airfields in Hunan and Kienow in Fukien province. A heavy cloud formation prevented the raiders from dropping bombs on the Lingling field, the communique said.]

No Yanks Shot Down

Despite the odds against them, the Warhawks attached to Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Fourteenth Army Air Force suffered no losses in the air. One plane was destroyed on the ground. Another was damaged in combat, but was brought down safely.

The raid was the first Japanese offensive action against the United States bases since May 17, when they lost fifteen planes in a raid on an American camp in western China.

Col. Clinton S. (Casey) Vincent, 28, of Natchez, Miss., forward echelon commander, became the Fourteenth Air Force's tenth ace when he shot down an enemy plane, increasing his total to five.

The Japanese attacked in four waves—two in the morning and two in the afternoon.

Engages First Wave

A group of Warhawks led by Lieut. James M. Williams, 25, of Huntsville, Texas, engaged in the first wave about forty miles from one base and fought the enemy planes fiercely all the way to the target area. Williams shot down one of the raiders himself to score his first victory.

That first group caused slight damage, but the second morning formation ran into such fierce opposition from the Americans that they were forced to jettison their bombs about the countryside.

The afternoon raiders struck at a second base but most of their bombs went wild and damage was negligible.

The Warhawks led by Colonel Vincent and Col. Bruce Holloway, 30, of Knoxville, Tenn., gave the Japanese such a hot reception that they could not get a good bead on the base.

Holloway, top fighter ace in China, increased his total to nine by downing one plane.

WIDE BURMA SWEEPS ARE STAGED BY R.A.F.

JUL 26 1943

NEW DELHI, July 25 — (AP) Aircraft from the U. S. Tenth Air Force and the R.A.F. ranged over a wide area in Burma yesterday and bombed Japanese military installations and shipping, communiques announced today.

American P-40s equipped with medium and light bombs attacked Japanese ground forces at Suprabum, destroying three large buildings and setting fire to supply installations. Troops quartered east of the town were shot up and showered with fragmentation bombs. Heavy bombers pounded the Pagoda point airfield southwest of Rangoon.

R.A.F. fighters on offensive patrol swept over the Akyab area and the Chindwin river, damaging Japanese supply sampans and barges. Southwest of Akyab a heavy artillery position was attacked and most of its crew annihilated, the British bulletin said. Blenheims bombed the port of Buthedaung and bursts were seen among sheds near the jetty.

All American and R.A.F. aircraft were reported to have returned safely.

Japs In Ground Attack

Chungking, July 25 (AP)—Several thousand Japanese troops, striking from Yangcheng in southeastern Shansi province, attacked Chinese positions at Siyeh, Nantuchuan and Peituchuan last Monday, and were engaged by the Chinese, the Chinese high command announced today. It said airplanes supported the invaders.

COLONEL MARKS JULY 23

Bags His First Bomber in China and Gets News He Has a Son

UNITED STATES FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, July 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Knowles Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., executive officer of the Fourteenth Air Force's forward echelon, won't forget July 23, 1943, for a long time.

Colonel Knowles, who arrived in China only a few weeks ago, started on duty by shooting down a Japanese bomber, his first victory. Soon after he climbed out of his P-40 he was handed a radiogram saying that a son had been born to his wife, who lives in San Antonio, on July 21. The son, who weighed 7½ pounds, is named Samuel.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Colonel Knowles' commanding officer, took time out today to send congratulations on both counts.

"What a day," Colonel Knowles exclaimed, "if I could have seen my wife and son everything would have been perfect."

TERRIFIC AIR BLOW STRUCK AT MUNDA

More Than 200 Planes Hit Foe's New Georgia Air Base With 186 Tons of Bombs

HEAVIEST ATTACK OF WAR

Strong U. S. Reinforcements Join Our Ground Forces— Gasmata Is Battered

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, July 26 (AP)—Allied bombers, attacking Japanese positions in the Southwest Pacific with ever-increasing intensity, yesterday delivered the heaviest raids of the war against two of the enemy's most important bases.

More than 200 American planes swarmed over the key air base at Munda, New Georgia, raining 186 tons of bombs upon the Japanese pinned within the air base by American troops who control the surrounding jungle.

At the same time, medium bombers and long-range fighters, manned by Australians, swept up the coast of New Britain for a coordinated dawn attack on the Gasmata airdrome. The radio station was destroyed and grounded aircraft, the runway, supply dump areas and enemy personnel "thoroughly strafed," the communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

Strong forces of our aircraft "in all categories" participated in the attack on Munda, the communiqué said. One plane was reported missing in the raid, which also covered enemy gun positions on Bibolo Hill, one mile from the Munda airdrome.

Bombs Hit Near Transport

Off the island of Buka at the northern tip of the Solomons, a reconnaissance plane attacked an 8,000-ton transport. Six 500-pound bombs fell within forty feet of the ship, but results could not be determined.

Over Bougainville, just south of Buka, heavy reconnaissance bombers shot down one of seven intercepting Zeros. The other six fled when our fighter planes arrived.

The Japanese attempted a raid on Allied positions on Rendova Island, some eight miles south of Munda, sending sixty bombers and fighters against American positions there. Our fighters intercepted the raiders, shot down eight and drove the others away. Four of our planes were destroyed in dogfights but the pilots of three were saved.

Light Allied surface craft—probably PT boats—sank five barges off Cape Cretin, about fifty miles east of Lae on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea. The barges were southbound and were believed to have been bound for Japanese bases on the Huon Gulf.

No Reports on Ground Situation

There were no reports on the ground situation at Munda and aside from the raids on that air base and on Gasmata, there was little activity Sunday. Enemy occupied villages on Sealru Island, in the Tenimber group 300 miles north of Darwin, and the Finschhafen area of New Guinea were bombed. The enemy base at Vila on the southeast coast of Kolombangara Island near New Georgia was bombed by a night patrol unit.

The intensified blasting of Munda was another step in the "softening up" campaign against the strong enemy defenses there. The raid, while not the largest from the standpoint of the number of planes used involved in heaviest weight of bombs dropped in a single raid in the southwest Pacific.

While the communiqué did not mention ground fighting around Munda, the heavy air attack indicated that our troops have found progress slow and difficult. Among the targets in the raid was Lambeti, just east of the Munda airdrome, indicating that our troops have made little if any progress from that direction in the past several days.

3 Flying Boats Beat Off Japs, Rescue 50 Wounded Marines

Leathernecks Evacuated From New Georgia Despite Enemy Bombing And Strafing Attack

JUL 26 1943

By LEIF ERICKSON

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Guadalcanal, July 22 (Delayed). The daring rescue of more than fifty wounded American marines by three Catalina flying boat crews who fought off an enemy bombing and strafing attack lasting half an hour while taking the wounded aboard at New Georgia Island was disclosed at the Solomon Islands air headquarters today.

Lieutenant (j. g.) R. B. Blodgett, of Sacramento, Cal., pilot of one of the flying boats, was wounded in the upper right arm. His copilot, Ensign A. L. Macaulay, of Santa Cruz, Cal., was slightly wounded by a shrapnel fragment.

Flying Boat Damaged

With several holes in the wings and hull and the air speed indicator out of commission, Blodgett took off with the heavily overloaded flying boat and successfully landed the evacuees and crew on water at night at a base. Two other Catalinas carried out similar loads.

Six rubber boats plied between the shore and the planes with wounded marines during the attack by two enemy float biplanes. None of the evacuees suffered any harm. The Catalinas were on the water for an hour and a half.

The First Mission

This first mission to evacuate wounded was made July 11, a day after the combined marines and army infantry had completed a five-day jungle march from their anchorage and captured four heavy Japanese naval guns on the western point of Enogai inlet.

Lieut. R. F. Wadsworth, Rochester, N. Y., and Flight Leader Blodgett related the story of the rescue flight this way:

Three flying boats first landed in the late afternoon. Each plane immediately put out two rubber lifeboats, manned by two crewmen each, to ferry the wounded from the shore.

Wounded Taken Aboard

"We took aboard the wounded," Blodgett said, "and shortly after we had finished, and Joseph Strittmetter, of Fort Worth, Texas, the crew captain was hauling in the anchor when two planes attacked us.

"They made a couple of strafing runs and one bombing pass before we could get our guns firing. One small bomb landed in the water off our bow.

"Shrapnel put numerous holes in the plane. Joe Howard, of Pasadena, Cal., started firing from the bow, turning back three more Japanese strafing attacks.

Shore Guns Help Out

"Marine shore guns joined in firing on the enemy planes, which kept up their strafing passes but didn't dare again approach within effective range. After a half hour of this the Japanese withdrew."

During the rush to get the wounded aboard, William Smith, of Glendale, Cal., Blodgett's mechanic, was left ashore and a marine private helping to man the boats stayed in the plane.

Wadsworth said he and Radioman Bruce Danielson, of Redlands, Cal., worked until exhausted in taking wounded aboard his flying boat and then had to turn the job over to Ensign F. D. Gibson, of Honolulu, and Radioman Marion F. Mason, of Spencer, Iowa.

Waiting until almost dark after the Japanese withdrew, the three planes took off on the return flight. They were targets for some ack-ack but were unhit.

JAVA AIR ATTACK VIEWED AS START OF INDIES THRUST

Dutch Admiral Says Allies Preparing to Recapture Island Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—(AP) Thursday morning's attack by United States Liberator bombers on Surabaya, Java, was declared today by Rear Admiral Pieter Koenraad, commander of Netherlands forces in Australia, to mark the beginning of a drive to retake Dutch possessions from the Japanese, according to a dispatch to Aneta, Dutch news agency, from Melbourne.

The smash will greatly help the morale of Netherlands East Indies peoples, the Admiral said.

Remarking that the attack was the first made on Java in 12 months, he said, "I hope there will be many more raids until the day we go back. Our men and women in Japanese hands have waited for this for a year and the mental relief for those in prison camps must be very great."

He estimated that there were between 30,000 and 40,000 Dutch still in Java.

Thorough Wrecking Job

Admiral Koenraad said destruction of the great naval base at Surabaya under his direction before the Japanese arrived was a thorough job but that the enemy has had a year to effect repair work, raise docks and make the base useful.

Under Dutch control it employed 18,000 men and British and American warships as well as Dutch were repaired there during the closing campaign.

"I saw it on the last day before the Japanese arrived," he continued. "It was well wrecked. Four floating docks including one for cruisers, one for destroyers, one for submarines were sunk and a graving dock was extensively damaged. Twenty-seven merchant ships and 87 smaller craft were sunk in the harbor which was completely bottled up."

New Zealand Prelate Deplores Rome Bombing

Auckland, New Zealand, July 25 (AP)—Deploring the bombing of Rome, Bishop James Michael Liston, of Auckland, said in a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral today that "so many attempts are being made to justify it that we may well conclude the perpetrators of it have an uneasy conscience.

"If the bombing of the Eternal City with its unique Christian glories, memories and treasures was thought necessary for the cause of a better world, we are buying our victory dearly," the Catholic prelate said.

12 Flyers Die to Spare Havana Beach Crowds

U. S. Airmen Refuse to Jettison Bombs in Mid-Air Collision

HAVANA, July 25 (AP).—Two American B-25 Mitchell bombers starting on a patrol today collided in mid-air 2,000 feet above Cuban Army headquarters, killing twelve American airmen.

The planes were loaded with bombs, and some of the crewmen might have saved their lives by jettisoning the high explosives on the crowded beaches or on Army headquarters, but they tried to make crash landings at sea and the planes blew up.

Only one of the twelve bodies had been recovered several hours after the accident.

NAVY GUN CREW FOILS NAZI PLANES

Three Aircraft, Possibly Four, Downed in Running Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 25—(AP) At least three, possibly four, German airplanes were shot down by a Navy gun crew aboard an American merchantman crossing the North Atlantic, the Navy reported today.

More than 100 aerial raids and numerous submarine attacks were beaten off by the gun crew during the voyage made through severe Arctic storms.

The story of the crew was told by the Navy in announcing award of letters of commendation to all its members.

"You sailed the northern run under conditions which were remarkably trying and dangerous," wrote Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, in a letter addressed to Ensign James W. Abbott, 29, Seattle, Wash., commander of the crew.

100 Separate Raids

"The enemy attacked viciously and repeatedly with great numbers of submarines and bombers, actually making more than 100 separate aerial raids over a period of five days, and your vessel, because of her unmistakable size and type, was the specific target of each assault upon the convoy.

"In addition, she was battered by Arctic storms of such ferocity that all lifeboats were wrecked, the guns completely covered with ice, and the ship on one occasion broke down completely, so that she became perilously separated from the escorting craft."

Admiral Jacob also reported in the letters of commendation that members of the gun crew "with all guns blazing, gave battle with such terrific barrages of instantaneous, skillful, and deadly fire that they not only saved the merchantman from damage, but also sent probably three and possibly four German planes into flaming destruction."

JUL 26 1943

CHAPLAIN WILL VISIT U.S. FORCES OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) The Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, chairman of the general commission on Army and Navy chaplains, said today he will leave soon on a visit of several months to American armed forces overseas.

His tour will carry on the work started by the late Methodist Bishop Adna W. Leonard, killed in a plane crash in Iceland last spring.

Dr. Pugh, the stated clerk of the Presbyterian church in the United States, is Bishop Leonard's successor as chairman of the commission on chaplains. Accompanying him on the trip will be Chaplain George F. Rixey, deputy chief of Army chaplains.

WALLACE ATTACKS HOSTILE FACTIONS

American Fascists' Seeking to Destroy Roosevelt Gains on Home Front, He Says.

DETROIT, July 25 — (AP) Vice President Wallace asserted today that "there are powerful groups who hope to take advantage of the President's concentration on the war effort to destroy everything he has accomplished on the domestic front over the last ten years."

Mr. Wallace spoke out in defense of President Roosevelt in an address before a crowd of 14,000 at a meeting sponsored by Detroit labor and civic groupsan address in which he made no reference to the President's recent reprimand of himself and Secretary of Commerce Jones for a public quarrel over purchase of critical materials for the nation's war stock pile.

"Some people," Wallace said, "call these powerful groups 'isolationists,' others call them 'reactionaries' and still others, seeing them following in European footsteps, call them 'American Fascists.'

"Sooner or later the machinations of these small but powerful groups which put money and power first and people last will inevitably be exposed to the public eye."

Referring to his recent visit to Latin America, Mr. Wallace said that "In South America I found that the lowliest peon looked on President Roosevelt as the symbol of his dearest aspirations in the peace to come."

The Vice President called upon all Americans to begin now their "apprenticeship to world peace" by shouldering esponsibilities for "enlightenment, abundant production and world cooperation."

He asserted that "when we as victors lay down our arms in this struggle against the enslavement of the mind and soul of the human family, we take up arms immediately in the great war against starvation, in employment and the rigging of the markets of the world."

Mr. Wallace declared that the nation was not confronted with a choice between an Americanized Fascism and the restoration of prewar scarcity and unemployment saying that "too many millions of our people have come out of the dark cellars and squalor of unemployment ever to go back."

Democracy or Greed

"Our choice," he maintained, "is between democracy for everybody or for the few — between the spreading of social safeguards and economic opportunity to all the people — or the concentration of our abundant resources in the hands of selfishness and greed."

Here in Detroit, scene of a recent race riot, the Vice President said that many "patriotic and forward looking citizens are asking, 'why not start now practicing these four freedoms in our own back yard?'" "They are right," he exclaimed. "A fuller democracy for all is the lasting preventive of

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war. [illegible] lesser or part time democ[illegible] breeds the dissention and class conflicts that seek their solution in guns and slaughter."

"We cannot fight to crush Nazi brutality abroad," said Mr. Wallace, "and condone race riots at home. x x x We cannot plead for equality of opportunity for peoples everywhere and overlook the denial of the right to vote for millions of our own people. x x x We cannot offer the blueprints and skills to rebuild the bombed out cities of other lands and stymie and rebuilding of our own cities. Slums have no place in America. x x x We cannot assist in binding the wounds of a war stricken world and fail to safeguard the health of our own people. x x x We cannot hope to raise the literacy of other nations and fail to roll back the ignorance that clouds many communities in many sectors of our own nation."

He referred to those who have attacked his philosophy—"those twisters of fact who shriek that your Vice President is a wild-eyed dreamer trying to set up T.V.A.'s on the Danube and deliver a bottle of milk to every hottentot every morning."

Mr. Wallace suggested that those critics read the report of the Post-War Problems committee of the National Association of Manufacturers—"Business Men All"—which, he said, "has wisely declared that increased production in other countries will not reduce living standards in the United States."

America's Assets

He listed these as America's assets "when the guns stop:"

1. Manpower by the million.
2. The largest industrial plant capacity in the world.
3. The greatest resources, both natural and artificial, to make peacetime products—and thousands of new inventions waiting to be converted to peacetime use.
4. The largest scientific farm plant in the world.
5. The biggest backlog of requirements for housing, transportation, communications and living comforts.
6. The greatest reserve of accumulated savings by individuals that any nation has ever known."

"With such wealth," he asked, "who says this nation is now bankrupt?" "If industrial management," he added, "can bring the same wisdom in producing for peace that it has shown on many production fronts in the supply program for war, the horizons we face are bright."

He expressed faith in "our democratic, capitalistic system," but added that "it must be a capitalism of abundance and full employment. If we return to a capitalism of scarcity such as that which produced both 1929 and 1932, we must anticipate that the returning soldiers and displaced war workers will speak in no uncertain terms."

Lauded By Labor Leader

The Vice President was introduced by R. J. Thomas, international president of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), who called him "the architect and crusader for a new world" and one who has "spoken most clearly and most courageously for labor and the common man."

Mr. Thomas assured Mr. Wallace that "not all the men of broad girth and narrow vision x x x not all the enemies of democracy, abroad and right here at home, will prevail against you. You have one mighty weapon which they can never command. You have behind you the men and women who build America in peace-time and who produce its weapons and fight its battles in war-time."

Calling the Vice President the "champion of the plain people — labor, the farmer and small business man," Mr. Thomas added, "your plans and aspirations for a better world are also our plans and hopes. Your political and industrial enemies are but puny, selfish voices which the torrent of the people's wrath will, in due time, drown into silence."

At a Sunday breakfast at a downtown hotel, Mr. Wallace told his audience that "the safety of the world depends on raising the standards of living of Asia's millions, lest they rise up a hundred years from now as 'have-nots'."

After seeing the warplants of Wayne and Oakland counties yesterday, he said, he was convinced that "we'll have to do more than build TVA's on the Danube to keep these plants and workers busy."

He offered as a "Christian and absolutely practical" suggestion to American businessmen that they turn to India and China for post-war investment—mentioning road building and hydro-electric projects and markets for farm machinery.

FARLEY DEFENDS BOMBING OF ROME

He Says Mussolini Was Using City for Military Purposes

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 25—James A. Farley, who arrived here today for a three days' visit, commenting in an interview on the bombing of Rome, said:

"No intelligent person should complain if the military leaders deem such action necessary.

"It is apparent Mussolini had taken advantage of the proximity of the Vatican to use Rome for war purposes and he was given ample warning by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to declare it an open city."

As to politics, the one-time Democratic national chairman said that politics are now "dead."

"And that is as it should be in wartime," he continued. "But in 1944, when the war may be over or near the end, the people will again revive interest and probably be more concerned than ever in picking a President because of the days of reconstruction that lie ahead."

Rome Bombing Held "Matter Of Necessity"

Kansas City, July 25 (AP)—Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara, of the Catholic diocese, today described the bombing of Rome as "obviously a matter of necessity."

While regretful of the damage reported at the Basicila of San Lorenzo, the bishop said in an interview that "no building, whatever its antiquity, can be placed in the way of the safety of our armed forces and the progress of the war."

He added that there was no doubt that the railroad targets were important military objectives and should be attacked, and that every care was taken to avoid damage to non-military establishments.

HOOVER PROPOSES AFRICA HAVEN FOR OPPRESSED JEWS

Assure Refugees of United Nations Support, Ex-President Urges.

NEW YORK, July 25 — (AP) Former President Herbert Hoover said tonight that the uplands of central Africa might well be turned into a home for the 4,000,000 oppressed Jews in Axis-dominated Europe.

"Many of these great African areas," said Mr. Hoover, "are mandates established from the last war, in trust for all the world. Such an area in Africa could be considered sentimentally an area to Palestine."

From his home in Palo Alto, Cal., Mr. Hoover spoke to the emergency conference to save the Jewish people of Europe, a group of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant leaders from all over the country who have been meeting here the past week. His talk, heard at the conference's final session, was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Until the permanent settlement of Jewish refugees can be arranged, Mr. Hoover said, "there should be more systematic temporary measures." He added:

"There are groups of Jews who have escaped into the neutral countries of Europe. They and any other refugees from the persecution of Fascism should be assured of support by the United Nations.

Refugee Stations

"Definite refugee stations should be arranged in these neutral countries for those who may escape. But these measures should be accompanied by arrangements to steadily transfer them from these refugee stations in neutral countries to other quarters. Possibly the release of greater numbers of refugees could be secured from the Nazi countries by European neutrals."

Mr. Hoover said several million Jews would have benefitted if during the past two years authorities had followed his advice to provide "systematic food relief of the starving women, children and unemployed men in the occupied countries."

"Relief was refused," he said, "on the ground that such action would aid the Germans. We proposed conditions that would have prevented this.

"Relief was, however, finally permitted to one of these countries, that is, Greece, under the exact conditions which we stipulated. The Greek people are being saved today, and our State department says officialy that it is not benefitting the Germans.

"Does not this experience warrant its extension to other occupied countries? It would save the lives of thousands of Jews."

TWO ALLIED SHIPS SUNK IN ATLANTIC

Past Week's Toll Raises Total to 675 Vessels Since Pearl Harbor.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The sinking of two merchant ships in the western Atlantic, made public last week, raised to 675 the Associated Press total of announced United Nations and neutral merchant ship losses in the area since Pearl Harbor.

The Navy said two persons died when an Axis submarine sank an unnamed United Nations merchant vessel in the Caribbean early in July.

Stockholm authorities said the 1,641-ton Swedish freighter, Scandiniavia, had been torpedoed in the South Atlantic and that survivors had been landed at "Guinea."

The Scandinavia was the fifth vessel of Swedish registry announced as lost in the western Atlantic since Jan. 1 and the 12th since Pearl Harbor.

Axis underseas warfare in these waters has taken an announced toll of five ships thus far in July.

Rome Reports Allies Halted

Allied thrusts were declared by the Italian high command Sunday to have been held in the eastern and central sectors of Sicily yesterday as hard fighting continued, particularly "on the northern wing of Italian positions."

The Italian communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by The Associated Press, said Leghorn was bombed and the number of casualties had not yet been ascertained. It said, however, that damage at the Ligurian sea port was slight. "Two bombers were hit by flak," the bulletin said.

A dozen Allied planes were reported to have been shot down in the last two days. The communique said casualties in a Saturday raid on Bologna were ninety-seven dead and 260 injured.

What's Behind The War News

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Appraisal of the effect upon the war of the resignation of Premier Mussolini must await future moves of the Italian government, but it appars to be the symbol of the long-expected collapse of Germany's Axis partner.

That it resulted primarily from the lightning-like conquest of most of Sicily by hard-punching Allied troops and the certainty of invasion of the mainland cannot be doubted.

The prospects of invasion have been indicated strongly by the bombing of Rome, of the toe of the Italian boot, even of Naples, on the western coast where Allied control has been gained over the Tyrrhenian sea.

Fondness of Italians for their traditions, and their towns and provinces was emphasized by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, in taking over the position of premier. It appeared likely that at least some consideration had been given to that, as well as to the economic effect of bombing of Italian industry by Allied Planes.

"The war continues," said Premiere Badoglio. But, that statement was believed in Washington to be subject to qualification—open to interpretation that the war might "continue" only until peace could be negotiated.

If such an interpretation were true, a peace with Italy would withdraw from the Axis hundreds of thousands of trained soldiers (even though they have not in recent weeks been effective) and remove from the hands of Hitler invaluable supplies of military material and support of the Italian fleet.

Immediately, withdrawal of Italy would smooth the way for Allied invasion of the Mediterranean shores of southern France, of the Hellenic peninsula and the Balkans.

The sudden, and to Washington military circles at least, wholly unexpected resignation of Mussolini came at a time that a thunderous step-up in war from the skies presaged smashing new offensives against the Axis throughout the world.

Those offensives still will come—possibly soon in some sectors.

Two Sharp Indices

Throughout the world's war fronts the increasing tempo of battering air and naval assaults was boldly underscored by the Hamburg raid—greatest attacks on a single target from the air—and the 1,800 mile flight of Flying Fortresses almost to the Arctic to batter Trondheim in western Norway.

In 50 blast-filled, flaming minutes Saturday night, R.A.F. fliers dumped 2,600 tons — American weight—of bombs on Hamburg, submarine and shipbuilding center that plays the principal part in keeping Axis shipping in action.

Then with Sunday's daylight American heavy bombers thundering over the city to add new destruction.

At almost the same time other bombers and fighting planes on all war fronts from the Mediterranean to the jungles of Burma were carrying the war in the air to the Axis. And all were operating with outstanding success and surprisingly few losses among the giant flights.

Each of the aerial assaults and fighter engagements added new support to invasion possibilities, for all could be a part of a softening up campaign prior to putting ground troops ashore on scattered beachheads.

Pacific Thrust Apparent

The European theater, where Allied might is poised on all sides awaiting the moment to launch new offensives, provides half a dozen or more likely fields for new drives. But, it is in the Pacific that new assaults appear nearer.

Kiska, Japanese-held island in the Aleutians, blasted with day-to-day regularity for weeks, and bombarded as well by heavy naval units, may be the next enemy base to fall. The prolonged aerial and naval bombardments have softened it for ground troops when they start the job of ferreting out the estimated 10,000 Japanese garrisoned there. To the southwest in the Solomons, Munda, also blasted from the air, likewise has been battered to the point where it is only a question now of how soon American troops will finally drive the Japanese from that New Georgia island airbase.

And on the other side of the world, from the North cape of Norway almost to the Dardanelles the spectre of invasion haunts the Axis.

The constant thread of transchannel operations from England against France and the western coast of Europe never has lessened, forcing retention there of Axis ground and air power that is badly needed in the Mediterranean and on the Russian front.

CAPTAIN GENDREAU KILLED

Medical Officer a Victim in a Japanese Bombing Raid

HONOLULU, July 24 (AP)—Capt. E. A. M. Gendreau, 55, surgeon and medical officer of the United States Pacific Fleet, was killed during a Japanese bombing raid on Rendova Island in the central Solomons a few days ago.

Death of the veteran naval officer was announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of Pacific Ocean areas.

Captain Gendreau was killed while on one of his regular inspection trips to the South Pacific. No other details were disclosed.

Solid Economic Basis Found for All Americas

JOHN LLOYD

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MEXICO CITY, July 25—(AP) Belief that a solid economic foundation on which to anchor projects for a future bloc of American nations has been found was expressed widely here today following publication of a report by Mexican and American experts recommending steps to build up Mexican industry with United States wartime and post-war cooperation.

The recommendations of the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation, which in brief proclaims the death of economic imperialism and urges aid to industrialize Mexico and raise the Mexican people's standard of living, were treated as a first class sensation. They were viewed here not just from the angle of Mexican-American relations but from that of the relations between the United States and Latin America as a whole.

Four Recommendations

The commission recommended (A) that Mexico focus her efforts on turning out strategically needed war materials, with the U. S. supplying equipment for that production; (B) that Mexico develop industries useful in peace as well as in war; (C) immediate and long-term projects to aid the war effort or not interfere with it, in chemical, electrical and metallurgical industries and those handling rubber, cement, alcohol and paper; and (D) establishment of a committee in Mexico of government, bank and industry representatives to cooperate with a U. S. delegate in developing the program.

Given first page streamer heads in the newspapers, topping the war news, the story also was the prime subject of conversation among Latin American diplomats, who placed emphasis on the beneficial effect the recommendations could have on the future of all the American nations.

Statements by Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Nector Lazo of the Bureau of Economic Warfare during their recent tour of South America, that industrialization of Latin America should be encouraged, had won applause but had lacked the tangible step which the commission's report now constitutes.

The scope the report was intended to cover is indicated in its concluding remarks, signed by the American commissioners, Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor and Harry D. White and the Mexican members Evaristo Araiza and Valentin Garfias. They said in summary that the economic "truths" set forth in the report could "become realities more quickly in this hemisphere than in almost any other part of the world."

Plan for Future World

Development of the program of cooperation between Mexico and the United States—the most feasible immediate phase of the greater project—they added, could well set an example and fix the rules that will govern the "world of tomorrow."

Latin American diplomats, who had been anxiously awaiting the report as a document that might make history, viewed the recommendations in exactly those terms. There was wide approval although remarks were tempered by regret that the shipping problem primarily would hamper quick large scale cooperation of the kind in countries not enjoying land connections with the United States.

The frank manner in which the commissioners dealt with wartime transportation difficulties, however, was generally appreciated. The point had been previously driven home, during the Wallace tour, when Latin Americans were told that the war effort must come first and that where shipping is needed to supply troops fighting abroad that shipping cannot be diverted.

Offsetting the fact that these difficulties must be recognized was the emphasis the report placed on the continuing nature of the cooperation, to extend into the post-war period as a permanent procedure. Most comment took this amply into account as promising future action that would be extended as rapidly as conditions permitted to all of Latin America.

Exploitation Ended

All the newspapers here gave prominence to the report's statement that "the days of exploitation or economic imperialism, whether by nations or powerful private groups, are over." "No Mexican or United States government in the future will consent to them or permit their reappearance," the report added.

This phrase in particular made a hit in Mexico where, justly or unjustly, the subject of economic imperialism has been for years a prime matter of discussion.

Mexican spokesmen have been insisting that conditions in this country permit safe investment here of foreign capital and that new foreign capitalistic enterprises would be welcomed. Former President Emilio Portes Gil, who now practices law, declared that so long as the enterprises respected established Mexican laws they would have no difficulty. He maintained that Mexican laws governing industrial investments and employment were more conservative than similar laws in most other countries and that they had been a subject of controversy simply because they were new.

The report of the Mexican and American commissioners held that by expanding Mexican industry the standard of living of Mexican workers will automatically be improved, which will permit greater purchases of agricultural products. The increased purchasing power of the population as a whole, it said, will enable the country to argument its purchases from foreign countries.

This is the basis of argument being used by promoters of the idea of expanded industry throughout Latin America, the thesis being that industrialization of presently undeveloped countries will not actually harm highly industrialized exporting countries such as the United States.

Victory Most Urgent

The commissioners made it plain in their report that victory in arms is the most urgent problem and it must take precedence in any cooperative effort. Mexico, they therefore recommended, should continue to concentrate her efforts on producing materials of strategic use in the war effort ,and the United States should continue to supply equipment to help produce such materials. This—"until final victory is won."

But the long term program is also provided for in a recommendation that Mexico create wherever possible industry that will be useful in peacetime as well as war.

A "guiding principle" recognized by the commission was that Mexico's industrialization should be carried into effect as rapidly as possible. The commissioners announced that they had studied programs for development in Mexico of electrical, chemical and metallurgical industries as well as industries handling rubber, cement, alcohol and paper. They have passed on and recommended projects of immediate and long term nature which can contribute directly or indirectly to the war effort or which will not interfere with it.

Creation in Mexico of a small committee was recommended to develop the industrialization program. It would be made up of representatives of the government, banks and industry and would have the cooperation of a delegate appointed by the United States government.

THIRD LEAD BRITISH AERIAL

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 26-(AP)-AMERICAN FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS IN THEIR DEEPEST STAB INTO GERMANY BLASTED FOUR AXIS BASES BY DAYLIGHT SUNDAY, INCLUDING HAMBURG WHOSE RUINS STILL WERE BURNING FROM A RECORD 2,300-TON RAF ATTACK DELIVERED SATURDAY NIGHT.

HARDLY HAD THEY RETURNED WHEN THE RAF ROARED OFF AGAIN TO BATTER THE CONTINENT LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY.

THE AMERICANS, STRIKING THE MIGHTIEST SINGLE DAY'S ONSLAUGHT OF THE WAR, LOST 19 OF THEIR UNESCORTED PLANES IN ATTACKING AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AT WARNEMUNDE, NEAR THE BALTIC SEAPORT OF ROSTOCK, THE SEAPLANE BASE AT WUSTROW, AND THE SHIPYARDS AT KIEL, AND HAMBURG.

"BURSTS WERE OBSERVED IN ALL TARGET AREAS," SAID THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

U.S.ARMY MEDIUM BOMBERS WITH A SPITFIRE ESCORT ALSO BOMBED INDUSTRIAL TARGETS NEAR GHENT, BELGIUM, AND MANY OTHER TARGETS WERE ATTACKED BY ALLIED AIRMEN IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

HAMBURG, GERMANY'S MOST VITAL PORT AND SUBMARINE CENTER, SUFFERED AN UNPRECEDENTED BEATING BY 1,000 RAF PLANES SATURDAY NIGHT. THE 2,300 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND FIRE BOMBS THEY DROPPED LEFT BLACK SMOKE RISING FOUR MILES OVER THE SEAPORT WHICH HAD UNDERGONE 99 BOMBINGS.

IT WAS THE GREATEST AERIAL ASSAULT EVER LAUNCHED AGAINST A SINGLE TARGET, AND IT COST THE BRITISH 12 BOMBERS.

THEN U.S.FLYING FORTRESSES TOOK OFF YESTERDAY TO ADD TO HAMBURG'S GAPING WOUNDS. BEATING OFF AN ENEMY FORCE OF 200 FIGHTERS AND PLUNGING THROUGH A MILE-THICK WALL OF GERMAN FIRE THE BIG BOMBERS

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SPREAD THE DEVASTATION IN THAT PORT.

"A LARGE NUMBER" OF ENEMY FIGHTERS CRASHED IN FLAMES WHEN THEY SOUGHT TO PROTECT HAMBURG AND THE OTHER TARGETS IN GERMANY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE FLYING FORTRESS FORMATION THAT HAMMERED A GIANT FOCHE-WULF ASSEMBLY PLANT AT WARNEMUNDE FLEW A 1,500-MILE ROUNDTRIP.

WHILE THESE LONG-RANGE AMERICAN HEAVYWEIGHTS WERE BORING INTO GERMANY, SWARMS OF ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED NUMEROUS OBJECTIVES IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND FRANCE.

MANY SKY BATTLES RESULTED, THE ALLIED PLANES SHOOTING DOWN FOUR ENEMY PLANES AND LOSING SEVEN ALTHOUGH THE PILOT OF ONE WAS REPORTED SAFE.

THE ALLIES ATTACKED ENEMY AIRFIELDS NEAR ANTWERP AND AMSTERDAM IN THE SWEEPS.

AM EIGHTH, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH SECOND LEAD.

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LONDON--SECOND ADD BRITISH AERIAL (BUDGET) X X X BY BAD WEATHER.

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT "VERY GOOD BOMBING RESULTS ARE INDICATED BY PHOTOGRAPHS MADE DURING SATURDAY'S DAYLIGHT ATTACK BY 8TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS ON TWO GERMAN TARGETS IN NORWAY."

"COMPLETE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE," IT SAID, "BUT PICTURES MADE FROM FLYING FORTRESSES SHOW THAT THE FIRST BOMBS DROPPED AT HEROYA HIT THE CENTER OF ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM INSTALLATIONS THERE AND SUBSEQUENT BOMBS BLANKETED THE ENTIRE PLANT.

"DIRECT HITS ON THE RECTIFIER STATION AND CHLORINATION UNIT IN THE MAGNESIUM WORKS ARE SHOWN, PLUS DIRECT HITS ON THE FOUNDRY IN THE ALUMINUM PLANT AND ON THE POWER STATION AND SODIUM NITRATE UNIT IN THE NITRATE PLANT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED. "HITS ON MANY OTHER BUILDINGS AND STORES ARE INDICATED.

"AT TRONDHEIM THE PHOTOS SHOW A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF HITS ON THE NAVAL WORKSHOPS--THE AIMING POINT--ADJACENT TO THE U-BOAT BASIN. THE SHOPS WERE COMPLETELY OBSCURED BY BLACK SMOKE A SHORT TIME LATER. A COLUMN OF DENSE BLACK SMOKE NEARLY 15,000 FEET HIGH IS BELIEVED TO INDICATE HITS ON OIL STORAGE TANKS.

"THE PICTURES ALSO SHOW NUMEROUS HITS ON MILITARY HUTS AND PERSONNEL BARRACKS BETWEEN THE U-BOAT BASIN AND AIRFIELD."

XM350PEW

LONDON-THIRD ADD BRITISH AERIAL (BJT) TOP ON A.E. XXX AND AIRFIELD."

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DESCRIBING THE BOMBING RESULTS OF THE FORMATION THAT ATTACKED U-BOAT INSTALLATIONS AT TRONDHEIM, FIRST LT.JOHN LEE OF TIPTON, PA., SAID: "WE SURE KNOCKED HELL OUT OF THE TARGET. I COULD SEE VERY BLACK SMOKE AND LOTS OF FLAMES FROM THE WORKSHOPS SHOOTING UP TO 3,000 FEET."

"THE BOMBING WAS DARNED GOOD," DECLARED TECH.SGT.TEX J.NEELY OF OSCEOLA, IND., RADIO OPERATOR. "EVERY BOMB HIT I SAW WAS RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA."

STAFF SGT.FLOYD L.THOMPSON, CHEROKEE INDIAN BALL TURRET GUNNER FROM DURHAM, OKLA., SAID "WE CERTAINLY BLEW THAT PLACE APART. WE MUST HAVE HIT OIL DUMPS. I SAW A TERRIFIC FLASH OF FLAME AND RIGHT AFTER IT

HEAVY BLACK SMOKE CAME OUT."

SGT.BILLIE E.CLAPPER OF WINFIELD, KAS., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID HE SAW ABOUT 12 OR 15 JERRY FIGHTERS "BUT THEY WEREN'T ABLE TO DO US ANY DAMAGE."

"ONE YELLOW-NOSED SO AND SO CAME IN AT 3 O'CLOCK," SAID SGT.DANIEL C.RANGOLD, GARFIELD, N.J., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER ON "LUFTWAFFE LULLABY." "WHEN HE CAME IN TO ABOUT 500 YARDS I GAVE HIM A BURST AND HE TURNED OVER AND WENT STRAIGHT DOWN. THE OTHER WAIST GUNNER SAW HIM HIT THE WATER. I MUST HAVE HIT THE PILOT."

SGT.ALBERT M.FRIECAS OF OAKLAND, CALIF., BALL TURRET GUNNER, ON "OUR BABY," SAID "I WAS SITTING THERE MINDING MY OWN BUSINESS WHEN AN FW CAME OUT OF THE CLOUDS 1,000 FEET UNDER THE SHIP. I DON'T THINK HE KNEW WE WERE THERE, SO I JUST KNOCKED HIM OFF BEFORE HE FOUND OUT."

SGT.DEWITT J.WEIR OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER, KNOCKED DOWN AN ME-109.

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"HE CAME IN TO ABOUT 100 YARDS," SAID WEIR. "HE OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN BETTER. HIS SHIP MADE A NICE WHITE SPLASH IN THE WATER."

TECH.SGT.LEVI H.CARTER OF CARROLLTON, GA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER ON THE "BRASS RAIL BOYS," TOLD HOW HE GOT A GERMAN: "AT 500 YARDS I GAVE ONE FW A SHORT BURST AND THE PLANE BROKE INTO FLAMES. THEN HE WENT INTO A SPIN. OUR TAIL GUNNER SAW HIM CRASH."

SECOND LT.RAYMOND M.STALEY OF BALTIMORE, MD., NAVIGATOR OF THE FORTRESS "HEL-N-BAC," SAID:

"THREE JERRIES CAME OUT TO MEET US WHEN WE CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST, BUT THEY TURNED TAIL AND THEY WERE THE LAST FIGHTERS I SAW ALL DAY. OUR CREWS WERE SIMPLY AMAZED. WITH NOTHING TO DO THEY SPENT MOST OF THE TRIP SINGING TO EACH OTHER OVER THE INTERPHONE."

RELATING HOW HIS FORMATION DROPPED BOMBS ON THREE DIFFERENT TARGETS, STALEY COMMENTED, "BOY, WE BOMBED ALL OVER GERMANY TODAY."

FIRST LT.W.R.FITZGERALD OF KALAMAZOO, MICH., BOMBARDIER OF THE "LULU," PILOTED BY FIRST LT.WILLIAM K.THOMAS OF LONG ISLAND, N.Y., DESCRIBED THE FLIGHT AS A "COOK'S TOUR OF GERMANY WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF GOERING'S BOYS." "IT WAS JUST A BREEZE," HE SAID, "COMPARED TO OUR LAST TRIP TO KIEL. I SAW ONLY FOUR OR FIVE FIGHTERS ALL DAY."

FITZGERALD SAID HE SAW "BIG CLOUDS OF SMOKE AND GREAT FLASHES OF FIRE" COMING UP AT WARNEMUNDE. THIS REPORT WAS CORROBORATED BY FIRST LT.HENRY M.QUIRK OF NEWTON CENTER, MASS., A PILOT.

FIRST LT.JOHN L.SUNDBERG OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., PILOT OF "THE ASSASSIN," WHICH CAME BACK WITH 14 HOLES, DESCRIBED THE KIEL FLAK AS "THE WORST I'VE EVER SEEN." HIS NAVIGATOR, SECOND LT.WILLIAM K. MCNATH OF LYONS, GA., ADDED THAT "HONEST, THERE WAS ONE PATCH OF A SOLID WALL OF FLAK ABOUT A MILE SQUARE."

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SGT.JOHN A.NEAL, JR., OF ARLINGTON, VA., BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID FLAK EXPLODED SO CLOSE "MY EARS ARE STILL RINGING." HIS NAVIGATOR, SECOND LT.RALPH GUINSBURG, CHAPPAQUA, N.Y., REPORTED SEEING ONLY TWO FIGHTERS AND SGT.CARL CAMPBELL OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID, "I ONLY FIRED 20 ROUNDS TODAY, COMPARED WITH 700 ROUNDS ON MY LAST RAID AT LE BOURGET."

THE INTENSITY OF THE KIEL FLAK WAS "ABSOLUTELY NO COMPARISON WITH THE LAST RAID THERE," DECLARED FIRST LT.THOMAS J.NIX OF BRUNSON, S.C., NAVIGATOR OF THE "PRINCESS." FIRST LT.D.W.JOHNSON OF DENTON, GA., BOMBARDIER, SAID: "WE LAID A GOOD PATTERN OF BOMBS ON THOSE SHIP-

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YARDS. I SAW EXPLOSIONS ALL OVER THEM."

SGT.ALFRED SILBA OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON A FORTRESS PILOTED BY FIRST LT.S.W.SOUTH OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TOLD HOW ONE FORTRESS KNOCKED OUT A LONG ROW OF NINE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

"I SAW THIS BOMBER--DON'T KNOW WHO HE WAS--PEEL OFF FORMATION AND MAKE A BOMB RUN OVER THE BATTERY. HE GOT 'EM ALL RIGHT, FOR UP CAME A BIG CLOUD OF SMOKE AND DUST, AND THERE WAS NO MORE FLAK FROM THAT SPOT."

SILBA SAID ONE EXPLODING FLAK SHELL "BOUNCED" HIS PLANE 50 FEET UP AND HE GOT READY TO BAIL OUT.

FLIGHT OFFICERS ROBERT L.CARSON OF FORT WORTH, TEX., CO-PILOT OF THE "AMERICAN BEAUTY," REPORTED "LOTS OF FIRES AROUND KIEL."

THE FORTRESSES FROM THIS STATION WERE LED BY CAPT.JOHN A.STORIE OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., PILOT OF THE "LONESOME POLE CAT."

LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT BRITISH SPEED BOATS HAD ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY OFF THE DUTCH COAST EARLY TODAY, AND THAT ONE BRITISH SHIP AND ONE GERMAN ESCORT VESSEL WERE LOST.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT GERMAN SHIPS LATER ATTACKED BRITISH BOATS SOUTHWEST OF IJMUIDEN OFF THE DUTCH COAST, DESTROYING THREE BRITISH TORPEDO BOATS.

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THE REPORT WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

DN629AEW

LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-TECH.SERGT.HUGO WEISGALL, 30-YEAR-OLD BALTIMORE, MD., CONDUCTOR AND COMPOSER WHO IS NOW WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN BRITAIN, WILL CONDUCT THE BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA THURSDAY NIGHT AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL IN THE PREMIER PRESENTATION OF HIS OVERTURE "AMERICAN COMEDY--1943."

THE OVERTURE IS TO BE FEATURED WITH MUSIC BY OTHER UNITED STATES COMPOSERS AND WILL BE BROADCAST BY BBC BY SHORTWAVE TO THE UNITED STATES AT 7 P.M. (1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME).

WEISGALL, WHO HAS CONDUCTED THE BALTIMORE STRING SYMPHONY, THE ALLIANCE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OPERA GUILD ORCHESTRA, COMPOSED HIS OVERTURE SINCE HIS ENLISTMENT IN MAY, 1942. HE ATTENDED CURTIS INSTITUTE AT PHILADELPHIA, HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

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XM357PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY TOOK OVER A FORMER BARON'S SIX-STORY TOWN HOUSE FOR THE FIRST GROUP OF WAACS ARRIVING HERE, AND THE GIRLS WERE IMPRESSED WITH ITS SIZE UNTIL THEY SAW BUCKINGHAM PALACE DURING A SIGHTSEEING TOUR TODAY.

"WE THINK WE'RE LIVING IN A BIG BUILDING--BUT GET A LOAD OF WHERE THE KING AND QUEEN LIVE," SAID PRIVATE FLOYDA HENDERSON OF FAIRMOUNT, W.VA.

THIS FIRST UNIT OF THE WOMAN'S ARMY CORPS IS HERE FOR SPECIAL COURSES IN COMMUNICATIONS BEFORE GOING ON DUTY WITH THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE, AND THE GIRLS WERE TAKEN ON A TOUR OF THE TOWN BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

AMONG THOSE MAKING THE TRIP WERE PRIVATE ADELINE TUTTLE OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., FIRST SGT.VIRGINIA ROSEKRANS AND SERGT.DOROTHY FULLER OF PORTLAND, ME., PRIVATE LYDIA WEIMAR OF LAMAR, COLO., AND PRIVATE JUANITA WEIMER OF DODGE CITY, KANS. THE LATTER TWO ARE NOT

RELATED, BUT BOTH HAD BEEN TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN LONG BEACH, CALIF., HAD WORKED AND LIVED TOGETHER AND JOINED THE WAACS TOGETHER. THEY NOW ARE ON DUTY IN THE SAME DETACHMENT.

THEY SAW CHURCHILL'S RESIDENCE, THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND BIG BEN, AND WERE AWED BY SECTIONS THAT HAD SUFFERED HEAVILY IN AIR RAIDS.

THE WAACS WERE STANDING ON THE PAVEMENT PEERING AT THE TOWER OF LONDON WHEN A COMPANY OF AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE GIRLS CAME MARCHING BY. THE WAACS QUICKLY LINED THE CURB FOR THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF THEIR BRITISH SISTERS IN KHAKI, AND THE ATS COMPANY COMMANDER, SPOTTING A WAAC OFFICER, SALUTED AND GAVE THE COMMAND EYES RIGHT--SO THE ATS COULD LOOK AT THE WAACS.

THE SALUTE WAS RETURNED BY WAAC PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER LIEUT. HENRIETTE HORAK OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO IS DUBBED "HANK THE LITTLE GIANT."

THE ATS GIRLS WERE DISMISSED DOWN THE BLOCK AND BEGAN DRIFTING BACK SHYLY. THE WAACS EYED THEM WITH INTEREST. SOON THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN SOLDIERS WERE DEEP IN CONVERSATION.

THE WAACS WERE GETTING SETTLED OVER THE WEEKEND. THE FIRST GROUP OF THEM WHICH SAILED TO AFRICA HAD TO CARRY THEIR OWN BARRACKS BAGS ON TO THE BOAT. UNCLE SAM HAD HIS SOLDIERS HANDLE THE BAGS AND LOCKER TRUNKS FOR THE WAACS ON THEIR JOURNEY THIS TIME, ONLY OVERLOOKING THE FACT THE ELEVATOR WAS NOT WORKING AND THAT THE GIRLS WOULD HAVE TO CARRY THEM FROM THE FOYER TO THE UPPER FLOORS.

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DAVIS SAID ALMOST 2,500,000 MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY OF 7,000,000 HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED OVERSEAS AND TAKEN ALL EQUIPMENT WITH THEM.

KK1111PEW

BY BLAKE SULLIVAN

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-THE COTTON BOARD'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN TEXTILES IN MANCHESTER'S COLOR DESIGN AND STYLE CENTER ATTRACTED WIDE ATTENTION THIS WEEK.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAID THE EXHIBIT WAS "ADMIRABLY ARRANGED AND DISPLAYED."

THE SHOW INCLUDES AMERICAN DRESS MATERIALS, SHIRTINGS, FURNISHINGS, INDUSTRIAL CLOTHS AND MATERIALS TREATED WITH PLASTICS.

--DASH--

RECENT CONTRACTS FOR COTTON CLOTH COVERED A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES, INCLUDING FINE FABRICS FOR THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AND HEAVY ESSENTIAL CLOTHS FOR THE DOMINIONS.

PRESSURE CONTINUED FOR SOME COARSE SPECIALTY YARNS, PARTICULARLY FOR THE CORDAGE INDUSTRY. DEMAND FOR ORDINARY TWISTS AND WEFTS ALSO WAS GOOD.

--DASH--

UNCERTAINTY OVER THE DATE OF EXPECTED AUTHORIZATION OF PRICE ADVANCES IN WOOL DISTURBED THE MARKET.

BUSINESS FOR PROMPT DELIVERY WAS BEING ACCEPTED AT CURRENT PRICES BUT IN CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY THE PROVISO USUALLY WAS INSERTED DEMANDING ADVANCES RANGING FROM TWO TO FIVE CENTS A POUND WHEN INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED.

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--DASH--

RAYON MANUFACTURERS REPORTED A SHORTAGE OF FILAMENT YARNS HAS REACHED THE NUISANCE STAGE BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING DIFFICULTY IN PLANNING PRODUCTION SCHEDULES.

SOME TYPES OF UTILITY CLOTHS ARE MOVING SLOWLY AND THE TRADE PROBABLY WILL MAKE PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENTS TO ABANDON UNPOPULAR LINE. AND CONCENTRATE ON CLOTHS IN STRONGEST DEMAND.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 26).

SWSSOPEV

WITH LONDON AERIAL

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND,JULY 25-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESS CREWS DODGED THE GERMANS' BIGGEST FLAK BARRAGE YET AND OUTFOUGHT ONE OF THE ENEMY'S BIGGEST FIGHTER FORCES--ABOUT 200 PLANES--TO BOMB WHATEVER WAS LEFT OF HAMBURG TODAY AFTER LAST NIGHT'S RAF RECORD BLOW AT THE BIG TOWN.

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"I NEVER SAW SUCH A WALL OF FLAK--IT WENT RIGHT FROM 20,000 FEET UP TO 35,000 AND STRETCHED THICK FOR MILES," SAID MAJ.KIRK MITCHELL OF OKLAHOMA CITY, LEADER OF THE GROUP FROM THIS BASE.

"I THINK WE DID A PRETTY GOOD BOMBING JOB," HE ADDED--"DESPITE THE HEAVY SMOKE SCREEN, MUCH OF WHICH DOUBTLESS CAME FROM FIRES STARTED BY THE RAF."

WE HAD THE TARGET PRETTY WELL COVERED," SAID SERGT. PAUL HENDERSON OF GENEAUTRY, OKLA. (CORRECT), A GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "UPSTAIRS MAID", PILOTED BY LIEUT. JOHN CASELLO OF CINCINNATI, O.

"THE RAF DID A PRETTY GOOD JOB OF BOMBING HAMBURG AND I THINK WE HELPED THEM ON QUITE A BIT," SAID HENDERSON.

THE GERMAN FIGHTER DEFENSE, WHILE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, WAS NOT AS INTENSIVE AS ON SOME RAIDS BUT THE GERMAN LOSSES WERE MUCH HEAVIER, THE FLIERS SAID.

"I'VE NEVER SEEN SO MUCH FLAK AND SO MANY FIGHTERS," SAID SERGT. ANTHONY CALCO, 33 NETHERWOOD ST., NEWARK, N.'., "UPSTAIRS MAID'S" RADIO GUNNER.

"IN 24 RAIDS I HAD SEEN ONLY ONE FIGHTER GO DOWN--TODAY I SAW FIVE. THEY WERE FALLING LIKE FLIES," SAID LIEUT. RIPLEY JOY, 2918 21ST AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, THE PILOT OF THE "MIRACLE SHIP", "HELL'S ANGELS.". "THIS WASN'T THE TOUGHEST RAID I'VE BEEN ON BUT IT WAS RIGHT UP IN THERE. BREMEN WAS THE WORST BUT THIS WAS A CLOSE SECOND."

"WHEN WE GOT TO THE GERMAN COAST COMING BACK OUR FIGHTERS CAME IN AT US," RECOUNTED SERGT. JIMMY JAMESON OF PONCA CITY, OKLA, A WAIST GUNNER.

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"THE FIRST THREE WENT UNDER US. THE LAST ONE CAME RIGHT AT US. I LET HIM HAVE IT. I STARTED WHEN HE WAS ABOUT 500 YARDS OUT AND KEPT SHOOTING UNTIL HE CAME IN TO ABOUT 50 YARDS--ABOUT 100 ROUNDS. HE TURNED OVER ON HIS BACK AND WENT INTO A DIVE AND THE OTHER BOYS SAW HIM GO DOWN OUT OF CONTROL."

SERGT. RALPH STROHSAK OF CLEVELAND, O., GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "WINNING RUN", PILOTED BY LIEUT. ALEX STRICKLAND OF SLATON, TEX., KEPT UP THE DUEL WITH THE NAZI PILOTS EVEN THOUGH A 20 MILLIMETER SHELL KNOCKED HIM RIGHT OUT OF THE TOP TURRET AND GAVE HIM A BRUN ON THE SHOULDER.

"HE JUST PICKED HIMSELF UP, CLIMBED BACK INTO THE TURRET AND KEPT FIRING UNTIL WE HAD CROSSED THE COAST," SAID LIEUT. CURTIS OLSEN,

29 SPOONER ST., FLORAL PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., THE CO-PILOT.

THEN BOMBARDIER LIEUT. EDWIN LAMME OF FRESNO, CALIF., CLIMBED BACK AND CUT AWAY STROHSAK'S CLOTHES AND PUT OINTMENT ON HIS BURN.

CAPT. BARRY WHEELER OF LAWRENCE, MASS., RODE AS OBSERVER. LIEUT. CARL HOKANS OF HOLLY, MICH., WAS NAVIGATOR.

"IT WAS ABOUT AS GOOD A RAID AS ANY WE'VE HAD RATHER JUST AS TOUGH," SAID LIEUT. WILLIAM LEFEVRE OF ELKHART, IND., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "FLAK-WOLF" WHO WAS MAKING HIS FINAL RAID.

THREE MEMBERS OF HIS CREW CLAIMED GERMANS SHOT DOWN--BOMBARDIER LIEUT. ABBOT SMITH OF WESTCHESTER, PA.; NAVIGATOR LIEUT. CHARLES L. HERMAN OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND WAIST GUNNER WILLIAM FLEMING OF JENKINS, KY.

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THE DAY'S "JINX SHIP" WAS "YANKEE DOODLE DANDEE" WHICH HAD TWO SUCCESSIVE BALL TURRET GUNNERS PASS OUT FROM LACK OF OXYGEN BEFORE THE GOT OUT OF GERMANY, BUT THE PLANE DIDN'T HAVE ITS REALLY CLOSE SHAVE UNTIL IT WAS ALL THE WAY HOME.

THEN, AN ENGINE FAILURE JUST AS IT WAS LANDING NEARLY CAUSED A CRASH--NARROWLY AVERTED BY THE SKILLFUL PILOTING OF LIEUT. ARNI SUMARLIDASON OF SEATTLE.

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IT WAS THE FINAL RAID ALSO FOR SERGT. ROBERT PLUMMER OF EXETER, MO., A FIVE-FOOT, TWO-INCH BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE "UPSTAIRS MAID."

OUTSIDE OF FLYING AS A GUNNER IN SOME OTHER THEATER FOR WHICH HE HAS APPLIED PLUMMER SAID, "WHAT I WANT TO DO MOST IS TO GET BACK TO THAT LITTLE OLD HILL FARM IN MISSOURI."

HIS FELLOW GUNNER SERGT. PAUL HENDERSON ALSO WAS FINISHING HIS LAST RAID HERE AND SAID, "I'D LIKE TO GO TO THE PACIFIC WHERE ONLY 30 OR 40 FIGHTERS SOAR UP TO MEET YOU--WE HAD AT LEAST 200 TODAY."

RP1005PEW

BY LEO BRANNAN

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, JULY 29 (AP)--EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG FORMATIONS OF FORTRESSES--POSSIBLY THE LARGEST EVER DISPATCHED FROM BRITAIN--RANGED FAR AND WIDE OVER GERMANY TODAY IN THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY OF ASSAULT ON HITLER'S EUROPE.

FORTRESSES FROM THIS STATION WHICH BLASTED KIEL SHIPYARDS AND THE GIANT FOCKE-WULF ASSEMBLY PLANT AT WARNEMUNDE MET AMAZINGLY LITTLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

SOME FORMATIONS DROPPED THOUSANDS OF INCENDIARIES ON THE WARNEMUNDE TARGET, SAVING THEIR HIGH EXPLOSIVES FOR KIEL, BUT ENROUTE TO THE LATTER PLACE THEY UNLOADED A FEW BOMBS ON THE SEAPLANE BASE NEAR WUSTROW, 20 MILES EAST OF WARNEMUNDE ON LUBECK BAY, THE CREWS SAID.

THE PUNISHING ATTACK ON KIEL WAS SWEET REVENGE FROM THE BOYS OF THIS STATION, WHICH LOST 10 OF 20 BOMBERS MISSING FROM THE LAST AMERICAN RAID ON THE U-BOAT BASES ON JUNE 13.

THE QUESTION ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS TODAY WAS "WHERE WERE THE GERMAN FIGHTERS?"

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IN CONTRAST TO THE MORE THAN 200 GERMAN FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED OVER KIEL ON JUNE 13, ONLY A PALTRY HALF DOZEN OR SO WERE SIGHTED IN THAT AREA TODAY, THE ASTONISHED FLIERS SAID. MANY CREWS REPORTED THEY DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE FIGHTER THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE TRIP.

IT WAS A 1,500-MILE ROUND TRIP TO WARNEMUNDE, BALTIC SEAPORT EIGHT MILES NORTH OF ROSTOCK WHERE 25 PER CENT OF THE LUFTWAFFE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT ARE PRODUCED. IT WAS ALSO THE SECOND UNPRECEDENTED LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT BY EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEAVIES. YESTERDAY AMERICAN PLANES MADE THEIR FIRST FORAY INTO NORWAY TO BLAST TRONDHEIM IN A 2,000-MILE

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ROUND TRIP.

RESULTS OF THE KEIL AND WARNEMUNDE ATTACK WERE DESCRIBED AS GOOD. RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED MANY BOMB BURSTS AND FIRES THROUGHOUT THE KIEL AREA AND FIRES AND SMOKE WHICH MUSHROOMED UPWARD 1,000 FEET FROM WARNEMUNDE. A FACTORY AT THE LATTER TARGET COVERED 400,000 SQUARE FEET. IT WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN

HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE DAY'S WORK, BRIG.GEN.FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER COMMAND, SAID:

"THE ATTACK UPON HAMBURG, GERMANY'S GREATEST SEAPORT AND U-BOAT BUILDING CENTER IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE PERFECT COORDINATION WITH THE RAF IN PLANNING AND EXECUTION.

"WE HAVE KNOWN FOR SOME TIME THAT THE GERMANS HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR STRONGEST FIGHTER AND ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES AROUND HAMBURG, SURE INDICATION OF THE IMPORTANCE THEY ATTACH TO THE CITY. NAZI PROPAGANDISTS RECENTLY GAVE SOLEMN ASSURANCE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT NO MORE DAYLIGHT AMERICAN BOMBERS WOULD INVADE NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.

"WITH THEIR ATTACKS UPON HAMBURG AND SHIPYARD AT KIEL OUR BOMBER CREWS MUST HAVE CONSIDERABLY SHAKEN WHAT LITTLE FAITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE STILL HAVE IN NAZI PROMISES."

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ALTHOUGH THE LUFTWAFFE WAS MYSTERIOUSLY ABSENT, THE RAIDERS RECEIVED A WARM RECEPTION FROM KIEL ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES. THE MAJORITY OF FORTRESSES AT THIS STATION RETURNED WITH FLAK PUNCTURES. THE STATION'S ONLY CASUALTIES WERE ONE BOMBER MISSING AND THE PILOT OF ANOTHER FATALLY WOUNDED.

SECOND LT.RAYMOND M.STALEY OF BALTIMORE, MD., NAVIGATOR OF THE FORTRESS "HEL-M-BAC," SAID:

"THREE JERRIES CAME OUT TO MEET US WHEN WE CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST, BUT THEY TURNED TAIL AND THEY WERE THE LAST FIGHTERS I SAW ALL DAY. OUR CREWS WERE SIMPLY AMAZED. WITH NOTHING TO DO THEY SPENT MOST OF THE TRIP SINGING TO EACH OTHER OVER THE INTERPHONE."

RELATING HOW HIS FORMATION DROPPED BOMBS ON THREE DIFFERENT TARGETS, STALEY COMMENTED, "BOY, WE BOMBED ALL OVER GERMANY TODAY."

FIRST LT.W.R.FITZGERALD OF KALAMAZOO, MICH., BOMBARDIER OF THE "LULU," PILOTED BY FIRST LT.WILLIAM K.THOMAS OF LONG ISLAND, N.Y., DESCRIBED THE FLIGHT AS A "COOK'S TOUR OF GERMANY WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF GOERING'S BOYS." "IT WAS JUST A BREEZE," HE SAID, "COMPARED TO OUR LAST TRIP TO KIEL. I SAW ONLY FOUR OR FIVE FIGHTERS ALL DAY."

FITZGERALD SAID HE SAW "BIG CLOUDS OF SMOKE AND GREAT FLASHES OF FIRE" COMING UP AT WARNEMUNDE. THIS REPORT WAS CORROBORATED BY FIRST LT.HENRY M.QUIRK OF NEWTON CENTER, MASS., A PILOT.

FIRST LT.JOHN L.SUNDBERG OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., PILOT OF "THE ASSASSIN," WHICH CAME BACK WITH 44 HOLES, DESCRIBED THE KIEL FLAK AS "THE WORST I'VE EVER SEEN." HIS NAVIGATOR, SECOND LT.WILLIAM K. MCNATH OF LYONS, GA., ADDED THAT "HONEST, THERE WAS ONE PATCH OF A SOLID WALL OF FLAK ABOUT A MILE SQUARE."

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SGT.JOHN A.NEAL, JR., OF ARLINGTON, VA., BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID FLAK EXPLODED SO CLOSE "MY EARS ARE STILL RINGING." HIS NAVIGATOR, SECOND LT.RALPH GUINSBURG, CHAPPAQUA, N.Y., REPORTED SEEING ONLY TWO FIGHTERS AND SGT.CARL CAMPBELL OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID, "I ONLY FIRED 20 ROUNDS TODAY, COMPARED WITH 700 ROUNDS ON MY LAST RAID AT LE BOURGET."

THE INTENSITY OF THE KIEL FLAK WAS "ABSOLUTELY NO COMPARISON WITH THE LAST RAID THERE," DECLARED FIRST LT.THOMAS J.NIX OF BRUNSON, S.C., NAVIGATOR OF THE "PRINCESS." FIRST LT.D.W.JOHNSON OF DENTON, GA., BOMBARDIER, SAID: "WE LAID A GOOD PATTERN OF BOMBS ON THOSE SHIP-YARDS. I SAW EXPLOSIONS ALL OVER THEM."

SGT.ALFRED SILBA OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON A FORTRESS PILOTED BY FIRST LT.S.W.SOUTH OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TOLD HOW ONE FORTRESS KNOCKED OUT A LONG ROW OF NINE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

"I SAW THIS BOMBER--DON'T KNOW WHO HE WAS--PEEL OFF FORMATION AND MAKE A BOMB RUN OVER THE BATTERY. HE GOT 'EM ALL RIGHT, FOR UP CAME A BIG CLOUD OF SMOKE AND DUST, AND THERE WAS NO MORE FLAK FROM THAT SPOT."

SILBA SAID ONE EXPLODING FLAK SHELL "BOUNCED" HIS PLANE 50 FEET UP AND HE GOT READY TO BAIL OUT.

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FLIGHT OFFICERS ROBERT L.CARSON OF FORT WORTH, TEX., CO-PILOT OF THE "AMERICAN BEAUTY," REPORTED "LOTS OF FIRES AROUND KIEL."

THE FORTRESSES FROM THIS STATION WERE LED BY CAPT.JOHN A.STORIE OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., PILOT OF THE "LONESOME POLE CAT."

PRAISE FOR THE SPITFIRES ESCORTING THE KIEL RAIDERS CAME FROM COLONEL HERBERT T.THATCHER, WASHINGTON, D.C., GROUP COMMANDER AND PILOT OF THE "RAUNCH RASCAL" AND HIS COPILOT, FIRST LIEUTENANT MAURICE STRUHL, PORTLAND, OREGON.

ONE FW 190 SLIPPED THROUGH THE SCREEN OF SPITFIRES GIVING STAFF SERGEANT IRA BARTON, BEL BARTON, W.VA., TAILGUNNER ON THE "ROCKHILL SPECIAL" AND SECOND LIEUTENANT T.SHIRLY, LOUISVILLE, ALA., ITS BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR A SHOT AT HIM. THE GERMAN WENT DOWN IN FLAMES.

GUNNERS WHO GOT THEIR FIRST CRACK AT ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE STAFF SERGEANT JOHN B.WESTRAN, PORTLAND, ORE., AND TECHNICAL SERGEANT FRANK G.BREWER, JR., BIRMINGHAM, ALA. THEY WERE IN "TAIL END CHARLIE" PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES C.BOYER, LOMITA, CALIF.

FLAK GAVE THE CREWS SOME TROUBLE.

"IT DID NOT HIT US BUT BLEW US AROUND A BIT, SAID FIRST LIEUTENANT T.J.STEENSON, STAATSBURG, N.Y. SERGEANT JOHN O.ADAMS, BRIDGETOWN, N.J., TAILGUNNER ON "UTAH GAME COCK," SAID THE "FLAK LASTED ONLY A MINUTE."

LIEUTENANT WALTER WILSON, GLENCOVE, L.I., N.Y., BOMBARDIER, SAID "OUR CREW HAS WAITED FOR SIXTEEN MONTHS FOR A SHOT AT THE ENEMY AND NOW WE HAVE HAD IT."

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XB1120PEW

BY ALFRED E.WALL

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JULY 25-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN RETURNING FROM TODAY'S HEAVY ATTACK ON THE HEROYA ALUMINUM REFINING WORKS IN SOUTHERN NORWAY---IT WAS THE LONGEST FLYING FORTRESS RAID YET IN THIS THEATER---EXULTED, "BOY, WHAT A MESS WE LEFT THAT VITAL TARGET IN."

THAT SUMMATION OF THE 1,285-MILE ROUND TRIP WAS GIVEN BY 1ST. LT.ROBERT D.METCALF OF (2211 23D ST.) SACRAMENTO, CALIF., BOMBARDIER ON THE "SPITZFIRE" WHICH LED THE RAIDERS TO THE TARGET AND WAS THE FIRST TO SMACK IT WITH ITS BOMB-LOAD.

THE REST OF THE BOYS AGREED WITH HIM.

"IT WAS AN AMAZING SHOW," METCALF SAID. "LIKE NOTHING IN THIS WORLD."

BOMBERS WHICH LEFT THIS BASE, RETURNING INTACT AND STILL FLYING IN PERFECT FORMATION, TOOK ALONG A DISTINGUISHED OBSERVER, COLONEL

CORNIGLION-MOLINIER, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH AIRFORCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COLONEL PRONOUNCED THE RAID "WONDERFUL, MARVELOUS, BEAUTIFUL."

HE SAID THE ENTIRE FACTORY WENT "POOF" WHEN THE BOMBS HIT.

CORNIGLION-MOLINIER DISCLOSED THAT HE TOOK THE CONTROLS FOR A WHILE AND SAID IT WAS THE "MOST STEADY PLANE I EVER FLEW IN MY LIFE." HE IS A VETERAN FLIER OF BOTH WORLD WARS.

THE AMERICAN CREWMEN SAID AS FAR AS OPPOSITION WAS CONCERNED, THE FLIGHT WAS A "GLORIOUS OPERATION" BUT THEY DISLIKED "SWEATING IT OUT" OVER SO MANY MILES OF ROUGH NORTH SEA WHERE MOTOR FAILURES COULD BE DISASTROUS.

METCALF, WHO WAS A REPORTER ON THE SACRAMENTO BEE WHEN A STUDENT IN JUNIOR COLLEGE, SAID HE ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT FLAK.

THE CREW SAW ONLY SIX FOCKE-WULF 190'S. THEY ATTACKED THE FORMATION SOME 70 MILES OUT TO SEA ON THE RETURN TRIP.

METCALF SAID HIS FORTRESS' CREWMEN SAW AT LEAST TWO SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA.

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THE "SPITZFIRE'S" CREW SAID THE BOMBS HIT THE TARGET AREA IN A "BEAUTIFUL PATTERN" AND SMOKE ROSE AS HIGH AS 6,000 FEET.

THE "SPITZFIRE" WAS FLYING HER 23D MISSION. BESIDES METCALF, OTHERS ABOARD WERE: THE PILOT, 1ST LT.FRANK R. SPITZNAGEL, FOR WHOM THE FORTRESS WAS NAMED, OF PARKSIDE AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.; THE NAVIGATOR, 2D LT.KARL H.BRAUDER OF INDIANAPOLIS; AND THE CO-PILOT, MAJ.J.S.SMITH, OF CARPENTERIA, CALIF., WHO WAS LEADER OF THE FIRST GROUP TO ATTACK THE TARGET.

MQ831PEW

30.24-6531

BY RUTH COWAN

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE ORIENTATION CENTER SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JULY 24-(AP)-MAJOR GEN.IRA C.EAKER REVIED A BATTALION OF WACS BEING TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE FOR DUTY TODAY AND DESCRIBED THEIR PARADE AS "THE SMARTEST I'VE SEEN MANY." Since I've been here and I've seen

ALSO REVIEWING WITH THE AMERICAN AIR COMMANDER WERE MAJOR GEN. JEAN KNOX, HEAD OF THE BRITISH ATS--SISTERS IN KHAKI OF THE WACS--COL.HARVEY HOLLAND, COMMANDER OF THE ORIENTATION CENTER; AND OTHER HIGH RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN'S WRENS AND WAAFS.

MAJOR GEN. KNOX, TALL, SLAIM AND SMART IN A UNIFORM WITH RED COLLAR TABS; WITH EAKER, CAPT. MARY A.HALLAREN, WAC BATTALION COMMANDER; COL.HOLLAND AND HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJOR CECIL MCGIMSEY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND THE WAC ADJUTANT, LIEUT. ALETHA L.WINN OF HAVANA, N.D., "TROOPED THE LINE"--WALKED AROUND THE WAC COMPANIES STANDING STIFFLY AT ATTENTION.

FIRST SERGT. VIRGINIA ROSEKRANS OF PHILADELPHIA CONFIDED TO HER COMPANY THAT GENERAL EAKER, WHO ACCOMPANIED GENERAL KNOX ON AN INSPECTION OF WAC QUARTERS, HAD BEEN WORRIED WHETHER THEY WOULD STACK UP WITH THE BRITISH ATS AND WAAFS.

THE WACS WERE PRECEDED IN THE PARADE BY A 28-PIECE CENTRAL BASE SECTION BAND LED BY CORP. ERNEST J.TASSIN OF NEW ORLEANS, AUGMENTED BY A SMALLER BAND FROM THE TENTH REPLACEMENT DEPOT, WHICH IN TURN WAS LED BY SERGEANT THURMAN WILSON OF NEWBURN, N.C. WILSON WAS A FORMER BUGLER AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY NEAR WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCHING EXTRA PROUDLY WAS PRIVATE DOROTHY E.WHINERY OF ANOKA, MINN., CARRYING THE STARS AND STRIPES. WITH HER IN THE COLOR GUARD

WERE PRIVATES MARY C.WATERMAN OF APPLETON, WISC., AND ETHEL D.RUDOLPH, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

STANDING STRAIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FIELD WERE CORPORAL WINNIE VAN DYKE, OAK HARBOR, WASH., AND PRIVATE JEAN DELANEY, LYNN, MASS.

THE WACS WERE WEARING NEW PATCHES ON THEIR LEFT SHOULDERS, SHOWING THEY WERE ATTACHED TO THE AIRFORCE. THEY ALSO WORE SERVICE RIBBONS, WHICH HAD BEEN PINNED ON THEM THE DAY BEFORE BY SIX OFFICERS UNTIL THEIR THUMBS GAVE OUT.

FOLO LONDON MUSSOLINI

CHICAGO, JULY 25-(AP)-SEVERAL MIDWESTERN LEADERS IN AMERICAN-ITALIAN AFFAIRS TODAY HAILED THE DISMISSAL OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY AS SIGNALING THAT NATION'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAR.

SAID NICOLO LO FRANCO, 54, ITALIAN BORN EDITOR OF L'TALIA, LARGE MIDWESTERN ITALIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER:

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"THE NEWS THAT MUSSOLINI HAS LOST HIS POSITION IS GOOD NEWS TO US.. WE FEEL NOW THAT ITALY WILL SOON BE AT PEACE WITH US AGAIN AND WE WILL HAVE FREEDOM FOR EVERYONE."

GIUSEPPE ANTONIO BORGESE, EXILED ITALIAN EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR OF "GOLIATH: THE MARCH OF FASCISM," SAID:

"THE NEWS OF MUSSOLINI'S DISMISSAL IS GOOD IN ITSELF, BUT I SHOULD ENJOY IT MUCH LESS IF IT TURNS OUT THAT THE ALLIES COUNTENANCE THE NEW REGIME OF THE KING AND MARSHAL BADOGLIO. THEY ARE FASCISTS TOO, AND IF THE SUCCESSION MEANS SUPPORT FOR THEM, IT WILL BE 'DARLANISM' ALL OVER AGAIN."

MUNICIPAL JUDGE GEORGE L.QUILICI, A LEADER IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO, SAID MUSSOLINI'S DISMISSAL SIGNALED THE "IMMEDIATE APPROACH OF THE END OF ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR."

MAJOR MCGIMSEY, WHO PINNED ON THE FIRST RIBBON, PREDICTED THE WACS WOULD BE WEARING INSIGNIA SHOWING SERVICE IN OTHER WAR THREATRES BEFORE THEY RETURNED HOME. THE OFFICERS WHO HELPED MCGIMSEY WITH THE RIBBON PINNING WERE CAPT. THOMAS SHALLCROW OF PHILADELPHIA AND LIEUTS.WILLIAM G.ISENBURG, HADDON HEIGHTS, N.J.; ARTHUR BERMAN, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; A.ABRAMS, PHILADELPHIA AND R.L.?OGG, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

AFTER THE PARADE GENERAL BAKER AND OTHER GUESTS WERE ENTERTAINED AT THE LARGEST LUNCHEON EVER HELD AT THE CENTER, AND ONE FOR WHICH THE WACS HELPED PREPARE. THE NIGHT BEFORE, PRIVATES FIRST CLASS MARY HOLT OF ATLANTA, MARJORIE SCHLOGEL, OLATHE, KANS., AND HAZEL FISHER OF CHICAGO WORKED POLISHING SILVER. CORP. AVERIL CURTIS, WESTON, W.VA., A FORMER FLORIST EMPLOYE, AND SGT. MARGARET MCCANCE OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., ARRANGED FLOWERS.

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FIFTEEN WACS SERVED AND NOTHING WAS SPILLED. SO DELIGHTED WERE CENTER MESS OFFICER CAPT. R.J.MCCARTHY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND WAC MESS OFFICER LIEUT. EDYTH E.BIOLO, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., THAT AFTERWARD THEY IMPULSIVELY GAVE EACH OTHER A BEAR HUG.

LIEUT.BIOLO, AN EXPERT NUTRITIONIST, JOINED THE WACS BECAUSE HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION. THEY HAVE A FIVE-YEAR-OLD SON, JOE PETE, WHO HAS BEEN LEFT IN CARE OF LIEUT.BIOLO'S MOTHER, MRS. PETER D'ELBERTO, IN IRON MOUNTAIN. HER SISTER, MRS. LORRAINE BAUMEL, IS A WELL KNOWN SKIIER.

AFTERWARD, AT AN OFFICERS' DANCE, THE WACS PROVIDED ENTERTAINMENT. WITH PFC. MARGIEBELLE NEEDHAM OF LOS ANGELES AS MISTRESS OF CEREMONIES. PRIVATE ONA MAY MURRAY, MONTEREY, CALIF., SANG POPULAR SONGS AND FOUR PRIVATES FIRST CLASS -- MONICA WEBER OF ST.PAUL, MARY WAHL OF

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FAIRFAX, MINN., CLARA DICKMAN OF SAN FRANCISCO AND ELDRENE VINCENT OF VALLEJO, CALIF. -- DANCED HAWAIIAN NUMBERS.

THE NIGHT BEFORE, ENLISTED WACS HAD THEIR DANCE AND SOME FRIENDS AND RELATIVES SAW EACH OTHER FOR THE FIRST TIME OVERSEAS. SINCE THE WACS ARRIVED HERE ROLAND L.BOURGEOIS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A RED CROSS FIELD WORKER, AND CENTER CHAPLAIN CAPT. C.G.SKIPPY OF WOLLASTON, MASS., HAVE BEEN BUSY HELPING PEOPLE FIND EACH OTHER.

THERE WERE THREE PAIRS OF [illegible] AND SISTERS AT THE DANCE. SGT.JOSEPH ABATTO OF BALTIMORE CAME UP TO SEE HIS SISTER, PFC. ROSALIE JONES OF BALTIMORE, WHO ALSO HAS A HUSBAND OVERSEAS. ANOTHER PAIR WERE PFC. COSETTE DION AND FLIGHT OFFICER LOUIS DION OF HARTFORD, CONN., AND SHE WAS FORCED TO GIVE HIM THE FIRST WORD OF THE DEATH OF THEIR FATHER. PFC. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, 28, FORMER MANAGER OF A WEST PALM BEACH NIGHT CLUB, ALSO MET HER BROTHER, PRIVATE HUGH KENNEDY, 26.

THE FIRST WAC TO FIND HER HUSBAND OVERSEAS WAS CORP. ROSALIE BURNETTE, 26, OF BLACKVILLE, S.C. SGT. PAUL BURNETTE IS IN THE AIR-FORCE, STATIONED NEARBY.

TWO NEW YORKERS, PRIVATE DORIS ISRAEL AND PFC. ARTHUR ROSENTHAL, WHO ARE COUSINS, ALSO LOCATED EACH OTHER.

SOME OF THE WACS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SENT INTO LONDON TO TAKE A SPECIAL SHORT TRAINING COURSE IN COMMUNICATIONS BEFORE GOING ON PERMA-NENT ASSIGNMENT, AND ARE QUARTERED IN THE FORMER TOWN HOUSE OF A BRITISH BARON.

THE DETAIL IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF SECOND LIEUT. PAULINE ABELL OF SPOKANE, WASH.

"I'LL SAY THIS IS GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT," SAID PRIVATE MARY LONERGAN OF MORRISTOWN, N.J., AFTER LOOKING AROUND THE FOYER OF THE ONCE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE.

ALSO IN THE DETAIL AND ANXIOUS TO GET OUT AND SEE A SHOW IS PFC. MURIEL HEALY OF HOLLYWOOD AND NEW YORK, WHO, UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL NAME OF JUDITH ALDEN, TOURED THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN THE CAST OF "TONIGHT AT 8:30."

SGT. MARION EVANS, LENOLA (CQ), N.J. AND PFC. MARGARET FRANK OF WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED, ADDING THEY HAD HOPED TO BE QUARTERED IN A CASTLE, PERHAPS ONE WITH GHOSTS.

EVJSPEV

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JULY 26

WAC TOPKICK GETS
ULTIMATE IN OH'S

WHEN THE BRITISH
SERGEANT SAYS
IT, IT'S SO

COWAN FINDS IT
TAKES ALL
KINDS (1,200)

BY RUTH COWAN

AT AN EIGHTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ORIENTATION CENTER, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND--(AP)--A BRITISH SERGEANT, ONE OF THE TOUGHEST BREED OF MEN

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ALIVE, WATCHED A TOPKICK OF THE FIRST FEMINE AEF IN BRITAIN AT WORK AND PRONOUNCED HER OKAY.

"SHE HAS THE ARMY LINGO ALL RIGHT, BUT I CAN'T GET USED TO A TOPKICK WITH CURLS," HE SAID AS HE EYED FIRST SERGT. VIRGINIA ROSEKRANS, TALL AND SLIM, THE FIRST WAC TO SET FOOT IN BRITAIN.

FIRST SERGT. ROSEKRANS FLABBERGASTED A GROUP OF BRITISH CARPENTERS AT THE ORIENTATION CENTER. THEY PUT DOWN THEIR TOOLS TO WATCH IN AMZEMENT, THEN AMUSEMENT, AS SHE GOT DOUBLETIME ACTION OUT OF A GROUP OF LAUGHING WACS.

IT WAS NEAR NOON AND THE RECENTLY LANDED GIRLS WERE BUSY UNPACKING, WASHING AND IRONING. SUDDENLY DOWN THE LINE CAME A TALL FIGURE IN THE GREEN OVERALLS THE WACS CALL THEIR "ZOOT SUITS". ON THE BACK OF THE SUIT WAS "TOP KICK," STENCILED THERE BY SOME CAPRICIOUS COMRADES.

"GET YOUR BLOUSES ON," FIRST SERGT. ROSEKRANZ CALLED, "YOU'VE ONLY GOT A MINUTE. HURRY UP! HURRY UP! YOU'VE GOT TO MARCH IN PARADE."

SHE FOLLOWED HER OWN ORDERS AND IN A MINUTE WAS BACK OUTSIDE IN UNIFORM, STILL CALLING, "HURRY UP!" WACS CAME OUT RUNNING, SOME PULLING SLIDE FASTENERS IN SKIRTS, BUTTONING BLOUSES, TO LINE UP. WHILE HER COMPANY WAITED IN FORMATION, FIRST SERGT. ROSEKRANZ WALKED AROUND RESTLESSLY. "THEY ALWAYS RUSH ME AND THEN I WAIT," SHE GRUMBLED. THEN, "REST" SHE ORDERED HER COMPANY.

THE WACS LAUGHED, SINCE NO ONE HAD CALLED THEM TO ATTENTION IN THE FIRST PLACE.

"ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT," CONCEDED FIRST SERGT. ROSEKRANZ. (CORRECT).

"SERGEANTS WERE NEVER LIKE THAT WHEN I WAS IN THE ARMY," COMMENTED A CARPENTER. "SHE'S HUMAN," ONE OF HIS COMPANIONS INFORMED HIM.

"SAY, WHAT TIME IS IT?" SUDDENLY DEMANDED THE LADY SERGEANT. THE TIME THE WACS GAVE HER MATCHED HER OWN WATCH. AFTERWARDS SHE EXPLAINED WHY SHE WAS SUSPICIOUS ABOUT THE RIGHT TIME.

"I USED ALWAYS TO COMPLAIN WOMEN COULD NEVER BE ON TIME. SOMEBODY DECIDED TO CURE ME. SO WHEN I SET A TIME FOR SOMETHING THE WACS WOULD ALWAYS GET THERE 10 MINUTES EARLY AND MAKE IT LOOK LIKE I WAS LATE. IT WAS SOME TIME BEFORE I CAUGHT ON THAT THEY WERE SETTING THEIR WATCHES AHEAD."

FIRST SERGT. ROSEKRANS WAS BORN IN PHILADELPHIA. HER PARENTS ARE MR. AND MRS. FRANK M. ROSEKRANS. ASKED HOW MANY CHILDREN THERE WERE IN THE FAMILY, SHE REPLIED, "SEVEN, I THINK."

SHE STUDIED ART IN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVED IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FOR A TIME. SHE'S A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS. ON THE EVE OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR SHE WAS RIDING A MOTORCYCLE FROM CHICAGO TO CALIFORNIA.

"I HAD INTENDED DOING SOME SCULPTOR TYPES ON THE WEST COAST, BUT WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT I DECIDED TO JOIN THE WACS."

SHE WAS INDUCTED AT LOS ANGELES AND TRAINED AT DES MOINES. THEY GAVE HER A CHANCE TO GO TO OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL, BUT SHE'S SATISFIED TO REMAIN A PLAIN TOPKICK.

--DASH--

NOBODY HAS PICKED A "TYPICAL WAC", AND IT MIGHT BE A TOUGH JOB, JUDGING FROM SOME OF THOSE HERE.

THERE'S "GRANDMA CONKLIN" -- PFC MARGARET CONKLIN OF SUSANVILLE, CALIF. -- WHO LEFT BEHIND SIX CHILDREN, SIX GRANDCHILDREN AND A MOTHER TO GO OFF TO WAR AT THE AGE OF 43.

30.24 - 6535

HER YOUNGEST SON, SERGEANT EARNEST CONKLIN, 21, IS STATIONED AT CAMP VAN DORN, MISS.

HER MOTHER, MRS. CLARA CARMEN, 66, OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., AND HER FIVE OTHER CHILDREN ALL HAD APPROVED HER JOINING THE WACS. THEY ARE MRS. JUNE JILMER, 27, CALIFORNIA, A CLERK IN AN ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT; MRS. CAROL HUKEY, 26, AND MRS. CLARICE THOMAS, 22, BOTH OF WALNUT CREEK, CALIF.; JAMES CONKLIN, 24, OF SUSANVILLE; AND MRS. NORMA BAUGH, 23, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

PFC CONKLIN IS LISTED AS A COOK "AND THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO BE," SHE SAID. "I USED TO BE A PRACTICAL NURSE. IN FACT I JOINED THE ARMY TO GET AWAY FROM IT."

— — —

"A MONTH AGO WE WERE ALL SLAVES," TOURTET EXCLAIMED. "NOW WE ARE FREE TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE. MARTINIQUE IS FRENCH AGAIN. THE TERRIBLE DICTATORSHIP IMPOSED ON THESE ISLANDS BY ADMIRAL ROBERT AT LAST HAS COME TO AN END. OUR POOR NEGROES SAY WE HAVE STILL NOTHING TO EAT, BUT WE CAN BREATH THE AIR OF FREEDOM."

THE LIVELY MAJOR DECLARED THAT UNDER ROBERT'S REGIME "EVERYTHING" BELONGED TO THE NAVAL OFFICERS -- THE BEST HOUSES, MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND CENSORSHIP, ARMS, BOATS AND FOOD. HE SAID NAVAL OFFICERS LOYAL TO ROBERT WERE PAID TWICE AS MUCH AS ARMY OFFICERS.

THERE ARE STILL ABOUT 300 SAILORS HELD IN FORT SAINT LOUIS- THE BALANCE OF THE ORIGINAL 1,200 HOLDOUTS HAVING JOINED THE NEW REGIME.

TOURTET RELATED HOW A LOC)7:9..8953HJ OGACIZED A QUIET DEMONSTRATION OF SORROW JUNE 25, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN ARMISTICE, HOW THEY WERE REFUSED PERMISSION TO HOLD THE CEREMONY, AND HOW THEY DEMONSTRATED ANYWAY, MEETING ONLY FEEBLE POLICE RESISTANCE.

CONSULAR EMPLOYES, UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVERS AND OTHER VISITORS TO MARTINIQUE DURING THESE DAYS WERE ORDERED TO STAY INSIDE BECAUSE OF THE FEAR OF RIOTING.

MEANWHILE, TROOPS STATIONED NEAR BALATA, 10 KILOMETERS FROM FORT DE FRANCE, DECLARED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH AND CALLED UPON MAJOR TOURTET TO JOIN THEM AS THEIR LEADER.

ROBERT ANNOUNCED HE INTENDED TO MAINTAIN ORDER REGARDLESS OF THE COST. A CHANTING, DANCING MOB FROM FORT DE FRANCE CAUSED HIM TO TAKE REFUGE TOOK AFTERWARDS ABOARD THE DRY-DOCKED EMIL BERTIN.

TENSION MOUNTED UNTIL THE MORNING OF JUNE 30, WHEN AN ASSISTANT NAVAL OBSERVER AT THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM ROBERT'S CHIEF OF STAFF, A CAPTAIN ROQUES, WHO INQUIRED WHETHER CONSUL MALIGE WOULD BE IN HIS OFFICE WITHIN THE NEXT 15 MINUTES.

UPON BEING ASSURED THAT MALIGE WOULD, ROQUES SAID HE WAS SENDING "AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE." THIS WAS ROBERT'S REQUEST FOR THE UNITED STATES TO SEND A PLENIPOTENTIARY TO ARRANGE THE TRANSFER OF THE COLONY TO THE FREE FRENCH.

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THAT EVENING THE AGED ADMIRAL'S "COMMUNIQUE TO THE POPULATION" WAS BROADCAST, ADVISING THE PEOPLE THAT HE WOULD RETIRE TO PREVENT BLOODSHED BETWEEN THE POPULATION-ARMY ALLIANCE AND THE NAVAL FORCES.

TOURTET REVEALED THAT "THE ENTIRE BALATA GARRISON COMPRISED ONLY 70 FRENCHMEN, 20 SENEGALESE AND 30 CREOLES." HE SAID THE ARMY'S "PANZER DIVISION" WAS MADE UP OF TWO OLD TRUCKS, TWO SMALL CANNON FIXED ON ANOTHER PAIR OF TRUCKS, AND TWO CARS WITH MACHINE GUNS.

TOURTET'S MEN WERE CONSTRUCTING A "TANK" BY FIXING A CANNON ATOP A

HEAVY TRACTOR WHEN NEWS OF ROBERT'S CAPITULATION WAS RECEIVED.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 23...SENT JULY 22)

(EDS: FOURTH GRAPH ABOVE BOOK READ X X X HOW A LOCAL COMMITTEE HAD ORGANIZED A QUIET DEMONSTRATION X X X (ETC) ALSO IN 7TH GRAPH READ X X X HIM TO TAKE REFUGE SOON AFTER-

WARDS ABOARD X X X (ETC)

MK/PS319AEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE; DANIEL DE LUCE, VETERAN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS COVERED A HALF DOZEN BATTLEFRONTS SINCE 15, WROTE THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATE OF THE MILITARY ABILITY OF ITALY'S NEW CHIEF OF STATE FROM HIS EXPERIENCE AS A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE GREEK ARMIES OPPOSING MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S FORCES IN GREECE AND ALBANIA IN 1940.)

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA JULY 26-(MONDAY)-(AP)-MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO WAS THE "GOAT" OF MUSSOLINI'S MISERABLE FAILURE TO BLITZ GREECE IN 1940.

HIS MILITARY FORTUNES SANK DEEP IN THE SNOW OF THE ALBANIAN WINTER FRONT AS THE GALLANT LITTLE GREEK ARMY SMASHED THE MECHANIZED INVASION OF ITS HOMELAND AND SCORED A SERIES OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES OVER AN ENEMY FOUR TIMES LARGER NUMERICALLY.

THE TEMPERAMENTAL MARSHAL'S REPUTATION WAS CHIEFLY BASED ON THE CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIAN TRIBESMEN ARMED WITH SPEARS AND MUSKETS AGAINST TANKS AND PLANES.

AGAINST THE GREEKS, WHOSE SKILL AND COURAGE KNEW NO BOUNDS IN RESISTANCE OF THE HATED FASCISTS, BADOGLIO FLOPPED BADLY AND NONE OF HIS SUCCESSORS FARED ANY BETTER UNTIL HITLER INTERVENED.

BADOGLIO'S BLINDNESS AS TO THE EFFECTIVE USE OF AIRPOWER--AT A TIME WHEN THE ITALIAN AIRFORCE BOASTED ONE HUNDRED TIMES AS MANY MODERN WARPLANES AS THE GREEKS--ENABLED THE GREEK GENERALS TO MOBILIZE AND REINFORCE A FRONT BY A FEW LONG, NARROW MOUNTAIN ROADS AND A COUPLE OF RAIL LINES AFTER THE INVASION HAD ALREADY STARTED.

BADOGLIO'S MISCALCULATIONS OF WHAT WINTER HAD IN STORE FOR HIS MORE THAN TWO SCORE DIVISIONS CAUSED THE ITALIANS TO SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES FROM FREEZING AS THE CAMPAIGN WAS PROLONGED.

APOLOGISTS FOR BADOGLIO AFTER HIS FALL FROM FAVOR ASSERTED HE STEADFASTLY OPPOSED IL DUCE'S GREEK ADVENTURE. TO GREEKS FIGHTING IN ALBANIA

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FASTLY OPPOSED IL DUCE'S GREEK ADVENTURE. TO GREEKS FIGHTING IN ALBANIA THIS SEEMED THE RANKEST KIND OF SECOND GUESSING. WHAT LICKED BADOGLIO IN 1940 WAS THE SAME THING THAT ULTIMATELY LICKED MUSSOLINI IN 1943. THE ITALIAN ARMY IS THIRD RATE IN SPIRIT AND TECHNIQUE. THE MAJORITY OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS HAVE NO HEART FOR THE WAR.

THE GREEKS REPEATEDLY MADE SUCKERS OF BADOGLIO AND HIS FIELD COMMANDERS BY TACTICS CLASSIC IN SIMPLICITY.

HE SENT HIS ARMORED COLUMNS SPEARING INTO THE PINDUS MOUNTAINS AND BEYOND THE DRINOS VALLEY TOWARD IOANNIA, CAPITAL OF THE GREEK FRONTIER PROVINCE OF EPIRUS.

GREEK PEASANT WOMEN HAULED AMMUNI

PROVINCE OF EPIRUS.

GREEK PEASANT WOMEN HAULED AMMUNITION ON THEIR BACKS UP THE STEEPEST

30.24-6537

PEAKS SO THEIR MEN COULD CATCH THE ITALIANS BELOW BY ENFILADING FIRE FROM THEIR LITTLE PACK HOWITZERS.

THE GREEKS SHUNNED THE VALLEYS AND OUTFLANKED THE ITALIANS BY CIRCUITOUS ROUTES OVER THE HIGH RANGES.

FASCIST EGOTISM WAS UNPREPARED FOR REVERSES. WHEN THESE CAME IN SEEMINGLY AN UNENDING SERIES BADOGLIO WAS OUSTED.

KK1042PEW

MUSSOLINI-ITALY

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA JULY 25-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI'S BLACKSHIRT REGIME APPEARS TO HAVE FALLEN BEFORE A SINGLE ALLIED SOLDIER SET FOOT ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, BUT AT A MOMENT WHEN SICILY IS FOUR-FIFTHS CONQUERED AND THREE BRITISH ARMIES AND ONE AMERICAN ARMY ARE HELD IN RESERVE FOR THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN FRONT.

THE SICILIAN INVASION WAS CARRIED OUT WITH BRILLIANT SUCCESS BY THE SEVENTH UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., AND GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

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LIEUT.GEN.K.A.N.ANDERSON'S BRITISH FIRST ARMY WHICH CAPTURED TUNIS IS STILL NOT COMMITTED YET IN ANY OVERSEAS OPERATION FROM AFRICA. LIEUT.GEN.MARK CLARK'S U.S.FIFTH ARMY LIKEWISE HAS NOT SEEN ACTION THIS SUMMER.

IN THE MIDDLE EAST FROM SYRIA TO LIBYA THERE ARE THE BRITISH NINTH AND TENTH ARMIES, NEITHER OF WHICH HAS FOUGHT SO FAR AGAINST THE AXIS ON EUROPEAN SOIL.

SOME OF THE BEST VETERAN AMERICAN DIVISIONS ABROAD AMONG ALLIED FORCES ARE HELD IN RESERVE IN AFRICA.

ALLIED AIR POWER, THE HISTORIANS MAY RECORD, PLAYED A DECISIVE ROLE IN MUSSOLINI'S ASTONISHINGLY SUDDEN DOWNFALL, BUT THE FACT THAT AIR POWER IS BACKED UP BY SUPERIOR LAND AND SEA FORCES MAKE IT AS POTENT AS IT IS.

IT'S OBVIOUS TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THAT ALLIED ARMS WHICH ENGULFED SICILY IN A FORTNIGHT COULD STRIKE AT THE ITALIAN PENINSULA ITSELF WHEN AND WHERE GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER CHOOSES.

OEDFROM FREETS BOTTOM, THE ITALIAN BOOT LIES AT THE MERCY OF A

AND WHERE GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER CHOOSES.

OEDFROM TOP TO BOTTOM, THE ITALIAN BOOT LIES AT THE MERCY OF A

AND WHERE GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER CHOOSES.

FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, THE ITALIAN BOOT LIES AT THE MERCY OF ALLIED AIR FLEETS.

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ONLY SATURDAY UNESCORTED AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES FLEW UNOPPOSED AS FAR NORTH AS BOLOGNA AND SMASHED THAT RAILROAD CENTER WHERE MOST OF ITALY'S COMMUNICATIONS GO THROUGH A BOTTLENECK. ONLY A WEEK AGO WELL OVER 500 AMERICAN BOMBERS RAISED HAVOC IN ROME'S TWO GREAT RAILROAD YARDS.

AT SEA THE ALLIED NAVIES ARE SUPREME. ITALY'S PORT-LOVING FLEET IS SPLIT UP, AND HAS STAYED IN HARBOR REFUGES BOTH ON THE WEST AND EAST COASTS.

ON LAND UPWARDS OF 100,000 ITALIAN TROOPS ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN TRAPPED IN SICILY IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

KK1057PEW

AFRICA ADD MURIN'S ... COUNTED

A NUMBER OF NATURAL BARRIERS BOLSTERED THE AXIS POSITION IN THE NORTHEASTERN TIP.

AT CATANIA THE EIGHTH ARMY FACED THE TOUGHEST OF THEM. GERMAN TROOPS WERE ENTRENCHED SOLIDLY BEHIND THE CONFLUENCE OF THREE RIVERS AND A CLUSTER OF 10 AIRFIELDS AT GERBINI, WHERE HUNDREDS OF GERMAN 88-MILLIMETER ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, NOW USED AS FIELD ARTILLERY, HAVE CONVERTED THESE POSITIONS INTO BOX-LIKE STRONGHOLDS.

THE TERRAIN WAS HEAVILY MINED.

A FEW MILES BEHIND THE FRONT THE GROUND BEGINS TO RISE SHARPLY IN THE STEEP SLOPES OF 10,000-FOOT MT.ETNA, THE ADVANTAGES OF WHICH THE GERMANS ARE EMPLOYING TO THE FULLEST.

MOUNTAINS ALSO BUTTRESS THE REGION WHERE THE AXIS LINE EMERGES ON THE NORTH COAST. THE CARONIA RANGE RUNS PARALLEL TO THE BEACH AND IS CUT BY A SYSTEM OF WATERWAYS WHICH MAKE NATURAL DEFENSE POSITIONS.

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ITALIAN RESISTANCE MAY INCREASE GREATLY ONCE THE FORCES OF GEN. ALFREDO GUZZONI OCCUPY THIS POSITION. EXPERIENCE IN NORTH AFRICA SHOWED THAT MUSSOLINI'S DIVISIONS WERE CAPABLE OF FIGHTING TENACIOUSLY AND WELL WHENEVER THEY WERE PLACED IN A STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITION WITH BOTH FLANKS SECURED.

6121PEW

AFRICA add De Luce x x WASHINGTON.

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID 97 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 260 INJURED AT BOLOGNA. DAMAGE AT LEGHORN WAS "SLIGHT," AND TWO BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN, IT ADDED, WHILE 12 ALLIED PLANES WERE LISTED AS DOWNED BY FIGHTERS AND LIGHT GERMAN NAVAL UNITS IN THE LAST TWO DAYS.)

CAPT.NATHANIEL LINDSAY OF LAURENCEVILLE,N.Y., MAKING A SWEEP BETWEEN SARDINIA AND THE COAST NEAR ROME, DESTROYED A HEINKEL-115 FLYING BOAT IN THE FIRST SUCCESS SCORED BY A DETACHMENT OF AMERICANS FLYING BEAUFIGHTERS AS A UNIT OF THE COASTAL AIRFORCE.

AN ITALIAN THREE-ENGINED FLOAT PLANE WAS DESTROYED BY AN RAF BALTIMORE OFF THE COAST OF CORSICA. THE ENEMY LOST A THIRD PLANE WHEN SPITFIRES INTERCEPTED A TRIO OF MESSERSCHMITT-109S RECONNOITERING THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST AND DESTROYED ONE OF THEM IN AN 80-MILE RUNNING FIGHT.

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XM106PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS INNORTH AERICA--FIRST ADD MEDITERRANEAN AERIA (BY DE LUCE) X X X FIGHT.

FLYING FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH 12 VICTORIES AGAINST ENEMY INTERCEPTORS IN FRIDAY'S RAID ON LEVERANO INCLUDED SERGTS. EDWARD F.TIGHE, 20 MACAMFEY ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., A MESSERSCHMITT 109; HARRY S.BARRETT, 1338 FOURTH AVE., EAST JUANITA, ALTOONA, PA., A FOCKE WULF 110; BURLE LEROY SPILLERS, REDFIELD, IOWA, AN ME 109; ROBERT H.EATON, STAR ROUTE, COSMOPOLIS, WASH., AN ME 109; LELAND WALDIE, COOPERSVILLE, MICH, AN ME 109; G.W.HESS, 1404 EAST FOURTH ST., SEDALIA, MO., AN FW110; GENER PROGRAM, ROUTE TWO, ROBELINE, LA., AN ME 109; GEORGE R.ROBERTS, 217 WEST OKLAHOMA ST., TULSA, OKLA., AN ME109; ORVILLE A.WALTON, ROUTE ONE, GEORGE WEST, TEX., A MACCHI 202; AND LIEUT.EDWARD H.LOMBARD, 1675 GLENMORE AVE., BATON ROUGE, LA.

JOINT VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO SERGTS.CONRAD G.ADAMS, 310 PLATT ST., STERLING, COLO., AND BUSTER ANDEEL, WAGONER, OKLA., FOR AN ME 109, AND SERGT.WILLIAM BROUSSEAU, 46 APPRETON AVE., PAWTUCKET, R.I., AND LIEUT.MILTON V.ASHLEY, CORREJA AVE., ISELIN, N.J., AN ME109.

XB434PEW

30.24-6539

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT ALL AMERICAN PILOTS WERE SAFE.

THE JAPANESE ATTACKED IN FOUR WAVES BUT THE P-40 FIGHTERS, ALTHOUGH GREATLY OUTNUMBERED, TORE INTO THE RAIDERS SO FURIOUSLY THAT MANY WERE FORCED TO JETTISON THEIR LOADS BEFORE THEY REACHED THE TARGET AREA.

ATTACKS, BY THE JAPANESE BOMBERS THAT DID REACH THE TARGET WERE DESCRIBED AS INACCURATE WITH ONLY MINOR DAMAGE RESULTING TO GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

THE AMERICANS WERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 10 ZEROS AND 6 BOMBERS, PROBABLY DESTROYING 12 ZEROS AND 7 BOMBERS, AND DAMAGING 6 ZEROS AND 3 BOMBERS.

MR537AEW

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JULY 25-(AP)-STRAWS IN THE ALEUTIAN WIND INDICATE THE JAPANESE MAY BE PREPARING TO SELL KISKA AS THEY DID ATTU--AT THE PRICE OF A GARRISON, BUT NOTHING MORE--SHOULD THE UNITED STATES LAUNCH AN ASSAULT.

THIS WEEK'S RAID ON PARAMUSHIRO LENT WEIGHT TO THIS THEORY. RAIDERS FAILED TO FIND ANY GREAT CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE POWER, EXCEPT A FEW TRANSPORTS--APPARENTLY NOT EVEN ENOUGH AIR POWER TO BEAT OFF OUR LONG RANGE BOMBERS LET ALONE GIVE ANY ASSISTANCE TO THEIR BELEAGUERED ARMY AND NAVY DETACHMENTS AT KISKA.

AIRMEN RETURNING FROM PARAMUSHIRO REPORTED ONLY ENOUGH VESSELS IN THE HARBOR TO SUPPLY THAT SERIES OF BASES STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION, NOT ENOUGH TO SUPPLY KISKA WITH NEEDED DEFENSIVE POWER. OF COURSE IT IS ALWAYS POSSIBLE THAT JAPANESE SHIPS OR PLANES WILL BE BROUGHT SUDDENLY NORTH FROM THE MAIN PART OF JAPAN AND TRY FOR KISKA WITHOUT STOPPING AT PARAMUSHIRO, BUT THAT MANEUVER WOULD BE IN DESPERATION, LIKE TRYING TO SUPPLY ATTU DIRECTLY FROM SEATTLE WITH ENEMY AIR AND SEA FLEETS IN BETWEEN.

AMERICANS HAVE BEEN TIGHTENING THE STRANGLING RING AROUND KISKA THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS WITH FREQUENT AIR RAIDS AND HEAVY SHELLING BY NAVAL CRAFT, AND THIS IS TELLING ON THE ENEMY. IF THE JAPANESE HAD ANY INTENTION OF HELPING THE KISKA GARRISONS BEFORE THEY ARE FACED WITH THE ATTU CHOICE--SURRENDER OR DIE-- IT WOULD HAVE BEEN LOGICAL TO HAVE DONE SOMETHING TOWARD REINFORCING THE GARRISON BEFORE THIS. BUT NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE.

ONLY ONE ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO GET SURFACE VESSELS TO KISKA SINCE THE ATTU BATTLE, AND THAT WAS FLAT FAILURE WHEN AMERICAN AIRPLANES CAUGHT FOUR TRANSPORTS AND SANK AT LEAST TWO OF THEM.

MH/PM843PPW NM

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(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JULY 26)

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT WALLACE R.MCLAIN, 713 PIONEER DRIVE, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(ADVANCE)-KEARNEY MESA, CALIF., JULY 26--DESPITE HAVING HIS TORPEDO PLANE BADLY SHATTERED IN AN ATTACK FROM ENEMY AIRCRAFT, CAPT. DOUGLAS A.BANCROFT, 25, U.S.M.C. OF TARRYTOWN, N.Y., FLEW ON TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP, AND FOR THE ACTION HAS RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

RECENTLY RETURNED FROM 10 1/2 MONTHS OF DUTY WITH THE ORIGINAL MARINE TORPEDO PLANE SQUADRON IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, THE PILOT TOLD HOW THE BIG BATTLEWAGON MET DEATH ON THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, AN "UNLUCKY

BAY FOR THE JAPS."

"IT WAS A BATTLESHIP OF THE KONGO CLASS, AND IT HAD BEEN CRIPPLED IN THE BIG NAVAL BATTLE OFF GUADALCANAL THE NIGHT BEFORE," HE SAID. "WE CAUGHT UP WITH IT ABOUT DAWN, BUT PRIOR TO OUR ATTACK, WHEN WE WERE ABOUT TEN MINUTES OFF HENDERSON FIELD, A HALF DOZEN ZEROS ATTEMPTED AN INTERCEPTION. MY TAIL GUNNER DOWNED ONE OF THEM, BUT NOT BEFORE OUR PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT UP PRETTY BADLY, AND OUR TURRET GUNNER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

"HOWEVER, WE CONTINUED OUR MISSION THROUGH THE HEAVY FLAK THROWN UP BY THE BATTLESHIP AND ACCOMPANYING DESTROYERS, BUT WHEN I LEVELED OFF FOR THE RUN IN I DISCOVERED MY BOMB BAY HAD BEEN SO SHOT UP I COULDN'T UNLOAD THE TORPEDO.

"FLYING ON OVER THE BATTLEWAGON, WE RETURNED TO THE AIRFIELD. AFTER LOADING ANOTHER PLANE, WE FLEW BACK FOR A SECOND RUN. THIS TIME THE HEAVY WARSHIP HAD SLOWED UP UNTIL IT WAS NEARLY A 'DEAD' TARGET. YOU COULDN'T MISS IT--JUST LAYING DOWN THERE--AND I SENT THE 'FISH' IN FOR A CONFIRMED HIT. WE LEARNED LATER THAT THE JAPS HAD TO SCUTTLE IT."

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CAPTAIN BANGERT, WHO HAS OVER 200 COMBAT FLYING HOURS, SPENT FIVE MONTHS IN AND OUT OF GUADALCANAL. HE EXPECTS TO BE HOME SOON FOR A VISIT WITH HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. VALENTINE A. BANGERT, OF TARRYTOWN. HE ENLISTED IN THE CORPS SOON AFTER BEING GRADUATED IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, AND FORMERLY LIVED AT 127 WEST 55TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JULY 26)

MT1211PEV

(EDITORS: AT DUSK LAST THURSDAY, AMERICAN NAVY TORPEDO PLANES AND DIVE BOMBERS POUNCED ON AN ENEMY SEAPLANE TENDER AND FOUR DESTROYERS ATTEMPTING TO RUN SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT INTO BUIN, JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS. THE TENDER WAS SUNK, A DESTROYER WAS DAMAGED AND FIVE ZEROS DROPPED IN THE ENSUING AIR BATTLE. THE RESULTS WERE ANNOUNCED SATURDAY BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS BUT THE DRAMATIC DETAILS OF THAT FIGHT ARE NOW FULLY TOLD IN THIS DELAYED DISPATCH FROM LEIF ERICKSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT STATIONED AT GUADALCANAL, HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS AIR FORCE.)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

JUL 26 1943

GUADALCANAL, JULY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITED STATES BOMBERS STRUCK JAPANESE SHIPS WITH PRECISE DESTRUCTIVE POWER TODAY FOR THE FOURTH TIME IN SIX DAYS AND BLASTED UNDERNEATH THE WATER A LARGE SEAPLANE TENDER APPARENTLY CARRYING AERIAL STRENGTH TO REINFORCE THE ENEMY'S STEADILY DEPLETED AVIATION ARM IN THE SOLOMONS THEATER.

THE UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOLOMONS AIR COMMAND ALSO REPORTED ONE OF THREE DESTROYERS ESCORTING THE 9,000 TON (ESTIMATED) TENDER WAS HIT AND DAMAGED.

FIVE DIRECT, HEAVY BOMB HITS FROM NAVY AND MARINE AVENGER TORPEDO PLANES FINISHED THE TENDER AFTER SHE FIRST HAD BEEN STRUCK AT LEAST THREE TIMES BY NAVY DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS.

LT. WILLIAM ROUBOTHAM, LONG BEACH, CALIF., LEADER OF THE 16-PLANE AVENGER FLIGHT, SAW THE SHIP GO DOWN. HE TOLD OF THE SIGHT IN THESE WORDS:

30.24-6541

"FIRST THERE WAS A THICK COLUMN OF WHITE SMOKE GOING STRAIGHT UP AT LEAST A THOUSAND FEET.

"THEN THICK, BLACK CLOUDS SWIRLED FROM THE SHIP AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WHITE COLUMN.

"THEN THERE WASN'T ANYTHING UNDER THE BLACK SMOKE. IT SEEMED TO COME OUT OF THE WATER.

"I COULD SEE THE CANS (DESTROYERS) TURN TO GO ALONGSIDE, BUT NOTHING WAS THERE."

THE ENEMY VESSEL WAS CAUGHT WHILE MOVING SPEEDILY AND ABOUT TO SWING AROUND THE SOUTHERN END OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND TOWARDS BUIN AND KAHILI, CHIEF JAPANESE SHIPPING AND AVIATION BASE IN THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS.

THE AIR COMMAND, HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE SUCCESSFUL STRIKE, SAID IT PROBABLY DESTROYED A NUMBER OF FIGHTING AND BOMBING PLANE REPLACEMENTS.

THIS WAS THE WAY THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT:

SHORTLY BEFORE 5 P.M. TODAY, A FLIGHT OF LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED A PATTERN OF EXPLOSIVES AROUND THE TENDER AND DESTROYERS FROM A HIGH ALTITUDE. THE MISSILES SPLASHED ALL AROUND THE SHIPS BUT ONLY ONE HIT ON A DESTROYER WAS CLAIMED.

THE NAVY'S DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS CAME IN NEXT--SO CLOSE BEHIND THE HEAVY PLANES THAT THE PILOTS COULD SEE THE LIBERATOR BOMB SPLASHES. RIGHT AFTER THE DIVE BOMBERS WITHDREW, THE AVENGERS SWOOPED DOWN AND FINISHED THE JOB.

MEANWHILE MORE THAN 100 UNITED STATES FIGHTER PLANES COVERED AN ATTACK ON KAHILI AIRDROME AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FIVE ZEROS AGAINST

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THREE OF OUR FIGHTERS. NOT AN ENEMY PLANE GOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO FIRE ON A BOMBER.

LT. MAX WOYKE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., WAS THE FIRST DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBER PILOT TO SIGHT THE JAPANESE SHIPS.

HE SAW ONE DESTROYER THROUGH A CLOUD HOLE. HE SAID, "I THOUGHT WE'D HAVE TO LAY ALL OUR BOMBS ON THE CAN. THEN I SAW A SECOND DESTROYER AND SAID TO MYSELF, 'OH, OH, THIS IS SOMETHING.' WE WENT DOWN AND THERE WAS THE BIG SHIP WE'D BEEN LOOKING FOR."

FOLLOWING WOYKE, DARK, BOYISH LT. (J.G.) J.C. HOGUE OF HENDERSON, TEX., LANDED THE FIRST DIVE BOMBING HIT AMIDSHIPS ON THE TENDER.

"AS I PULLED OUT, I COULD SEE A SPLASH OF FIRE AND FLYING DEBRIS," HOGUE SAID. "I WAS PRETTY HAPPY ABOUT IT. MY GUNNER (RICHARD MIRALLES OF REDDING, CALIF.) TOLD ME, 'SIR WE REALLY GOT A HIT'."

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CAIRO, JULY 25-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS, STRIKING AGAIN AT THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE LEFT OPEN TO THE AXIS DEFENDERS OF CRUMBLING SICILY, HEAVILY BOMBED THE AIRDROME AT REGGIO CALABRIA CROSS THE STRAIT FROM MESSINA FRIDAY NIGHT, A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE LIBERATORS AND HALIFAXES LEFT LARGE FIRES RAGING SOUTH OF THE AIRDROME, AND BURSTS WERE SEEN IN THE TARGET AREA AND NEAR HANGARS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

NO BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST IN THE ATTACK.

MR617AEW

STOCKHOLM Gdq of NORWAY

THE NAZI PRESS OFFICE IN OSLO ANNOUNCED THAT 104 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE ATTACKS AND APPROXIMATELY THAT MANY INJURED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 25-(AP)-LIGHT ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BOMBARDED A HARBOR 20 MILES NORTH OF CATANIA BY NIGHT IN THE DRIVE TO NARROW THE NORTHEAST SICILIAN TRIANGLE REMAINING IN AXIS POSSESSION.

DN717AEW

CHUNGKING, JULY 25-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SWARMED INTO MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK U.S. BASES IN CHINA FRIDAY, DOWNED 16 OF THEM AT THE LOSS OF ONE AMERICAN PLANE, A COMMUNIQUE FROM LIEUT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN ADDITION, THE AMERICANS WERE CREDITED WITH 19 ENEMY PLANES PROBABLY DESTROYED AND NINE DAMAGED.

THE ENEMY RAID WAS DIRECTED AT TWO U.S. AIRBASES IN HUNAN PROVINCE.

LT. (J.G.) RAYMOND EARL, 24, MONROE, LA., SCORED A SECOND CONFIRMED HIT.

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FIRST LT. JOHN WORLUND, SEATTLE, WASH., MARINE AVENGER PILOT WAS GIVEN CREDIT FOR ONE OF THE TORPEDO FLIGHT'S HEAVY BOMB HITS. OTHER AVENGER PILOTS SCORING DIRECT HITS WERE MARINE LT. JAMES MORTON, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.; LT. (J.G.) ED LARKIN, SPRINGVILLE, MASS.; LT. FRANCIS "RED WHISKERS" SANBORN, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.; LT. (J.G.) WINFIELD MIGDON JUNK, ST.JOSEPH, MO.

AS HE WAS HEADING HOME, HOGUE SAID, HE HEARD A FIGHTER PILOT RADIOING, "SHE'S JUST NOW GOING DOWN. NICE WORK."

THIS MORNING, DAUNTLESS AND AVENGER PLANES COLLABORATED ON A DRIVE AGAINST THE ENEMY.

THE DIVE BOMBERS MADE A HEAVY STRIKE AGAINST MUNDA AIRFIELD ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, BLASTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN POSITIONS.

GIVING SUPPORT TO GROUND TROOPS IN NORTHERN NEW GEORGIA, AVENGERS, DAUNTLESSES AND MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WORKED IN RELAYS AT SMASHING JAPANESE POSITIONS AROUND BAIROKO HARBOR. THEY DROPPED MORE THAN 120 TONS OF BOMBS YESTERDAY. (THIS SMASH ON BAIROKO WAS REPORTED PREVIOUSLY IN A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS).

P-BP AND P-39 FIGHTERS FOLLOWED A TREE-TOP LEVEL STRAFING ATTACK.

CAPT. DICK KOENIG, WINDSOR, COLO., WHO LED THE STRAFING AIRACOBRAS REPORTED, "WE REALLY POURED IT ON THEM. IT WAS GOOD TO BE SHOOTING OUR GUNS AGAIN, AFTER FLYING THE RENDOVA (ISLAND) PATROL WITH NOTHING HAPPENING."

GUADALCANAL Gdq of SOLOMONS

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OTHER MEMBERS OF BLODGETT'S CREW WERE ENSIGN L.J.MACKELL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND RADIOMAN LOREN A.TILTON, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO. OTHERS IN WADSWORTH'S CREW WERE LT. (J.G.) F.E. LUELLEN, MINBURN, IOWA; MACHINIST HERBERT H.STANFIELD OF INDIO, CALIF.

LT. (J.G.) A.M. CALDWELL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., PILOTED THE THIRD PLANE. HIS CREW INCLUDED LT. (J.G.) R.K. GIFFEN, LUBBOCK, TEX.; ENSIGN E.T.JOHNSON, PORTLAND, ORE.; MACHINIST JAMES ODELL, JR., ST.PAUL, VA.; MACHINIST R.L. CIROCCO, WEST ALLIS, WIS.; MACHINIST JOSEPH HISE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND RADIOMAN H.L.SMITH, OMAHA, NEB.

30.24-6543

WITH MUSSOLINI

LOS ANGELES, JULY 25-(AP)-EMIL LUDWIG, AUTHOR AND LECTURER WHO WROTE A BIOGRAPHY OF MUSSOLINI AFTER A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH HIM IN 1932, COMMENTED TONIGHT ON THE DUCE'S EXODUS:

"THIS IS THE KEY TO HIS TRAGEDY: THAT HE ASPIRED MILITARY CONQUEST WITH THE HELP OF AN UNMILITANT PEOPLE. HIS ARMAMENTS AND THREATENING SPEECHES IN THE END DROVE HIM INTO THIS ALLIANCE, WITHOUT WHICH HE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CHALLENGE BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

"HE KNEW ENGLAND'S POWER BUT HAD LUDICROUS IDEAS ABOUT AMERICA. HE HATED THE GERMANS, AND SAID TO ME ONCE THAT EUROPE'S HISTORY WOULD HAVE BEEN A BETTER ONE IF THE TEUTONS HAD BEEN BEATEN BY THE ROMANS AND NOT VICE-VERSA.

"HE SPOKE TO ME WITH ENVY OF THE MILITARY SPIRIT OF GERMANY; A SPIRIT TO WHICH HE COULD NEVER ROUSE HIS PEOPLE. THAT IS WHY HE FELL FOR THE GIANT WAR-MACHINE OF PRUSSIA, LIKE SOME DELICATE WOMEN FALL FOR A PRIZE FIGHTER."

CHICAGO, JULY 25-(AP)-RABBI JACOB B. AGUS OF DAYTON, O., DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "JEWISH CLAIMS ON PALESTINE ARE NOT MADE ON NATIONAL OR HISTORICAL ARGUMENTS BUT ON THE BASIS OF REALISTIC CONSIDERATION THAT IT IS THE ONLY AVAILABLE PLACE FOR LARGE SCALE JEWISH IMMIGRATION."

SPEAKING ON A PANEL ON POST WAR PROBLEMS AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVETION OF THE RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA (ORTHODOX), HE ASSERTED THE ATLANTIC CHARTER EMPHASIZED THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL HUMAN BEINGS RATHER THAN RIGHTS OF NATIONS.

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"THEREFORE," HE SAID, "WE FEEL THAT THE PROBLEMS OF JEWS IN EUROPE AFTER THE DOWNFALL OF HITLER WILL BE REGARDED AS WORLD PROBLEMS AND SOLVED AS SUCH."

RABBI WILLIAM DRAZIN OF SAVANNAH, GA. ASSERTED THAT WITH PROSPECTS OF SEVERE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN EUROPE AFTER THE WAR "IT WILL BE WELL NIGH IMPOSSIBLE TO REINTEGRATE THE JEWISH PEOPLE NTO THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE. X X X LARGE UMBERS OF JEWS WILL ELECT TO MIGRATE AND TO MAKE A NEW START.

"IN PALESTINE ALONE IS THERE A COMMUNITY WHICH WILL RECEIVE THESE VICTIMS ENTHUSIASTICALLY AND GIVE THEM A MEASURE OF AID. X X X RECONSTRUCTION OF JEWISH LIFE IN PALESTINE REQUIRES THE IMMEDIATE ABROGATION OF THE 1939 WHITE PAPER WHICH SET AN ARTIFICIAL BARRIER UPON JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO THE COUNTRY."

RABBI URI MILLER OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECLARED THAT "IF RELIGION IS TO BE AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT TOWARDS CONSTRUCTION OF A BETTER SOCIETY IN THE POST WAR WORLD THE INSTITUTIONS OF RELIGION MUST BE STRENGTHENED."

RABBI MANUEL LADERMAN OF DENVER, COLO., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, SAID THAT ORGANIZED RELIGION SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN PLANNING THE PEACE.

"POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY ALONE," HE ADDED, "SHOULD NOT DICTATE THE TERMS OF PEACE. THE RELIGIOUS CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND HAS A HIGHER MORAL POSITION, BY AND LARGE, AND CAN MORE EFFECTIVELY INJECT THE DIVINE ESTIMATE OF MAN AND GODLY COMPASSION IN PLANNING A JUST HUMAN OR

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UNDATED MUSSOLINI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"BETTER TO LIVE A DAY AS A LION THAN 100 YEARS AS A SHEEP."

THAT WAS THE MOTTO OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, WHICH HE ORDERED INSCRIBED ON ITALY'S 20 LIRE COIN.

AND FOR NEARLY 21 YEARS HE EMULATED A LION.

HE WAS SUPREME, TRULY "IL DUCE," THE LEADER--UNTIL HIS DISMISSAL TODAY JUST FOUR DAYS SHORT OF HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY.

KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, WHO DISMISSED HIM, HAD JUST BEEN A FIGURE-HEAD DURING THE TWO DECADES THAT MUSSOLINI RULED ITALY WITH AN IRON GRIP.

THE DISMISSAL WAS A STRANGE TURN-ABOUT OF DESTINY, FOR IT WAS THE KING WHOM MUSSOLINI NOTIFIED BACK IN OCTOBER, 1922, THAT HE WAS TAKING OVER THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

A BATTLE-SCARRED VETERAN OF WORLD WAR 8, MUSSOLINI SINCE 1919 HAD BEEN BUILDING UP HIS POWERFUL FASCIST PARTY ORGANIZATION. IT WAS SAID TO COMPRISE 2,000,000 MEN, INCLUDING DISCIPLINED UNITS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, EQUIPPED WITH FIELD GUNS, MACHINEGUNS AND ARMORED CARS.

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THE FASCISTS, ALIGNED AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS AND LABORISTS, HAD STEADILY GAINED POWER WHILE ITALY SUFFERED POLITICAL AND LABOR DISTURBANCES. WHEN A GENERAL STRIKE PARALYZED THE COUNTRY IN AUGUST, 1922, THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER FACTA SHOWED ITS IMPOTENCE--AND MUSSOLINI SAW HIS CHANCE. HE DEMANDED AND RECEIVED THE RESIGNATION OF FACTA UNDER A THREAT TO MOBILIZE THE FASCISTS.

ON OCTOBER 24, MUSSOLINI STOOD AMONG HIS FOLLOWERS AT NAPLES AND DELIVERED AN ULTIMATUM: "GIVE US POWER PEACEFULLY OR WE SHALL TAKE IT BY FORCE." THE PHRASE WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "MARCH ON ROME."

PLANNED IN FOUR DAYS, THE MOVEMENT WAS CARRIED OUT WITH PERFECT MILITARY PRECISION. FASCIST FORCES THROUGHOUT THE NATION, HAVING THE SYMPATHY OF A VAST MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN ALIENATED BY THE SOCIALISTS, MOVED TOWARD ROME. FINALLY RECOGNIZING THE INEVITABLE, THE KING INVITED MUSSOLINI IN TO FORM A GOVERNMENT. IN FORMING HIS CABINET, MUSSOLINI TOOK THE POST OF PRIME MINISTER AND THE PORTFOLIOS OF WAR AND THE INTERIOR. ITALY WAS CONVERTED TO FASCISM.

B75

HE EXALTED "THE WILL TO POWER" AND IMBUED HIS PEOPLE WITH THE IDEAL OF MAKING 20TH CENTURY ITALY A REINCARNATION OF "THE GLORY THAT WAS ROME'S." PACIFISM HE ABHORRED AS CRAVEN; COMBATIVENESS WAS TO HIM THE NOBLEST EXPRESSION OF A NATION'S ABILITY TO FACE SACRIFICE.

HE DESPISED DEMOCRACY AND KEPT THE FORMS OF A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY ALIVE ONLY TO UTILIZE THEM IN CARRYING OUT HIS PROGRAM.

AS CREATOR OF THE FASCIST STATE HE RULED ITALY WITH A MAILED FIST AFTER THE DEPRESSING TURBULENT DAYS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THEN CAME A FATEFUL DAY WHEN HE CAST HIS LOT WITH ADOLF HITLER.

THE GERMAN NAZI LEADER, JUST COMING TO POWER, BORROWED SOME OF MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST "BLACK SHIRT" IDEAS.

MUSSOLINI, IN TURN, APPROPRIATED SOME OF HITLER'S NAZI IDEAS, SUCH AS PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

A MORE FATEFUL DAY CAME WHEN MUSSOLINI PLUNGED ITALY INTO THE SECOND WAR BY JUMPING ON PROSTRATE FRANCE--A VENTURE THAT EVENTUALLY BOOMERANGED TO PUT ITALY VIRTUALLY ON HER KNEES.

ALL HIS LIFE MUSSOLINI FOUGHT FOR POSITION. SON OF A POOR SOCIALIST BLACKSMITH AND A SCHOOL TEACHER MOTHER WHOM HE REVERED ALWAYS, HE HAD A HARD BOYHOOD AND YOUTH.

NONE EVER DISPUTED HIS PERSONAL COURAGE. WOUNDED IN 98 PLACES BY SHRAPNEL IN WORLD WAR 1, HE LET THE SURGEONS WORK WHILE HE WATCHED WITHOUT AN ANESTHETIC. LATER A TARGET FOR ASSASSINS, HE NEVER SEEMED TO FLINCH.

WHETHER HE LOVED CHILDREN OR NOT, HE THOUGHT THEM A NATIONAL

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NECESSITY. GREAT SUMS WERE GIVEN HIM FOR CHARITY AND MUCH OF IT WAS USED IN BUYING LAYETTES FOR BABIES OF POOR FAMILIES, ALWAYS ACCOMPANIED BY A LITTLE CASH TO AID THE PARENTS.

(EDS: 7TH PGH

B74 READ XXX WORLD WAR 1, ETC)

FIRST LEAD UNDATED AXIS REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS APPARENTLY WERE STUNNED LAST (SUN) NIGHT BY DICTATOR MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL IN ITALY, AND THEY GROPED FOR A MEANS OF PRESENTING THE NEWS TO THEIR OWN PEOPLE. IN ITS FIRST TENTATIVE EXPLANATION BERLIN BLAMED IL DUCE'S "HEALTH."

NOT UNTIL FIVE HOURS AFTER ROME MADE THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT DID BERLIN RADIO REPEAT IT IN AN OVERSEAS BROADCAST. THERE WAS NO INDICATION YET THAT THE GERMAN HOMELAND HAD BEEN TOLD.

TRANSOCEAN, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED THE ITALIAN STEFANI AGENCY AS SAYING THAT THE KING HAD ACCEPTED MUSSOLINI'S "OFFER" TO RESIGN AND APPOINTED MARSHAL BADOGLIO AS THE NEW PREMIER.

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"IT IS BELIEVED IN ROME THAT THE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT WAS DUE TO HEALTH CONDITION OF IL DUCE, WHO FELL ILL RECENTLY," ADDED BERLIN.

(NO PICKUP)

UNDATED AXIS-MUSSOLINI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OFFICIAL BERLIN, APPARENTLY STUNNED BY THE DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY IN WHICH PREMIER MUSSOLINI WENT INTO THE DISCARD, HAD NOT FOUND ITS RADIO VOICE SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE EVENT LAST (SUNDAY) NIGHT.

NEITHER DOMESTIC NOR OVERSEAS BROADCASTS BY THE GERMAN RADIO OR SATELLITE NATIONS IN OCCUPIED EUROPE, HAD CARRIED THE NEWS OF MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION TWO HOURS AFTER THE ROME ANNOUNCEMENT. APPARENTLY BERLIN HAD NOT BEEN PREPARED FOR THE OVERTURN AND HAD NO EXPLANATION READY.

THE ROME RADIO, TOO, WAS SILENT AFTER ITS FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. ITALIAN BROADCASTS BEAMED TO FOREIGN LANDS MADE NO MENTION OF THE HAPPENING.

ALLIED RADIOS, HOWEVER, BEGAN BROADCASTING THE NEWS IN ALL LANGUAGES IMMEDIATELY, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID.

WITH MUSSOLINI

NEW YORK, JULY 25-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND FRIEND OF ITALY'S NEW PREMIER, WARNED TONIGHT THAT IF THE NEW GOVERNMENT SHOULD INCLUDE MUSSOLINI'S "DANGEROUS ACCOMPLICES SUCH AS GRANDI, FEDERZONE, VOLPI AND OTHERS," THE MOVE MIGHT BE AN "INDIRECT BENEFIT TO HITLER."

"BUT KNOWING BADOGLIO INTIMATELY FOR 25 YEARS," THE COUNT SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "MY IMPRESSION IS THAT HE IS SHREWD ENOUGH TO AVOID SUCH A BLUNDER.

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"IF THE FASCIST MACHINE AND THE PARTY'S BLACK-SHIRTED ARMY GOES ON, THE WORLD MAY BE ENTITLED TO WONDER WHETHER THE CHANGE IN ITALY IS NOT AN INDIRECT SERVICE RENDERED TO HITLER IN ORDER TO ALLOW HIM TO ORGANIZE HIS DEFENSES IN THE ALPS, WHILE HOPING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL PERMIT THEMSELVES TO BE CHEATED BY A SIMILAR FASCIST REGIME."

DECLARING THAT THE DEPOSING OF IL DUCE WAS "A HAPPY EVENT," THE FORMER ITALIAN DIPLOMAT ATTRIBUTED HIS DOWNFALL TO THE RECENT BOMBING OF ROME.

"LET ME SAY THAT THOSE WHO CHALLENGED THE BITTER MILITARY NECESSITY OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROME MUST NOW REGRET THEIR IMPUDENT CRITICISM," HE SAID. "IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE CERTAIN END OF THIS CRIMINAL AND ANTI-CHRISTIAN DEMAGOGUE IS THE DIRECT RESULT OF THE ROME BOMBARDMENT."

REFERRING TO ANY PART KING VITTORIO EMANUELE MAY HAVE PLAYED IN THE REMOVAL OF MUSSOLINI, SFORZA SAID THAT "MY LONG PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE KING EXCLUDES ANY PERSONAL INITIATIVE IN THE DEAL."

NEW YORK, JULY 25-(AP)-BASEBALL FANS AT THE YANKEE STADIUM GREETED THE NEWS OF MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION TODAY WITH A TUMULTOUS UPROAR THAT HALTED PLAY FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS READ OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM IN THE SIXTH INNING OF THE SECOND GAME BETWEEN THE YANKEES AND CHICAGO WHITE SOX. THE CROWD OF 36,779 ROARED WITH DELIGHT, THEIR CHEERS DROWNING OUT THE WORDS THAT KING VITTORIO EMANUELE HAD TAKEN OVER.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 23

MAJOR LED REVOLT

IN MARTINIQUE

ROBERT BOWED TO

ARMY-CIVILIAN

PRESSURE (700)

BY JOSEPH E. DYHAN

FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE, JULY 18-(DELAYED)--(AP)--A FRENCH MAJOR NAMED HENRI TOURTET, HIS SPIRITED ENGLISH WIFE AND A PAIR OF MARTINIQUE CIVILIANS EMERGED TODAY AS FIGURES ALMOST AS PROMINENT AS ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT IN THE FANTASTIC SERIES OF EVENTS WHICH HELPED BRING FRANCE'S CARIBBEAN ISLES TO THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

MME. ANN TOURTET AND HER HUSBAND RECITED TODAY HOW THEY AUISTED IN SWINGING MARTINIQUE'S EUROPEAN SOLDIERS TO THE ALLIED CAUSE COINCIDENTALLY WITH PRO-ALLIED DEMONSTRATIONS AMONG FORT DE FRANCE'S POPULACE.

NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS WERE LED BY VICTOR SEVERE, FORMER MAYOR AND DEPUTY IN PARLIAMENT, AND EMMANUEL RIMBAUD, AGED, HALF-DEAF PRESIDENT OF THE CITY'S LARGEST BANK.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT ROBERT'S SINCERITY IN WISHING TO AVOID BLOODSHED WAS PROVED WHEN HE COUNTERMANDED GOVERNOR NICOLS' ORDER TO SHOOT DOWN DEGAULLIST DEMONSTRATORS AS EXCITEMENT MOUNTED NEAR THE END OF JUNE. THESE SOURCES BELIEVE THAT THE ADMIRAL WAS MERELY WAITING FOR THE POPULATION TO "SHOW SOME GUTS" AND RISE UP SO THAT HE MIGHT STEP OUT OF THE TROUBLED PICTURE HONORABLY.

DURING THREE EXCITING DAYS FROM JUNE 27 TO 30 THE HUMID MARTINIQUE SKIES LOOKED DOWN ON SUCH SCENES AS A GARRISON OF 120 MEN BARRICADING THEMSELVES OUTSIDE FORT DE FRANCE IN DEFIANCE OF ROBERT, SOLDIERS MANUFACTURING A HOME-MADE "TANK" ON A TRACTOR CHASSIS, AND THIS DRAMATIC DECLARATION BY MAJOR TOURTET TO THE RESTLESS SOLDIERS:

"I'M WITH YOU. TRUST ME. WAIT. WHEN THE MOMENT COMES I'LL TELL YOU."

THEREAFTER FOUR ANTIQUE NAVY PLANES FLEW OVER TOURTET'S ENCAMPMENT, LEADING THE MEN TO FEAR THAT THEY WERE GOING TO BE BOMBED, ALTHOUGH IT TURNED OUT THE PLANES WERE ONLY SCOUTING.

TOURTT FORMALLY ASSUMED LEADERSHIP OF T

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TOURTEL[illegible] ALLY. ASSUMED LEADERSHIP OF THE REVOLTING

TOURTET FORMALLY ASSUMED LEADERSHIP OF THE REVOLTING OFFICERS AT A MEETING IN HIS HOME THE NIGHT OF JUNE 29, BUT [illegible] REVOLTING BALATA GARRISON HAD REGARDED THE TALL, DARK OFFICER AS THEIR LEADER LONG BEFORE. HE WEARS THREE CROSSES WON IN THE LAST WORLD WAR.

MME. TOURTET CHRONICLED THE STORY OF THE REVOLT, ASSISTED BY HER HUSBAND AND MADAME RUFFA FRANCO, WIFE OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE GARRISON, WHICH ALSO ROSE AGAINST ROBERT'S PRO-VICHY RULE.

BYMTOM YARBROUGH

U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JULY 18-(DELAYED)-IN THE SIX WEEKS PRIOR TO JULY 16, THE 13TH AIR FORCE AIRMEN SHOT DOWN 110 JAPANESE PLANES, AND IN THE SAME PERIOD 12 ARMY PLANES WERE LOST IN COMBAT. FIVE PILOTS WERE RECOVERED.

THE BEST DAY WAS JUNE 16, WHEN ARMY PILOTS BAGGED 42 JAPANESE PLANES OFF GUADALCANAL AND LOST BUT 1.

IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDING THE 13TH, LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON, COMMANDING THE U.S.AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SAID:

"THE EXCELLENT RECORD REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON THE QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP, THE PILOTS, THE GROUND CREWS AND THE EQUIPMENT OF THE 13TH ARMY AIR FORCE. CONTINUATION OF SUCH COMBAT FIGHTING WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN."

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MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JULY 25-(AP)-- REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES TODAY SAID THAT AUTHORITIES IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE HAD REFUSED TO PERMIT A FESTIVAL IN THE TOWN OF PEHUAJO FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ALLIED RED CROSS AND AND WAR PRISONERS ORGANIZED UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE BRITISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

RECORDS OF THE [illegible] ORGANIZING COMMITTEE WERE REPORTED SEIZED AND ITS HEADQUARTERS CLOSED.

VARIOUS ARGENTINE ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN RAISING FUNDS ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIED CAUSE HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED PREVIOUSLY ON GROUNDS THEY POSSESSED COMMUNIST TENDENCIES. ~~SHEX~~ THE PEHUAJO FESTIVAL WAS PROHIBITED AFTER THE PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER PAMPERO DENOUNCED IT IN AN EDITORIAL.

OTTAWA, JULY 23-(CP)-THE POLISH LEGATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON HAD FORMALLY RECOGNIZED TODAY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN ALGIERS, THE NINTH ALLIED GOVERNMENT TO DO SO.

RECOGNITION ALREADY HAS BEEN ACCORDED BY BELGIUM, HOLLAND, MEXICO, LUXEMBOURG, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND URUGUAY.

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OTTAWA, JULY 23-(CP)-PROVISION OF AN ADDITIONAL $114,900 FOR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION ABROAD--PRESUMABLY TO INCLUDE THE OPENING OF A NEW LEGATION AT MEXICO CITY--IS MADE IN SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN TONIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHILE THE ITEM IN THE SUPPLEMENTARIES DID NOT SPECIFY WHERE THE MONEY WAS TO BE USED, IT WAS RECALLED THAT DURING DEBATE

ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING INFORMED THE HOUSE HE PLANNED TO MAKE PROVISION IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE OPENING OF A LEGATION IN MEXICO.

MR. KING THEN SAID HE DID NOT THINK CANADA COULD LTNG DELAY EXPANSIONOF HER DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES, MENTIONING SPECIFICALLY CUBA AND PERU.

FINANCE MINISTER J.L. ILSLEY TONIGHT BROUGHT DOWN A TOTAL OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF $43,633,931 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1944.

THIS BRINGS TO $654,914,427 THE TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR NON-WAR PURPOSES IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

LARGEST SINGLE ITEM WAS IN THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT--$27,816,000 TO COVER WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION BONUSES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM.

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ONLY $4,265,000 WAS PROVIDED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN THE MAIN ESTIMATES AGAINST $28,175,000 REQUIRED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

THIS SUM IS IN ADDITION TO $4,265,000 PROVIDED UNDER THE MAIN 1943-44 ESTIMATES FOR THIS PURPOSE--MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR OF $32,0[illegible],000. THIS COMPARES WITH A TOTAL OF $28,175,000 IN 1942-43.

(THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTED TODAY THAT ACREAGE SEEDED TO WHEAT IN THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES THIS YEAR IS ALMOST 4,000,000 ACRES LESS THAN LAST YEAR, AT 16,729,000 ACRES.)

King Seen Rallying Italians to Sue for Advantageous Peace

(John Evans formerly was chief of the Associated Press bureau in Rome and was intimately acquainted with many of the figures who now can be expected to take up new roles.)

By JOHN EVANS,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

NEW YORK, July 26.—King Victor Emmanuel's return to power in Italy smoothes the Allied road to Berlin.

All the manifestos in the world don't alter the fact that the old, pre-Fascist chiefs, the old King and his close friend, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, are in the saddle. They may be unable to clear out the Fascist leaders all down the line, but they have forced out Mussolini and for a generation Mussolini has been Fascist Italy.

The King and Badoglio yesterday proclaimed their intention to defend "the sacred soil of Italy." Obviously no King and no soldier could surrender the land before it was attacked. Sicily is invaded, but the mainland stands and, through patriotism and because the Germans are everywhere, Italy must go on fighting for the present.

Whole Picture Changed.

The ousting of Mussolini, however, alters the whole situation. Il Duce was the fighting chief, backed by a generation of youth constantly harangued to observe his motto: "Live Dangerously." This young generation swore to live and die for Mussolini, but when they have seen his Fascist troops defeated and their leader turned out of power and palace their spirit will be gone. They can turn to no other real leadership within their ranks because Mussolini never developed a right hand man to take his place. Always he was the whole show.

The King never liked Mussolini. He accepted him because he had to. When the Fascists marched on Rome on October 28, 1922, Italy was in a chaotic state. The King feared civil war. He had exhausted his stock of old-fashioned political leaders, none of whom proved strong enough or clever enough to control the people. So he took in Mussolini as premier and gradually Mussolini was everything and the King became a symbol.

King Victor Emmanuel is a symbol of old Italy. Stripped of real power he still held and doubtless holds today something of his old place in the hearts of elder Italians. He always has been a little father to them. He was honest, kind, a devout Catholic, and a good soldier in his day. His proclamation is patriotic and it is a safe assumption that his people will follow where he leads—for the moment at least.

May Rally Nation.

Marshal Badoglio likewise is what is known as a "good" Italian. He stayed away from Fascism until the campaign for Ethiopia. Having been called in by Mussolini to do the job, when he was against Fascism, he felt it only polite to join the party.

Evidence that he was no real convert to Fascism came early in this war when he criticized Mussolini's military conduct and again left the public scene.

Given the King and Badoglio in power, both old but both wise and moderate politically, both patriots of Italy, both of the old regime and each personally devoted to the other, it is apparent that there is Italian leadership that should rally the great mass of Italians.

"We must stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy," says the King's proclamation, countersigned by Badoglio as premier.

It is possible that Badoglio thinks he can defend the Italian mainland, but it hardly is probable that such a soldier, famed as a good strategist, conscious that Italy is weak and no lover of the Germans, should hope that Italy can stand against the Allied world.

May Delay to Aid Nazis.

Peace certainly is in the minds of the King and Badoglio as it must be in the minds of Italian millions. Hoping to get an honorable peace and good terms, Italy must fight on a little longer.

The King and his new premier know that Allied terms are "unconditional surrender." They know also that the Allies have almost a friendly attitude toward Italy, stripped of Fascists, and they must realize that the Americans would see that they got good treatment and that "unconditional" terms probably would be better than any conditions a defeated country could negotiate.

Italy, however, is obliged to fight on for a time because of the Germans. Hitler's men are in the country and they are strong. Driven from Sicily, the Germans may elect to defend a line across Northern Italy if they do not withdraw entirely. Merely to play fair with their ally, the King and Badoglio would give the Germans time to establish themselves at northern barrier, probably hoping that Hitler will choose the Alps and leave Italy to the Italians and their friends, the allied enemy.

On Thursday Mussolini, if still alive, will be 60. Out at his Villa Torlonia, guarded by Black Shirts, it will be a sad birthday for the man who brought disaster on his country. His Fascism would have attained its majority next October 28. It isn't likely to come of age and it may die so gradually that it never will have a funeral. With Mussolini gone there may be some upstarts seeking to hold or seize power but Badoglio would give them short shrift.

Fascism's Roots Are Deep.

Mussolini set up a plan for a successor but the plan doubtless went out the window as its maker figuratively was tossed out of that beautiful Palazzo Venezia.

Fascism certainly has deep roots. The babies of 1922 are soldiers today. As Romulus who founded Rome and his twin brother Remus sucked their strength from a she wolf, so have the young Fascists been fed, physically and mentally, the doctrine of a daring life, absolute obedience to Il Duce and the greatness of Italy. Romulus killed Remus, his brother, and probably Mussolini has killed Fascism, his twin.

In this doctrine of late years, however, respect for the King and recognition of the Church of Rome have had their places. The King appeared with Mussolini, publicly supported him but it never was any secret that the King merely made the best of things and sought to keep Italy united. Now that he is King again, he and Badoglio have to deal with a Fascism which not only has lost its chief but seen him go out in disgrace, in defeat and without the fighting spirit he preached to his cohorts. Having chopped off the head, the King and Badoglio should not have too much trouble disposing of the body.

Something of Fascism may remain for there are roads, bridges, buildings, and great areas of reclaimed marshes as a physical heritage. There also is familiarity with discipline which the new chiefs may utilize. The political structure of Fascism doubtless will be converted eventually, but so thoroughly were laws and public systems made over by Mussolini that a whole new governmental organization must be evolved; or the system itself might be transformed by a new spirit or rather a revival of the old one which was almost as democratic as a republic.

Three other old leaders, all opposed to Fascism, still live. They are Vittorio Orlando, 83 now, premier during the Versailles Peace Conference; Franesco Nitti, 75, ardent anti-Fascist, former premier, possibly a prisoner in France, and Count Carlo Sforza, 71, former minister of foreign affairs who resigned as Ambassador to France when Mussolini rose to power.

These old men may sooner or later gather about the King as counsellors in the task of remaking Italy.

30.24-6549

Italy Put Under Martial Law to Avert Revolt; Duce Reported Seized Fleeing to Germany; U. S. and Britain Insist on Full Surrender

Duce Reported Under Guard in Villa at Rome

JUL 27 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, July 26.—Marshal Badoglio and a new cabinet ruled turbulent Italy tonight under a martial law imposed to prevent civil war between joyous liberals who want to make peace immediately with the Allies and discredited Fascists left leaderless by the mysterious and sudden exit of Benito Mussolini and his ministers.

Stockholm and Bern dispatches reported the broken Mussolini had been arrested while trying to flee to German sanctuary from the nation he brought to the brink of disaster after 21 years of dictatorship.

Mussolini was said in a dispatch from Bern to be under heavy guard at a villa near Rome, but this was not confirmed directly from Italy.

Wild Italian demonstrations for peace occurred last night and all day today in Rome, Milan, Genoa, Turin, Bologna, and other major Italian cities which had been hit by Allied airmen.

Three Fascists were killed at Milan, reports from Switzerland said. Paraders shouted their joy at the downfall of Mussolini, tore down his portraits and Fascist signs, and threw away party buttons as Premier Badoglio planted Italian troops in Fascist headquarters.

Police Chief Replaced

The Fascist-appointed chief of the Italian police was dismissed. He was replaced by Carmine Senise today. Gen. Quirino Armellini was named commander of a "volunteer militia for national security" to aid the military in preventing any revolt.

Stunned German propagandists offered their Berlin-inspired official attitude that Italy would remain in the war, but Allied circles in Bern here were increasingly convinced that it was the beginning of the end for Italy.

One Italian source in Bern said the Italian capital expected an armistice with the Allies would be asked and possibly obtained by the end of the week despite Marshal Badoglio's vague assertion last night that the "war continues."

A Reuters Stockholm dispatch today said preliminary negotiations for an armistice between Italy and the Allied began in Vatican city last night. The Bern correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet was the source of the report. There was no confirmation whatever.

Sponsored Peace Feelers

Of the 17 men who make up Italy's new cabinet attention centered on Raffaele Guariglia, the foreign minister who last spring put out peace feelers through neutral Ankara, Lisbon, and Bern. The Rome radio said Mr. Guariglia had geen recalled from his ambassadorial post at Ankara to take over foreign affairs.

In a recent speech at Ankara, Mr. Guariglia, a 54-year-old career diplomat, had hinted that Italy was tired of war and ready to talk peace terms.

New details of the events preceding the deposing of Mussolini were given by the Rome radio tonight.

Mussolini, the announcement said, called an extraordinary meeting of the Fascist grand council Saturday night to make a political and military report to that body. It was the first time the group had met since Dec. 7, 1939, six months before Italy entered the war on Germany's side.

Just what happened at that meeting was not disclosed, but Mussolini fell from power the next day. The King apparently could not accept Mussolini's military propositions, and the swiftly rising menace from Italian civilians as well as Allied armies in themselves were enough to force Il Duce from office.

Premier Badoglio and the King must move swiftly to save Italy. That is the conssenus in London, Washington, and at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

No Slackening of Pressure

There was no indication that the Allies are going to slow their military pressure on Italy to give the new leaders a breathing spell, or to see if they intend to capitulate as a natural sequence to Mussolini's departure from the scene.

But Premier Badoglio's immediate concern seemed to be measures to curb incipient revolt in Italy. The German radio broadcast a Rome dispatch saying that the newly-appointed chief of Italian police, Carmine Senise, already had taken over his post.

The 71-year-old Premier Badoglio, named by King Vittorio Emanuele to succeed Mussolini as premier last night, established martial law in one of his first pronouncements. Axis radio broadcasts, in elaborating on the official announcement that Mussolini had resigned, implied that he stepped out of his luxurious offices in bomb-scarred Rome because of ill health.

Premier Badoglio invoked a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout Italy, banned all public gatherings and made the point in a special order of the day that the Fascist militia —some 250,000 men hitherto considered Mussolini's own private troops —was part of the King's armed forces "and with them, as always, cooperates in the common work and intentions for the defense of the Fatherland."

Fascist Party Barred

The broad decrees, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, made no distinction between Fascists and the population generally, suggesting that the Fascist party and all it stood for was to go out with Mussolini.

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But despite the invoking of military rule—and troops were empowered to fire on violators—reports from the continent told of spreading demonstrations among the war-weighted people of the peninsula.

Secretary Hull said in Washington that the very timely and appropriate ending of Mussolini's rule was the first major step in the early and complete destruction and eradication of Fascism.

Prime Minister Churchill held long sessions with the British War cabinet in London. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden saw U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant and the Soviet charge d'affaires at the London Foreign office, and presumably discussed Italian developments.

The accounts of demonstrations within Italy were varied.

A 30-minute gesture of homage to Pope Pius XII was held in St. Peter's square of Vatican city last midnight, said a German dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio.

Anti-Nazi Outburst

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said there was an anti-German outburst in front of the Milan cathedral.

At Turin, a crowd was reported to have shouted: "We don't want to be bombed for Germany's sake."

Other reports reaching London told of clashes between Italian civilians and German troops. Some German soldiers were said to have been confined to quarters to prevent further outbreaks.

The accounts of Mussolini's arrest recalled a report in London last week that Hitler had promised him sanctuary at Vienna.

One Bern dispatch said that the former chieftian had been seized by Italian military leaders and that they were "holding him for delivery to the Allies."

Oppose Nazis, Radio Urges

The "Free Milan" underground radio broadcast this exhortation to Italians in mid-afternoon:

"The tyrant is gone. Rise and throw the Germans out of Italy. Rise in one mass against the Germans."

The once pompous Mussolini, who fathered the idea of fascism, quit ignominiously. At the very least his going means that the Italian government is under serious strain and one more blow might break its entire political and military structure.

The whole Axis setup in southeastern Europe is beclouded.

In Yugoslavia, Gen. Draja Mihailovic's partisans are expected to increase the fight against the invaders; in Greece an army of resistance is organized and growing in strength; in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania there has been growing antagonism.

Balkans Precarious

The collapse of Italy would greatly impair Hitler's ability to hold the Balkans and, in turn would make it considerably easier for the Allies to strike in that direction.

Premier Badoglio's words that "the war goes on" were met in London with such comments as the laconic: "It's okay with us." The unconditional surrender edict developed at the Casablanca conference still stands.

If the eclipse of Mussolini is a prelude to peace overtures — and Italy's days as a fighting partner in the Axis may be numbered — the Allies have all their plans ready.

The Allied Military Government for Occupied Territory headed by Maj. Gen. Lord Rennell has trained personnel capable of dealing with an area and population much larger than in Sicily, where it is now functioning.

Berlin Officials Silent

German foreign office officials were silent. Details of the Rome developments were reported by the Berlin radio to have been presented factually, without comment, to the German people. A Nazi broadcast said that in view of the flood of rumors and alarmist reports from enemy sources, more detailed reports are awaited from Rome before any concrete attitude can be formed."

Predicts Surrender in Week.

One Italian political spokesman in London, who cannot be further identified, predicted that Italy would be out of the war against the Allies within a week. Others were not so optimistic.

This spokesman declared, by the way, that Mussolini's ouster could be attributed directly to two events, the bombing of Rome and the blow suffered when the

Vatican radio on Saturday flatly denied the Axis propaganda story that the Pope had protested to President Roosevelt against the bombing.

Andrea Simoni, secretary of the Free Italian movement in London, said: "The King certainly rallied many people to his side, some of whom did not like him. Getting Italy out of the war is naturally extremely popular with the people."

German Army a Factor.

Hitler's army, however, remained an unknown factor in determining the King's next move as the German forces have virtually dominated Italy since their arrival at Il Duce's call for reinforcements. Hitler was now faced with the choice of taking over Italy completely, to keep her in hand or of withdrawing to the Brenner Pass and tightening the boundaries of his "European fortress."

Previous estimates of Hitler's strength in Italy pointed up the latter as his most probable choice. Doubt has been expressed that German forces presently in Italy are strong enough to defend the country without Italian support, and railway lines linking Germany with Italy have been so shattered by Allied air attacks that immediate heavy reinforcements were considered hardly possible.

Says: 'War Continues.'

In a royal proclamation last night, the King announced that he had accepted Mussolini's "resignation" and had installed the 71-year-old Marshal Badoglio—bitter foe of Il Duce and of Fascism—as head of a military government "to stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy."

Confronted by some of the gravest problems that the commander of a beaten and dispirited army ever faced, with the bulk of Sicily overrun by the Allied armies, with German troops and German policemen on Italian soil, and with the mainland cities beset by bombings that threaten ever-increasing force, Marshal Badoglio said: "The war continues."

But the conviction grew that Italy—her cities shattered, her empire vanished, internal unrest and violence growing, and a mighty Allied army pounding at her threshold—had shaken the "guilty hierarchy" of Fascism and taken a necessary step toward eventual peace.

Read Like Petain's.

Swiss dispatches to London, which expressed the belief that Italy would be out of the war within a few weeks, noted the similarity in tone between today's Italian proclamations and those issued by Marshal Petain shortly before the fall of France.

Allied broadcasts today kept drumming home to the Italians today that they must rid the country of more than Mussolini.

ITALY'S NEW CABINET FACES THORNY PATH

Veteran Diplomat Heads List Of 17 Named By Badoglio

Army In Hands Of Sorice Who Missed Boat On Invasion

JUL 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 26—Baron Raffaele Guariglia, veteran diplomat, headed a list of seventeen men whom Premier Marshal Badoglio chose for his Cabinet today to guide Italy through the war-strewn path picked by the preceding Fascist government of Benito Mussolini.

As new Foreign Minister, the baron will have the important double-barreled job of trying to save face for his bomb-torn nation among the remaining Axis leaders and attempt to salvage whatever he can for doomed Italy from the victorious Allies when the day of peace comes.

Envoy To Turkey

Guariglia became Italian Ambassador to Turkey last February. The Berlin radio disclosed tonight that shortly after notification of his appointment as Foreign Minister, Guariglia flew from Ankara to Rome. The baron previously had been Ambassador to France, Argentina and Spain.

Conduct of Italy's armies will be in the hands of Gen. Antonio Sorice as Minister of War. Sorice, now 46, was an artillery captain in World War I, according to a DNB dispatch. He later led various artillery training schools, joined the army's general staff and in 1936 was appointed chief of the cabinet of the War Minister, the dispatch added.

Missed Boat

Sorice missed the boat on the invasion of the Italian islands. The Rome radio quoted him as informing the Italian Senate Defense and Finance Committee last May that the protection of the Italian islands and coastline had been organized on a "well-thought-out plan."

The complete cabinet:

Foreign Minister — RAFFAELE GUARIGLIA.

Home Affairs—BRUNO FORNACIARI.

Finance — SENATOR DOMENICO BARTOLINI.

Minister for Italian Africa—GEN. MELCHIADE GABBA, a Senator.

Justice—GAETANO AZZARITI.

War—GEN. ANTONIO SORICE.

Navy — REAR ADMIRAL RAFFAELE DE COURTEN.

Air—GEN. RENATO SANDALLI.

Agriculture and Forestry—DR. ALESSANDRO BRIZZI.

Education—DR. LEONARDO SEVERI.

Public Works—DR. DOMENICO ROMANO.

Communications — GEN. FREDERICO AMOROSO.

Corporations — DR. LEOPOLDO PICCARDI.

Popular Culture (Propaganda)—DR. GUIDO ROCCO.

Exchange and Currency — DR. GIOVANNI ACANFORA.

War Production—GEN. CARLO FAVAGROSSA.

Under Secretary of State in the Premier's Office—DR. PIETRO BARATALO.

Azzariti, the Minister of Justice, was first president of the Italian Court of Appeals and director of the legislative bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

Badoglio's Announcements

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—The complete texts of the announcements today by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, new Italian Premier, as broadcast by the Rome radio, follow in an English translation:

Pietro Badoglio has issued the following proclamation:

Italians—[illegible] the appeal [illegible] His Majes[illegible]de King Emperor to [illegible]ans ar[illegible] proclamatio[illegible] must again [illegible] at your bend[illegible]

duties.

This is not the moment to indulge in demonstrations, because they will not be tolerated. The demands of the present grave hour are soberness, discipline and patriotism from every one of you. Each one is asked to do everything for the supreme interest of the nation.

Assemblies are prohibited and public authorities have orders to disperse all gatherings.

Control of public order now has come under the military authorities.

The proclamation was followed by a manifesto from Badoglio reading:

Commanders of army corps and land defenses assume care of public order.

I assume responsibility for public order in the territory of this province. In order to maintain the status of the law I rely on the high sense of duty and patriotism of all citizens. Force will be used wherever it may be necessary to bring any one who disobeys the law to their senses.

I order that:

1—All armed forces of the state and police forces in the provinces, the various militias, the armed civilian corps and the attested guard now come under my orders. Respective commanders will present themselves to the army corps commander for instructions.

2—A curfew will be imposed from dusk to dawn. No civilian must be out during this period. Exceptions are priests, doctors and midwives. As long as night services of railways still run, civilians coming or going by such trains must carry their personal cards. Public offices of all kinds and variety, theaters, cinemas and sports halls will remain shut during the curfew hours.

3. It is permanently forbidden in any circumstances for more than three people to meet in public or in locked places or to confer together. Sale of arms and ammunition is strictly forbidden. Cars, motorboats and planes of all types must not be used except in the service of the public and military authorities. Special permits must be obtained from civil and military authorities by anyone using such vehicles. The posting of printed bills, manuscripts or advertisements of any kind in [illegible] places except in Cath[illegible] Churches is forbidden.

4. All signaling, either with mirrors or by light is forbidden. All firearms licenses are canceled until further notice. Competent authorities will cancel present applications for licenses. All who have firearms must keep them at home and accept responsibility for seeing they are not used.

5. All Italians who have to leave home must take their identity documents and a photograph of themselves with them. They must produce their identity cards upon request by public order officials or military.

6. Daily papers may print only one edition.

7. Doors of all buildings leading to public highways must remain open day and night and must be illuminated in accordance with prevailing blackout regulations. Windows of all buildings must have their shutters closed during curfew hours.

8. Troops, patrols and public authority officials under my order will, if necessary, use their firearms to enforce the above orders. All offenders will immediately be arrested and handed over to military tribunals for judgment.

Reported Seized Trying to Flee

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—Reuters reported from Stockholm today that Mussolini had been captured by officers while trying to escape from Italy to Germany.

[In a National Broadcasting Company broadcast from Bern Paul Archinard said that reports reaching neutral Switzerland indicated that Mussolini and several of his Fascist leaders were under arrest. These reports were without confirmation.]

War Criminal Rating May Be Mussolini's Lot

Allies to Gather Evidence Against Axis Leaders; Duce Is Likely Candidate

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—Some day there may be issued from London a warrant for the arrest of one Benito Mussolini, ex-dictator of Italy.

A United Nations Commission for Investigation of War Crimes already has been named and is expected soon to begin collecting evidence against a long list of war criminals, which supposedly would be topped by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Mussolini. Action by the United Nations is expected to follow the commission's findings.

Both Mussolini and Hitler often have been reported to have cached personal funds in Switzerland, a traditional haven for political refugees, and a country which both dictators have left free throughout the war.

Whether Switzerland would alter her traditional policy and exclude Axis leaders was not known. The only other possible refuges for them in Europe are Turkey, which is closely allied with Great Britain; Portugal, also an ally of Britain; Sweden, which Mussolini presumably would have to have Hitler's approval to reach, and Spain, whose Generalissimo Francisco Franco is in Mussolini's debt for aid during the Spanish civil war.

The Vatican is an unlikely but possible temporary haven. It is also possible that Hitler might take in his erstwhile partner.

None of the United Nations leaders is known to have stated specifically that Hitler and Mussolini would be jailed or executed. The purpose of the United Nations commission is to investigate charges against war criminals "regardless of rank."

Armistice Talks In Vatican Reported

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today said preliminary negotiations for an armistice between Italy and the Allies were begun in Vatican City last night. The Berne correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet was the source of the report. There was no confirmation whatever.

While negotiations were going on in the Vatican, it was said, the German Ambassador to Rome, Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen, was holding a series of talks with Marshal Badoglio.

An Italian and German communiqué on the von Mackensen-Badoglio talks was expected shortly, the dispatch said.

Report Cries for Peace

STOCKHOLM, July 26 (AP).—The Stockholm newspaper "Allehanda" reported today that thousands of Italians had demonstrated in northern Italy, shouting "Down with Hitler!" "Out with the Germans!" and "We want peace!"

The demonstrations were especially great in Milan and Turin, it said, and German troops in Italy have been in a state of alarm for the last three days.

The reports were roundabout, however, for Stockholm is cut off from communications with Italy.

Throng in Vatican City Demonstrates for Pope

Gathers in St. Peter's Square After Fall of Mussolini

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—As news of Benito Mussolini's resignation spread across Rome, a large crowd gathered about midnight last night in St. Peter's Square at Vatican City and "paid homage to Pope Piux XII" during a half-hour demonstration, a D. N. B. (German official news agency) broadcast from Berlin said today.

D. N. B. quoted as the source of this report a Rome dispatch of "The International Information Bureau," a Nazi propaganda agency.

Unusual diplomatic activity at the Vatican was reported. The broadcast said the Pope received Monsignor Francesco Borgonaini-Duca, Papal Nuncio to Italy, and others at a series of private audiences.

ITALY'S GRAND COUNCIL HEARD DUCE'S SUMMARY

LONDON, July 26 — (AP) Benito Mussolini made a statement on the political and military situation before an extraordinary meeting of the Fascist grand council Saturday night, on the eve of his resignation, the Italian Stefani news agency announced over the Rome radio tonight.

It was the first meeting of the council since Dec. 7, 1939, six months before Italy entered the war.

Moscow Slow to React To News From Italy

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—The Moscow radio, always slow to comment on foreign affairs, broadcast only a bare announcement of the Mussolini resignation today.

A Moscow announcer heard by

30.24-6551

the Soviet monitor read the bulletin at slow dictation speed for provincial papers in the Soviet Union to copy.

CROWDS REJOICE IN ITALIAN CITIES AS FASCISM ENDS

Demonstrations Are Staged in Many Areas; King, Badoglio Lauded.

SYMBOLS REMOVED

All Outward Evidences of Duce's Dictatorship Barred; Martial Law Ordered.

BERN, Switzerland, July 26. — (AP) Demonstrations of joy at Mussolini's downfall broke out in many Italian cities last night, newspapers reaching Switzerland disclosed today, and although Berlin still insisted tonight that her Italian ally would remain in the war, in Allied circles here the conviction grew that it was the beginning of the end for Italy.

One Italian source here said the Italian capital expected an armistice would be asked and possibly obtained by the end of the week, despite Marshal Pietro Badoglio's assertion that the war would continue. Although this appeared premature, it would be surprising if some peace overtures were not made at the earliest moment.

Apparently rejoicing in Italy was general.

Throngs Cheer in Rome

One newspaper, the Milan Gazetta del Sport, said throngs burst into Rome's streets spontaneously on hearing the news and said that a parade invaded the empty halls of the Palazzo Venezia, whose balcony Mussolini used for years as a rostrum for his sword-rattling speeches. Another parade went to the Quirinale where the demonstrators shouted for the King.

A third cheering, singing, flag-waving throng went to the War ministry and acclaimed the Army while others paraded to newspaper offices and elsewhere about the Italian capital.

The newspaper said demonstrators paraded also at Bologna and Milan, and one version reaching the Swiss-Italian frontier said a Milan mob threw stones and broke down doors and windows at Il Duce's own publication, Il Popolo d'Italia. Another report said part of the building was burned.

Shouts of long life to Italy, to the King, to Marshal Badoglio, and to the Army rose into the night at all three cities.

Corriere del Ticino of Lugano, which has shown Fascist sympathies in the past, reported anti-Fascist demonstrations occurred in many cities of northern Italy.

Copies of the Corriere della Sera of Milan told of "joyful" demonstrations at Rome, Florence, Milan and Bologna.

Train Crushes Portrait

At Como a huge portrait of Mussolini was torn down by railroad workers and placed on the tracks where it was shredded by passing trains.

One report said that at Rome a vast crowd demonstrated in St. Peter's square for a half-hour shortly after midnight shouting approval of the Pope. The dispatch said the Pontiff had several private audiences during the day, among his callers being the apostolic nuncio in Italy, Monsignor Borgonicini Duca.

Usually well-informed foreign observers said the Saturday Vatican statement on the bombing of Rome was aimed directly at Il Duce. In Italy the bombing is considered the fault of Mussolini because he failed to declare Rome an open city.

Began Year Ago

Il Duce's fall had its beginning long ago. His resignation appears to bear out this story current in Nazi circles here:

Il Duce sought some way out of the war in the spring of 1942 after the first disastrous winter campaign in Russia. In November, 1942, he specifically asked the Nazis for permission to seek a separate peace. This was refused.

The situation became acute with the Sicilian invasion. Last Monday, summoning Hitler none too gently, Mussolini insisted on more aid as the price of Italy's continuing to fight. Hitler counter-proposed that southern Italy be abandoned in favor of defenses to be established north from Rome.

Mussolini presented this proposal to the Fascist council and the King. The King refused, called Premier Badoglio to the premiership, and forced Il Duce's resignation.

Newspapers reaching Switzerland said the Fascist salute had been abolished and signs erected throughout the nation under Mussolini were being erased. Trains arriving at the frontier had been stripped of their Fascist decorations. Reports that railways and trucks had been commandeered for withdrawal of German trops could not be confirmed.

Carabinieri on Guard

The Carabinieri, armed police loyal to the Italian king, took over guard of Italy tonight as Marshal Badoglio formed a new government to bury Fascism.

Orders went out to every city and hamlet to remove all Fascist insignias. The Fascist militia was incorporated into the regular army, giving loyal Italians an opportunity to throw away their party buttons but still remain in the fighting forces. Those suspected of lingering allegiance to Mussolini were disarmed and arrested.

Trainloads of Italian workers returning from Germany broke into cheers when informed that Mussolini was out.

Demonstrations for peace in Italian cities were said to have inspired a sharp dusk to dawn curfew, a ban on civilian weapons and a prohibition of the assembly of more than three persons. Premier Badoglio put these rules into effect by edict.

Troops Hope to Return Home

Italian occupation troops in Yugoslavia were reported moving swiftly toward the coast in hopes of imminent return home. Some Italians were said to be joining Yugoslav patriots, hoping to fight against the Germans.

(Reports from Algiers said 22 Italian divisions in Yugoslavia and Greece and three or four in southern France were ordered home.) Every indication was that they were caught by surprise, even though Hitler was informed of the crisis when he met Mussolini a week ago.

French, Finnish, Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian cabinets were summoned into special sessions during the morning.

The German view, as expressed here, was that what happened in the Balkans would determine the whole course of the war.

The Axis was irreparably cracked.

Balkan Defection Looms

A defection in the Balkans could quickly smash German defenses in southeastern Europe and bring about a collapse of Germany far sooner than anyone hitherto ever thought possible.

Advices from Germany indicated it was difficult to see how anyone in the Reich could deal effectively with Premier Badoglio. At the minimum, the Nazis privately recognized that Mussolini's downfall marked the beginning of the final phase of the war.

"Black Radio" Was Blamed

BERN, Switzerland, July 26 (AP). —The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper "National Zeitung" wrote today that diplomats and the press at Berlin were so surprised by Mussolini's downfall that telephones were busy throughout last night. Until the official German news agency D. N. B., gave the report of its Italian counterpart, Stefani, at 11 p. m., the writer said, Berlin newspaper men and diplomats believed themselves victims of the "black radio."

"It is hard to realize that Italy's chief could give up his office and resign as statesmen do in other countries with different forms of government," the "National Zeitung's" correspondent wrote. He said Nazi circles were surprised by the sudden departure of Mussolini, and expressed a conviction that all was over with Italy and that the nation could no longer be expected to carry on the fight as part of the Axis.

ITALIAN PRESS VENTS ITS IRE UPON FASCISM

Unmuzzled After Twenty Years, It Promises "Inexorable Punishment"

Freedom Of Political Activity Also Apparently Is Restored

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 26—The Italian press tonight found its lost voice in a full-lunged shout against the Fascism that had muzzled it for twenty years.

Along with freedom of the press, it appeared that freedom of political activity had been returned in Italy.

Whether the Italian press had been restored its full freedom of expression or whether the new Government was not yet able to apply control was not yet certain, but a few copies of Italian newspapers that reached the Swiss frontier carried outspoken declarations such as have not been seen on their pages since the Fascist march on Rome.

Punishment Promised

La Stampa, a newspaper of Turin, published a front-page statement signed by five parties, including the Communist-Socialist party which was outlawed under Fascism. The statement declared that "irresponsibles" who wrought havoc on the Italian nation would be "inexorably punished."

Corriere della Sera of Milan—before Fascism, one of Italy's most noted newspapers—declared "Mussolini left. We are free." It also declared that henceforth it would express its own opinions.

Front-Page Call To Italians

La Stampa carried on its front page a call to Italians, which said the newspaper would receive and publish news.

"The dolorous incubus that weighed upon our political life is ended," said *La Stampa*. "The monstrous passion that destroyed the greater part of our well-being has been destroyed."

La Stampa branded Fascism as "a regime of persecution, corruption and incompetence that improvisedly involved the country in a war that was not wanted and imposed upon it a situation of tragic responsibility. However difficult may be the trials yet awaiting us we reunite with calmness, firmness and faith in all our forces to indicate to ourselves the new road. Irresponsibles who caused great damage to the nation will be inexorably punished."

Gayda Reported Out As Editor Of Giornale d'Italia

London, July 26 (AP)—The editorship of *Il Giornale d'Italia*, for years semi-official organ of Benito Mussolini and his Fascist Government, has been taken over by Senator Alberto Bergamini, Berlin announced tonight.

Bergamini founded the paper in 1901 and directed it until 1924, when it was taken over by Virginio Gayda.

The Berlin announcement was heard by the Associated Press.

Bergamini had been removed from his post on the newspaper by Mussolini because of his attacks on the Fascist Government.

North Italian Towns Reported Calm After Mussolini's Ouster

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26.—News of Mussolini's downfall was taken calmly by Italians in northern towns, like Venice, Milan and Turin, Swiss radio broadcasts reported today.

Telephone communication between Switzerland and Italy has been reopened and railway traffic is continuing regularly, said the broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press.

A Bern dispatch said traffic on the Chiasso Railroad between the two countries was normal.

There still was no telephone communication between Stockholm and Rome and Stockholm reported that Berlin also was said to be cut off from Rome.

MUSSOLINI'S CURTAIN 'NICE SHOCK' IN AFRICA

Some Yanks Cheer, Some Jest, All Welcome News

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 26 (AP)—Johnny Doughboy took the news of Benito Mussolini's walkout with (a) a grain of salt, (b) hat-throwing jubilation, (c) sober contemplation, or (d) just plain confusion, a check-up among American soldiers in North Africa showed tonight.

"Mussolini couldn't take the war in spite of his years of balcony gesturing, and turned yellow," said Charles I. Jones, infantry corporal, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"He isn't fooled by Hitler's hot air and he knows he can't win, so he gets out," remarked Arthur Govanna, infantry private, of Revere, Mass.

"Maybe we will get home sooner because of it," suggested Corps. James J. Osebold of Spokane, Wash., and Dale C. Herman of Indianapolis, Ind.

The news broke up one company at reveille formation. Everybody broke into cheers.

John Calhoun, Air Force sergeant gunner, of Chillicothe, Tex., who has flown over Sicily since the invasion started, expressed the belief that "it's the best break the Italians have had since Mussolini stabbed France in the back three years ago and brought misery and unwanted war to his people."

"What are the odds Italy will fold up now?" asked Corp. Arnold W. Smith of Charleston, W. Va.

"I was afraid it was some sort of propaganda at first, but anyway it was one of the nicest shocks of the war," said Private Libero Bevilacqua of Boston, Mass., both of whose parents were born in Fanno, Italy.

The Wacs too, were voluble in their reactions.

"It will shorten the war a whole lot," declared Lucille C. Jarousse, private first class, of Ardmore, Pa.

Italy's Underground Ready For Action, Calls for Peace

Clandestine Radio Urges General Strike, Immediate Armistice.

CAIRO, July 26 — (AP) Italy's anti-Fascist underground movement is ready for action in that country, and is calling for peace, Dr. Paolo Vittorelli, Middle Eastern delegate of "Guistizia E Liberta," said today.

Dr. Vittorelli, a member of the central committee of Guistizia E Liberta, which asserts that it has the largest following inside Italy, declared that after a silence of nearly a year the group's clandestine radio station in Italy was heard today to say in a broadcast:

"Peace must be signed by the Italian people.

"Railwaymen! Stop all troop trains en route to the Fascist war fronts.

"Soldiers! Do not obey your officers. Desert the Fascist army.

"Italians, make an end immediately to the Fascist war."

General Strike Urged

The radio also called for a general strike throughout Italy.

Commenting on the situation, Dr. Vittorelli declared:

"Italian anti-Fascism and the Guistizia E Liberta movement do not consider Fascism fallen as a result of Mussolini's resignation.

"The struggle is not finished for us until the Fascists throughout the social scale have been routed out and punished for their crimes.

"Our struggle is not ended until the last German soldier is chased from Italian soil.

"The Italian people's victory will be the Allies' victory, when the Fascist rule is replaced by true democracy."

Dr. Vittorelli, who recently interviewed captured Italian soldiers and seamen, disclosed there were many indications of disruption within Italy's armed forces.

Surprising Naval Unrest

One seaman said anti-Fascist sabotage was particularly rife in naval arsenals, while the unwillingness of enlisted men to fight was crippling the Navy.

Dr. Vittorelli said he believed this report might explain the surprising non-appearance of the Italian fleet in the defense of Italy's home shores.

"But," he declared, "the present crisis is not a manifestation of the will of the Italian people. It is an indication of chaos and a breaking up of Fascism, but in reality it is a military coup d'etat, with the palace backing another February revolution.

"The revolution of the Italian people to liquidate Fascism has still to come. It will come."

Like most members of his party, Dr. Vittorelli is young, most active of the Free-Italian movements in the Middle East, the party workers say the organization was founded in 1930 by Carlo Rosselli, who was murdered near Paris in 1937, supposedly by a Fascist gunman. It was said to be the first political movement pledged to fight Fascism after Mussolini came into power.

Allies Squeezing Sicily Foe

JUL 27 1943

Americans Racing Along Coast to Messina —British Hammer at Catania.

DE LUCE

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 26 (A. P.).—Allied troops are squeezing tighter upon Axis last-stand defenses in northeastern Sicily against bitter resistance, it was announced today, and American troops mopping up western Sicily have captured Termini, twenty miles east of Palermo, and taken 7,000 more prisoners, including six Italian generals and an admiral.

[The Algiers radio reported that Allied troops, continuing their steady advance in Sicily, had also occupied Cefalu, fifty miles east of Palermo. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, was not immediately confirmed by official Allied sources.]

"Further pressure on the enemy was maintained in all sectors" by American, Canadian and British forces closing in on the but their progress was slowed Catania-Etna-Messina area, the Allied communique declared. Canadians striking east from central Sicily continued to advance, in the face of bitter resistance, it added.

Some units of the United States Seventh Army, driving toward Messina, are far to the east of Termini, and its capture consolidates the grasp upon the northern coastal area of the island.

70,000 Prisoners So Far.

More than 70,000 prisoners now are in Allied hands of whom 56,000 were taken by Americans. The six Italian generals and the admiral were not immediately identified. To date, ten generals and two admirals have surrendered.

It was officially estimated that three and a half German divisions and three Italian divisions were bottled up in the northeastern corner of Sicily. One of the Nazi units in the Messina bridgehead was identified as the Twenty-ninth Division, named for the German unit destroyed by the Russians at Stalingrad.

Allied planes kept up their incessant hammering, and the Axis supply port of Milazzo west of Messina was blasted Saturday night with many fires started. Road objectives near Orlando also were hit. Three Axis aircraft were destroyed against loss of one Allied plane.

Trapani Falls to U. S.

American units had all but finished the mop-up of western Sicily with occupation of Trapani over the week end by armored forces of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

There was every indication that the Axis was establishing a strong defense along this line and was prepared to make a last-ditch stand in an effort to block an Allied invasion of Italy or at least to wage a delaying action which would permit the evacuation of some troops and equipment if Allied pressure became too great.

The remaining Axis territory is roughly the size of Cape Bon on the North African coast, where the army of Nazi Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim cracked up less than three months ago.

The British were still encountering strong resistance in the Catania sector, but land forces were getting assistance both from the air force and from naval units which swung into offshore positions to blast away at the port of Taromina half way up the coast to Messina.

Allied aircraft also ranged over the Tyrrhenian and Ionian seas and the Strait of Messina to attack Axis shipping still bringing a trickle of men and material to the beleaguered Axis garrison.

Militia Relieved at Swiss Border.

Berne, July 26 (A. P.).—Advices from the Italian frontier reported today that the Blackshirt Militia, which had hitherto been guarding the frontier, had been replaced by carabinieri.

No Comment at Headquarters.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 26 (A. P.).—"It is entirely too early to form a competent opinion on what Mussolini's dismissal will do to the Italian war effort," an Allied general officer declared today. He pointed out that the official information given by Rome was susceptible to numerous interpretations and that until words were backed by deeds, Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his military government remain a question mark.

This officer, who may not be identified, suggested that if the Germans continued to reinforce their three and a half divisions in Sicily, that would be an almost certain sign that they were confident that Marshal Badoglio would be able to keep their rear temporarily secure. On the other hand, if the Germans began pulling out of Sicily, that could be taken as evidence they feared that Italy would try to quit the war.

"All sorts of rumors are circulating now and they must strictly be regarded as such," this officer said. "No one in the Allied command is ready to say today exactly what may be the far-reaching results of Mussolini's ouster."

Churchill to Report Later on Italy

London, July 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill will give the House of Commons a comprehensive picture of the Italian war situation at the next sitting, it was reported today.

JOY IN MEXICO GREETS OUSTER OF MUSSOLINI

'Great!' Exclaims Foreign Minister—Carol Sees Italy's Exit

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, informed of Premier Mussolini's resignation, declared jubilantly:

"This is great. The Axis is collapsing and now we can look into the future more smilingly."

Señor Padilla hastened to telephone a report to President Manuel Avila Camacho, who was week-ending in Cuernavaca.

The news brought this comment from former King Carol of Rumania, now living here in exile:

"It is hard to make a prediction, but the most likely development would be Italy's withdrawal from the war, since King Vittorio Emmanuel always was opposed to participation in the war."

Bruno Pierloni, general secretary in Mexico, of the Mazzini Society, anti-Fascist Italian organization, expressed his satisfaction with developments and declared:

"The conviction of all anti-Fascist Italians, I am certain, is that the designation of Marshal Badoglio as Premier signifies the first step toward peace."

Axis Shaken By Duce's Fall, Says Tsouderos

Cairo, July 26 (AP)—Greek Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos declared tonight "it is doubtless that the resignation of Mussolini proves how strongly shaken the Axis edifice has been and it cannot but have important consequences for the development of our struggle."

Tsouderos added:

"The Greek people, who gave the first stroke against Fascist Italy, not only because it fought for its soil and homes but also because it was deeply involved in the principles of justice which inspired the United Nations in the struggle, I am sure will rejoice today that the fall of Mussolini and his regime shows how near the hour of victory and liberation of all Greeks is."

Fascist Elements Banned In Badoglio's Dictatorship

JUL 27 1943

Not a Politician or Policy-Maker Is Among Men Selected.

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

(Former Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Rome)

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) Marshal Pietro Badoglio has set up a military dictatorship in Italy, free of all political control, Fascist or otherwise.

This became obvious today with the announcement of his new cabinet which supplants the Fascist politicians who were swept out of office in the resignation of Benito Mussolini.

There is not a politician or a policy-maker in the lot. All are bureaucrats, career officers or civil servants of the type who, in a democratic country, remain on the job regardless of the party changes in the government.

Most of them are unknown to those of us who lived in Rome because they were sitting at desks in the various ministries, handling the paper work.

Keep Civil Services Running

It is obvious that they were elevated to ministerial rank in the present crisis only to keep the civil services running while the Army rules the country and conducts the faltering war effort, perhaps with the inevitable surrender in view.

Raffaele Guariglia, the new foreign minister, is a career diplomat who started, traditionally, in the Italian consular service and worked himself up to the rank of ambassador by following orders. He was ambassador to France at the time Mussolini declared war against that counrty. Later he was ambassador to the Vatican, was removed there to make room for Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and was sent to Ankara.

The only holdover from the Fascist regime seems to be Gen. Carlo Favagrossa, minister of war production. Premier Badoglio retained the Donald Nelson of Italy. But General Favagrossa, a career general, probably had less power under Mussolini than the director of the War Production board has under Roosevelt.

Bruno Fornaciari, minister of interior, is a prefect, in the career service that directs the civilian police activities of Italy. A prefect corresponds to a provincial governor.

Domenico Bartolini, minister of finance, has been the chief purchasing agent in the Finance ministry, with a voice in the handling of savings bank deposits and social insurance funds, which in Italy are invested in war bonds.

And so on down the line. Presumably the other cabinet members are no more nor less Fascist than Dr. Guido Rocco, the new minister of popular culture, who will direct the propaganda. Dr. Rocco is well-known to every American correspondent who served in Rome for he was long in the Propaganda ministry. In recent years he has been chief of the foreign press section.

Dr. Rocco is a mild-mannered man, with impeccable courtesy. He was supposed to guide the foreign correspondents along the line of Fascist rectitude in news reporting, but the job was mainly one of passing along the complaints of Mussolini who, a former journalist, kept a keen eye on the press.

Dr. Rocco, consequently, had to give quite a few of the foreign correspondents what was called a "head-washing" fairly often. He usually squirmed under the unpleasant task, for it was alien to his nature. It alwayse seemed distasteful to him to inform us that we had offended the dignity of the Fascist regime.

We regarded Dr. Rocco as a man unhappy in the post that had been assigned to him. He seemed still unhappier when Mussolini imported the anti-Semitic campaign from Germany. Colleagues said it was because his wife was Jewish and Dr. Rocco's position as a civil servant had become still more difficult.

DUCE'S DOWNFALL PRESAGES DEATH

OF FASCIST RULE

Cordell Hull Says Allies Will Fight Bitterly for Full Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(AP) The downfall of Benito Mussolini as Italy's dictator was viewed by official Washington today as the beginning of the end for the Axis powers.

Secretary of State Hull said he regarded Mussolini's resignation as the initial major step in the early and complete destruction of Fascism throughout the world.

But, he told his press conference, the United States is still fighting like the devil for an unconditional surrender by all of its enemies.

The general Congressional reaction was that Italy soon would seek peace and that the terms must be complete capitulation, disarmament and free access by the United Nations to Italian military bases.

Enthusiasm Tempered

The capital's enthusiasm was tempered, however, by words of caution from all sources that there is still hard fighting ahead for the Allies.

Mr. Hull called the dramatic event very timely and appropriate and said he believed Japan will take due notice. But he made it clear that Mussolini's dismissal would mean not the slightest letup in the Allied military drive toward the Italian mainland.

Mr. Hull said he had no information either from the White House or the War department that there would be any change in the unconditional surrender terms laid down at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casa Blanca last January.

From President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines came the opinion that the dictator's fall, "is the widest crack so far in the Axis armor."

Through the Philippine Office of Special Services in Washington, Mr. Quezon hailed Mussolini's ouster as "good news" but acknowledged that "it is too early to be sure that his political demise marks the end of the Italian resistance to the invincible forces of freedom."

Satisfactory Terms Held Likely

Several senators said they thought acceptable terms could be made with Italy now by which Allied armies might gain access to the European continent without the bloody prelude of a shoreline invasion.

Senator Burton (R-Ohio) said, however, that he did not see how the terms of even a temporary peace with Italy could vary from

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the unconditional surrender mandate laid down by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"That would mean, of course," he said, "that whatever military needs we may have in Italy shall be met by the Italians."

Senator Guffey (D-Pa) said he felt the apparent downfall of Fascism in Italy would pave the way for an agreement which would remove the country from the war "and save the lives of thousands of our boys."

Senator Milliken (R-Colo) commented that any armistice must call for the demobilization of the Italian armies and Senator Revercomb (R-W.Va.) declared that the Italians must "get completely out of the war and give us access to Italian territory for military uses."

Largely agreeing with his colleagues, Senator Davis (R-Pa.) declared that Mussolini's fate is the end of the journey for all dictators.

"What has come to Mussolini will come to all dictators," he added, "and I hope that, with the final peace settlement Italy will be back among the free people of the world."

Representative Ludlow (D-Ind.) termed Mussolini's fall "the beginning of the crack-up for the Axis," and predicted Italy would be out of the war in a short time.

Representative Thomason (D-Tex.) also expressed belief that it was the beginning of the end of Italy's role in the war.

"The same fate is in store for Hitler," he remarked. "We're definitely on the way."

Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, remarked that "if that ugly pretense at government has been thrown overboard by Italy it may mean an important step in the sweep toward victory."

"The weakness of the Italian people," he said, "has been the weakness of their evil leaders. Italy has partially retrieved its honor by renouncing the blood thirsty man who was responsible for the greatest tragedy in the history of the Italian people.

"Italy can now avert further tragedy only through an honorable surrender to the inexorable force of Allied arms."

AXIS HAS BOMBED CHURCHES STEADILY

Ecclesiastical Buildings in Many Countries Blasted Mercilessly.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) Axis airmen have bombed thousands of churches, monasteries and other ecclesiastical buildings in Great Britain, France, Poland, Norway, Greece and other United Nations, the Office of War Information said today.

Describing its reports as incomplete, the OWI told of many instances of widespread damage to religious edifices by Axis bombers. The full story may not be available until the war ends.

Herbert Morrison, British Home secretary, has estimated that 13,895 churches, monasteries and other religious buildings in Great Britain have been damaged or destroyed by Axis bombs. The lists include 4,100 churches, 22 of them designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

Available information indicates that France's more famous cathedrals escaped bomb damage, but churches in several French towns, including Gisors, Les Andelys, and Samur, were bombed during the Nazi campaign in France.

Dutch sources report that five large churches in Rotterdam were destroyed by air attacks and that churches in Vlissingen, Rhenen and Delzigl also were bombed.

Norwegian Churches Hit

In their invasion of Norway, Norwegians report, the Nazis bombed all the churches in Kritiansand, Molde, Bodoe, Steinkjaer, and Namus, as well as a 400-year-old church in Gudbrands-dalden, a town north of Oslo.

In Belgium, the cathedral of Tougnai was reported gutted by fire and many churches around Antwerp, Liege and Kassel were destroyed by bombs.

The cathedrals of Canterbury, Coventry and Liverpool were among the British churches reported damaged by Nazis bombs.

In Scotland alone, 121 churches have been hit by Nazi bombs and seven of them destroyed.

1000 Smashed in Poland

The number of churches blasted in Poland was tentatively estimated at 1,000, with almost every church in Warsaw damaged or destroyed. Saint John's cathedral, built in the 14th century, the 18th century church of St. Xavier, the 17th century church of St. Cross, an 18th century Lutheran church in Warsaw, and the great synagogue of Warsaw were demolished.

Other Axis partners have followed the examples of the Nazis. The Greeks have accused the Italians of deliberately destroying the ancient Greek Orthodox church of St. Sophia, described as the oldest church in Christendom. Greek churches have also been destroyed on the island of Crete and in many other Greek cities.

Reports from Yugoslavia said the Bulgarians had bombed and pillaged scores of churches in Serbia.

In the Pacific, the Japanese have destroyed or damaged several historic Catholic institutions in Manila.

U.S. TROOPS PRESS 500 YARDS CLOSER TO MUNDA BASE

JUL 27 1943

Land Advance Follows Severe Aerial Pounding of Jap Positions.

McDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, July 27 — (AP) Driving ahead under the support of a heavy bombardment from sea and air, American troops pushed their front line 500 yards closer to the core of Japanese defenses at the strategic Munda airfield yesterday.

It was the first general ground advance reported since the beginning of the battle for New Georgia island in the central Solomons.

Official reports failed to give any details of what apparently is the start of the long-heralded drive which should bring American troops to grips with the enemy in and along the firmly-established and stubbornly-held perimeter defenses of Munda.

Following a softening-up campaign that probably was achieved by American planes which rained nearly 600 tons of high explosives on enemy positions last week, an unstated number and type of Allied warships Sunday afternoon believed what spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur described as a "heavy bombardment" against Munda's defenses.

Navy Fliers Aided

Formidable units of United States Navy Dauntless and Avenger bombers, covered by Wildcats and Corsairs, joined in the bombarding process Sunday evening, and followed by Monday morning by further Avenger and Dauntless waves which braved intense ground fire to dump 82 tons of bombs on pin-pointed gun positions and personnel targets around the big air base.

While American naval and air units concentrated on opening gaps in the Munda perimeter for advancing infantrymen, Liberators of the army's 13th airforce, escorted by a strong formation of fighters, attacked the airdrome around Buin-Faisi where American airmen reported a concentration of enemy planes.

After fighters had swept the Khaili airfield with cannon and machine-gun fire, Liberators bombed the dispersal and bivouac areas from a high altitude. Coming on the scene after that attack, 30 Zeros made an unsuccessful attempt to break up departing American formations. We lost one fighter in this engagement.

Vila Fires Set

Giving no rest to the Japanese holding Vila on Kolombangara island, 17 miles northwest of Munda, Army Mitchell bombers with fighter protection bombed and strafed supply areas causing fires which burned for hours.

Eleven Japanese fighter planes were destroyed in an air battle over Salamaua.

The Japanese bombed Allied positions on Nassau bay, below Salamaua, and Tambu bay and Vangunu on New Georgia island.

Medium Allied bombers scored hits on a jetty and adjacent buildings at the enemy-occupied village of Larat in the Tanimcar islands, resulting fires sending smoke 2,000 feet high.

Two small enemy supply vessels were driven ashore off Cape Cunningham, New Britain island. One was left in flames. A heavy bomber raided the airdrome at Lae, New Guinea.

The communique said light Allied naval craft intercepted a group of enemy barges attempting to run supplies to the New Georgia forces by night, sinking one and damaging two others.

At Komiatum, seven miles from Salamaua, one of our heavy units, supporting ground units, dropped 70 tons of demolition bombs on Japanese gun positions and other defense works.

the communique said.

At Salamaua itself, heavy bombers dropped sixty-seven tons of bombs starting several large fires on the airdrome and near-by areas. Direct hits were scored on buildings and installations.

Eleven Shot Down

Allied fighters intercepted a force of thirty to fifty enemy fighters in the area, shooting down eleven and probably downing five others against the loss of one of ours.

At Munda, our torpedo and dive bombers dropped eighty-two tons of bombs on enemy gun positions covering the airdrome. One Allied plane was lost but the crew was saved.

Surface naval forces supported the ground troops with an effective bombardment, and the land forces increased their pressure on the besieged Japs with a general advance along the entire front, moving up 500 yards in one sector.

A heavy Allied bomber bombed the airdrome and other targets at Vila on Kolombangara Island shortly after dawn, and later medium bombers with a fighter escort followed through with a bombing and strafing attack at Webster Cove near by, causing fires that burned three hours after the assault.

The ground advance on the strategic Munda air base followed a thorough pounding of the area by 200 American bombers which dropped 186 tons of bombs Sunday. During the past week 580 tons of bombs have been dropped on Munda.

MacArthur Men Inch 500 Yards Closer to Munda

Close In Under Air Umbrella and Sea Bombardment, Raid Salamaua and Lae

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 27 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Allies have made a 500-yard advance in their drive on the Japanese air base of Munda on New Georgia Island in the central Solomons, closing in under a supporting air and naval bombardment, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced in a communique today.

The ground advance on Munda followed an Allied aerial pounding of the base on Sunday which headquarters described as the heaviest aerial assault of the Pacific war.

Salamaua and Lae on New Guinea, Buin on Bougainville and Vila on Kolombangara Island were bombed heavily yesterday by Allied airmen. Eleven Japanese fighter planes of a force of thirty to fifty were destroyed in an air battle over Salamaua. Five more were probably shot down.

The Japanese bombed Allied positions on Nassau Bay, below Salamaua, and Tambu Bay and Vangunu, on New Georgia Island.

Medium Allied bombers scored hits on a jetty and adjacent buildings at the enemy-occupied village of Larat in the Tanimbar Islands. Two small enemy supply vessels were driven ashore off Cape Cunningham, New Britain Island. One was left in flames.

Light Allied naval craft intercepted a group of enemy barges attempting to run supplies to the New Georgia forces by night, sinking one and damaging two others in Kula Gulf.

Jap Base at Munda Shaken by Heaviest Raid of Pacific War

SPENCER

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 26.—American bombers, in the mightiest aerial assault of the Southwest Pacific war, dropped 186 tons of bombs yesterday on Japanese positions at Munda, New Georgia.

More than 200 planes—Liberators, Flying Fortresses, Mitchells, Avengers and Dauntless bombers, with strong fighter escort—participated in the attack, and only one failed to return.

The communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters made no comment on the results of the raid beyond saying that "the area was thoroughly bombed."

Six hundred miles to the west, the Royal Australian Air Force executed the heaviest attack yet made on the Gasmata airdrome on the south coast of New Britain. Roaring in at dawn, Beauforts, Beaufighters and Bostons, with Kittyhawks as cover, destroyed the radio station and grounded aircraft.

"The runway and dump areas and enemy personnel were thoroughly strafed," the communique said. "Antiaircraft positions were silenced."

Attacks against Japanese shipping continued. A Liberator bomber on reconnaissance over Buka Island in the Northern Solomons sighted eight Japanese merchantmen moving in the direction of the hard-pressed enemy bases to the southeast. The bomber attacked the largest of the vessels, which were without the protection of warships. Crewmen said they saw six of their 500-pound bombs explode within 40 feet of the 8,000-ton transport. The ships raised a heavy anti-aircraft barrage and the Liberator did not remain to observe results.

Thirty Japanese bombers, escorted by as many Zeros, were intercepted in an attack on Allied positions on Rendova Island a few miles south of Munda.

"The attackers were driven off with the loss of eight of their fighters," the communique said. "Four of our planes were destroyed in combat, but three of the pilots are safe."

There was no news on the ground fighting either in New Guinea or on New Georgia. The heavy bombing of the Munda positions, however, indicatd that American troops who have hemmed the Japanese within the immediate defenses of the airdrome have found further progress difficult. The air assault, which raised to more than 580 tons the weight of bombs dropped on the area in the past week, was destined to help reduce pillboxes, machine-gun nests and other positions hidden in the jungle.

Writer Wounded in Solomons

GUADALCANAL, July 23 (delayed) (AP).—Osmar White, war correspondent of "The Melbourne Sun" and "The Sydney Telegraph," suffered fractures of both legs when enemy bombs hit a small naval vessel on which he was traveling near Rendova Island two nights ago.

HULL SAYS HEAVIER PRESSURE IS TO BE PUT ON ITALY NOW

JUL 27 1943

Asserts Chief Reliance Is on Military Events—Calls Ouster Timely.

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull indicated today that increased military pressure to insure Italian capitulation to the Allied demand for unconditional surrender would be this country's response to the downfall of Benito Mussolini. He termed very timely and appropriate the ending of the Italian dictator's regime and said that it was the first major step in the early and complete eradication of Fascism, but Secretary Hull emphasized repeatedly that the chief reliance is on military developments.

The State Department head, making the first official American comment on the displacement of the Italian dictator, told a press conference that the Allies were fighting like the devil, when asked what the United States was doing in the face of the Italian internal developments. Secretary Hull indicated no change in the unconditional surrender policy laid down by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and said that if all minds are kept on fighting like the devil, the Allies will win the war much sooner.

Japan Will Take Notice.

He emphasized that all atten-

tion is on military developments. Secretary Hull said in response to another question that he believed Japan would take due notice of what has occurred in Italy.

At the outset of the press conference, Secretary Hull was asked if he anticipated any change in the unconditional surrender terms fixed by the United States and Great Britain for capitulation by the Axis. He said that he had no information to that effect from the President and War Department and did not anticipate anything.

Asked to comment generally on the Mussolini shift, he said that he has been convinced that Fascism carries with it the seeds of its own destruction. He added that the very timely and appropriate ending of Mussolini's regime was the first major step in the complete destruction and eradication of every vestige of Fascism, both nationally and internationally.

No Contract With Badoglio.

Asked if the United States would negotiate with King Victor Emmanuel, or if he regarded the King in the same class as the Fascists, he said that he had not conferred with the President. He said that there was no truth in reports that the United States had made contact with the new Italian Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, a few months back.

Asked if the no-surrender terms applied to Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, Secretary Hull first referred his questioner to President Roosevelt and the War Department, then remarked that he imagined the same terms applying to the Axis would apply to all other countries which had declared war against the Allies. He would not undertake, however, to discuss what he termed marginal cases, such as Finland.

Another question was if Secretary Hull considered the House of Savoy as a faction of the Fascist party. He replied that as far as the State Department is considered, the war is on in Italy, and it has not as yet reached that question.

To an inquiry as to the effect of the Italian developments on the people in occupied territories of Europe, Secretary Hull said that he would rather not move too fast ahead of American armies. He said that he had no confirmation of reports that Italian troops were being withdrawn from Albania.

The State Department, he said, had no information on Mussolini's whereabouts. His statement that Japan would take due notice of the downfall of Mussolini was in reply to a question if the Italian development carried any message for the Pacific Axis partner.

Repeatedly he emphasized that the United States awaits military developments. He gave that reply to half-a-dozen questions, including one whether the American Government has been in consultation with Great Britain on the Italian shake-up.

Mrs. Roosevelt's View.

In other words, he emphasized, this Government is on the qui vive, watching all military moves. The White House, meanwhile, remained silent on the Mussolini resignation, and most other official circles remained reserve.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared today that the ouster of Mussolini as head of the Italian Government was "a break in the assurance" of the Axis powers and "might be the beginning of a crack internally." Asserting that she could not speak for the President, the First Lady told her press conference that the upheaval in the Italian Government certainly was a surprise to her.

"Everybody feels excited at something which might be the beginning of a crack internally," Mrs. Roosevelt said. She added that an internal crack "after all, is a sudden thing."

"To have one dictator disappear shows a break in assurance of the Axis powers," she declared.

ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS HAIL DUCE RESIGNATION

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 26—(AP) Col. Frank A. Hunter, commanding officer at the Ashford Interment camp, said today that the Italian prisoners of war appeared anything but downcast at the news of Mussolini's "resignation."

The prisoners' ranks, swollen by new arrivals from the battlefronts, were cheerful as they went about their work, Col. Hunter stated.

One internee's cap bore in Italian the legend: "I told you so."

Exiled Catholic Leader Hails Mussolini's Ouster

Sturzo Sees First Step Toward Return to Democracy

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 26 (AP).—Don Luigi Sturzo, exiled former leader of the Italian Catholic Popular party, which Benito Mussolini outlawed, said here yesterday that Il Duce's ouster is the first step in Italy's return to "a free democratic and Christian country."

In an interview with "The Jacksonville Journal," Don Luigi, who has lived here since 1940, said: "The fall of Mussolini is a great and hopeful event in itself, not only for Italy, but for the United Nations. It is not clear yet what the Italian situation is now. We shall see very soon what Hitler will do to avoid a separate peace for Italy.

"I think the reaction of the Sicilian people in welcoming Allied troops with cheering, flowers and fruits, as in Palermo, has shaken the last confidence in fascism. The Sicilian people have freely demonstrated their feelings for liberty and peace."

Don Luigi, seventy-three years old and frail, was interviewed at a hospital where he is recuperating from a heart ailment. He left Italy in 1924 after Mussolini dissolved the Popular party and placed him on the hunted list.

Italian-American War Veterans Express Hope

Philadelphia, July 26 (AP)—Damiano Sassi, of Philadelphia, national commander of the Italian-American War Veterans' Association, representing 15,000 veterans of the last war, sent this telegram to President Roosevelt today:

"As all America rejoices over the fall of Fascism, may I, in behalf of Uncle Sam's legion of veterans of Italian blood, both on the battlefront and on the home front, extend warm felicitations to our commander-in-chief, who not only foresaw this real beginning of the end of world gangsterism, but whose sagacity, executive ability and courage were the generating factors.

"In Il Duce's fall, we see the dawn of a new peace and freedom, the emancipation of enslaved epoples, and the triumph of peoples still free but completed to fight for continued freedom. A bleeding world looks forward to your wisdom and initiative in attaining victory."

Badoglio, Here In 1921, Pledged Italy To Peace

Philadelphia, July 26 (AP)—Italy's new Prime Minister, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, said the Italian people "dream of peace" when he visited Philadelphia on July 24, 1921.

Asked to comment on the Washington Disarmament Conference, then pending, he said:

"We shall be glad to lay aside our swords for all time. We have fought the war and now dream of peace. The move that your President has made toward calling a conference on world disarmament is a noble and inspiring action. I am confident the Italian nation will be sure to join most heartily in the movement."

Hitler's Hand Seen In Ousting Of Duce

Boston, July 26 (AP)—Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, Harvard professor of Italian history, international liberal and anti-Fascist, said today that he thought "Mussolini was thrown out as the result of a direct agreement with Hitler."

"When Palermo fell Mussolini lost all prestige" he said in an interview. "No one would take orders from him any more. So the problem has been attacked by this attempt to create national agreement around the King and Badoglio.

"Now we will have to wait a few days and sees what happens in the big cities of the north," the professor declared, "whether there's to be a popular uprising and a concerted demand for peace."

Hoover Sees Il Duce's Fall as Handwriting On Wall for Axis

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The resignation of Benito Mussolini, former President Hoover says, "will give heart to every man and woman in Axis-dominated countries—it is the handwriting on the wall."

Mr. Hoover made the statement last night in a broadcast from his home in Palo Alto, Calif., to the closing session here of the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe.

Deviating from his prepared speech to comment on the ousting of the Fascist leader, he described Mussolini as "one of the great persecutors—not only of Jews."

In his prepared talk, the former President proposed that the uplands of Central Africa might well be thrown open as a land of refuge for Jews and other peoples persecuted by the Axis.

"Many of these great African areas," he said, "are mandates established from the last war, in trust for all the world. Such an area in Africa could be considered sentimentally an annex to Palestine."

Urging that "more systematic temporary measures" be taken now to aid Jewish refugees, Mr. Hoover said:

"There are groups of Jews who have escaped into the neutral countries of Europe. They and any other refugees from the persecution of Fascism should be assured of support by the United Nations."

President Roosevelt sent a message to the emergency conference in which he said:

"You are aware of the interest of this Government in the terrible condition of the European Jews and of our repeated endeavors to save those who could be saved. These endeavors will not cease until Nazi power is forever crushed."

La Guardia Tells Italy To End All Fascism

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Mayor F. H. La Guardia in a short-wave broadcast beamed to Italy last night called on the Italian people to "eliminate the Fascist government" and added:

"When we say that, we mean to say the complete elimination of the Fascist philosophy and the Fascist government."

The Mayor's broadcast, released by the New York Office of War Information, followed the announcement that Premier Mussolini had resigned and Marshal Badoglio had been named his successor.

Mayor La Guardia, referring to a statement by Badoglio that "the war continues," asked:

"Does this mean that the complete downfall of Italy must be carried out? Does this mean that Italy must continue to share the misery, the defeat and the shame of Germany?

"The Italian people must make this decision. As for us, we are at war against all those who continue to support the war begun by Hitler and by Mussolini, and we will continue this war until Fascism and Nazi-ism are destroyed."

Italy.

The momentous news spread quickly through New York's Italian quarter and impromptu celebrations were staged in the narrow, crowded streets.

Angelo Rizzo, known as "the Mayor of Mulberry Street," said, "It's the greatest thing that ever happened Italy will return to herself once again."

Meanwhile some 1,800 persons of Italian birth—attending an anti-Fascist rally at Cooper Union—were electrified into a shouting, parading mass when Representative Marcantonio, American Labor party, dramatically interrupted a speaker to announce the "message of historic importance."

The crowd leaped to its feet and began a 10-minute victory parade through the auditorium, their hands held high in V-for-victory salute.

At the Yankee Stadium, where the Yankees were playing a double-header with the Chicago White Sox, baseball momentarily ceased to exist when the announcement of the resignation was broadcast over the loudspreaker system.

The announcer's voice was drowned out as the 36,779 fans roared and jumped up from their seats.

Duce Before Fascist Council

New York, July 26 (AP)—Twenty-nine ranking Fascists attended the Fascist grand council meeting Saturday night on the eve of Benito Mussolini's resignation to hear him make a "statement on the political and military situation," the Office of War Information quoted the Italian Stefani agency as reporting tonight.

This was the first grand council meeting since Italy entered the war, the OWI said. It related that among those present were such party notables as Carlo Scorza and Roberto Farinacci, new and old Fascist party secretaries, respectively; Dino Grandi, relatively youthful and reputedly mild Fascist former Foreign Minister and Ambassador to Washington and London, and aged, white-haired Marshal Emilio de Bono, one of Mussolini s oldest collaborators and

New York Italians Celebrate News of Mussolini's Ouster

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—L'Italia e salvata—Italy is saved!

Those were the words with which rejoicing Italian-Americans greeted the announcement that Premier Mussolini was no longer dictator of one-time top military leader and Count Ciano, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Financial Marts Hit By Reports Of Mussolini's Fall

New York, July 26 (AP)—Peace selling jolted financial markets today as the downfall of Mussolini was construed in financial quarters as another broad step toward victory and the return to normal times when readjustments in industry generally may entail difficulties.

Stocks with a war rating were among the principal casualties; steels, rails, aircrafts and specialties dropping $1 to $5 at the worst. Late support reduced extreme losses in many cases but the Associated Press 60-stock average finished with a net loss of $1 at $51.80 after its recent climb to a new high since October 1939. Transfers amounted to 1,455,740 shares. A few issues with good post-war prospects emerged with modest advances.

Corporate bonds dipped with stocks although loans of Axis-occupied countries exhibited isolated strength. Commodities softened with grains losing 1 to 2 cents a bushel.

BADOGLIO, DUCE HELD PRE-DAWN CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES, July 26—(AP) The pro-Fascist Italian language daily, Mattino D'Italia, in a special dispatch from Rome, said today that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, new military chief of Italy, had held a long conference with Benito Mussolini early Sunday morning in the latter's villa at Torlonia.

A final decision that the Duce should leave the government apparently was reached at this time, the dispatch said, adding that Mussolini had given King Vittorio Emanuela a complete report on the military and political situation on Saturday night.

Il Duce was represented as telling the King that he was prepared to resign if this could facilitate the solution of the government's problems. Subsequently, the monarch was reported to have conferred with Crown Prince Umberto, Marshal Badoglio and others. The result of these conversations was Marshal Badoglio's pre-dawn visit to Mussolini, presumably to inform the Duce that he was being replaced at the head of the government.

30.24-6555

Badoglio Is Facing Hardest Fight of His Stormy Career

By the Associated Press.

Field Marshal Pietro Badoglio, 72-year-old veteran of six Italian wars, has stepped from retirement into the premiership vacated by Benito Mussolini to face a conflict on two fronts alongside of which all of his other campaigns pale into insignificance.

The hard-bitten soldier comes to the leadership of his country at an hour which finds it threatened by victorious Allied armies from without and with the home front crumbling under the sledge-hammer blows of Allied aircraft and the ebbing morale born of defeatism.

Long a close friend of King Victor Emmanuel and never a member of the Fascist clique which surrounded Mussolini, he has, nevertheless, been a dominant figure in Italian affairs from the World War until he resigned as chief of staff of the Italian Army on December 6, 1940, after the crushing defeats in the Greek campaign.

Opposed Il Duce.

His opposition to various aspects of Mussolini's leadership since Italy's entrance into the present war have given rise to frequent rumors that he was the leader of a move for a separate peace for Italy.

It is no secret that he has been out of step with the Fascist party, although he held an honorary membership, and he has been a critic of the increasing German influence, as indicated by his bitter letter to the King last year objecting to the subordination of Italian generals in the Axis command.

The grizzled old soldier shunned the Fascist march on Rome in October, 1922, and through the years he has appeared to be lukewarm toward the party.

This is the third time he has been called up from obscurity in an effort to pull the country out of Mussolini's military and political messes.

Was Governor of Libya.

For a time he was Ambassador to Brazil, but his obvious worth finally caused Mussolini to call him home for assignment as Governor of Libya from 1928 to 1933.

Three subsequent campaigns of conquest put him momentarily into top military positions. He was made commander in Ethiopia after months of lagging progress in that invasion, and three months later led his army into Addis Ababa. He was made governor of Ethiopia but resigned and returned to Rome.

Up to that time he had not even belonged to the Fascist party, but after the Ethiopian conquest he was given a membership card.

In the invasion of Greece Mussolini's generals had had five months of humiliating lack of success when Badoglio again was put in charge in November, 1940. A week later he was relieved of command at his own request amid reports that he disapproved of the war on Greece.

Was in Retirement.

Apparently he continued to oppose Italy's part in the war, because he never was called again to direct a campaign through the months of Italian reverses in North Africa—setbacks that cost Italy her whole empire.

His name seldom has appeared in the news for the last two years. When it did he was linked with reports that he headed an anti-Fascist movement or that as a representative of the King he had been in touch with the Allies on a possible Italian withdrawal from the war.

OWI Broadcast to Italy Calls Ruler 'Fascist' and 'Moronic Little King'

JUL 27 1943

The Office of War Information, in transmissions beamed to Italy and the rest of Europe, broadcast yesterday statements characterizing King Victor Emmanuel as "the moronic little King" and "the Fascist King." The OWI short-wave stations, which are known collectively as "The Voice of America," also assailed Marshal Pietro Badoglio as "a high-ranking Fascist."

Immediately after Premier Benito Mussolini's "resignation" was made known Sunday, the overseas division of the OWI merely broadcast that there was "no essential change" in the government of Italy. Yesterday, however, the government propaganda agency directed its fire against the two new Italian leaders personally.

In presenting "typical unofficial reaction" to the events in Italy, the OWI employed the device of quoting an imaginary "American political commentator," "John Durfee." According to "Mr. Durfee," it was announced, the United States will continue the war irrespective of whether Signor Mussolini, Marshal Badoglio or "the Fascist King himself" rules Italy.

The OWI also quoted extensively from a Sunday-night radio speech by Samuel Grafton, columnist for The New York Post. It was Mr. Grafton who described King Victor Emmanuel as "the moronic little King."

The reference to "the moronic little King" was carried in the hourly English-language transmission at 2 P. M., as broadcast over the 16, 19 and 23 megacycle bands, but was dropped in the 3 P. M. bulletin.

Mr. Grafton was quoted further as follows:

"Fascism is still in power in Italy. It has put on a new face, that is all. Italian fascism has rouged its cheeks and its lips and is trying to see whether a smile will not do more for it than the famous frown by which it has lived so long. This is a political minuet and not the revolution we have been waiting for. It changes nothing, for nothing can change in Italy until democracy is restored."

Pepper Demands "Cleansing"

In addition to Mr. Grafton and "Mr. Durfee," the OWI in its morning broadcasts carried a statement by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida that the Italians still must "cleanse" themselves of fascism. Senator Pepper's remarks were not quoted in the afternoon broadcasts.

The only official reaction broadcast by the OWI was that by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who said Italy will have to surrender unconditionally if it wants a peace.

The British Broadcasting Corporation's broadcasts to Italy and the Continent were not heard here yesterday because of atmospheric conditions, but in its general service to the world the chief emphasis was laid on Signor Mussolini rather than on the King or Marshal Badoglio.

The OWI emphasized that Marshal Badoglio had maintained "effective membership" in the Fascist party, and noted that on Oct. 28, 1939, he had assured Signor Mussolini that he believed Italy would become greater "under your infallible leadership."

The OWI, whose overseas division is administered by Robert E. Sherwood, Pulitzer Prize winner in playwriting, and Joseph Barnes, former foreign editor of The New York Herald Tribune, has a fixed policy against making public the texts of its transmissions to enemy countries. Short-wave stations operated by the OWI can usually be heard in the New York area, however, throughout the day and night.

OWI officials remained puzzled by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's statement that they could now make public the personal appeal he delivered by short wave to King Victor Emmanuel "several months ago." It was understood, however, that the Mayor had reference to his speech of Aug. 29, when he indirectly asked the King to "take over the reins of power." The text of the speech was made public by the Mayor last Oct. 26.

Rome Radio Hints Italy May Soon Sue for Peace

Tells Soldiers They Fight Only 'to Save Their Own Future'

Elaborating on Marshal Pietro Badoglio's assertion that "the war continues," the Rome radio said last night in a proclamation broadcast to wounded Italian soldiers that Italians "are fighting exclusively to defend their own respect and to save their own future," The Associated Press reported.

Issued as Italy's future role in the war remained obscure, the proclamation, recorded here by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that "war continues because no condition of inferiority can force resignation upon a people who have a right to justify their own errors."

The import of the proclamation seemed to be that Italy, rallying around Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel III, was ready to salvage what it can from its present position and perhaps sue for peace.

Fascist Militia Is Made Part of Regular Army

Mussolini's Black Shirts Shorn of Power and Identity

The Fascist Militia, a creation of Benito Mussolini, became a part of Italy's regular armed forces yesterday under the name of "Voluntary Militia for National Security," and is now headed by General Guerino Armellini, an army corps commander, according to a Rome broadcast recorded by The United Press.

In an order of the day to the militia, Armellini recalled "the heroism that the militia has been known to perform at all times and places," and expressed belief it would continue to perform its duties in defense of the Fatherland "with the same love and affection as in the past."

Italian Crisis Recalls That of France in '40

By the Associated Press.

Italy today, like France in 1940, in her hour of peril expressed confidence in her future as a nation.

King Victor Emmanuel, in announcing Mussolini's resignation, said:

"Italy, by the valor of its armed forces and the determination of all its citizens, will find again a way of recovery." He added that Italians had an "unshakable faith in the immortality of our country."

On June 13, 1940, French Premier Paul Reynaud predicted in an address to his countrymen "the day of resurrection will come!"

France had declared Paris an open city and was tottering before the German advance. Reynaud disclosed he had made a second and final appeal to President Roosevelt for help.

"It is necessary that clouds of warplanes from across the Atlantic come to crush the evil force which dominates Europe," the Premier said.

"Despite our reverses the power of the democracies remains immense. We have the right to hope that the day is coming when all that power will be placed in force.

"That is why we maintain hope in our hearts."

The "clouds of warplanes" came eventually, but the United States did not have them early in the war.

Three days after Reynaud made his plea he resigned as premier. Marshal Henri Petain was chosen to succeed him, and on the following day Petain acknowledged that France was beaten by asking Hitler for an honorable peace to save soldiers from further slaughter.

MILITARY EFFECT OF DUCE'S FALL NOT YET DEFINED

JUL 27 1943

Easing of Offensive to Await Capitulation Is Unlikely, Evidence Shows.

NAZIS HOLD KEY

Whether German Units Will Be Reinforced Is Major Question Mark.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A pattern for reaction to the dismissal of Premier Benito Mussolini — that it was "entirely too early to form a competent opinion" of the effect on Italy's war effort—was set yesterday by a general officer at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

While London remained officially silent, evidence was given there of an intent to continue to "pour it on" Italy in a militray sense, with an eye to a smashing victory, rather than sit back and await possible Italian capitulation.

This possibility of an early Italian surrender was stressed in semi-official speculation from many of the world's capitals.

Still a Question Mark

As to the immediate military effect, however, the Allied general officer who spoke at headquarters in North Africa asserted that until words are backed by deeds Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his military government must remain a question mark.

This high officer, whose name could not be used, suggested that a key to the question might be found in whether the Germans continued to reinforce their three and a half divisions in Sicily. If they do, he said it could be taken as a sign of their confidence that Premier Badoglio would protect their rear. If the Nazis begin pulling out, he said it would indicate fear that the Italians were quitting.

The finger of uncertainty was pointed also by the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet. A Swedish broadcast quoting the paper, and recorded by C.B.S., said Mussolini's resignation indicated the Italian people were becoming "more and more permeated with doubt" about the war's outcome, but added: "What has just happened is probably only the beginning of a period of equal uncertainty and tension."

Nazi View Crystallized

Meanwhile, the Axis propaganda line assumed clearer form. Berlin spokesmen told Swedish correspondents that the Nazis were "taking an easy view" of the developments in Italy. They emphasized the statements by King Vittorio Emanuele and Marshal Badoglio that the war would continue, and argued that Mussolini's ouster had nothing to do with his recent meeting with Hitler. A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman added that he didn't know where Mussolini had gone.

The U. S. Office of War Information reported that while German and Japanese propagandists were cautious in their output for internal consumption, they sought to persuade the outside world that Il Duce lost his job because he was "ill." The OWI added that the external Axis broadcasts sought to emphasize that Marshal Badoglio was a good Fascist and that Italy was "determined" to carry on the war.

Lisbon Hails News

Lisbon received the news ebulliently. Awarding of prizes at the National Dog show was halted by the excitement. Among first to receive confirmation were the Brazilian and Cuban ambassadors. "This will have a tremendous effect on our cause," said the Brazilian emissary. "Let's have a bottle of champagne."

Reaction throughout South America to Mussolini's downfall ran fairly much in one channel, except in Argentina. Dispatches from Buenos Aires said the government was awaiting clarification of the Italian situation before expressing an official opinion on the effect on Italo-Argentine relations.

Bonds of Sympathy

The Buenos Aires reports said that if Italy should be eliminated from the war, Argentina then would be in a position to examine its relations with other members of the Axis. It was added that a large Italian population in Argentina, and bonds of sympathy between the two countries, had been invoked frequently as an argument against severance of relations with the Axis.

A former Italian deputy, Mario Nariani, one of the exiled leaders of the Italian Socialists, predicted in Buenos Aires that Vittorio Emanuele would resign in favor of his son, Umberto, and that the latter would then seek peace.

News of the Mussolini ouster was received joyfully in Bogota, Colombia, where the motion picture theaters interrupted films to give the story loud-speakers. Handclapping in some cases lasted 15 minutes. Also delighted were members of the Italian colony and all sectors of the clergy, who forecast that there would now be no more bombing of Rome.

Peace Move Justified

The Lima, Peru, newspaper El Comercio said Italy's military situation justified any peace overture on the part of the King or Premier Badoglio. It said if this course were adopted, a breach would have been opened in the Axis "which could be the starting point for a happy end of the war."

La Cronica, in Lima, obviously referring to Hitler, said "the other factor in creating Europe's tremendous misfortune" will not take long to follow in Mussolini's path because "the same law rooted Mussolini out from power."

...ssolini out from power.

In Mexico City, Francisco Flora, president of the Anti-Fascist Italians in Exile (A.I.E.) commented: "We persecuted Italians here expect soon to join our brothers in Italy to begin reconstruction of our homes on the bases of liberty and democracy."

Free Italians think Premier Badoglio should start immediate negotiations for peace based on unconditional surrender, Serafino Romualdi, secretary of the Free Italian association of Uruguay, said in Montevideo. He proposed to go to Argentina this week to organize Italian residents for the "post-surrender" work which he said should be faced jointly by Italians in Europe and the many millions residing elsewhere.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Don Luigi Sturzo, exiled former leader of the Italian Catholic Popular party which Benito Mussolini outlawed, said yesterday that Il Duce's ouster is the first step in Italy's return to "a free democratic and Christian country."

"Great and Hopeful Event"

In an interview with the Jacksonville Journal, Don Sturzo, who has resided here since 1940, said "the fall of Mussolini is a great and hopeful event in itself, not only for Italy, but for the United Nations.

"It is not clear yet what the Italian situation is now. We shall see very soon what Hitler will do to avoid a separate peace for Italy.

'I think the reaction of the Sicilian people in welcoming Allied troops with cheering, flowers and fruits, as it was in Palermo, has shaken the last confidence in Fascism. The Sicilian people have freely demonstrated their feelings for liberty and peace."

Don Sturzo, 73 and frail, was interviewed at a hospital where he is recuperating from a heart ailment. He left Italy in 1924 after Mussolini dissolved the Popular party and placed Don Sturzo on the hunted list.

Road of Imperialism For Mussolini Ended In Sicilian Debacle

By the Associated Press.

While others sought to preserve the fading strength of a nation he tried through bluff and blood to aggrandize, Benito Mussolini, one-time Socialist, father of Fascism, leader of the theatrical march on Rome and exponent of the Philosophy "live dangerously," faces his 60th birthday—he was born July 29, 1883—shorn of the power he coveted above all.

He had a long career to look back on—one which led from an editor's desk to the Italian front line in the World War and took shape and importance on October 28, 1922, when his black-shirted legion marched on Rome and he was called to the premiership by King Victor Emmanuel.

Forthwith he embarked upon a crusade which, he told his followers, would restore to Italy the glories of the Roman empire.

There began a campagin of drumbeating and sword-rattling calculated to play upon the Italian love of the dramatic, but it was not until 13 years after his ascent to power that the Fascist road show was ready to play on an international stage.

Proclaimed Roman Empire.

In 1935 and 1936 Mussolini, anxious to link the colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea coast of Africa with Italian Somaliland to the south, rode roughshod over the pitifully equipped and ill-trained army of the Ethopian emperor, Haile Selasie.

From the balcony of Palazzo Venezia in Rome, Il Duce proclaimed the new Roman empire and graciously tendered the crown to the diminutive king who had summoned him in the crisis of 1922.

Mussolini was scornful of Great Britain and the 52 nations which had imposed futile sanctions against him. And as a gesture of his impatience with those who would oppose the rise of Italy he withdrew from the League of Nations.

Intervention on the side of the Nationalists in Spain was his next step and then in 1939 came the conquest of tiny Albania across the Adriatic. Mussolini and Italy were riding high and there was, it seemed, nothing to stop him.

North of the Alps Mussolini's Axis partner and one-time pupil, Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland. The German Army, having gobbled up everything to the east, turned south and swept through the lowlands and into France.

One June 10, 1940, Mussolini stood once more on the balcony of Palazzo Venezia. It was time to redeem his pledge of Axis solidarity. France was on its knees. Britain was reeling back from Dunkerque. There was but one order, he told the throng in the square—"Conquer!"

But something went wrong. There was brief jubilation when Italy captured undefended British Somaliland and then in a whirlwind drive the Fascists were hurled out of Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, British Somaliland and then, the crowning insult, Haile Selassie marched back into Addis Ababa at the head of a native and British Army.

There was no further cause for Fascist celebration. Germany came to the rescue to extricate Mussolini's battered army in the snow-covered mountains of Greece and in the sandy wastes of Cyrenaica and Libya. Then the slow retreat into Tunisia and the moral-shattering debacle at Tunis and Bizerte.

Bombs began to fall on Italian island possessions and on the cities of the mainland in ever greater weight and the black-shirted machine began to labor. Defenses cracked, then fell, and when the Allies invaded Sicily, city after city fell and there were cheers for the conquerors.

In Italy Mussolini sped northward for a desperate conference with Hitler and in his absence bombs fell on Rome. It was near the end, which came for Mussolini when the Rome radio, once the sounding board for his speeches, announced his resignation.

DUCE'S OUSTER STIRS WORLD

JUL 27 1943

Many Capitals See Italy's Surrender Near.

By Associated Press.

From around the world today came speculation and assertion that the exit of Benito Mussolini had spelled out the prelude of a separate peace for Italy.

London: There was quick unofficial speculation that, since Italy had moved toward fulfillment of the Allies' initial condition of surrender, the British and American governments may soon present terms for "honorable capitulation" to King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio. At the same time, however, there was evidence of an attitude not to relax and wait for Italy to quit, but rather to "pour it on" for a smash finish.

Moscow: The Russian people were electrified by the news of Mussolini's downfall. The immediate reaction, as heard in homes and on street cars and subways, was that Germany had suffered a severe blow. Some said they felt this may mean that Italy would drop out of the war in a few weeks, and that even if she carried on, her resistance would be only half-hearted.

Chinese Rejoice.

Algiers: A Frenchman who reflects French feeling but who would not permit his name to be used, said that the appointment of Marshal Badoglio may portend Italy's withdrawal from the war. In this event, he said, France would be one of the United Nations most vitally affected and should have a voice in whatever arrangements may be made with the new Italian government.

Germany—German propagandists declared in press radio reports that Mussolini's exit was "among the developments running counter to the Allies' wishes." Their makeshift line apparently was that the appointment of Marshal Badoglio's military government "means that Italy's will to resist continues unchanged." One dispatch declared that "the change of government brings no visible change in the Italo-German relationship."

Chungking—There was rejoicing in the streets. Wall bulletins put up by Chinese newspapers attracted large crowds, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, addressing his Government today, referred to the news. Like other members of the Cabinet he appeared to be in high spirits. One official said he hoped the Italian King and new military governor would "choose the right course for Italy—liberation."

Mexico City Favors Smiles.

Mexico City—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla declared jubilantly: "This is great. The Axis is collapsing and now we can look into the future more smilingly."

Santiago, Chile—The newspaper Hora, devoting its entire front page to events in Italy, commented: "News of the downfall of Fascism has been happily received throughout this country."

Buenos Aires—The Argentine press splashed the front pages with news of Mussolini's exit. The conservative La Nacion said in an editorial labeled "The Downfall of the Fascist Regime" that "since yesterday Rome has new ruins, the ruins of Fascism less glorious than those left by Christianity and the Roman Empire."

Orient — The United States Broadcast Intelligence Service reported that, after a lapse of about sixteen hours, all Oriental Axis radio stations broadcast the Rome announcement of the Mussolini ouster without further comment.

HAMBURG LASHED THIRD DAY IN ROW BY ALLIED AIRMEN

54 German Planes Destroyed in Sweeps Over Four Nazi Cities.

OPPOSITION IS HEAVY

Axis Airbases in France, Holland Blasted; Damage Extensive.

ED. SALE

LONDON, July 26—(AP) Flying Fortresses returned in force today to batter the saturated ruins of Hamburg and attacked three other northwest German cities of Hannover, Wilhelmshaven and Wesermunde in widespread daylight raids which cost the Germans upwards of 54 planes and the Allies 23 bombers and three fighters.

Lesser American and British bombers and fighter-bombers set upon German airbases in France and Belgium by daylight in a torrent of explosive fury which followed up a 2,000-ton assault on the German Ruhr industrial capital of Essen and its Krupp arsenal.

In three days, Europe's greatest port of Hamburg had shuddered under history's most violent assault. On Saturday night, the R. A. F. dropped 2,300 long tons of bombs or 2,571 tons of bombs on Hamburg in the heaviest air attack the world has known. On Sunday, Fortresses gave Hamburg the heaviest daylight raid in history, and today they followed up that attack.

Bombers Make History

Asserting the crews "have made history" in the last three days, Brig.-Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, head of the U. S. Air Force Bomber command, revealed they had flown more than 3,000 miles and destroyed approximately 100 enemy fighters.

During the round-the-clock raiding General Anderson said the crews had been through five hours of aerial combat, penetrating deep into the heart of industrial Germany "over five of the heaviest flak areas in the world and through eth fiercest of enemy fighter opposition without fighter escort."

"They have destroyed the production of a huge aluminum factory, damaged submarine facilities in Norway, brought the threat of destruction to the rubber tire output for the German army and airforce, destroyed considerable of German submarine-building capacity, damaged aircraft engine and assembly plants," General Anderson said.

"Flying Fortresses attacked rubber factories at Hannover, U-boat and aircraft works in Hamburg and port installations at Wilhelmshaven and Wesermunde," a joint U. S. and British communique said. "Good bombing results were reported at all targets."

Strong Opposition

The four-engined American craft flew unescorted to their four German objectives, encountering strong opposition and destroying "more than 50 enemy aircraft."

Lesser British medium, light and fighter-bombers attacked German airfields at Courtrai, Abbeville and Merville while medium U. S. bombers attacked German landing strips at St. Omer, France. These smaller raiders were escorted by squadrons of British, Dominion and Allied fighters which destroyed four German challengers.

Heavy U. S. Thunderbolt fighters simultaneously swept the Dutch and French coasts.

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In all daylight operations, the score of destroyed planes was more than 54-26 in favor of the Allies.

The three heavy attacks on Hamburg not only were a material blow at Germany; they formed a psychological strike as well. The triple attack came less than a week after the bombing of Rome, which presumably had great effect in the overthrow of Mussolini.

The four-ply raid on Germany marked the third successive day the Americans had hit Nazi targets in force. Tronheim in Norway was attacked Saturday to usher in the sustained cycle.

Stubborn fighter opposition and heavy flak were encountered at Hannover and some fights lasted two hours. One group of Fortresses alone claimed 33 German victims of the 75 to 100 planes that rose to challenge them.

Rubber Plants Aflame

It was the first American attack on Hannover and its synthetic rubber plants were left ablaze. Warehouses and nearby railway yards also were attacked. Thousands of fire bombs fell as "thick as matches dumped out of a giant matchbox," one flier said.

German fighters met the Americans at the European coast and fought them all the way to and from the target cities.

The Nordhaven plant on the south bank of the Weser-Elbe canal and the Vehrenwalder Straffa works in Hannover proper employ 50,000 persons.

An official Eighth Airforce release declared: "It is known that the rubber situation is Germany is becoming increasingly critical. It is believed that both the German army and airforce have been largely dependent on the output of the two factories in Hannover."

On July 22 Fortresses destroyed a large percentage of the Nazi synthetic rubber output when they bombed a big rubber factory at Hulls. Today's was the first raid on German processing plants.

Nazi Defenses Weakened

The ceaseless day and night pounding which was set off with the American Flying Fortress raid on Trondheim in Norway Saturday fast was sapping the strength of the enemy's defenses.

American fliers returning from today's second successive daylight sortie over Germany reported seeing few Nazi fighters, whereas in yesterday's assaults on Hamburg, Kiel and other targets the enemy sent an estimated 200 interceptors to grapple with the Flying Fortresses.

"Yesterday you could shake hands with them. Today none came closer to me than 600 yards," declared one American gunner. He and his mates said they hit today's targets squarely.

Last night's devastating attack on Essen, like the previous night's record 2,300-ton blow at Hamburg, was all over in 50 thundering minutes—a typical sudden "saturation" assault perfected by Britain's great night bomber fleet.

Heaviest Raid on Essen

When the four-engined planes turned for home they left smoke billowing 20,000 feet over Essen, the Air ministry said, adding that it was "easily the heaviest" attack ever made on the industrial capital of the Ruhr.

"At the end of the attack smoke from a mass of fires, well concentrated, was rising over 20,000 feet," the ministry said. "There were several violent explosions such as have been so often seen in recent heavy attacks."

In addition to today's raid by American medium bombers on the Saint Omer field, formations of R.A.F. Typhoons and Boston bombers pounded German air bases at three points in France and Belgium, ripping buildings, hangars and runways to drain Nazi aerial resources. Many squadrons of crack Spitfire fighters escorted them.

Most of last night's loss of 25 R.A.F. bombers undoubtedly was sustained over Essen, whose anti-aircraft defenses are among the strongest in the Ruhr.

(The German radio claimed that 23 British bombers were destroyed over Essen, and that 34 American four-engined planes were shot down in yesterday's daylight attacks on Hamburg and Kiel. An American communique acknowledged the loss of 19 bombers in the daylight raids.)

Although it has not been hit as frequently as other cities in Germany, Essen has been the target for some of the R.A.F.'s most concentrated assaults. In 57 attacks

30.24-6557

prior to last night it was estimated that 11,000 tons of explosive and fire bombs had been dumped on the great armament center.

Important Rail Junction

In adition to being the center of the Krupps munitions empire, Essen also is an important junction point in the Germany railway system, lines radiating from it to all the principal towns in the Westphalian iron and coal fields.

R.A.F. Mosquito stings at Hamburg and Cologne last night probably were combination bombing and reconnaissance flights, made principally to gain visual proof of the vast destruction done to Hamburg by the British-American raids Saturday night and Sunday. A new record was set when Hamburg was bombed three times inside 24 hours.

Four enemy raiders were shot down during a night attack on a town in northeast England. Damage was described as slight, with no casualties.

Axis Warships Lost

Dispatches reaching London, meanwhile, reported that a Nazi submarine and another warship of unstated type were hit in Saturday's raid by American Flying Fortresses off Trondheim in Norway.

The Norwegian Telegraph agency quoted a Swedish correspondent as saying that 42 bombers carried out the assault "with great precision," reducing shore installations to a shambles and destroying every gas tank in the city. Fires among German barracks were said still to have been blazing at noon Sunday.

Fortress Results Photographed

Photographs taken during the bombing of Hamburg on Sunday showed the City Hall ablaze and extensive damage to German submarine construction facilities, it was announced today.

Headquarters of the European Theatre of Operations of the United States Army said that, "although a blanket of smoke covered Hamburg, photos show a large concentration of bursts visible through the smoke across the southwest end near the slips and large dry docks of the Blohm Voss shipyards."

"This plant is the biggest U-boat producer in Germany," it noted.

Direct hits also were shown on the Howaldte Werke U-boat yards and factories and oil tanks.

At Kiel, the targets hit by the Fortresses included the Deutsche Werke submarine yards where "numerous bomb bursts were visible in construction bases and across adjacent installations."

Another concentration of bombs smashed down upon Kiel's Kriegsmarine Werft, chiefly engaged in making 500-ton U-boats. At the time of the attack five submarines and a 440-foot naval escort ship were in a fitting-out basin that was "blanketed by bomb bursts."

LONDON HAS ALERT

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27 —(AP) London had an alert of about an hour shortly after midnight today during which a small number of planes approached the Thames estuary and one or two came in the direction of London.

Gunfire was heard and searchlights were active during the warning, which was the first since July 15. Nightworkers took to the shelters.

Spanish Cabinet Meets In Emergency Session

London, July 26 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio, in a braodcast recorded by Reuters, reported that the Spanish Cabinet had met in an emergency session today. The reason for the meeting was not disclosed.

Dill In London

London, July 26 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British military member of the joint staff in Washington, is in London for consultations and was received tonight by King George VI.

U. S. FLIERS BLAST 2 BURMA BRIDGES

Heavy Damage Also Is Inflicted Upon Railways and Other Enemy Installations

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RAF ATTACKS KAYAUKTAW

Liberator Bombers Unleash Tons of Explosives on Monywa Oil Supplies

NEW DELHI, India, July 26 (AP)—Bomb-carrying fighters, medium bombers and heavy formations of the United States Tenth Army Air Force knocked out two more bridges used by the Japanese and wrought heavy damage to railways and other installations in Burma Saturday, American headquarters announced today.

The communiqué noted only one instance in which Japanese fighters attempted intercession—this against medium bombers on four missions—and said this was fruitless, with every plane and crew returning safely.

The bridges destroyed were at Hpunzinzup and Namati, the communiqué said. Fighters carried out these attacks.

Liberator bombers dropped fifteen tons of explosives on Monywa, starting two oil fires that sent smoke up 6,000 feet, and again raided the jetties at Akyab.

Royal Air Force Blenheims yesterday attacked the important Japanese supply base at Kyauktaw on the Kaladan River in Burma, a British communiqué announced today. Bomb bursts observed were well within the target area, but complete observation was prevented by heavy cloud formations. A steamer station was hit, the communiqué said.

No aircraft was reported missing.

U. S. Air Bases in China Raided 2d Day in a Row

Japanese Lose 13 Planes and Do Little Damage

14TH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, July 24 (Delayed) (AP).—For the second consecutive day Japanese medium bombers and Zeros tried to knock out two American air bases in eastern China today, but the results were the same as yesterday. The Japanese suffered heavy losses and did little damage.

Today's raids were not as big as yesterday's, when the enemy sent 160 planes into the attack, but they were equally determined. By nightfall the Americans had shot down thirteen bombers and fighters, probably destroyed two others and damaged six. This compared with yesterday's score of sixteen enemy craft destroyed and others damaged.

One American plane was shot down today, but its pilot bailed out safely.

"The Japanese seem very worried about our operations from advance bases, but we are not worried at all about their ability to knock us out of them," commented Brigadier General Edgar Glenn, of Garden City, N. Y., chief of staff of the 14th Air Force. "So far they have done practically no damage. We've got enough to handle the situation."

Chinese Suffer For U. S. Aid

Chungking, July 26 (AP)—Nearly one hundred Chinese families were slain by Japanese punitive columns last year in eastern Chekiang province alone for assistance given in the rescue of the crews of several American bombers which landed along the east China sea coast after the April 18 bombing of Tokyo, the Chinese high command announced today.

STALIN DIRECTING REDS' OREL DRIVE

Troops Gain Six Miles Under Personal Supervision Of Soviet Premier

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, July 27—Red armies personally directed by Marshal Joseph Stalin captured seventy villages, gained six miles and killed 5,000 enemy troops yesterday in their advance on the big German base at Orel where thousands of Axis troops risk entrapment, it was announced today in Moscow.

With Russian troops attacking Orel within eight miles of the city's northeastern and eastern gates, a special communique said that other units had swept across the Oka river directly above the base in a wide wheeling movement threatening to cut the last supply line into Orel—the railway running northwest to Bryansk.

Berestna Taken

Village after village on the west bank of the Oka river fell to the Soviet troops, one column of which also took Berestna, forty-five miles northwest of Orel. The size of the Russian drive indicated that Bryansk, as well as Orel, was a Soviet objective. Both are the keystones to the entire German south-central front in Russia.

Two thousand Germans were killed northwest of the city in an effort to halt the first successful Red army summer offensive of the war.

South of Orel, Russian troops pushing up the railway from Kursk, captured Kurakina and Yeropkino, the latter only seventeen miles below the German bastion. The Germans lost 2,100 men before retreating in furious counter-attacks along the railway.

Five-Mile Gain

The occupation of Yeropkino was a five-mile gain from Zmierka.

In Sunday's fighting the special bulletin said the Red army had destroyed or damaged fifty-two German tanks and shot down fifty-seven planes. The regular midnight communique, filling incomplete details of engagements Monday, said that approximately 5,000 Germans had been killed and a score of tanks crippled, destroyed or captured. Ammunition and arms dumps and prisoners also were reported seized.

The German radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said that German defenders at Orel had been "kept extremely busy" during the day.

He also commented on a massive Russian drive below Leningrad and farther south in the Lake Ladoga region, saying that it was still too early to tell whether this was only a "temporary phenomenon."

Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Polish Minister of Home Affairs in the exiled Government here, said today he had information that the Germans were preparing defense lines in Lublin province in Poland, roughly 400 miles behind their sagging lines in Russia.

In the Belgorod sector below Orel the Russians "improved their positions" and maintained steady pressure on the Germans. "Intensive reconnaissance" operations were reported in the Donets basin south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

The German resistance was stiffened by reserves flown to Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Attacks Called Weaker

The Berlin radio account, recorded by the Associated Press, said Soviet attacks from the Sea of Azov to Belgorod were weaker than in previous days due to heavy Russian losses. The Germans said they destroyed 130 tanks yesterday.

"In the area of Orel the Soviets with strong infantry and tank forces south, southeast and north of the city, repeated their unsuccessful attempts at a break-through yesterday," the German communique said. "The Soviets were repulsed in heavy fighting, partly at close quarters. At several points German troops launched a counter-attack and threw back the enemy."

A Russian landing force on the Black Sea was reported thrown back.

Russian and German accounts agreed that the most violent combats were at Orel. German broadcasts said the Nazis "held their own against manifold Russian superiority in men and heavy war materiel." The Russians were reported by Berlin to be building up even stronger masses of infantry and tanks to "overrun the small front and to tear up the German flanks and hit from the rear."

Stalin Visit Inspires Soviets to New Gains; Near Vital Rail Link

Thirty More Villages Fall Before Russian Forces; Nazi Defense Stubborn

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 26.—Russian troops inspired by personal visits of Premier Stalin to the front slashed through stubborn German resistance to advance two and one-half to five and one-half miles on the Orel front yesterday, and now stand within six miles of the Bryansk railway supplying the powerful Nazi base.

Thirty more populated places were swept up Sunday and German positions became ever more precarious despite desperate counterattacks. Heavy Nazi losses in men and materiel continued.

Stalin has been at the front much of the time, personally supervising operations, it was disclosed, as the Red Army moved slowly toward complete encirclement of Orel.

(The German communique declared all Russian attacks yesterday had been frustrated, with the Red Army suffering heavy losses in men and tanks. Soviet assaults in the Caucasus and Lake Ladoga areas likewise were repulsed, it added.)

The new advances upon Orel were announced in a special communique.

The Russian gains were registered in the face of stubborn opposition by the German defenders, the communique said, but declared German losses in the latest fighting mounted to well over 2,000 dead and heavy loss of armored equipment.

Most rapid progress in the three-pronged drive on the city was made again by the northern Soviet column, pressing toward the railroad link to Bryansk which has been feeding men and material into the base and which is vital to the Germans if they are forced to evacuate the city.

South of Orel, the Russians said, Red Army troops were "breaking down resistance" and had made gains, dislodging the Germans from a number of villages.

The Soviet advance, the bulletin said, was being well supported by the Red Air Force, which was ranging behind the German lines to strike at troop concentrations and supply depots.

The center column of the Orel drive was credited with smashing 10 German tanks and killed 1,500 of the enemy. A large number of prisoners were taken, the communique added.

The Russians reported "engagements of importance" in the Belgorod area 165 miles to the south of Orel. Nine tanks and a company of Germans were wiped out, the report said. In another sector the Russians said their troops withstood a counterassault for two hours, disabling 12 tanks and killing 80 Germans.

The war bulletin indicated that the Germans launched frequent counter attacks in all sectors but reported that all assaults had been broken up.

There was little action on other fronts. The Russians said that there was intense scouting activity in the Donets basin south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

New Nazi Defense Line Reported Built in Poland

Banaczyk Says It Is 400 Miles From Russian Battlefront

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Minister of Home Affairs of the Polish government-in-exile, said today he had information that the Germans are preparing defense lines in Lublin Province in Poland, roughly 400 miles behind their present line in Russia.

He said his underground informant reported that all road, rail and telephone communication had been suspended between Lublin Province and the rest of Poland, and that mass murders were being committed by the Germans to rid the area of its Polish population.

He estimated that in the entire war to May 1, 1,800,000 Polish Jews and 1,400,000 other Poles were killed by the Germans.

"In the event the fall of Mussolini breaks down the whole Fascist system, Poland may have to take up arms very soon," Banaczyk told a press conference. "We are prepared."

Signs of Axis Breakdown Reported in the Balkans

Hungary and Bulgaria Said to Show Greatest Unrest

ISTANBUL, July 25 (Delayed) (AP).—Signs have begun to appear in the Balkans indicating the possibility of a breakdown in the Axis structure there, with Hungary and Bulgaria showing the most symptoms of nervousness.

Premier Bogdan Filoff of Bulgaria has issued a decree making all Bulgarians over the age of sixteen subject to "state premier laws," indicating that the government believes much of the sabotage and pro-Russian activity in the country is the work of youths in schools and universities. Another decree forbids Bulgarians to leave their homes or drive their cars during an air raid alert under penalty of being fired upon without question.

Travelers from Bulgaria report a general state of unrest and tenseness there, and predict that a series of swift Allied successes in the Mediterranean might cause a revolt against the Bulgarian alliance with the Axis.

Travelers from Hungary say the same condition prevails in that satellite country, and that the Hungarians appear definitely set against further active participation in the war.

Indian Moslem Leader Knifed by Interviewer

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, July 26.—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, was slightly wounded today by a Moslem who knifed him during an interview.

Jinnah suffered minor injuries on the chin and one hand. His assailant was arrested.

(This dispatch did not bring out the reason for the attack. Jinnah, a wealthy lawyer, advocates creation of a separate state for India's 90,000,000 Moslems).

Malta Downs 6 Enemy Raiders

VALLETTA, Malta, July 26 (AP).—Enemy raiders made a sharp attack on Malta last night, running into a heavy anti-aircraft barrage, which downed three Axis planes, while night fighters got three more. Bombs were dropped over a wide area.

GREEK AIRDROME RAIDED

Kalamata, in South, Attacked From Middle East

CAIRO, Egypt, July 26 (AP)—Beaufighters from the Middle East attacked the Axis airdrome at Kalatmata, in southern Greece, during daylight Saturday, a communiqué said today.

The planes scored hits on administration buildings and the runway. A truck was strafed with cannon fire and left burning.

The communiqué also announced that an attack had been made on a radio station and troop encampment near Kyparissa, in the same area. All the aircraft returned safely.

Horrors of Life on Home Front Prove to Be Minor Annoyances

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Public Is Grumbling But War Correspondent Finds Causes Are Thin.

(An Associated Press war correspondent, back for a rest after nearly nine months with the fighting forces in the Central and South Pacific, reverses things and reports on the home front conditions he thinks the men out there would like to know about.)

By NORMAN BELL

SOMEWHERE ON WEST COASTAL SOIL, U.S.A., July 26—(AP) Dear Fellows:

Nobody here knows the answer any more than you do to that biggest question of all: "How long's the war going to last?"

In fact, if you came home now, it's the first thing they would ask you.

The folks are as eager as you are for the answer. And they are just as confused over the range of official and semi-official opinions that spread it out anywhere from one to ten years.

The dope you hear that a lot of people back home still don't know that a war is going on isn't true. There may be a few such walking sleepers—like the guy in the next block you used to see every day, but, should you return now, would shake your hand blankly and say: "Oh, hello, have you been away?"

Even such as he, however, can hardly escape the constant reminders that things are not as usual. These include food rationing and sharply increased restaurant prices (my lunch today, which a year ago would have cost around 50 cents, set me back 76 cents); lags in the laundry returns; deteriorated street car and taxi services, and drastic scarcity of many of the articles your girl friends used to crave—ranging from chewing gum to fur coats.

The bourbon whiskey shortage at this place has recently become acute. There seems to be plenty of other types of liquid stocks on display.

Stockings a Problem

For women, including those who like to dress up after a day of riveting or welding at the shipyards, the sheer stocking situation is grave.

Just to give you an idea: a hostess, falling from a chair with a prized bottle of hoarded refreshment she had taken from a shelf, was more concerned about her stockings than the bottle.

"I might have snagged one of them," she said, "and you can't get this kind any more."

Among the younger ones, who haven't joined the WACs or WAVES or other service organizations, bare legs are becoming quite the thing, painted or natural.

Ladies' hat seem about as usual, except for evidence of the military influence in some models. They still come in all shapes and sizes.

There are enough other feminine frills left (out of uniform) to warm a home-comer's heart.

Among the rationed items, meat appears to cause the most concern, particularly for people engaged in physical labor. Some, including lumberjacks, are reported to have complained they don't get enough to keep up their strength.

No Bones for Rover

Horse meat, which is being sold for human consumption in some parts of the country, has thus far been advertised for sale here only as dog food. There are no bones now for Rover at the butchers.

The butcher I talked with said one of his problems is to remember, after he has collected the ration point stamps from customers, to collect the money as well.

City automobile traffic continues brisk—in this West coast port city at least—despite the gasoline rationing. I have seen one good intersection collision, which tied up a street car line and called out the police, fire department, auxiliary police, air raid warden, military police, Navy shore patrol and an emergency hospital ambulance. Then another car driven by a sturdy blonde wearing a leather coat and dungaree breeches, came along and pulled the wreckage away.

But don't take all this wrong, fellows, as you think it over during those deadly long periods of monotonous nothing out there.

The war has brought no real suffering on the home front.

Minor Annoyances

Those occasional "horror" letters about rationing and other "atrocities" are probably just the production of nervous annoyance, probably over some minor matter.

They could be occasioned by such a simple combination as a head cold and a shortage at the corner drug store of those all-purpose tissues that come in so handy for blowing the nose.

I heard one young and pretty housewife wailing, on the very verge of despair, over just a situation.

"But," said the drugstore man, "your mother got along most of her life without 'em. Your grandmother never heard of 'em."

That effectively reorientated the young housewife to the facts of life in wartime. She went home smiling instead of ready to cry in her V-mail.

Kids Bearing Up Well

And the kids seem to be bearing up well, even if the once popular brands of candy bars have disappeared.

There doesn't seem to be a real crack in the home front, anywhere.

It's still a great country.

And it's swell to be home.

Jap Kiska Garrison Thought Abandoned

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, July 26.—The Japanees evidently plan to attempt to reinforce the beleaguered garrison of Kiska and indications are they may be preparing to sell the Aleutian Island as they did Attu—at the price of a single garrison, no more.

Only one attempt has been made to get surface vessels to Kiska since the Attu battle and that was a flat failure. United States planes caught four transports, sank a couple of them and sent the others scurrying back.

Bombers returning from the enemy's Paramushiro base report there are no great concentrations of Japanese power there—only a few transports and apparently not enough air power to beat off our raiders, let alone give assistance to the Kiska garrison.

The least the Japanese could have done if they intended to help the Kiska garison was to concentrate ships and planes at Paramushiro and await weather which would allow them to rush toward Kiska.

This they nave not done, although there is always the chance that ships or planes wil be brought north suddenly, direct from the main part of Japan without a stop at Paramushiro.

That, however, would be in desperation.

Dutra, of Brazil, Will Visit U.S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 26 (AP).—General Eurico Caspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, will go to the United States early in August for conferences designed to increase the teamwork between the armed forces of the two nations, it was announced today.

MARTINIQUE GETS U.S. AID

Lend-Lease Shipments Also Reach Guadeloupe, Stettinius Reveals

French Agree To Establish Ceilings, Apportion Supplies Fairly

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(By the Associated Press)

Washington, July 26—Lend-lease shipments of sorely needed food and other supplies have reached the French Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe to relieve the distressed population, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, announced tonight.

Two shiploads, totaling 6,200 tons of essential civilian goods, were dispatched immediately upon the capitulation of Admiral Georges Robert as the island's administrator, Stettinius said. The Lend-Lease Administration will be reimbursed, he added, for the full cost of the goods and expenses involved.

To Establish Ceilings

Further shipments will be made in accordance with emergency needs and by arrangements with local French authorities, Stettinius said.

Lend-lease goods are being distributed through local importers and retailers and "neither speculation nor profiteering is permitted," according to Stettinius. French authorities have agreed to establish ceiling prices, and to apportion supplies fairly throughout the islands so that small towns will receive a fair share.

Included in the shipments were evaporated milk, flour, salted fish, pork and beef, margarine, rice, cheese, edible oils, dehydrated vegetables, vitamins, medical supplies, chemicals, matches, thread, needles, cotton textiles and lubricating oils.

MEXICAN LABOR CHARGES STUDIED

U. S. Committee Investigates Report Imported Workers Treated Unfairly.

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) A representative of the Mexican government has complained to the Fair Employment Practice committee that there has been discrimination against Mexicans brought into the United States for wartime work, an FEPC official disclosed today.

The Rev. Francis J. Haas, FEPC chairman, told reporters that a "Mexican consul" placed the complaint with him during a trip he had made last week to Texas.

Earlier, War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt had told a press conference his commission had received no complaints from the Mexican government or other sources that Mexican workers were being treated unfairly, as to wages or working conditions.

Commission Investigating

Mr. Haas declined details of the complaint, but said the FEPC, set up by President Roosevelt to combat discrimination in employment on grounds of race, religion or nationality, was "looking into it" and had already had "informal telephone conversations" with employers.

The complaint, he said, involved treatment accorded an unspecific number of Mexicans working in agriculture or as railroad laborers "in the southwest." Asked about reports the Mexican government had threatened to withdraw some of its nationals, he said he knew of none.

Mexicans have been brought into this country for wartime work under an inter-government agreement specifying that they be paid the "prevailing wage" of the locality for their type of work and be assured fair working conditions.

WALLACE URGED FOR SECOND TERM BY SEN. GUFFEY

Vice President's Attack on U. S. 'Fascists' Lauded by Staunch Democrat.

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) An unaltered Roosevelt-Wallace ticket for the Democrats in 1944 was advocated today by Senator Guffey, D-Pa.), an Administration wheel horse, in an enthusiastic endorsement of the attack on "American Fascists" by Vice President Wallace in Detroit yesterday.

Asserting that Mr. Wallace had delivered "one of the best speeches ever made," Senator Guffey told an interviewer:

"I endorse what he said and I have no hesitancy whatever in saying that I'm for Roosevelt and Wallace as a Democratic ticket for 1944. And if the war is still going on and the peace has not been secured, they will be overwhelmingly reelected."

Senator Guffey and others previously had predicted that President Roosevelt would be renominated and relected for a fourth term, but his was the first Congressional voice publicly espousing Mr. Wallace for a second term.

His Voice Strong

President Roosevelt's recent rebuke to Mr. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones for their public dispute over foreign war purchases had started speculation that Mr. Wallace might be discharged as a running mate if the President sought a fourth term. However, Senator Guffey is chairman of the Democratic Senatorial campaign committee and thus is linked firmly to the party campaign organization.

The Vice President's Detroit talk came in for heavy criticism from most Congressional Republicans as well as some Democrats.

Senator Nye (R-N.D.) charged that Mr. Wallace, in lambasting men he called "isolationists," "reactionaries" and "American Fascists," was trying to "take the public mind off the embarrassing messes of the Administration" in the domestic field.

"It isn't going to help their cause merely to recite how the peons of South America love Roosevelt for what he has done for them with American dollars," Senator Nye declared.

Mr. Wallace said in his prepared speech that he found in South America "that the lowest peon looked on President Roosevelt as the symbol of his dearest aspirations in the peace to come."

Wrong Bird Shot

Mr. Wallace's allusion to "powerful groups which put money in power first and people last" and which he said were attempting to destroy the New Deal's domestic accomplishment, provoked from Senator Smith (D-S.C.), an Administration critic, comment that the Vice President had "shot the wrong bird."

"The people of this country are going to get a chance to decide

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which group put money in power before the best interests of the American people," Senator Smith declared.

Senator Radcliffe (D-Md), generally friendly to the Administration, said he felt there was nothing to be gained by criticism of so-called "isolationists" on patriotic grounds.

EIGHT AMERICANS CALLED TRAITORS

Grand Jury Indicts Group Abroad Broadcasting for Axis

JUL 27 1943

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) Eight Americans accused of turning their backs on their homeland and joining forces with Axis radio propagandists in attacks on the American war effort were indicted today for treason—a charge that may carry the death penalty.

Attorney General Biddle, describing the District of Columbia grand jury's action as a warning that the U. S. "will not tolerate traitors at home or abroad," promised that they will be brought to trial as soon as they are apprehended.

Seven are alleged to have sounded off regularly on the ether waves from Germany while the eighth—Ezra Pound, 57-year-old modernist poet who won some attention in international literary circles — has broadcast from Rome.

The indictments, rounding out more than a year's investigation by the Justice department, accuse all of "giving aid and comfort" to the enemy through propaganda broadcasts at persuading U. S. citizens to "decline to support the United States in the conduct of the war."

Chose to Aid Axis

"It should be clearly understood that these indictments are based not only on the content of the propaganda statements—the lies and falsifications which were uttered—but also on the simple fact that these people have freely elected, at a time when their country is at war, to devote their services to the cause of the enemies of the United States," Mr. Biddle said. "They have betrayed the first and most sacred obligation of American citizenship."

The eight, six of them native Americans, are accused of trying to destroy Americans' faith in their own and Allied governments and "in other ways to impede, obstruct and interfere with naval and military operations." The Axis made use of them, the indictments charged, in the belief their knowledge of American language and customs would make their "false declarations of loyalty" more credible.

Others Indicted

In addition to Pound, who has spent most of the last 30 years abroad, the defendants were identified by the Justice department as follows: Robert H. Best, 47, formerly of Sumter, S. C., and son of a clergyman; Frederick W. Kaltenbach, 48, native of Dubuque, Iowa, and the Nazis' American counterpart of "Lord Haw Haw"; Jane Anderson, 50, native of Atlanta, Ga., who was introduced on Reich radios as a famous "orator"; Douglas Chandler, 54, Chicago native who was billed as "Paul Revere"; Constance Drexel, 48, naturalized German alien and one time free-lance writer who is known on the Axis radio as a "famous American journalist"; Edward Leo Delaney, a native of Olney, Ill., and one time bit player on American stages who broadcast under the name of "E.D. Ward"; and Max Otto Koischwitz, a German native and one time instructor at Hunter college in New York who adopted the radio alias of "O.K."

Sketches of Eight Indicted

EZRA POUND, poet, has lived abroad since 1908 and had not seen the United States in twenty-eight years when he made a brief visit here in 1939 to publish a book of poetry and to sing the praises of Benito Mussolini and Fascism.

Pound was born in Hailey, Idaho, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1905 with the distinction of having been the only upper classman in the history of the college who was subjected to hazing. The experience took place when Pound entered the college as a junior after two years at the University of Pennsylvania.

After two years of post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, Pound went abroad and in following years his poetry came to be highly respected by some critics here. He has been called the best of living American poets, and such writers as Archibald MacLeish, T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, Ernest Hemingway and Allen Tate have given him unstinted praise.

In the days when the Montparnasse section of Paris was the expatriates' quarter, Pound was a familiar figure, in beard and velvet jacket. He later moved to Rapallo, where his talents were readily enlisted by Fascism. He frequently attacked Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CONSTANCE DREXEL was born in Darmstadt, Germany, but acquired United States citizenship when her father was naturalized. She was brought up in Massachusetts, did newspaper work in Boston, and went abroad as a correspondent in 1915.

EDWARD LEOPOLD DELANEY, was born in Olney, Ill., and was an actor playing bit parts before he went to Europe in 1939. The Nazis called him "E. D. Ward" and had him broadcast from Copenhagen, Oslo, The Hague, Brussels, Paris, Belgrade, Athens and other cities that fell to Nazi aggression.

FREDERICK WILHELM KATLENBACH was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and was discharged as a high-school teacher there after he organized a Nazi group among students. He was an Army officer in the World War, but after going to Germany he married a German girl and became a Nazi. He was called "Lord Hee-Haw" by the British.

DOUGLAS CHANDLER was born in Chicago and served in the United States Navy before he became a reporter in Baltimore. He was later in the advertising and brokerage business. He went to Europe in 1930. He broadcast for Germany as "Paul Revere" and was selected by the Nazis after Delaney and Kaltenbach had failed to incite any uprisings in the United States. Chandler was no more successful.

JANE ANDERSON was born in Atlanta, and worked as a reporter in London before gravitating to Germany. She was once condemned to death as a Franco spy, but was spared by the Loyalist government through the intercession of the United States. Her broadcasts are semi-hysterical attacks on Jews and Communism.

ROBERT H. BEST was born in Sumter, S. C., and was an Army officer and later a correspondent for American newspapers in Europe.

MAX OTTO KOISCHWITZ was born in Germany, but came to the United States in 1925, taught German at Columbia University and later at Hunter College. He was naturalized in 1935, but returned to Germany, where he was Nazified and christened "O. K." for his radio broadcasts.

30 ARE INDICTED IN COAL WALKOUT

New Anti-Strike Law Is Enforced Against Pennsylvania Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, July 26—(AP) In the first action under the newly-enacted anti-strike law, a Federal grand jury indicted 30 persons on charges of conspiracy and fomenting strikes in connection with recent unauthorized work stoppages in southwestern Pennsylvania coal fields.

The indictments followed nearly two weeks of investigation by the grand jury, called July 14 while more than 12,000 miners were idle and after steel production had dropped because of a lack of coal to fire blast furnaces.

Of the 30 persons indicted, five were presidents of local unions of the United Mine Workers, one a local ex-president, one a local vice president, one a chekweighman, 10 local committeemen and one local recording secretary. Others were members.

28 Called Conspirators

Five indictments, embracing a total of 32 counts, charged 28 persons specifically with "combining, conspiring and confederating together to interfere by strike and other interruptions with the operations" of mines operated by the government. The other two were miners and were charged with coercing miners to absent themselves from work.

Twelve counts of one indictment listing 21 persons charged the union local officials and members with preventing normal operations at mines by forming picket lines and by "counseling employes to remain away from work x x x and by threatening to inflict bodily harm" if the miners attempted to enter the pits.

Bench warrants were ordered for arrest of the defendants by Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker and bond was fixed at $1,000 each. Conviction on the charges would make the defendants liable to fines up to $5,000 or sentences up to a year in jail.

The indictment said those named "well knew" the mines were in possession of the United States and that continuous operation was necessary "for successful prosecution of the present war."

Followed by F.B.I. Investigation

The grand jury was convened after agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had gone into the coal fields to determine causes of the walkouts which continued after the United Mine Workers' policy committee and President John L. Lewis had ordered the men back to work. The mines returned to almost normal operation almost simultaneously with start of the investigation.

The jurors heard 99 witnesses, including a number of UMW district officers and FBI agents. Besides those indicted, the jury linked "divers other persons whose names are unknown" to the alleged conspiracy.

Union district officials repeatedly pleaded with the miners to return, and termed the continued work stoppages which led to the indictments "outlaw strikes conducted by outlaw miners." President William Hynes of the Uniontown, Pa., district said at the time, "It is evident that a ten per cent sentiment is trying to strongarm a 90 per cent back-to-work majority."

KISKA POUNDED BY U. S. BOMBERS

JUL 27 1943

Principal Jap Positions Are Hit, Holes Blasted on Airfields.

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) The greatest series of bombing raids aimed in any one day at Kiska, where the Japanese garrison estimated at 10,000 men seems marked for destruction, was reported by the Navy today.

Roaring over the bleak, Rocky Island in the north Pacific Aleutians, ten flights of planes blasted principal Japanese positions on Saturday, tearing holes in the laboriously built air field runways and causing much other damage.

Bombs also found their marks in enemy gun emplacements, presumably knocking out more of the steadily decreasing supply of heavy weapons carefully guarded by the Japanese as a defense against invasion.

Army Wildcat fighters, used with increasing frequency as light bombers, carried out the ten Saturday raids. They dropped their bomb leads and swept back over the target in strafing attacks. One plane failed to return.

The new raids boosted to 20 the number of times Kiska had been hit by bomber flights since July 1. In the same period, Naval units have turned their heavy guns on Kiska in seven bombardments.

Unconfirmed Report Asserts Two Attacking Planes Are Downed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 26 — The heaviest series of bombing raids in one day on the Japanese base at Kiska, was reported by the navy today.

Ten flights of planes attacked principal Japanese positions on Saturday, damaging the airfield runway and enemy gun emplacements.

Army Wildcat fighters, used with increasing frequency as light bombers, carried out the raids. They dropped their bomb loads then turned back to strafe the targets. One plane failed to return.

The new raids boosted to thirty the number of times Kiska had been bombed since July 1. In the same period, naval units have shelled the island seven times.

Lieutenant Decapitated By Propeller of Plane

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—Lieut. C. K. Merrifield of the Marines was decapitated when he straightened up into the whirling propeller of a bomber after removing its wheel chocks, preparatory to taking off from National Airport yesterday.

A resident of Rocky Ford, Col., Lieut. Merrifield was one of the crew of the bomber on a routine flight from Cherry Point, N. C., to Floyd Bennett Field, New York city.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 104 United States soldiers wounded in action. The announcement includes casualties in the Aleutian, European, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas and the names of men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut with their next of kin.

North African Area.

NEW YORK.

BUTLER, JOHN L. Jr., private; father, John L. Butler, 45 Melvin Place, Buffalo.
LAWLER, ROBERT F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Margaret Lawler, 148-09 90th avenue, Jamaica.
MALLON, THOMAS D., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Mallon, 312 Haven avenue, New York.
ROTHBERG, BENJAMIN, private; father, Sam Rothberg, 919 Bryant avenue, New York.
KLEIN, LAWRENCE L., private; father, Harry Klein, 243-A Vernon avenue, Brooklyn.

European Area.

NEW JERSEY.

HALLINAN, JOSEPH W., technical sergeant; father, William J. Hallinan, 219 Madison street, Linden.
GROZANSKY, SYDNEY, private; mother, Mrs. Molly Grozansky, Jersey City.

North African Area.

CONNECTICUT.

TENIS, JOHN J., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Veturis, 67 Burr street, Waterbury.

Southwest Pacific Area.

CONNECTICUT.

DADALT, DINO J., technician fifth grade; wife, Anna Dadalt, Route 5, Stafford Springs.
DE MUSIS, MICHAEL, private; friend, Dr. Klingberg, Children's Home, New Britain.
DUBISH, FRANK, technician fourth grade; wife, Mrs. Emma Dubish, Box X-138, Somersville.
EUKERS, ROGER E., private first class; sister, Mrs. Irene L. Corbett, 193 Hartford avenue, Newington.
FARAGO, PETER, private; father, Michael Farago, 26 West street, New Britain.
FLEISCHER, ROBERT P., captain; mother, Mrs. M. C. Fleischer, 317 Albany avenue, Hartford.
PEASE, JOHN D., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy C. Pease, Route 1, Rockville.
REUSSNER, PAUL S., corporal; father, Richard F. Reussner, Route 2, Hobart street, Southington.
SZCZEPANIK, EDWARD F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine D. Szczepanik, 31 Oakland avenue, New Britain.
WELLS, RAYMOND J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Wells, 25 Railroad avenue, Middletown.

NEW JERSEY.

STOLTZ, ALFRED L., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Katherine A. Stoltz, 278 Gertrude street, Hillside.

JERSEY MEN CITED

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—Stationed aboard an American merchant ship on the northern run of the north Atlantic, a Navy gun crew which included three New Jersey men shot down three and possibly four German airplanes.

The Navy announced yesterday letters of commendation had been sent to members of the gun crew by Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, who said "the enemy attacked viciously and repeatedly with great numbers of submarines and bombers, actually making more than 100 separate aerial raids over a period of five days, and your vessel, because of her unmistakable size and type, was the specific target of each assault upon the convoy."

Among those receiving letters were: Robert Pasco Vivalo, gunner's mate, third class, United States Navy Reserve, son of Mrs. Julia Vivalo, 110 West End avenue, Somerville, N. J.; A

Edward Warth, seaman, first class, United States Navy Reserve, son of Mrs. Florence Ryan Warth, 3911 Liberty avenue, North Bergen, N. J., and Clifford Whetham, coxswain, United States Navy Reserve, son of George Whetham, 18 George street, Midvale, N. J.

ROOSEVELT NOTES LIBERIAN ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) Congratulating President Edwin J. Barclay of Liberia on his country's anniversary, President Roosevelt today said in a message to his recent White House guest:

"On the national anniversary of Liberia, I am glad to send the cordial greetings of the people of the United States. Please accept my hearty good wishes and those of the people of the United States for the prosperity, well-being and continued progress of the people of Liberia."

FIRST LADY URGES WOMEN TO ENLIST

Drafting of 'Certain Ages' May Be Necessary, She Warns.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that if recruiting for women's units of the armed forces falls very short of the number needed, the inevitable result will be registration of women and the drafting of those of "certain ages."

She suggested at a press conference that the fact that WAVES are not permitted to serve overseas and the recent attacks on the social behavior of the WAC might have cut down enlistments.

"If the shortage becomes very great," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted, "It will lead to registering and taking in of people of certain ages."

Turning to other subjects, the First Lady described the ousting of Mussolini as "a break in assurance" on the part of the Axis "which might be the beginning of a crack internally."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has held no regularly scheduled press conferences since June, called this one after her return from Seattle where she visited her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger.

The northwest, she said, is "enormously awake" to the possibilities of future development in Alaska and wants overland routes opened along the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Roosevelt uttered an emphatic "no!" to a query whether she thought gasoline rations should be equalized throughout the nation. She added, however, that she thought the pleasure driving ban should be nationwide.

New Five-Cent Stamp To Honor Netherlands

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Postmaster General Walker announced today that a new 5-cent stamp honoring the Netherlands, the fifth in a series of twelve commemorating the resistance of countries overrun by the Axis, will go on sale in Washington August 24.

The Netherlands flag, in red, white and blue, will be the central subject of the stamp.

Patton Can't Get Along Without His Lip Lotion

San Marino, Cal., July 26 (AP)—"Old Blood and Guts" can't get along without his favorite lotion for chapped lips.

On May 17 Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., paused in the North African mopping-up campaign to write his sister, Miss Anne W. Patton, to send his favorite remedy for wind-cracked lips.

Though sent by air and V-mail, the letter didn't arrive until today. Miss Patton had the prescription filled and sent it to Sicily where her brother is leading troops completing conquest of the Italian island.

"If the lotion takes as long en route as the general's letter," Miss Patton said, "I should have sent it to Berlin, Germany."

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Three Killed in Crash Of Bomber in California

By the Associated Press.

BLYTHE, Calif., July 26.—Army officials reported yesterday that three men were killed in a B-24 Liberator bomber crash near the Blythe Army air base Saturday night.

The dead:

Second Lt. John E. Connor, bombardier, Philadelphia; Sergt. Tyra Thornell, gunner, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Richard J. Wolf, Pittsburgh.

Two men stationed at the base were praised by their commanding officers for heroic rescue work.

Pfc. Orlan Hammons of Lynch, Ky., saw the plane was going to crash and followed it in a jeep. His car stuck in soft sand but he ran to the scene and pulled the tail gunner, whose name was not given, from the burning ship.

Staff Sergt. Jerry Chodorovsky, St. Louis, donned an asbestos suit and fought his way through flames to free another gunner from the wreckage.

New York Flyer Killed

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 25 (AP).—Two Randolph Field flyers, students in the central instructors' school, were killed in the crash of their basic training plane today. Army officials said the plane was piloted by Second Lieutenant Charles W. Albring. His wife lives on Wheadon Road, Camillus, N. Y. His passenger was Second Lieutenant Roger W. Armbrister, of San Diego, Calif.

Claims on Palestine Regarded as Realistic

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP).—Rabbi Jacob B. Agus of Dayton, Ohio, declared last night that "Jewish claims of Palestine are not made on national or historical arguments, but on the basis of realistic consideration that it is the only available place for large-scale Jewish immigration."

Speaking on a panel on postwar problems at the eighth annual convention of the Rabbinical Council of America (Orthodox), he asserted the Atlantic Charter emphasized the rights of individual human beings rather than rights of nations.

"Therefore," he said, "we feel that the problems of Jews in Europe after the downfall of Hitler will be regarded as world problems and solved as such."

Rabbi William Drazin of Savannah, Ga., asserted that with prospects of severe economic depression in Europe after the war "it will be well-night impossible to reintegrate the Jewish people into the economic structure. * * * Large numbers of Jews will elect to migrate and to make a new start.

"In Palestine alone is there a community which will receive these victims enthusiastically and give them a measure of aid."

West Virginia War Hero Is Slated For Honors

Logan, W. Va., July 26 (AP)—Logan county's outstanding war hero, Capt. Jimmy Dieffenderfer, has requested that no public celebration be held in his honor.

Dieffenderfer, arriving home at Sprigg on furlough, asked Mayor R. H. Casto to abandon plans which included a parade. The four-times decorated flyer instead will be the guest of honor at a dinner Wednesday night sponsored by the Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs.

The young captain, who completed forty-five missions against the Japs in the South Pacific, will be accompanied to the dinner by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dieffenderfer.

Gold Rush Responsible For Salamaua, Lae Growth

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26—(AP) It took a war to make Salamaua and Lae familiar names to Americans, but the two great air bases which the Allies are attempting to recapture from the Japanese have been known in the southwest Pacific since 1926 as the "ports of the goldfields."

These two cities, 18 miles apart on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, were only spots on the map until the big gold rush in 1926.

Within a few months after the discovery of gold in the Morobe fields, 35 miles inland by air, they became important airports for hauling freight and passengers to and from the mining area. When the war started the two cities claimed the world's largest air freight line.

Jungles Dense

The jungles between the coast and the Morobe district were the cause of the rapid growth of the airlines. The only other means of transportation was by native carriers over a 60-mile trail. A round trip took three weeks. One way by air took from 18 to 25 minutes.

During the 12 months ending June 30, 1940, the New Guinea air services carried 16,984 passengers, 146,998 pounds of mail and 23,499,840 pounds of freight, including heavy mine machinery.

The goldfields, which made this business possible produced $90,000,000 worth of the yellow metal before the war. They averaged more than $10,000,000 annually for the few years preceding the war.

The entire mining district is dotted with landing fields, including emergency clearings in the hills. Inland headquarters and a large airport was built at Wau, 35 miles from Salamaua. This base was recaptured from the Japanese several months ago and since then has been the object of repeated and costly attacks by land and air forces.

Salamaua is on a narrow isthmus and has a sheltered anchorage. Before the war it boasted of a large hospital, picturesque bungalows, a first class hotel and a small but thriving business district.

Because Salamaua is subject to periodical floods the New Guinea Airways, Ltd., established its headquarters at Lae soon after the start of the gold rush. In 1935 the government completed engineering, working to prevent flooding of the airfield.

Remained Main Base

It, however, remained the main base for the New Guinea Airways because of its wide expanse of flat ground and its further distance from the mountains, which gave heavily loaded planes a greater distance to gain altitude without circling the airport. It lacks a suitable anchorage and ships must be unloaded there by a lighter service.

Four years ago Lae was selected to be the new capital of the Territory of New Guinea instead of Rabaul on New Britain island northeast of the mainland.

Rabaul, now the strongest Japanese base in that area of the South Pacific, was evacuated in 1937 after a nearby volanic eruption covered it with ashes and dust. It was later reoccupied but because of the danger of more eruptions the decision to change capitals was made. The war started before the move was accomplished.

When the Japanese occupied Lae and Salamaua late in January, 1942, they found well developed airfields. They became military bases which are the main object of the present Allied offensive in New Guinea.

Allied control of them would force the enemy to use bases farther north and more distant from the shipping and air lanes of the United Nations in the South Pacific.

PADDOCK BURIAL PLANNED IN ALASKA

Ex-Track Star and General Will Be Interred Near Plane Crash Scene.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26—(AP) The bodies of Major General William P. Upshur and of Captain Charles Paddock will be buried in Alaska where the two were killed in a plane crash last week.

Mrs. Upshur said today the bodies of the two Marine corps officers would not be returned to the United States. General Upshur commanded the western department of the Marines. Captain Paddock, Pasadena newspaper man and former track star, was the general's aide.

"In war time one cannot make personal demands," Mrs. Upshur said. "My keenest wish was that the general's body should lie in Arlington National cemetery. x x x But during war it is obvious that in meeting death as a Marine, his body must lie in a Marine's grave, remaining where he fell."

Mrs. Upshur said she was returning this week to her home in Richmond, Va., and that memorial services for the general would be held in the family church in Richmond later.

Memorial services were scheduled today in the Pasadena Presbyterian church for Captain Paddock.

MRS. LUCE ANGRY OVER COLUMN BAN

Greenwich, Conn., July 26 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) charged today that removal of her column from the China-Burma-India Roundup, a weekly soldier publication in New Delhi, India, was "out and out politics, part of an obvious policy to keep anti-administration writing from the boys overseas."

The blonde representative and playwright, plainly peeved, noted that her column was barred a week after editors of the paper had declared she was their candidate for Vice-President.

"They were only joking, of course," declared Mrs. Luce. "I'm surprised, really, that any one could take this vice-president talk seriously. I have gone out of the way to be fair and objective in the column. I bent over backward so far that I wouldn't allow my column to be reprinted in this country because I was afraid I could be accused of not being an all-out Republican. I wrote the column because I wanted to do something for the men and I am most familiar with the China-Burma theater."

The War Department ordered the Army publication to stop publishing the column, a spokesman said, because it was a long-standing Army policy that material involving matters of political controversy should not appear in Army publications.

Disloyal Japs in U. S. Camps to Be Segregated

Denver, July 26 (A. P.).—Disloyal Japanese will be segregated this fall in the Tule Lake Relocation Center — accommodating more than 15,000—in northern California, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, announced.

He said yesterday that transfer of disloyal evacuees from nine other centers will begin early in September and be completed by November 1.

Check on Japanese Disloyal to U. S. Nears Completion

By JAMES D. WHITE,
Associated Press Writer.

The Japanese officer glared at me.

"Look what happens to Japanese in America," he bellowed. "The Army runs them out of their homes along the Pacific Coast and is going to 'relocate' them in Government centers.

"Two-thirds of those Japanese are Nisei—American citizens. To treat them this way is against your own Constitution, and we Japanese are just as concerned over what happens to them as to our own people in America.

"You can be very sure," he went on, "that we are watching this thing with the closest possible attention, and if it keeps up, we have you people in Shanghai and all the other Americans in the Far East to work on."

Internees at Japs' Mercy.

In the few months I remained in Shaighai before repatriation with diplomats and other correspondents, this was a major propaganda theme with the Japanese.

They claimed that Americans were treating Japanese in this country harshly simply because they were Japanese. They seized on every report via neutral sources and the radio to twist it to their own purposes.

Since then they have interned all Americans in their own and conquered territory. These and thousands of war prisoners are at their mercy.

They never mentioned the prime factor behind the relocation of Japanese on the West Coast—the extent of Japan's espionage system, and the difficulty of distinguishing between perfectly good Americans of Japanese ancestry and those who still are Japanese in mind and spirit.

There still is the big difficulty

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in this huge question.

From the West Coast the Government has moved 108,000 people of the Japanese race—first to assembly centers, then to relocation centers.

Question of Loyalty.

The War Relocation Authority describes the relation centers as exactly that—places from which these Japanese can be relocated into normal life.

This process is going on, but slowly.

The question always comes up: Who's loyal and who isn't?

The WRA has been easing up to the move of separating loyal and disloyal Japanese.

On March 2, 1942, the Western Defense Command, on grounds of military necessity, ordered all persons of Japanese ancestry to leave the West Coast area—the western half of Washington, Oregon and California, and the lower third of Arizona. Later this was extended to include California.

A few thousand Japanese tried to leave. They found Americans suspicious, often unwilling to sell them gasoline or other means of transportation. They had difficulty finding places to stay and work after they got out of the prohibited areas.

So on March 29 the Army stopped this voluntary movement and enforced a compulsory but systematized evacuation of the Japanese—first to assembly centers, then to 10 relocation centers.

Then came the question of sorting them.

Three Types in U. S.

Japanese in this country may be classified in three main types:

First are those born in Japan who came here before this country excluded immigration from Japan in 1924. These are known as Isei (pronounced ee-say).

Their children, born in this country, are known as Nisei (pronounced nee-say) and are not only American citizens but generally American in ideas and habits. Few read Japanese, though many still speak it.

Then there is a class known as Kibei (pronounced kee-bay) who were born in this country but returned to Japan for an education and an indoctrination of Japanese ideas, then returned to this country to live.

Often all three types are found in the same family. All are present in all the relocation centers.

Nearly every disturbance reported out of the camps is attributed fundamentally to conflicts among these three groups. By all accounts, the Isei and the Kibei represent a pro-Japanese element, with the Nisei generally trying to remain loyal Americans despite pressure from the others.

The fact that the Nisei—American citizens—were confined along with the others did not strengthen their arguments with their elders.

Information Needed.

From the beginning, the WRA has said it recognized the desirability of separating the loyal from the disloyal. But, WRA said, to do that it had to have detailed information about every single individual if it was to avoid grave mistakes.

Such detailed information was not available at first. WRA says now—after months of investigation and questioning and research—that it has exhaustive information about every Japanese in the centers who is more than 17 years old.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has checked on 85 and 90 per cent of the Japanese concerned, expects to finish the job soon.

Working from this information, WRA plans to begin in September the job of weeding out the disloyal.

The job of seperation is looked on by WRA with frank apprehension. Probably 25,000 persons will be moved one way or another—a big problem in transportation alone, which has just been arranged. Once that job is accomplished, WRA expects life in the relocation camps to attain a more even keel.

About 6,000 Japanese have been placed on seasonal leave to work in the sugar beet and other crops in the intermountain States of Idaho, Utah, Eastern Washington and Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado and Montana.

Some 9,000 others have been given indefinite leave.

To qualify for indefinite leave, WRA says, an evacuee must show that he can support himself outside and satisfy WRA that he will not endanger national security. WRA officials will help him find a job, and check up on the community he plans to enter, to see whether his presence would lead to trouble. The evacuee has to keep WRA informed of his place of work and residence, and the FBI is notified of the fact that he has been released.

WRA points with pride to the fact that of 15,000 Japanese released not a single instance of disloyalty has been reported. The only owner complaints, it says, have come from people who hired young Japanese evacuees—they were inclined to move on to other and better jobs.

American citizens going on indefinite leave are required to give a pledge of allegiance. Aliens must pledge themselves to good behavior.

Here's what Dilton S. Myer, WRA director, says the Japanese are doing:

"More than 8,000—half of them volunteers—are in the Army. Of these, 1,200 volunteered from behind the wire inclosures of WRA centers.

Doing Patriotic Work.

"Outside the relocation centers, the thousands of JapaneseAmericans—including both those who have left the centers on leave and those (some 20,000) who were never evacuated— the displaying their patriotism in the same ways as other civilian Americans.

"They are buying War bonds and stamps, donating money and blood to the Red Cross and participating in salvage campaigns. Several hundred are serving effectively in the intelligence branch of the United States Army. Still others are working as translators with the overseas branch of the Office of War Information.

Mr. Myers declares the original evacuation was constitutionally justified as a wartime necessity.

But, he continues, "there is no justification for detaining citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been placed, for any longer time than is required to screen out the loyal from the disloyal an dto provide for the necessary guidance and assistance in relocation."

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New York, July 26 (AP) — A Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today eight Liberator bombers attacked Japanese-held Wake Island early Sunday.

Two of the raiders were declared to have been brought down, against a loss of two Japanese fighter planes, one of which was credited with purposely crashing into one of the bombers to carry it to earth. The broadcast did not mention damage aground.

West Atlantic Ship Toll At 675

New York, July 26 (AP) — Announcement last week of the loss of two merchant vessels in the Western Atlantic brought to 675 the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral merchant-ship sinkings in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

Tokio Claims 28 U. S. Planes

Japanese headquarters reported yesterday in a Tokio broadcast that twenty-eight Allied planes had been shot down during Japanese raids on Chinese airdromes at Hengyang and Lingling, in Hunan Province, and at Kweilin, just south of the Hunan border. The announcement, recorded by the Associated Press, said the raids were carried out on July 23, 24 and 25.

Berlin Attitude On Mussolini Is Termed Serene

Schmidt, Foreign Ministry Spokesman, Lays Trouble to Domestic Situation

The German radio informed the world that Dr. Paul Schmidt, the German Foreign Ministry spokesman, maintained "an attitude of complete and serene calmness toward the events in Italy" at a press conference yesterday morning at Berlin. No other highly placed Nazi was quoted on the subject of Benito Mussolini's abdication.

The German announcement, picked up by listening posts here, described the press conference as "exclusively dominated by the inner political events in Italy." Dr. Schmidt, it said, explained that developments in Italy "were obviously due to Italy's domestic situation, and for this reason it was at present not possible to give an opinion from the angle of foreign politics."

The explanation was not the one given by German radios for home consumption. Those broadcasts said Mussolini's resignation was assumed to be due to ill health.

The esssence of the proclamations by King Victor Emmanuel III and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Il Duce's successor as Premier, Dr. Schmidt told the newsmen, "must be seen in the declaration that Italy would continue in the prosecution of the war."

Churchill warning to Italy to seek an "honorable" peace or take the grim consequences.

By every indication Washington and London are busy behind the scenes preparing in advance the specific terms under which an armistice would be granted if Italy sought it. Nor can it be questioned that those terms would provide first of all for tightening the Allied Mediterranean net on Germany to exploit without delay the expected collapse of the southern facade of Hitler's fortress of Europe.

Whatever the political aspects of an Italian surrender, the military phases of any armistice must be harsh. Bases in southern Italy itself, on the Greek peninsula and the islands of the Aegean now garrisoned by Italian troops would be essential for Allied use if Anglo-American forces are to strike swiftly and effectively at Germany and bring increased aid to Russia's rolling summer offensive.

The Balkans offer the shortest, surest road to victory. The Greek peninsula and the Page d-studded Aegean are routes coming to grips with Nazi inner defense lines on the continent. Evasuation of Italian garrisons outside Italy, or orders from Rome which made them passive on-lookers at best, would expose German troops in such key positions as Crete to isolation and swift annihilation.

Powerful British armies are already poised in Egypt and Syria to move across the eastern Mediterranian, matching the Anglo-American sweep through Sicily. And there are ever growing symptoms that Nazi satellite nations in the Balkans are as ripe for revolt against the crumbling Axis as is Italy.

Allied victories in Sicily are already paving the way for a leap across the straits of Messina to the Italian "boot" itself. It goes without saying that any armistice terms granted Rome would require unopposed Allied occupation of such areas in the "toe" and "heel" of the boot as are needed to support when Turkey follows her known inclination, instead of a policy of prudence, and steps into the struggle as a fellow member of the anti-Axis league.

That would even further shorten the way to effective flanking operations in the Balkans against Germany and a possible ultimate junction of Russian and Allied forces for the final squeeze on Germany itself.

What's Behind the War News

JUL 27 1943

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

With the fall of Benito Mussolini, the Nazi-Fascist Axis has started to come apart at the seams, changing the whole military perspective overnight.

Summary removal of Il Duce by royal decree foreshadows early peace feelers from Rome, in the judgment of United Nations authorities. There is no other logical explanation for the military-political upheaval which came in swift answer to the Roosevelt-Churchill warning to Italy to seek a drive to clear the Greek peninsula and the Aegean.

Nor could die-hard Italian resistance greatly delay Allied capture of such bases. That is the fact confronting Rome in weighing whatever terms may be imposed as the price of a cessation of hostilities.

Russian Morale Mounts

The news from Italy must necessarily step up Russian morale, already high and growing with every new victory around Orel. It might signal the long-awaited moment

Nazis Caught Off Base in Raid By U. S. Airmen on War Plants

AT A U. S. BOMBER BASE, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 26 — (AP) U. S. Eighth Air force Flying Fortresses from this station caught Nazi defenses far off base when they hit Hamburg today for the second successive day.

"It was an easy one," said Major William R. Calhoun, 23, pilot of the "Eight Ball" which led the attack on Nazi industrial targets. "Bombing looked pretty good. I saw a hell of a big explosion."

"There were only about 20 or 25 fighters and they only made three passes at us," said Sergt. Frank Mathews of Watsonville, Calif., ball turret gunner on the bomber "Charlie Horse."

"Yesterday (when submarine building yards at Hamburg were bombed) they had a couple of hundred fighters up," said Tail Gunner Sergt. Goldie Hoover, who has a 14-year-old son back in Ambridge, Pa., and who says with a wink that h' officia' age is 35.

"Yesterday I shot about 1,500 rounds—today not more than 500 closer to me than 600 yards.

"Yesterday you could shake hands with them. Today none came closer to me than 600 yards."

Milan Newspaper Declares People Cheered News of Duce's Ouster.

FASCIST SALUTE ABOLISHED

Cry of 'Long Live the King' Is Raised by Roman Crowds—Some Riots Reported.

Berne, July 26 (A. P.).—The Italian people went wild with joy on hearing of the downfall of Mussolini after the end of more than twenty years of Fascist preparation for war, according to word received in Berne today.

The only Italian newspaper arriving at Chiasso, on the Swiss frontier, the Gazzetta del Sport, published in Milan, declared that cheering throngs had burst into the streets as soon as they heard the radio announcement, and despite the blackout paraded through the streets of Rome and invaded the empty halls of the Palazzo Venezia from whose balcony Il Duce had harangued them for a score of years.

An impromptu parade formed and there were demonstrations against Fascism with shouts of long life to Italy's King, to Marshal Badoglio and the Army. The throngs carried Italian flags and sang.

One parade went to the Quirinale, where the people shouted for the King. Others demonstrated at the War Ministry, acclaiming the army, and in various other parts of the city in front of newspaper offices. The Gazzetta del Sport reported similar demonstrations at Miland and Bologna.

Fascist Salute Abolished.

Reports that trucks and railways had been commandeered for the withdrawal of German troops could not be confirmed. The first Nazi reaction, privately, was that there was now no chance of their withdrawal even if it had been intended.

Reports from the Swiss-Italian frontier said there was a brawl at Como when non-party members spat at Blackshirts and tore their uniforms from their backs. A mob was said to have hurled stones and smashed doors and windows at offices of Mussolini's Il Popolo d'Italia which, according to another re burned.

The Fascist salut ished and signs erec out the country in t decades were being er motives of Italian trai at the frontier stripped

Fasces decorations. Throughout the day the Italian radio broadcast only official communiques and music.

Workmen Cheer.

Italian commissioners of public safety at Chiasso and other frontier cities were reported ordered by military authorities to remove all Fascist insignia. Travelers from Italy also were ordered to take off party buttons. A trainload of Italian workmen from Germany arrived at Chiasso and demonstrated "joyfully" when they heard the news of Mussolini's fall. They removed party emblems.

Army regular troops were said to have occupied barracks of the Fascist militia.

Italian troops in Yugoslavia were reported to be moving rapidly toward the coast in the hope of returning home quickly. A report to an Italian source here said it was expected in Rome that Italy would ask for an armistice by the end of the week.

Mussolini's downfall brought a flurry of activity among Axis satellites. Vichy, Helsinki, Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia cabinets were summoned in special sessions.

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-DEEP-ROOTED SUSPICION OF THE MEANING OF THE POLITICAL SHAKE-UP IN ITALY WAS STRONGLY IN EVIDENCE IN LONDON TODAY, BUT THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL APPEARED TO BE A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION FOR THE ALLIES.

STAID ENGLISHMEN, WHO USUALLY TAKE CHANGES IN WAR WITHOUT ALTERING THEIR FACIAL EXPRESSIONS, SHOWED MORE EXCITEMENT OVER MUSSOLINI'S RUN-OUT THAN THEY HAVE AT ANY TIME SINCE THE UNITED STATES CAME INTO THE WAR.

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IN THE "PUBS" EVERYONE IS ASKING:

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MUSSO?"

FOR THE BEST ANSWER, THEY ARE EAGERLY AWAITING THE NEXT ADDRESS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHO IN THE PAST HAS CALLED MUSSOLINI SUCH NAMES AS "HYENA" AND "PINCHBECK CAESAR."

CARTOONISTS AND ART EDITORS, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD FOUND BROAD FIELDS OF MATERIAL IN MUSSOLINI, ARE HAVING A FIELD DAY. THE DAILY EXPRESS, FOR INSTANCE, PICTURED A BEWHISKERED ITALIAN AT A MICROPHONE ON A BALCONY, ASSERTING:

"THE MANAGEMENT REGRETS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THERE WILL BE SOME LAST-MINUTE CHANGES IN THE CAST FOR THE FINAL ACT."

THE DAILY MAIL CHOSE A CRICKET SCENE, WHICH LOOKED SOMETHING LIKE A BASEBALL CARTOON, SHOWING GARRULOUS MUSSOLINI STRIDING AWAY FROM THE HOME PLATE, AND SHORT KING EMANUELE DEPARTING FROM THE PITCHER'S BOX AFTER STRIKING HIM OUT.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF MUSSOLINI DID NOT SEEM TO CONCERN THE MAN IN THE STREET FOR THE MOMENT. IT WAS FELT THAT HE WAS TRAPPED AND COULD NOT GET AWAY, AND THIS CHUCKLE WAS HEARD REPEATEDLY:

"LET HIM GO TO GERMANY IF HE WANTS TO; WE'LL GET HIM EVENTUALLY."

HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT STRUCK THE BRITISH AS SIGNIFICANT:

THE ROME RADIO DEVOTED THE NIGHT CONCERT HOUR FOR TROOPS TO SOOTHING "COUNTRY MUSIC" INSTEAD OF THE USUAL MARTIAL SONGS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE MAY 13 THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY MADE NO MENTION OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND ITSELF.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND WERE PERMITTED TO LISTEN TO THE ROME RADIO. THEY SENT A DEPUTATION TO THE CAMP COMMANDANT ASKING HIM TO APPEAL TO BRITISH SOLDIERS TO BE KIND TO THEIR FAMILIES WHEN THEY INVADE THE HOMELAND.

"WE KNOW THE BRITISH WILL TREAT OUR PEOPLE WELL," A SPOKESMAN SAID, "BUT THIS IS WAR. PLEASE ASK TOMMY TO BE GENTLE WITH OUR PARENTS, OUR CHILDREN AND OUR LOVED ONES AT HOME."

A ROME RADIO REPORT HEARD IN LONDON BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID THAT THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS WERE PARADING IN THE STREETS OF ROME.

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ADDING THAT "WHEN THE KING APPEARED LATER IN THE DAY AT THE WINDOW OF THE QUIRINAL, A TREMENDOUS OVATION GREETED HIM."

THE BROADCAST SAID THRONGS, SPURRED BY A CARNIVAL SPIRIT, CARRIED BANNERS READING "LONG LIVE FREE ITALY" THROUGH ROME'S STREETS.

IN A FRENCH LANGUAGE BROADCAST THE ITALIAN RADIO SAID THE CHANGE IN REGIME IN NO WAY AFFECTED PUBLIC ORDER, THAT "EVERYWHERE, LIFE IS PROCEEDING IN AN ENTIRELY NORMAL WAY."

"ITALIAN LIFE, HENCEFORTH ENTERING A PHASE OF NEW AND GREATER ACTIVITY AND A MORE INTENSE WORLD IN ALL SPHERES, WILL EMPHASIZE A FRESH IMPULSE GIVEN BY THE NATION TO ITS TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS," THE BROADCAST SAID.

WITH BRITISH AERIAL

BY JAMES F.KING

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LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-GERMAN TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER PLANES, UNABLE TO STAVE OFF THE HEAVY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS ATTACK ON HAMBURG YESTERDAY, CHASED THE RAIDERS MORE THAN 60 MILES OUT TO SEA IN AN ATTEMPT TO CATCH STRAGGLERS ON THE RETURN TRIP--BUT THEY DIDN'T HAVE MUCH LUCK, RETURNING AMERICAN PILOTS SAID TODAY.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, THEY REPORTED, THREW IN EVERY TYPE OF FIGHTER TRYING TO TURN THE FORTRESSES OFF THE TARGET--ME-109S, FW-190'S AND JU-88S IN ADDITION TO TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTERS.

"SOME TWIN-ENGINED JOBS MADE ONE ATTACK WHILE WE WERE STILL OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA," SAID SECOND LIEUTENANT PAUL GORDY OF GAINESVILLE, FLA. "OTHERS TOOK UP THE TASK AT THE COAST AND STAYED WITH US UNTIL WE WERE ABOUT 60 MILES OUT AT SEA ON THE WAY BACK."

IN THE CHASE, CREW MEMBERS SAID, THE FIGHTERS STAYED OUT OF RANGE OF THE FORTS' GUNS AND APPEARED TO BE WAITING ONLY FOR STRAGGLERS.

FLAK WAS HEAVY OVER THE TARGET. SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT M. KOENIG OF LE MARS, IOWA, NAVIGATOR ON THE "RAMP TRAMP" SAID: "WE MUST HAVE HIT THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF FLAK IN ALL [illegible]ANY."

FIERCE FIGHTER OPPOSITION MET THE GROUP LED BY CA[illegible]N ALFRED C.NUTTHALL, OF MONTESANO, WASH., AS SOON AS IT CROSSED THE EUROPEAN COAST. HE ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 100 ATTACKED ENEMY PLANES, DIVING AT THE BOMBERS FOR 45 MINUTES.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RIPLEY W.JOY, VETERAN PILOT OF "HELL'S ANGELS" AND VETERAN OF 25 RAIDS SAID: "UP UNTIL THIS I HAD SEEN ONLY ONE ENEMY FIGHTER DESTROYED BUT SUNDAY I HAD THE PLEASURE OF SEEING FIVE GO DOWN."

TECHNICAL SERGEANT MIKE LEVIN OF ST.LOUIS, MO., GUNNER ON HIS FIRST TRIP SINCE HE WAS WOUNDED OVER LORIENT SIX MONTHS AGO SAID: "IT WAS ROUGH BUT I'VE GONE THROUGH ROUGHER. FEELS GOOD TO BE BACK FLYING AGAIN."

"THE WHOLE CITY OF HAMBURG WAS COVERED BY BILLOWING SMOKE WHEN WE ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET," SAID CAPTAIN RICHARD W.WEITZENFELD OF CHICAGO, PILOT OF THE LEAD SHIP IN ONE GROUP.

DESPITE THE SMOKE HE SAW THE AREA BURST INTO FLAME, HE SAID, AND FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES J.LEMAN OF BALTIMORE, MD., REMARKED: "IT MUST HAVE BEEN AN OIL STORAGE DUMP WE HIT."

IT SEEMED LIKE "A MILLION SQUARE MILES OF SMOKE" TO MAJOR KIRK K.MITCHELL OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT P.PAULIN OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, PILOT OF "CALAMITY JANE", SAID THAT THE "FLAK WAS SO THICK WE COULD WALK ON IT." SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT A.DEPENDAHL OF ST.LOUIS, MO., SAID THAT THE FIGHTERS "ATTACKED LIKE DEVILS."

LONDON--SECOND ADD MUSSOLINI BJT XXX UNCONDITIONAL.

ONLY ONE NEWSPAPER WRITER EXPRESSED SUSPICION AT IL DUCE'S

OUSTER.

G. GIGLIO, FORMER ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY HERALD, WARNED THAT "MUSSOLINI MAY HAVE RESIGNED AT THE SUGGESTION OF HITLER TO STOP THE DISINTEGRATION OF ITALIAN ARMED FORCES WHICH NO LONGER WERE OBEYING THEIR ORDERS."

SWISS DISPATCHES TO LONDON, WHICH EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT ITALY WOULD BE OUT OF THE WAR WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, NOTED THE SIMILARITY IN TONE BETWEEN THE ITALIAN PROCLAMATIONS AND THOSE ISSUED BY MARSHAL PETAIN SHORTLY BEFORE THE FALL OF FRANCE.

ALLIED BROADCASTS KEPT DRUMMING HOME TO THE ITALIANS TODAY THAT THEY MUST RID THE COUNTRY OF MORE THAN MUSSOLINI, AND THE ALGIERS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WARNED THAT "IT IS NECESSARY THAT ALL TRACES OF THE FASCIST REGIME DISAPPEAR FROM ITALY. A CHANGE OF NAMES IS NOT ENOUGH. IN ORDER TO BRING ITALY BACK TO LIFE AND THE WORLD BACK TO PEACE SOMETHING MORE THAN A PALACE MANEUVER OR A COUP D'ETAT IS NECESSARY. A REAL REVOLUTION IS NECESSARY."

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THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, IN AN ITALIAN BROADCAST, CALLED ON THE ITALIANS TO BREAK ALL TIES WITH THE GERMANS.

ALTHOUGH THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION SAID VITTORIO EMANUELE HAD ACCEPTED IL DUCE'S RESIGNATION, THERE SEEMED LITTLE DOUBT THAT HE ACTUALLY HAD BEEN DEPOSED.

THE PEOPLE TO WHOM HE BROUGHT WAR ARE WEARY AND HUNGRY AND ITALIAN MORALE IS AT A NEW LOW BECAUSE OF THE SWEEPING ALLIED SUCCESSES IN SICILY, WHERE ENTIRE DIVISIONS ARE SURRENDERING AND THE CITIZENS ARE WELCOMING ALLIED TROOPS IN UNPRECEDENTED FRIENDLY DEMONSTRATIONS.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 26-(AP)-PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO, WHETHER HE ENVISIONS HIMSELF AS THE ITALIAN PETAIN OR A MALE JOAN OF ARC, IS CONFRONTED TODAY BY SOME OF THE GRAVEST PROBLEMS THAT THE COMMANDER OF A BEATEN AND DISPIRITED ARMY EVER FACED.

SURVIVING ITALIAN FORCES IN SICILY ARE NOW BELIEVED RESPONSIBLE FOR HOLDING THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE MT.ETNA LINE ESTABLISHED BY TWO IDENTIFIED GERMAN DIVISIONS, THE HERMANN GOERING AND THE FIFTEENTH PANZER.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS NUMEROUS BASES IN ITALY AND GERMAN GESTAPO AGENTS AND MILITARY GARRISONS HAVE LONG BEEN ESTABLISHED IN WIDELY SCATTERED PARTS OF THE PENINSULA.

IF ITALY QUITS THE WAR WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THIS TANGLED SYSTEM OF AXIS DEFENSE OF THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS?

BADOGLIO IS AN OLD LINE MONARCHIST AND WAS NEVER AN ARDENT FASCIST. THE FACT IS THAT THE OFFICERS AND BLACKSHIRT REGIMENTS HAVE A BETTER RECORD, AT LEAST FOR COURAGE, THAN ANY OTHER ELEMENTS IN THE ITALIAN ARMY.

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IF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND BADOGLIO PERSIST IN CONTINUING THE WAR THE EFFECTS OF THE DISGRACE OF FASCISM OBVIOUSLY WOULD HAVE INCALCULABLE INFLUENCE ON THE ELITE TROOPS WHO FORMERLY ENJOYED GOVERNMENTAL ADULATION AKIN TO THAT LAVISHED ON THE NAZI DIVISIONS BY HITLER.

NO ESTIMATE OF THE ITALIAN SITUATION CAN OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT THE REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF FASCISM YESTERDAY FULFILLED NUMBER ONE OF THE ANNOUNCED ALLIED AIMS IN INVADING ITALIAN TERRITORY.

OFFICIALLY THE ALLIED TERMS REMAIN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

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"I'M AWFULLY GLAD IT'S TRUE," ADDED WAAC CORINNA LOU GONZALES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SERGEANT MAX WINSHIER OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SAID HIS COMPANY HAD "A LIAR'S BELT," TO BE WORN BY PROVEN "RUMOR MONGERS" IN THE OUTFIT. THE FIRST G.I. TO BREAK THE NEWS NEARLY GOT THE BELT TO WEAR PERMANENTLY.

THE MILDEST REACTION WAS REPORTED BY CORPORAL HARVIS DYAS OF MOBILE, ALA., WHO HEARD THE NEWS ON THE RADIO AND AT ABOUT MIDNIGHT AWOKE THE BOYS IN HIS TENT TO SPREAD THE INFORMATION.

"IT DIDN'T AFFECT THEM AT ALL," SAID DYAS. "THEY TOLD ME TO GO BACK AND SLEEP IT OFF."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 7TH GRAF FIRST LEAD SICILIAN XXX AT STALINGRAD.

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THIS DIVISION WAS RUSHED ACROSS THE MESSINA STRAIT IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO BOLSTER THE REARGUARD ACTION RAGING ALONG THE EAST COAST.

THE GHOSTS OF TUNISIA AS WELL AS STALINGRAD ARE FIGHTING IN SICILY, FOR THE OTHER TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE THE HERMANN GOERING AND 15TH ARMORED DIVISION, BOTH NAMED AFTER UNITS DESTROYED IN TUNISIA. THE ADDITIONAL HALF DIVISION OF GERMANS IS BELIEVED MADE UP OF PARACHUTE TROOPS AND OTHER ELEMENTS.

SOUTH OF CATANIA, A MAIN STRONGHOLD OF THE AXIS DEFENSE, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED SUCCESSFUL PATROL ACTIVITY.

TYPICAL OF THE SICILIAN PEOPLE'S REBELLION AGAINST FASCISM WAS AN INCIDENT, OFFICIALLY REPORTED, IN WHICH BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS AND AN AMERICAN INTERPRETER DROPPED BEHIND ENEMY LINES. THEY WENT TO THE NEAREST VILLAGE IN SEARCH OF FOOD AND WERE GREETED AS LIBERATORS AND FED WITH THE BEST THE COUNTRYSIDE COULD PROVIDE. A LOCAL PHYSICIAN ATTENDED ONE INJURED TROOPER. THE LITTLE DETACHMENT REMAINED IN THE VILLAGE IN PERFECT SAFETY UNTIL AN ALLIED ADVANCE GUARD RELIEVED THEM.

ALLIED PLANES XXX 8TH GRAF FIRST LEAD.

(EDS: IN 10TH GRAF FIRST LEAD READ XXX SICILY WITH OCCUPATION OF TRAPANI OVER THE WEEKEND BY ARMORED FORCES XXX ETC., ELIMINATING REFERENCE TO PRISONERS.)

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL REPORTED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD TELL THE HOUSE OF COMMONS "AND THE WORLD" WITHOUT DELAY THE TERMS ON WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE PREPARED TO MEET ANY REQUEST ITALY MAY MAKE FOR AN ARMISTICE.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THESE TERMS PROBABLY WOULD INCLUDE "THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL THE ARMED FORCES OF ITALY, FREE USE OF ITALIAN TERRITORY BY ALLIED FORCES FOR PURSUING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, DISMISSAL OF ALL FASCIST MINISTERS AND DISBANDMENT OF ALL FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS."

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"IT IS NOT THE INTENTION OF THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS," THE DAILY MAIL SAID, "TO ALLOW ITALY TO OFFER HONORABLE CAPITULATION--WHICH MEANS THE SAME THING AS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BUT SOUNDS NICER--AND THEN WITHDRAW INTO A STATE OF NEUTRALITY. BOTH GOVERNMENTS ARE DETERMINED TO INSIST ON THE SEVEREST TERMS BEFORE GRANTING AN ARMISTICE."

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-AN ADMISSION THAT THE AXIS FORCES IN CENTRAL SICILY ARE VIRTUALLY ENTRAPPED BY THE ADVANCING ALLIED ARMIES CAME TODAY FROM THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO.

"THE FINAL ASSAULT ON CATANIA SEEMS IMMINENT," SAID A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. "FIVE-SIXTHS OF SICILY NOW IS IN ALLIED HANDS AND IT IS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER THE AXIS FORCES IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND WILL SUCCEED IN REACHING THE EAST COAST IN TIME."

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS ISSUED BY THE "SUPREME COMMAND" IN PLACE OF THE CUSTOMARY "HIGH COMMAND," WAS QUOTED BY THE ROME RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT ALLIED ATTACKS HAD BEEN REPULSED IN SICILY.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT THE ALLIES WERE ATTACKING HEAVILY IN CENTRAL SICILY WITH ARMOR.

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THE FASCIST MILITIA HAD NOW BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY, AND WAS SIGNED BY GEN.VITORIO AMBROSIO, CHIEF OF STAFF.

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LONDON add Stat. cabinet vv Baratale

THE CABINET INCLUDES ANOTHER DIPLOMAT, MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA ROCCO, A MAN IN HIS LATE 50'S. ENTERING THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN 1912, ROCCO SERVED IN POSTS AT NICE, TUNIS, MALTA AND WAS A MEMBER OF ITALIAN DELEGATIONS AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS SESSIONS. AFTER BEING COUNCILLOR OF THE ITALIAN EMBASSY AT BERLIN, HE WAS MADE CHIEF OF THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY'S FOREIGN PRESS SECTION.

AZZARITI, THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, WAS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN COURT OF APPEALS AND DIRECTOR OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE POLITICAL TURNOVER IN ITALY PROVIDED THE STOCK MARKET WITH A FAIR AMOUNT OF RISING POWER TODAY AND APART FROM LACK OF INTEREST IN SOME BRITISH FUNDS, PRICES ENDED HIGHER.

INDUSTRIALS WERE IN GOOD DEMAND, ESPECIALLY RAYON, TEXTILE AND BUILDING SHARES. OILS WERE FIRM AND HOME RAILS WERE STEADY. KAFFIRS, DIAMONDS AND COPPERS MET FAIR SUPPORT. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES WERE FIRM.

LONDON-2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL (TOP A47) (BJT) XXX BY THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT FRANK BRUCE, FORMER OAKLAND, CALIF., CAMERAMAN WHO SERVED AS AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ON THE FORTRESS "DAISY JUNE 11" ON THE KIEL RAID, REPORTED "THERE WAS A LARGE NUMBER OF DIRECT HITS ALL OVER THE DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES AND LOTS OF BLACK SMOKE AND FLAME AS THE BOMBS FELL INTO THE AREA."

STAFF SERGEANT CLARENCE WHITE OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., TOP TURRET GUNNER OF "KIPLING'S ERROR 111," SAID "OUR BOMBARDIERS VIRTUALLY BLEW THE HELL OUT OF THINGS. WE COULD SEE SMOKE FOR MILES."

LIEUT. BERNARD J. QUENNEVILLE OF SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., BOMBARDIER, SAID "SOME OF OUR BOMBS HIT DOCKS, OTHERS HIT MERCHANT VESSELS AT KIEL. HEAVY COLUMNS OF SMOKE WERE SEEN AND THEY APPEARED TO BE COMING FROM WAREHOUSES."

CAPT. CLIFFORD B. HAMILTON, PORTLAND, ORE., SUMMED UP THE KIEL RAID THUS:

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"WE WENT OVER KIEL AND HIT IT RIGHT ON THE NOSE."

LIEUT. JAMES COOPER, WORTHINGTON, PA., BOMBARDIER ON "SHACKY BUNNY" WHICH WENT TO WARNEMUNDE, SAID "ON OUR WAY BACK WE FLEW OVER KIEL AND IT WAS BURNING LIKE A FURY."

ALTHOUGH GERMAN FIGHTERS MET AT KIEL GENERALLY KEPT THEIR DISTANCE AND DID LITTLE DAMAGE, THREE GUNNERS OF THE FORTRESS "THE MIRACLE TRIBE," PILOTED BY MAJOR JACK W. HAYES, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.,

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CLAIMED A MESSERSCHMITT APIECE.

"FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS WEAK," SAID STAFF SERGEANT JOHN C. DENAYER, CANTON, OHIO, TAILGUNNER ON THE "ELUSIVE ELSIE." "TWO PERSISTENT DEVILS STAYED BACK AND LOBBED SHOTS AT US, BUT THEY WOULDN'T COME IN."

STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH V. SANZONE, BROOKLYN, N.Y., TAILGUNNER ON THE "RUTH L," SAID "I SAW 20 ENEMY PLANES BUT THEY KEPT THEIR DISTANCE."

"I DIDN'T SEE ANY FIGHTERS UNTIL AFTER WE LEFT THE TARGET," SAID LIEUT. JOHN C. MCILVAINE, HOUSTON, PA., BOMBARDIER ON "DRY RUN 111." "THEY WEREN'T AT ALL AMBITIOUS. I THINK WE CAUGHT THEM BY SURPRISE."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY DURING TODAY'S AMERICAN FORTRESS RAIDS ON GERMAN CITIES.

"IT WAS REALLY ROUGH TODAY," SAID LIEUT. W.A. BAKER OF SEATTLE, WASH., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS, "OUR BAYBEE." "THEY SENT UP EVERYTHING BUT THE KITCHEN SINK AND THEY WOULD HAVE FLOWN THAT, TOO, BUT IT WAS MADE INTO FLAK."

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BAKER'S CO-PILOT, LIEUT. MARTIN C. MINNICH, PIQUA, OHIO, SAID "THOSE DAMNED FIGHTERS UP THERE WERE THICKER THAN BEES IN A HONEYCOMB. WE MADE OUR BOMB RUN WITH 13 GERMANS ON OUR TAIL. AND WHENEVER A DAMAGED BOMBER WOULD LEAVE OUR FORMATION BETWEEN SEVEN AND 12 FIGHTERS WOULD POUNCE ON IT LIKE VULTURES."

MINNICH SAID HIS CREW CLAIMED SIX GERMANS DESTROYED. HE SAID SERGEANTS W.H.BINNEBOSE, PORTAGE, WISC., WAISTGUNNER, AND A.G.BERGERON, BLUEFIELD, VA., TAILGUNNER, BAGGED TWO EACH, AND SERGEANTS R.J.ALERMAN, CHARLOTTE, N.C., WAISTGUNNER AND J.W.BEACHAM, NEWBURY PARK, CALIF., BALL TURRET GUNNER, DESTROYED ONE EACH.

LIEUT.WARNER PEACOCK, LOS ANGLES, CALIF., PILOT OF "EXTERMINATOR," SAID FIGHTERS ATTACKED IN GROUPS OF THREE TO SIX AND "WE CAME IN SO CLOSE WE COULD SEE THE EXPRESSIONS ON THE PILOTS' FACES."

DESCRIBING THE BOMBINGS, LIEUT.WILLIAM J.PARKER, MERIDIAN, MISS., CO-PILOT ON "HEAVENLY DAZE," SKIPPERED BY LIEUT.FRANCIS J.REGAN, MANCHESTER, N.H., SAID "WE WERE IN THE SECOND GROUP OVER THE TARGET. I SAW PLENTY OF FIRES AND BLACK SMOKE BELOW. OUR INCENDIARIES FELL ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA."

ADDED LIEUT.E.L.MOODY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., BOMBARDIER ON "EXTERMINATOR."

"HIGH EXPLOSIVES FROM THE LEADING FORMATION COVERED THE TARGET PERFECTLY. THEN WE CAME ALONG AND SCATTERED INCENDIARIES ALL OVER THE PLACE, STARTING A LOT OF FIRES."

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MOODY SAID HIS GUNNERS CLAIMED FOUR FIGHTERS DESTROYED, ONE EACH BY SERGEANTS FLOYD BROOKS, MAGEE, MISS., BALL TURRET GUNNER; DON KYEES, VALENTINE, NEB., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; E.E.WEAVER, BURLINGTON, VT., TAIL GUNNER; AND ROBERT SHAFER, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., RADIO OPERATOR.

SERGEANT WILLIAM L.BRUNSON, IDABEL, OKLA., REGAN'S BALL TURRET GUNNER, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE. AFTER REACHING UP INTO THE FUSELAGE TO REPLACE HIS FROZEN OXYGEN MASK, HE FORGOT TO LOCK THE BALL TURRET DOOR. WIND TORE THE DOOR OFF AND BRONSON, WEARING NEITHER HIS SAFETY BELT NOR PARACHUTE, CLUTCHED A GUN IN TIME TO AVOID BEING PITCHED FROM THE PLANE.

A FEW SECONDS AFTER HE PULLED HIMSELF UP INTO THE RADIO COMPART-

MENT, FLAK BURSTS WRECKED THE BALL TURRET.

REGAN'S SHIP CAME BACK WITH ITS CONTROLS DAMAGED, AND WITH HITS IN THE GAS TANK AND LEFT WING.

SERGEANT G.D.STARKEBAUM, CONCORDIA, MO., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID FIGHTERS ATTACKED HIS PLANE "EIGHT AND 10 AT A TIME," AND ADDED:

"FIGHTERS WERE ALL AROUND US. SOME OF THEM, UP AT 30,000 FEET, DIVED DOWN ON US FROM THERE.

DUP.

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-GERMAN TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER PLANES, UNABLE TO STAVE OFF THE HEAVY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS ATTACK ON HAMBURG YESTERDAY, CHASED THE RAIDERS MORE THAN 60 MILES OUT TO SEA IN AN ATTEMPT TO CATCH STRAGGLERS ON THE RETURN TRIP--BUT THEY DIDN'T HAVE MUCH LUCK, RETURNING AMERICAN PILOTS SAID TODAY.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, THEY REPORTED, THREW IN EVERY TYPE OF FIGHTER TRYING TO TURN THE FORTRESSES OFF THE TARGET--ME-109S, FW-190'S AND JU-88S IN ADDITION TO TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTERS.

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"SOME TWIN-ENGINED JOBS MADE ONE ATTACK WHILE WE WERE STILL OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA," SAID SECOND LIEUTENANT PAUL GORDY OF GAINESVILLE, FLA. "OTHERS TOOK UP THE TASK AT THE COAST AND STAYED WITH US UNTIL WE WERE ABOUT 60 MILES OUT AT SEA ON THE WAY BACK."

IN THE CHASE, CREW MEMBERS SAID, THE FIGHTERS STAYED OUT OF RANGE OF THE FORTS' GUNS AND APPEARED TO BE WAITING ONLY FOR STRAGGLERS.

FLAK WAS HEAVY OVER THE TARGET. SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT M. KOENIG OF LE MARS, IOWA, NAVIGATOR ON THE "RAMP TRAMP" SAID: "WE MUST HAVE HIT THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF FLAK IN ALL OF GERMANY."

FIERCE FIGHTER OPPOSITION MET THE GROUP LED BY CAPTAIN ALFRED C.NUTTHALL, OF MONTESANO, WASH., AS SOON AS IT CROSSED THE EUROPEAN COAST. HE ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 100 ATTACKED ENEMY PLANES, DIVING AT THE BOMBERS FOR 45 MINUTES.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RIPLEY W.JOY, VETERAN PILOT OF "HELL'S ANGELS" AND VETERAN OF 25 RAIDS SAID: "UP UNTIL THIS I HAD SEEN ONLY ONE ENEMY FIGHTER DESTROYED BUT SUNDAY I HAD THE PLEASURE OF SEEING FIVE GO DOWN."

TECHNICAL SERGEANT MIKE LEVIN OF ST.LOUIS, MO., GUNNER ON HIS FIRST TRIP SINCE HE WAS WOUNDED OVER LORIENT SIX MONTHS AGO SAID: "IT WAS ROUGH BUT I'VE GONE THROUGH ROUGHER. FEELS GOOD TO BE BACK FLYING AGAIN."

"THE WHOLE CITY OF HAMBURG WAS COVERED BY BILLOWING SMOKE WHEN WE ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET," SAID CAPTAIN RICHARD W.WEITZENFELD OF CHICAGO, PILOT OF THE LEAD SHIP IN ONE GROUP.

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DESPITE THE SMOKE HE SAW THE AREA BURST INTO FLAME, HE SAID, AND FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES J.LEMAN OF BALTIMORE, MD., REMARKED: "IT MUST HAVE BEEN AN OIL STORAGE DUMP WE HIT."

IT SEEMED LIKE "A MILLION SQUARE MILES OF SMOKE" TO MAJOR KIRK K.MITCHELL OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT P.PAULIN OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, PILOT OF "CALAMITY JANE", SAID THAT THE "FLAK WAS SO THICK WE COULD WALK ON IT." SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT A.DEPENDAHL OF ST.LOUIS, MO., SAID THAT THE FIGHTERS "ATTACKED LIKE DEVILS."

LONDON--4TH ADD 2D NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE) XXX PROCESSING PLANTS. IN TODAY'S RAIDS STIFF FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS REPORTED BY 1ST LT.LOUIS A.SNYDER, 23, OF WILMINGTON, CALIF., PILOT OF THE "DOTTIE

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III," 2D.LT.MANUEL MENDLSON, (CQ) 23, OF (3157 EWART DRIVE) PITTSBURGH, PA., BOMBARDIER ON "KIPLING'S ERROR II," AND 2D LT.EDWING (CQ) GILMORE, 26, NAVIGATOR OF (151 WEST FALL CREEK BLVD.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STAFF SGT.TERRYLAS FARMER, 22, OF MAYETTA, KAS., TAIL-GUNNER ON THE "PICCADILLY VIRGIN," AND 2D LT.JOSEPH X.BRENNAN, 20, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SAW BOMB HITS ON THE HAMBURG DOCKS.

SECOND LT.GEORGE BROWN, 21, BOMBARDIER ON THE "PICCADILLY QUEEN" OF (SANTA CLARA AVE.) SAN FRANCISCO, SAID: "FIGHTERS CAME FOUR AND SIX AT A TIME. I STARTED SHOOTING AND KEPT SHOOTING THE ENTIRE TIME."

STAFF SGT.WALTER S.STEPHENSON, 20, TAILGUNNER AND FORMER DANCE BAND DRUMMER FROM (1322 RIDGELY DRIVE) LOS ANGELES, SAID THE "TARGET LOOKED LIKE A FACTORY GOING FULL BLAST AFTER WE HIT IT, SPOUTING SMOKE AND FLAME."

TECH.SGTS.WILLIAM R.BROWN OF BETHLEHEM, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE "EXTERMINATOR," AND JAMES D.VAN ARSDALL OF LAFAYETTE, IND., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE "HOLY TERROR," AGREED IT "LOOKED LIKE HALF THE TOWN WAS ON FIRE."

STAFF SGTS.ROY W.CUNNINGHAM OF NEW RICHMOND, WIS., TAIL-GUNNER ON THE "SPIRIT OF SEVENTY SIX," AND MITCHELL MCARTHUR OF WEIDMAN, MICH., SAW HITS "ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA."

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CAPT.ROBERT L.HODSON OF ELDON, IA., WAS PILOT OF THE "OLD PUSS III" WHICH LED ONE GROUP.

FOR THE MEDIUM BOMBER CREWMEN WHO STRUCK THE ST.OMER AIRDROME IT WAS THEIR THIRD SUCCESSIVE ATTACK WITHOUT LOSS OF A MAN OR PLANE. THE ONLY "INJURY" WAS A BLACK EYE EXHIBITED BY SGT.ALBERT MOLLOT, TURRET GUNNER FROM TACOMA, WASH., WHO ANSWERED WISECRACKS WITH, "OH THAT? I GOT IT WARMING UP AT VOLLEY BALL FOR THE MISSIONS."

THE ST.OMER RAID WAS PLANNED BY MAJ.D.A.CURTIS OF GALVESTON, TEX., SENIOR GROUP INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO CURTIS MADE HIS FIRST COMBAT FLIGHT FROM THE ST.OMER FIELD AS A MEMBER OF THE RAF DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

MAJ.WILSON R.WOOD OF CHICO, TEX., DESCRIBED IT AS "OUR THIRD GO AT THE HUN AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL."

FIRST LT.OSCAR ZIWEIG OF WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID IT WAS "LIKE FLYING A DOUGHNUT" (A PRACTICE MISSION).

FIRST LT.T.G.TRAINOR OF HAVERHILL, MASS., BOMBARDIER IN THE "RAUNCHY RASCAL THE SECOND," SAID HE AND SEVERAL CREW MEMBERS ALMOST FELL OUT OF THE PLANE WHEN THEY LEANED OVER TO SEE THE EFFECT OF THE FIRST INCENDIARIES THEY DROPPED.

"IT WAS ALMOST WORTH THE FALL," TRAINOR SAID. "EVERY BOMB HIT IN THE VICINITY OF THE AIRDROME."

LT.JOHN T.WALIOR OF ABERDEEN, S.D., WHO PLAYED GUARD FOR NOTRE DAME AND WAS DIRECTING BOMBARDIER OF THE MISSION, SAID "IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL JOB."

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BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-WHO SAYS A WOMAN CAN'T KEEP A SECRET? TWO WACS PROVED IT BUT ALMOST LANDED IN THE GUARDHOUSE DOING IT.

AT FIRST, CAPTAIN SELMA HANSEN, LOS ANGELES, AND LIEUT.DOROTHY SWART, ELSA, TEX., WERE VERY HUSH-HUSH WHEN ASSIGNED TO THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY, BUT NOW THAT A WAC BATTALION IS IN BRITAIN THEY CAN COME OUT INTO CIRCULATION.

THEY ARRIVED SOME TIME BACK, UNDER SECRET ORDERS TO REPORT

DIRECTLY TO MAJOR GENERAL IRA C.EAKER AT THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS. THEY TOOK THE ORDERS BOTH SERIOUSLY AND LITERALLY. BUT WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN BRITAIN THEY FOUND THEY DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS WAS.

CAPT.HANSEN RELATED THAT THEY SPENT SEVERAL HOURS TRYING TO LOCATE GEN.EAKER. THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT THROUGH U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BUT WHEN THEY REFUSED TO SHOW THEIR ORDERS NO ONE THERE WOULD HELP THEM. ARMY REGULATIONS ARE THAT MILITARY PERSONNEL COMING INTO AN AREA REPORT TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

COLONEL RALPH PULSIFER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE KNEW THAT THE WACS WERE EXPECTED. IN FACT, HE TOLD HIS ASSISTANT THAT THERE SHOULD BE TWO WACS IN TOWN, AND THAT THEY WOULD JUST SEE HOW LONG IT TOOK THE WOMEN TO CHECK IN.

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THEY WAITED AND THEY WAITED. MEANWHILE, REPORTS STARTED COMING IN THAT TWO WOMEN IN STRANGE UNIFORMS WERE GOING AROUND TRYING TO FIND OUT WHERE THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED.

FINALLY, PULSIFER DECIDED HE HAD BETTER GO FIND THE WACS. HE RAN INTO CAPT.HANSEN JUST OUTSIDE U.S. HEADQUARTERS.

"DON'T YOU KNOW YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REPORT TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE?" HE ASKED.

"NO, SIR," SHE REPLIED, "MY ORDERS WERE TO REPORT TO GENERAL EAKER."

HE FINALLY PERSUADED HER IT WOULD BE OKAY FOR HER TO COME IN--IN FACT HE ORDERED HER TO REPORT TO HIS OFFICE--AND THEN HELPED THE TWO SECRETIVE WACS ON THEIR WAY.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JULY 26-(AP)-ACCIDENTS HAPPENED SO FAST ON THE FLYING FORTRESS "FLAK-WOLF" IN THE AMERICAN RAID YESTERDAY ON HAMBURG THAT THE GUNNERS HAD TO PLAY A GAME OF MUSICAL CHAIRS PINCH-HITTING FOR EACH OTHER.

THE BOMBER CAME BACK WITH A BAG OF THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS.

"IT WAS A TOUGH ONE TO FINISH ON," THE PILOT, LIEUT.WILLIAM LEFEVRE OF CHICAGO, SAID LAUGHINGLY. JUL 27 1943 ON HIS LAST MISSION OVER HERE.

SOON AFTER THE PLANE STARTED OUT, THE BALL TURRET GUNNER'S HEATING EQUIPMENT FAILED, LEAVING SERGT.ROBERT SINK OF SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., FREEZING IN HIS CRAMPED, UNDERSIDE FISHBOWL.

THE BELOW ZERO COLD QUICKLY FROZE UP HIS OXYGEN APPARATUS. ALTHOUGH GRADUALLY LOSING CONSCIOUSNESS, HE STUCK AT HIS GUNS THROUGH THE DEFENSE SCREEN OF 200 GERMAN FIGHTERS UNTIL BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND THE TARGET HAD BEEN PASSED.

THEN, WHEN HE TRIED TO CLIMB OUT OF THE TURRET, HE COLLAPSED.

"I TURNED AROUND AND SAW HIM SLUMPED OVER THE TURRET OPENING," SAID WAIST GUNNER SERGT.DURWARD HINDS OF 1307 WATERLOO ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHO ALSO WAS FINISHING HIS LAST RAID.

"THE RADIO OPERATOR--SERGT.DALE BRANDFAS OF COLUMBUS, NEB.--AND I WENT OVER, LIFTED HIM OUT OF THE TURRET AND WORKED OVER HIM WITH OXYGEN UNTIL WE GOT HIM CONSCIOUS AGAIN."

"THEN," LEFEVRE SAID, TAKING UP THE STORY, "OUR GUNS STARTED GOING OUT. THE TAIL GUNS FROZE UP AND THEN THE TOP TURRET PHONED DOWN TO SAY HE WAS IN TROUBLE.

"HE HAD BEEN WHIRLING AROUND SO FAST SHOOTING AT GERMAN FIGHTERS

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THAT HE TORE THE MIKING BAG ON HIS OXYGEN MASK AND SAID HE COULDN'T SEE.

"I TOLD HIM: 'IF YOU CAN'T SHOOT, KEEP SWINGING THAT TURRET AROUND SO THEY'LL KNOW WE'VE GOT A BOY IN THERE.'

"SO RIGHT THERE AT THE THICKEST OF IT THREE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT GUNS WERE OUT--TAIL, TOP TURRET AND BALL TURRET--WHEW!

"THEN THE TOP TURRET GUNNER--SERGT.JAE GOOD OF INDIANAPOLIS--STARTED PASSING OUT FROM LACK OF OXYGEN. I COULD HEAR OVER THE INTERPHONE THAT HIS VOICE WAS GETTING WEAKER AND WEAKER."

THE PILOT LEANED BACK, KNOCKED AT THE TOP TURRET GUNNER'S LEGS WITH AN EMERGENCY OXYGEN BOTTLE BUT THE GUNNER COULDN'T REACH IT.

JUST THEN WAIST GUNNER HINDS CAME FORWARD AND TOOK OVER THE TOP TURRET SO GOOD COULD CLIMB DOWN AND GET THE OXYGEN.

TAIL GUNNER SERGT.JOSEPH SERPA OF ONSET, MASS., WHO IS SMALL, MOVED UP TO TAKE OVER THE IMPORTANT BALL TURRET POSITION.

RADIOMAN-GUNNER BRANDFAS MOVED INTO SERPA'S PLACE IN THE TAIL AND BALL TURRET GUNNER SINK, REVIVED IN THE RADIO COMPARTMENT, TOOK OVER THE RADIOMAN'S GUN.

"THE OLD INTERPHONE KEPT US GOING," LEFEVRE SAID. "WE HAD A LOT OF TAIL ATTACKS AND WITH THEM YOU HAVE TO FLY BY THE TAIL GUNNER AND WHEN HE SAYS 'KICK IT' KICK IT--YOU FLY BY SOUND."

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WITH HALF OF THE CREW MEMBERS WORKING OTHER MEN'S JOBS, LEFEVRE, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.JACK ROLFSON OF 3139 NORTH 59TH ST., OMAHA, NEB., GOT THE BOMBER THROUGH THE FRAY AND HOME SAFELY.

THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE CLAIMED SHOT DOWN BY WAIST GUNNER SERGT. WILLIAM W.FLEMING OF JENKINS, KY.; LIEUT.CHARLES L.HERMAN OF HOUSTON, TEX., THE NAVIGATOR; AND LIEUT.ABBOT SMITH OF WESTCHESTER, PA., THE BOMBARDIER.

HELPING RESCUE SINK WAS HINDS' FOURTH NOTABLE FIRST AID JOB ON RAIDS.

ON TWO PREVIOUS RAIDS, HINDS HELPED A FATALLY INJURED CO-PILOT AND A NAVIGATOR.

ON HIS FOURTH RAID ON LORIENT, ON JAN. 23, 1942, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED HIMSELF AND WITH HIS OXYGEN MASK SHOT OFF AT A HIGH ALTITUDE, HINDS RESUSCITATED A WAIST GUNNER WHO HAD PASSED OUT FROM LACK OF OXYGEN.

BOMBER BASE Add Hills. xr yards

"IT LOOKED TO ME LIKE OUR BOMBS WERE RIGHT ON THE TARGET," SAID PHOTOGRAPHER SERGT. MARTIN KAGEY OF 1218 OXFORD ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, O., WHO WAS PHOTOGRAPHING BOMB BURSTS. IT WAS HIS 20TH RAID.

"I AM SURE WE KNOCKED OUT ONE WHOLE GROUP OF WAREHOUSES," SAID LIEUT. HOWARD NESS OF GALION, O., CO-PILOT OF THE "THUMPER AGAIN" PILOTED BY LIEUT. JACOB JAMES OF VALLIANT, OKLA.

THE CREW OF THE "THUMPER AGAIN" WHICH CLAIMED FIVE GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY CLAIMED ONE TODAY--BY TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGT. JAKE GOOD OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WHO YESTERDAY WAS KNOCKED OUT OF HIS TURRET AND SLIGHTLY BURNED BY A GERMAN 13 (CORRECT) MILLIMETER BULLET WHICH LATER WAS FOUND IN HIS UNDERWEAR.

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GOOD WAS ON HIS 22RAID TODAY.

"THOSE FIGHTERS WEREN'T EAGER AT ALL TODAY," SAID SERGT. JOSEPH KERR, 43-YEAR-OLD WAIST GUNNER OF THE "EIGHT BALL," WHOSE HOME IS 4435 SOUTH THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ONE OF THE OLDEST GUNNERS IN THE AIR SERVICE, KERR IS A FORMER BEER SALESMAN WHO SERVED THREE PREVIOUS ENLISTMENTS IN THE INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY. HE HAS BEEN ON 17 RAIDS, SHOT DOWN THREE GERMANS AND HAS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

OTHER "EIGHT BALL" CREW MEMBERS ARE THE CO-PILOT, CAPT. GLENN SHUMAKE OF FRANKLIN, GA.; NAVIGATOR CAPT. ROBERT J. YONKMAN OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; AND GUNNER SERGEANTS LLOYD JORDAN OF FREDERIKA, IOWA, PAUL MCGEE OF LOCUST GAP, PA., PAUL C.LEMANN OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., AND ARNOLD DORAN OF 71 MOZART STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

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OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF HOOVER'S SHIP ARE THE PILOT, LIEUT. GEORGE SHOPE OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; CO-PILOT LIEUT. SILAS ASHWELL OF SEATTLE, WASH.; NAVIGATOR LIEUT. RICHARD DOYLE OF ENGLEWOOD, N.J.; BOMBARDIER LIEUT. JOHN REEDER OF COLUMBIA, S.C.; AND GUNNER SERGEANTS CHARLES WALSH, FORMERLY IN THE FORD ASSEMBLY PLANT OF KANSAS CITY, MO.; LEON RATLIFF OF FORT COBB, OKLA.; A.J. TAMBE OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.; FRANK D.SMITH OF CYNTHIANA, KY., AND ARTHUR J.BURNS OF DENVER, COLO.

OTHER "THUMPER AGAIN" CREWMEN INCLUDE NAVIGATOR LIEUT. PAUL SCOGGINS OF TIOGA, TEX.; BOMBARDIER LIEUT. WALTER WITT OF SAN FRANCISCO AND GUNNER SERGEANTS ALLEN J.HAMILTON OF PHILADELPHIA, JESSE TRIPP OF POCATELLO, IDAHO, AND FRANK MISIAK OF CHICAGO.

OTHER "CHARLIE HORSE" CREW MEMBERS INCLUDE CO-PILOT LIEUT. DON DECAMP OF DES MOINES, IA.; AND GUNNER SERGEANTS WILLIAM T. HEMBREE OF MAXWELL, TENN., AND CHARLES DOBACK OF NAUGATUCK, CONN.

EVERY PLANE (ADD BRANTHAM'S) RETURNED TO THIS BASE, AND ONLY TWO OR THREE HAD SUFFERED EVEN MINOR DAMAGE FROM THE ENEMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS CONFIRMED THAT THE SUBMARINE REPAIR SHOPS, DOCKS AND OTHER NAVAL INSTALLATIONS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED BY THE MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES. THE PICTURES SHOWED THAT NOT A SINGLE BOMB FELL IN THE HARBOR, ALL LANDING FULL ON THE TARGETS.

"WE REALLY HIT IT ON THE BUTTON," SAID INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

CREWS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED FAIR FLAK BUT ONLY ABOUT 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS CHALLENGED THEM, THE MAJORITY HESITANT TO TANGLE CLOSELY WITH THE FORTRESSES.

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THE FLIGHT WAS THE LONGEST FORTRESSES HAVE MADE IN ANY WAR THEATER. THE LONGEST PREVIOUS ONES BY BRITAIN-BASED AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE RAIDS ON THE LAPALLICE AND BORDEAUX U-BOAT BASES, EACH A ROUND TRIP OF ABOUT 1,400 MILES.

THE TRONDHEIM GROUP WAS LED BY MAJ. GALE HOUSE OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., THE SQUADRON LEADER WHO FLEW IN A BOMBER PILOTED BY 1ST. LT. ROY ATHOMPSON OF BOISE CITY, OKLA.

"NOTHING HAPPENED UNTIL WE CROSSED THE NORWEGIAN COAST," SAID HOUSE. "THEN A FEW GERMAN FIGHTERS MET US BUT THEY DIDN'T PRESS HOME THE ATTACK. VISIBILITY WAS GOOD. THE AIR WAS CLEAR AND NICE.

"THE TARGET GOT A HELL OF A PASTING. I SAW SMOKE BILLOWING UP ABOUT 3,000 FEET FROM ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA. OVER THE AREA I SAW ONLY ABOUT 15 FIGHTERS."

SECOND LT. WILLIAM H.GRODY OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., NAVIGATOR, COMMENTED:

"IT WAS JUST A SCRUB TEAM THE GERMANS PUT UP AGAINST US TODAY. THE FEW FIGHTERS WE SAW WERE NOT VERY COURAGEOUS. THEY'D START TO COME IN AT US BUT THEN BREAK OFF BEFORE GETTING CLOSE."

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SGT. ROBERT SHAFER OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, WAS IMPRESSED MOST BY THE "BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY."

ONE OF THE FEW FORTRESSES DAMAGED WAS THE "PICCADILLY COMMANDO," PILOTED BY 1ST. LT. TIM TYLER OF LOWELL, MASS. FLAK SHELL EXPLODED IN THE BOMBER'S NOSE. THE NAVIGATOR SUFFERED A MINOR BURN ON THE RIGHT KNEE AND THE BOMBARDIER, FROM SPOKANE, WASH., WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND STUNNED MOMENTARILY. ANOTHER SHELL DAMAGED ONE ENGINE.

A DAMAGED OIL LINE IMPAIRED ONE ENGINE OF THE "AMERICAN BEAUTY," PILOTED BY 1ST. LT. JOHN W.JOHNSON OF EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL. THE BOMBER STRAGGLED FROM THE FORMATION ON THE HOMEWARD TRIP. THE SHIP WAS ATTACKED BY A FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS BUT SHARPSHOOTING GUNNERS FOUGHT THEM OFF. SGT. DONALD W.CROSSLEY OF WELLSBURG, W.VA., WHO ALREADY WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN GERMAN PLANES, CLAIMED HIS EIGHTH.

SECOND LT. E.L. MOODY OF SAN BENITO, TEX., BOMBARDIER ON THE FORTRESS "EXTERMINATOR" PILOTED BY 2D. LT. FRED HODGES OF ONEONTA, N.Y., SAID THE FLAK WAS FAIR AND "I SAW ONE BOMB SCORE A DIRECT HIT ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY NEAR THE SUB SHOP."

LONDON-THIRD ADD BRITISH AERIAL (BJT) TOP ON AYE)
XXX AND AIRFIELD."

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DESCRIBING THE BOMBING RESULTS OF THE FORMATION THAT ATTACKED U-BOAT INSTALLATIONS AT TRONDHEIM, FIRST LT.JOHN LEE OF TIPTON, PA., SAID: "WE SURE KNOCKED HELL OUT OF THE TARGET. I COULD SEE VERY BLACK SMOKE AND LOTS OF FLAMES FROM THE WORKSHOPS SHOOTING UP TO 3,000 FEET."

"THE BOMBING WAS DARNED GOOD," DECLARED TECH.SGT.TEX J.NEELY OF OSCEOLA, IND., RADIO OPERATOR. "EVERY BOMB HIT I SAW WAS RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA."

STAFF SGT.FLOYD L.THOMPSON, CHEROKEE INDIAN BALL TURRET GUNNER FROM DURHAM, OKLA., SAID "WE CERTAINLY BLEW THAT PLACE APART. WE MUST HAVE HIT OIL DUMPS. I SAW A TERRIFIC FLASH OF FLAME AND RIGHT AFTER IT HEAVY BLACK SMOKE CAME OUT."

SGT.BILLIE E.CLAPPER OF WINFIELD, KAS., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID HE SAW ABOUT 12 OR 15 JERRY FIGHTERS "BUT THEY WEREN'T ABLE TO DO US ANY DAMAGE."

"ONE YELLOW-NOSED SO AND SO CAME IN AT 3 O'CLOCK," SAID SGT.DANIEL C.RANGOLD, GARFIELD, N.J., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER ON "LUFTWAFFE LULLABY." "WHEN HE CAME IN TO ABOUT 500 YARDS I GAVE HIM A BURST AND HE TURNED OVER AND WENT STRAIGHT DOWN. THE OTHER WAIST GUNNER SAW HIM HIT THE WATER. I MUST HAVE HIT THE PILOT."

SGT.ALBERT M.FRIEGAS OF OAKLAND, CALIF., BALL TURRET GUNNER, ON "OUR BABY," SAID "I WAS SITTING THERE MINDING MY OWN BUSINESS WHEN AN FW CAME OUT OF THE CLOUDS 1,000 FEET UNDER THE SHIP. I DON'T THINK HE KNEW WE WERE THERE, SO I JUST KNOCKED HIM OFF BEFORE HE FOUND OUT."

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SGT.DEWITT J.WEIR OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER, KNOCKED DOWN AN ME-109.

"HE CAME IN TO ABOUT 100 YARDS," SAID WEIR. "HE OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN BETTER. HIS SHIP MADE A NICE WHITE SPLASH IN THE WATER."

TECH.SGT.LEVI H.CARTER OF CARROLLTON, GA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER ON THE "BRASS RAIL BOYS," TOLD HOW HE GOT A GERMAN: "AT 500 YARDS I GAVE ONE FW A SHORT BURST AND THE PLANE BROKE INTO FLAMES. THEN HE WENT INTO A SPIN. OUR TAIL GUNNER SAW HIM CRASH."

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, (DELAYED)-(AP)-OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ELEVEN ENEMY FIGHTERS AND PROBABLY DESTROYINGANOTHER, THE SHARPSHOOTING CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "ARGONAUT THIRD" HAS AVERAGED BETTER THAN ONE GERMAN PLANE IN NINE RAIDS ON NAZI EUROPE.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE PILOT, FIRST LIEUTENANT THEODORE ARGIROPULOS OF REDDING, CALIF., AND THE CO-PILOT, SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD G.BOHNEY OF SCHEREVILLE, IND., EVERY MEMBER OF THE CREW HAS SCORED AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE. THEIR BIGGEST HAUL CAME DURING THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL BOMBING ATTACK ON A GERMAN RUBBER PLANT AT HULS, AT THE HEAD OF THE RUHR VALLEY, WHEN FOUR JERRIES BIT THE DUST.

ON THAT MISSION SERGEANT KENNETH L. HULS (CORRECT) OF PERKINS, OKLA., BALL-TURRET GUNNER WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD DESTROYED ONE GERMAN PLANE, SHOT DOWN TWO FOCKE-WULF 190'S. SERGEANT ROSCOE PIERSON OF MEMPHIS, TENN., TAILGUNNER, AND PHILIP HULSE (CORRECT) OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TOP TURRET GUNNER, GOT ONE EACH.

THE CREW'S SECOND HIGHEST SCORER IS SERGEANT JOSEPH S.CEBULAK OF LANSFORD, PA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER, WITH ONE FOCKE-WULF 190 AND ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 TO HIS CREDIT.

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CREDITED WITH ONE EACH ARE SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES L.MAZE OF KANSAS CITY, MO., NAVIGATOR; FIRST LIEUTENANT ERNEST L.WATTS OF HATTIESBURG, MISS., BOMBADIER; AND SERGEANT JOHN PMPEDRI OF SUNOL, CALIF., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, AND FRANK TOCK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, LEFT WAIST GUNNER.

"MY GUNNERS ARE THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS" PROUDLY PROCLAIMED THEIR SKIPPER, A STOCKY, DARK YOUNGSTER OF GREEK PARENTAGE. "THEY DON'T FOOL AROUND. THEY SHOOT TO KILL."

ONLY TWO MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL CREW WHICH CAME TOGETHER NINE MONTHS AGO AT A TRAINING CENTER BACK HOME HAVE BEEN LOST TO ARGONAUT THIRD.

ON THE CREW'S FIRST RAID--TO COURTRAI, FRANCE, ON MAY 14--FIRST LIEUTENANT PETER PROVENZALE OF BROOKLYN, NAVIGATOR, WAS WOUNDED AND STILL IS IN A HOSPITAL.

AFTER FIVE MISSIONS ARGIROPOULOS' FIRST CO-PILOT, SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM C.KING OF VERNAL, UTAH, WAS PROMOTED TO PILOT OF ANOTHER BOMBER. ON HIS FOURTH OPERATION IN THE NEW ASSIGNMENT, KING WENT DOWN DURING THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE'S RENEWED ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN U-BOAT BASE AT ST. NAZAIRE ON JUNE 26.

"BILL WAS FLYING ON OUR RIGHT WING THAT DAY AND WE SAW HIM GO DOWN," SORROWFULLY RECALLED HIS FORMER CREW-MATES.

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"TWO OF HIS ENGINES WERE SHOT OUT NEAR THE FRENCH COAST AND AS HIS BOMBER WENT DOWN WE SAW EIGHT PARACHUTES STREAM OUT. THEN THE PLANE CRASHED INTO THE WATER," ARGIROPULOS AND HIS CREW RELATED.

FLYING WITH KING THAT DAY WERE: SECOND LIEUTENANT LLOYD E. GULLICKSON OF HUDSON, WIS., CO-PILOT; SECOND LIEUTENANT SIDNEY H.LANG OF CHICAGO, ILL., NAVIGATOR; SECOND LIEUTENANT RUSSELL E.MCDONALD, CHICAGO, ILL., BOMBARDIER; SERGEANTS LEROY E.BIRKLEY OF DAYTON, KY., TOP TURRET GUNNER; BRADLEY L.LEARNED OF BUFFALO, MINN., BALL TURRET GUNNER; JACK F.SANDERSON OF SEATTLE, WASH., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; REID Q.MERRY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; ERNEST S.TAYLOR OF WAUCHULA, FLA., TAILGUNNER; CHARLES F.ARMSTRONG OF WATERBURY, CONN., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER.

AS ITS NAME SUGGESTS, "ARGONAUT THIRD" IS THE THIRD FLYING FOR

TO WHICH AGRIOPULOS AND HIS CREW HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED. THEY TRADED THE FIRST ARGONAUT TO ANOTHER CREW. LATER IT WAS SHOT DOWN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

"ARGONAUT SECOND" WAS BADLY SHOTUP DURING ONE RECENT RAID AND IT HAS NOT BEEN REPAIRED.

THE CREW HAS HAD MANY CLOSE SHAVES ON SIX TRIPS TO GERMANY AND THREE TO FRANCE. THREE TIMES DAMAGED ENGINES AND FUEL EXHAUSTION CAUSED THEM TO FORCE LAND AT AIRFIELDS OTHER THAN THEIR OWN.

...NCE) AA U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "SHORT STRIDE", WHO BAILED OUT AS THE BADLY-DAMAGED BOMBER STRUGGLED HOME ON A RECENT RAID, ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED IN THE NORTH SEA ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE GERMAN COAST, AIR FORCE OFFICIALS AT THIS STATION SAID TODAY.

THE FOUR:

FIRST LIEUT. J.R.KAUFMAN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOMBARDIER SERGT. FRANK GARMON, ATLANTA, GA.

TAIL GUNNER SERGT. BUFORD J.MANLEY, RIDGELY, TENN.

WAIST GUNNER AND RADIO OPERATOR W.S.MAULE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

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THE BOMBER, WITH ITS RUDDER JAMMED BY ITS OWN LIFERAFT, TWICE DIVED DOWNWARD OUT OF CONTROL AS PILOT FIRST LIEUT. E.H. SHELTON OF PLAINVIEW, TEX., FOUGHT TO BRING HER HOME. IT WAS DURING THE SHIP'S SECOND DIVE THAT THE FOUR MISSING CREWMEN JUMPED OUT.

SHELTON FINALLY LANDED AT HIS HOME BASE AFTER HIS SHIP HAD BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST, SO BADLY DAMAGED IT WAS NEARLY TORN IN HALF.

NO WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE ON THE FATE OF THE MISSING MEN.

30.24-6575

THE GERMAN AIR-SEA RESCUE OUTFIT ANSWERED THE INTERNATIONAL SOS RADIOED ON THEIR BEHALF, AND OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT THE GERMANS MAY HAVE PICKED UP THE MEN.

AT THE TIME THEY JUMPED THERE WAS A HIGH WIND WHICH WOULD HAVE BLOWN THEM TOWARD THE GERMAN COAST. ALL FOUR WERE WEARING LIFE JACKETS.

ALGIERS, JULY 26-(AP)-MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ORDERED 22 ITALIAN DIVISIONS HOME FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, AND TO HAVE RECALLED THREE OR FOUR MORE FROM FRANCE.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 26-(AP)-ITALIANS POURED INTO THE STREETS OF ITALY'S BIGGEST CITIES LAST NIGHT AND ALL DAY TODAY WITH CRIES FOR PEACE AND SHOUTS OF JOY AND SPONTANEOUS PARADES CELEBRATING THE DOWNFALL OF MUSSOLINI, WHO IS REPORTED HELD UNDER A STRONG GUARD AT HIS VILLA NEAR ROME.

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THESE DEMONSTRATIONS OCCURRED IN ROME, NAPLES, MILAN, BOLOGNA, TURIN, GENOA, COMO, AND OTHER CITIES. MANY OF THESE POINTS HAD SUFFERED HEAVILY THROUGH ALLIED AIR ATTACKS.

STUNNED GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS OFFERED THEIR BERLIN-INSPIRED OFFICIAL ATTITUDE THAT ITALY WOULD REMAIN IN THE WAR, BUT ALLIED CIRCLES HERE WERE INCREASINGLY CONVINCED THAT IT WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR ITALY.

ONE ITALIAN SOURCE HERE SAID THE ITALIAN CAPITAL EXPECTED AN

ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES WOULD BE ASKED AND POSSIBLY OBTAINED BY THE END OF THE WEEK DESPITE MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S VAGUE ASSERTION LAST NIGHT THAT THE "WAR CONTINUES."

ALTHOUGH THE FASCIST PARTY HAD NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED DEAD, BADOGLIO AND HIS NEW MINISTERS IMMEDIATELY SET ABOUT CLEANING HOUSE, TAKING OVER PARTY HEADQUARTERS AND THE YOUTH ORGANIZATION, OUSTING THE ITALIAN CHIEF OF POLICE AND INSTALLING A NEW ONE.

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES FROM ITALY NOW ARE HALTED, AND ROME RADIO PROVIDES THE ONLY DIRECT INFORMATION FROM THE ITALIAN CAPITAL. BUT POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS STILL ARE OPEN, AND THIS IS THE SITUATION IN ITALY:

THREE FASCISTS WERE KILLED IN MILAN LAST NIGHT, BUT OTHERWISE THERE HAVE BEEN NO SERIOUS DISORDERS, ALTHOUGH BADOGLIO HAS MOVED SWIFTLY FOR FEAR THERE WILL BE FURTHER BLOODSHED.

THE MILITARY HAS TAKEN OVER ALL POLICE FUNCTIONS. FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS EVERYWHERE ARE DISAPPEARING QUIETLY. NO BLACKSHIRTS VENTURE ON ITALIAN STREETS. MUSSOLINI'S PORTRAITS AND FASCIST SIGNS ARE TORN DOWN.

ONE CROWD ON MILAN'S STREETS THIS MORNING CARRIED RED FLAGS AND SHOUTED "LONG LIVE SOCIALISM."

EVERY ROME RADIO BROADCAST, ASIDE FROM REPEATING GERMANY'S ARMY COMMUNIQUE TODAY, HAS AVOIDED ANY MENTION OF GERMANY OR THE AXIS "PACT OF STEEL" OF WHICH MUSSOLINI SO OFTEN BOASTED.

THE SECOND EDITION OF CORRIERE DELLA SERA IN MILAN CARRIED AN EDITORIAL SAYING:

"MUSSOLINI HAS LEFT. WE ARE FREE."

MUSSOLINI WAS SAID TO BE STRONGLY GUARDED BY REGULAR ITALIAN TROOPS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS AT HIS VILLA NEAR ROME.

CARLO SCORZA, PARTY SECRETARY, AND SEVERAL OTHER HIGH FASCISTS ALSO WERE SAID TO BE IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR HANS GEORG VICTOR VON MACKENSEN CALLED ON BADOGLIO TODAY APPARENTLY TO GAIN ITALIAN MILITARY ASSURANCES.

ONE OF BADOGLIO'S GREATEST WORRIES APPARENTLY IS THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN ITALY, BECAUSE IT'S SAID THE GERMANS STILL HOPE TO ESTABLISH A LINE IN NORTHERN ITALY SHOULD THE COUNTRY COLLAPSE.

MUSSOLINI'S ECLIPSE HAS SHAKEN ALL AXIS COUNTRIES. MANY GOVERNMENTS ARE HOLDING URGENT CABINET SESSIONS.

ADOLF HITLER WAS SAID TO HAVE KNOWN HOW SHAKY ITALY WAS DAYS BEFORE HE FLEW TO MEET MUSSOLINI AT VERONA IN NORTHERN ITALY A WEEK AGO.

MUSSOLINI ALSO KNEW THE COUNTRY'S POSITION, ITALIANS HERE SAYD. TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT HE PREPARED AN "ILLNESS ANGLE" TWELVE DAYS AGO WHEN HE SUMMONED A GERMAN SURGEON NAMED SAUERBRUCH TO OBTAIN A DIAGNOSIS ON HIS STOMACH AILMENT. THERE HAS BEEN NO DOUBT THAT MUSSOLINI IS ILL, BUT NOBODY HERE ACCEPTED THAT AS A REASON FOR HIS ECLIPSE.

BEFORE HITLER WENT TO SEE MUSSOLINI TO GET THE BAD NEWS, HE IS SAID TO HAVE CALLED INTO CONFERENCE THE CHIEF MEMBERS OF HIS HIGH COMMAND, INCLUDING FIELD MARSHALS FRITZ ERICH VON MANNSTEIN, GUENTHER VON KLUGE, AND EWALD VON KLEIST, WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

APPARENTLY REJOICING XXX 3RD GRAF 2ND NIGHT LEAD

30.24-6577

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 26-(AP)-AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT REACHIN BERN FROM ITALY TODAY SAID THAT THE BIRTHPLACE OF FASCISM IN MILAN HAD BEEN BURNED ALONG WITH THE BUILDING OF THE FASCIST NEWSPWPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, THERE.

ITALIAN COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY AT CHIASSO AND OTHER FRONTIER CITIES WERE REPORTED ORDERED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO REMOVE ALL FASCIST INSIGNIA. TRAVELLERS FROM ITALY ALSO WERE ORDERED TO TAKE OFF PARTY BUTTONS.

A TRAINLOAD OF ITALIAN WORKMEN FROM GERMANY ARRIVED AT CHIASSO AND DEMONSTRATED "JOYFULLY" WHEN THEY HEARD THE NEWS OF MUSSOLINI'S FALL. THEY REMOVED PARTY EMBLEMS.

ARMY REGULAR TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE OCCUPIED BARRACKS OF THE FASCIST MILITIA.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN YUGOSLAVIA WERE REPORTED TO BE MOVING RAPIDLY TOWARD THE COAST IN THE HOPE OF RETURNING HOME QUICKLY.

A REPORT TO AN ITALIAN SOURCE HERE SAID IT WAS EXPECTED IN ROME THAT ITALY WOULD ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL BROUGHT A FLURRY OF ACTIVITY AMONG AXIS SATELLITES.

VICHY, HELSINKI, BUDAPEST, BUCHAREST AND SOFIA CABINETS WERE SUMMONED IN SPECIAL SESSIONS.

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MOSCOW, JULY 26-(AP)-PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE "MISSION TO MOSCOW" WOULD BE SHOWN ON THE SCREENS OF MOSCOW CINEMAS BEGINNING TOMORROW. THE RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE PICTURE WAS PREPARED BY TWO STALIN PRIZE WINNERS, FILM DIRECTORS I.KOPLANIN AND P.ATACHEVA.

arranging add + w Today

SEVERAL THOUSAND HOMES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THE SAME SECTOR. THE HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE DID NOT TOUCH UPON RETALIATORY ACTION BY THE INVADERS IN THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED AREAS ELSEWHERE IN EAST CHINA.

(HENRY A.MORGENTHAU, JR., SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ANNOUNCED LAST APRIL 28 THE RECEIPT OF A MESSAGE FROM GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SAYING THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD ATTACKED THE COASTAL AREAS OF CHINA WHERE MANY OF THE AMERICAN FLIERS LANDED AND "SLAUGHTERED EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THOSE AREAS." THE NUMBER OF THE CASUALTIES WAS NOT STATED.)

Add-undated Jap. raids x x 25

A U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID YESTERDAY THAT 16 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN ON JULY 23 WHEN THE LARGEST RAID EVER ATTEMPTED AGAINST U.S. BASES IN CHINA WAS BEATEN OFF. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AMERICANS LOST ONE PLANE ON THE GROUND BUT NONE DURING THE AERIAL COMBATS, AND THAT ALL PILOTS WERE SAFE AND DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST STAID TWO AMERICAN B-24 BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN ON JULY 25 AND 24 BOMBERS RAIDED WAKE ISLAND, FORMER U.S. POSSESSION NOW UCCPIED BY THE JAPANESE.

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THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO SAID THAT A DESTROYER AND TRANSPORT WERE DAMAGED WHEN JAPANESE SEA PLANES ATTACKED ALLIED SHIPS ATTEMPTING A LANDING AT KULA BAY ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS ON JULY 25, MORE THAN THREE TORPEDO BOATS WERE SUNK BY JAPANESE PLANES NORTHWEST OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND THE SAME NIGHT, IT ADDED.

THESE JAPANESE CLAIMS WERE WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA--FIRST ADD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE) X X X THE SITUATION."

COL. BRUCE K.HOLLOWAY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., THE FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER WHO DESTROYED TWO JAPANESE PLANES YESTERDAY, GOT ANOTHER TODAY, INCREASING HIS TOTAL TO 10.

OTHERS CREDITED WITH A ZERO APIECE INCLUDED LIEUT. WILLIAM O. MORIN, 26, WINTER PARK, FLA.; LIEUT. THOMAS P.BENNETT, 22, MILFORD, DEL.; LIEUT. WILLIAM B.HAWKINS, 23, PIXLEY, CALIF.; LIEUT. SAMUEL KINSEY, 22, PETERSBURG, VA. AND CAPT. JOHN M.MORRISON, 25, BEAUFORT, N.C.

ANOTHER WAS SHOT DOWN BY LIEUT. SHOUDEN ENSLEN, WHO ARRIVED IN CHINA ONLY A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE BATTLE AND AFTERWARD FLEW AWAY BEFORE ANYONE HERE LEARNED HIS HOME TOWN.

ANOTHER RAID WAS MADE BY ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ON AN AMERICAN BASE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, CAUSING VERY SLIGHT DAMAGE. IN THIS FIGHT SIX JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED, TWO PROBABLY DESTROYED AND SIX DAMAGED.

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HAVANA, JULY 26-(AP)-EXPLODING OF BOMB LOADS BY CRASH LANDINGS FOLLOWING THE MID-AIR COLLISION OF TWO TWIN-ENGINED B-25 BOMBERS RESULTED IN THE INSTANT DEATH OF ALL 12 OF THEIR AMERICAN CREWMEN IN THE WORST MILITARY AVIATION DISASTER EVER RECORDED IN THIS AREA, MILITARY AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING THE ACCIDENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PLANES COLLIDED YESTERDAY JUST OFF A CROWDED HAVANA BEACH. AUTHORITIES PRAISED THE PILOTS FOR REFUSING TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS, WHICH WOULD HAVE ENDANGERED THOUSANDS OF BATHERS, GOLFERS AND CUBAN SOLDIERS STATIONED AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS HERE.

THERE WERE FIVE OR SIX HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AS THE BOMBS WENT OFF AFTER THE PLANES CRASH-LANDED. REPORTS THAT TWO CUBANS HAD BEEN DROWNED IN RESCUE ATTEMPTS LACKED CONFIRMATION. SALVAGE OPERATIONS CONTINUED TODAY AND AN ARMY BOARD OF INQUIRY ORDERED THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF THE NEXT OF KIN.

FOLLOW GREENWICH LUCE

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JULY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE ANNOUNCED SATURDAY THAT THE ARMY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOT THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER, SEE "CBI ROUNDUP" WAS DISCONTINUING THE COLUMN "HERE THE GAVEL FELL," WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE PAPER BY REPRESENTATIVE CLARE LUCE.

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THE COLUMN WAS DROPPED AFTER THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD POINTED OUT THAT IT CONTAINS THE WRITERS' VIEWS ON CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS AND THEREFORE HAS NO PLACE IN AN ARMY PUBLICATION.

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JULY 25-(AP)-STRAWS IN THE ALEUTIAN WIND INDICATE THE JAPANESE MAY BE PREPARING TO SELL KISKA AS THEY DID ATTU--AT THE PRICE OF A GARRISON, BUT NOTHING MORE--SHOULD THE UNITED STATES LAUNCH AN ASSAULT.

THIS WEEK'S RAID ON PARAMUSHIRO LENT WEIGHT TO THIS THEORY. RAIDERS FAILED TO FIND ANY GREAT CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE POWER, EXCEPT A FEW TRANSPORTS--APPARENTLY NOT EVEN ENOUGH AIR POWER TO BEAT OFF OUR LONG RANGE BOMBERS LET ALONE GIVE ANY ASSISTANCE TO THEIR BELEAGUERED ARMY AND NAVY DETACHMENTS AT KISKA.

30.24-6579

AIRMEN RETURNING FROM PARAMUSHIRO REPORTED ONLY ENOUGH VESSELS IN THE HARBOR TO SUPPLY THAT SERIES OF BASES STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION, NOT ENOUGH TO SUPPLY KISKA WITH NEEDED DEFENSIVE POWER. OF COURSE IT IS ALWAYS POSSIBLE THAT JAPANESE SHIPS OR PLANES WILL BE BROUGHT SUDDENLY NORTH FROM THE MAIN PART OF JAPAN AND TRY FOR KISKA WITHOUT STOPPING AT PARAMUSHIRO, BUT THAT MANEUVER WOULD BE IN DESPERATION, LIKE TRYING TO SUPPLY ATTU DIRECTLY FROM SEATTLE WITH ENEMY AIR AND SEA FLEETS IN BETWEEN.

AMERICANS HAVE BEEN TIGHTENING THE STRANGLING RING AROUND KISKA THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS WITH FREQUENT AIR RAIDS AND HEAVY SHELLING BY NAVAL CRAFT, AND THIS IS TELLING ON THE ENEMY. IF THE JAPANESE HAD ANY INTENTION OF HELPING THE KISKA GARRISONS BEFORE THEY ARE FACED WITH THE ATTU CHOICE--SURRENDER OR DIE-- IT WOULD HAVE BEEN LOGICAL TO HAVE DONE SOMETHING TOWARD REINFORCING THE GARRISON BEFORE THIS. BUT NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE.

ONLY ONE ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO GET SURFACE VESSELS TO KISKA SINCE THE ATTU BATTLE, AND THAT WAS FLAT FAILURE WHEN AMERICAN AIRPLANES CAUGHT FOUR TRANSPORTS AND SANK AT LEAST TWO OF THEM.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

GOODENOUGH ISLAND, THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX GROUP, JULY 27 1943 (DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THIS TINY, MOUNTAIN-CROWDED ISLAND JUST NORTH OF NEW GUINEA AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS ARE AGAIN DEMONSTRATING THEY CAN GET ALONG.

THE ENLISTED MEN INTERMINGLE FREELY. AUSTRALIAN PILOTS FLY AMERICAN P-40S AND AMERICANS GO ON MISSIONS IN BRITISH SPITFIRES. TOP-RANKING OFFICERS MEET AT REGULAR LUNCHEONS FOR DISCUSSION OF MUTUAL PROBLEMS.

AN AMERICAN COLONEL, ON BECOMING THE COMMANDING OFFICER, HONORED THE DEPARTING AUSTRALIAN BRIGADIER WITH A PARTY.

THE MESS HALL WAS DECORATED WITH PALM BRANCHES AND POTTED PAPAYA TREES BY LT.EUGENE A.KURTENBACH OF LOS ANGELES, ASSISTED BY SERGEANTS H.C.BERNSTEIN OF RICHMOND, VA. AND RONERT E.ERWIN OF PHILADELPHIA.

AN AMERICAN NEGRO QUARTERMASTERS' ORCHESTRA ENTERTAINED WITH SWING MUSIC. THE MEMBERS INCLUDED: SERGEANT WILLIAM JACKSON, CLEVELAND, OHIO; CORPORALS EDDIE PRICE, NEW YORK CITY, WALTER BOUYER, PITTSBURGH, AND JIMMIE WALLACE, ST.LOUIS; PRIVATES FIRST CLASS EDGAR HARTER, PHILADELPHIA, AND FRANCIS MADDOCK, BALTIMORE, AND PRIVATE CLIFFORD SHAW, NEW YORK CITY.

WHITE ENTERTAINERS INCLUDED TECHNICIAN LYLE BOUNGNER, ST.LOUIS, SERGEANT ALFRED CARRANE, 462 NORTH HALSTEAD, CHICAGO; PRIVATES FIRST CLASS ROY HANSON, 109 SOUTH 61ST AVE. WEST, DULUTH, MINN., AND EUGENE HARRIS, STATESVILLE, N.C.; CORPORAL JOHN CAMPBELL, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND PRIVATES WILLIAM CAREY, 300 KELLY ST., ATLANTA, GA., MARSHALL A.CANTRELL, ATLANTA, AND PAT KILCULLEN, MOBILE, ALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER, BACK IN THIS COUNTRY AFTER COVERING THE TUNISIAN WAR AS A CORRESPONDENT ACCREDITED TO GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS, HERE SURVEYS THE POSSIBLE LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL ON THE MILITARY SITUATION, AND FUTURE ALLIED STRATEGY).

BY WES GALLAGHER JUL 27 1943

(WX)-NEW YORK,JULY 26-(AP)-ITALY'S SURRENDER, APPARENTLY FORESHADOWED BY MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL, WOULD OPEN A "BLOODLESS"

SECOND FRONT OVER NIGHT.

IT WOULD ALTER THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY OF THE ALLIES AND SHORTEN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY BY MONTHS AND PERHAPS YEARS. SOME OF THE FRUITS OF VICTORY WOULD BE:

1. ALLIED AIRFIELDS IN NORTHERN ITALY FROM WHICH AMERICAN AND RAF BOMBERS COULD HAMMER EVERY CORNER OF HITLER'S REICH EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY.

2. CERTAIN COLLAPSE OF NAZI RESISTANCE IN THE BALKANS, DUE TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ITALIAN GARRISONS, AIR POUNDING OF ALREADY FEEBLE AXIS SUPPLY LINES LEADING TO GREECE AND SIMILAR PEACE MOVES BY HITLER'S WAR TORN SATELLITES, HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

3. A BRIDGEHEAD IN EUROPE FROM WHICH ALLIED TROOPS MIGHT FORCE THEIR WAY INTO FRANCE AND THE BALKANS.

ANY ALLIED ENTRY INTO ITALY ALSO WOULD HAVE ITS LIABILITIES. THESE WOULD BE:

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1. THE NECESSITY OF FINDING SHIPPING AND FOOD TO FEED ITALY'S 40,000,000--A TREMENDOUS STRAIN ON AMERICAN AND BRITISH SEA TRAFFIC.

2. THE NECESSITY OF GARRISONING ITALY WITH A HALF MILLION TROOPS.

PERHAPS THE BIGGEST GAIN FOR AMERICA AND BRITAIN WOULD BE IN THE AIR. IN TRYING TO CARRY OUT AN AIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY FROM ENGLAND, THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN FORCED TO FLY GREAT DISTANCES OVER ENEMY TERRITORY TO REACH THE HEART OF THE REICH AND EVERY FOOT OF THESE DISTANCES HAVE BEEN BITTERLY CONTESTED BY THE LUFTWAFFE. THE GERMANS HAVE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF KNOWING FROM WHICH DIRECTION THE BLOWS WOULD BE STRUCK AND HAVE CONCENTRATED THEIR FIGHTER DEFENSES IN THE WEST.

IT IS AN AXIOM OF AIR WARFARE THAT AN AIR FORCE'S EFFECTIVENESS DECREASES IN DIRECT RATIO TO THE DISTANCE IT MUST OPERATE FROM ITS BASES.

AIRFIELDS IN NORTHERN ITALY WOULD CUT THE DISTANCE ALLIED BOMBERS WOULD HAVE TO FLY TO REACH PRAGUE, HOME OF THE GREAT SKODA MUNITION WORKS, FROM 750 MILES TO 300; THE DISTANCE TO THE AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AT VIENNA FROM 800 TO LESS THAN 300, AND EVEN BERLIN ITSELF FROM 650 MILES TO ABOUT 400.

MUNICH, CENTER OF NAZISM AND HALF WAY ACROSS EUROPE FROM ENGLAND, IS ABOUT 100 AIR MILES FROM THE ITALIAN BORDER.

BOMBERS FLYING FROM ENGLAND COULD CROSS GERMANY AND LAND IN ITALY RETURNING THE NEXT NIGHT OR DAY AND THE GERMANS WOULD NEVER BE ABLE TO SET THEIR DEFENSES TO MEET THE BLOWS. THE STRAIN ON THE ALREADY BATTERED LUFTWAFFE WOULD BE INCREASED 100 PERCENT.

GREAT AREAS OF HITLER'S CREAKING COMMUNICATION SYSTEM WOULD COME UNDER THE DEADLY FIRE OF MUSTANG FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS AND THE TRAIN-BUSTING FIGHTERS OF THE RAF.

BETTER WEATHER CONDITIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD INCREASE THE HOURS OF OPERATION.

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AIR MEN SUCH AS AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL CARL "TOOEY" SPAATZ BELIEVE WITH SUCH BASES GERMANY COULD BE CRUSHED WITHOUT ANY GREAT LAND BATTLES.

THE EFFECT OF ITALY'S COLLAPSE WOULD BE TREMENDOUS IN THE BALKANS. HUNGARY HAS BEEN CLOSER TO ITALY THAN TO GERMANY IN THOUGHT, AND HER WAR-WEARY NEIGHBORS, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA, WOULD PROBABLY JOIN HER IN SUING FOR PEACE.

HITLER WOULD ALSO LOSE AN ITALIAN GARRISON FORCE IN YOGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, ESTIMATED AT FROM 12 TO 20 DIVISIONS. CONSIDERABLY SMALLER GERMAN FORCES IN THESE TWO TURBULENT COUNTRIES WOULD BE LEFT WITH THE IMPOSSIBLE TASK OF HOLDING DOWN A VIOLENT POPULACE AND BEATING OFF AN ALLIED ATTACK WHILE SUPPORTED BY THIN SUPPLY LINES WITHIN EASY REACH OF ALLIED PLANES IN ITALY. THE NAZI POSITION WOULD BECOME

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MILITARILY UNTENABLE UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, LEAVING THE WAY CLEAR FOR ALLIED TROOPS TO POUR UP FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ONTO THE FLANK OF HITLER'S FORCES IN RUSSIA.

NORTHERN ITALY WOULD PROVIDE NARROW GAPS--NONE TOO GOOD, BUT OPENINGS NEVERTHELESS--FROM WHICH ALLIED TROOPS MIGHT FORCE THEIR WAY WEST INTO FRANCE OR EAST INTO HUNGARY.

THE NARROW BRENNER PASS INTO AUSTRIA WOULD OFFER SCANT ROOM FOR OPERATIONS AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE ALLIES WOULD TRY TO FORCE IT.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE WOULD BE THE HUGE TASK OF FEEDING ITALY'S HUNGRY POPULATION. OCCUPATION WOULD BRING DUTIES WHICH WOULD PROVE A SEVERE STRAIN ON ALLIED SHIPPING AND SUPPLIES.

PERHAPS ONE OF THE BIGGEST PROBLEMS WOULD BE OF GARRISONING THE COUNTRY. AT LEAST 500,000 TROOPS WOULD BE NEEDED AND THESE WOULD BE IN POSITIONS WHERE THEY WOULD BE OF NO USE IN FIGHTING THE GERMANS ON ANY BATTLE FRONT. TO TAKE THAT MANY TROOPS FROM THE ACTIVE ALLIED FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE A SEVERE HANDICAP TO FUTURE OPERATIONS UNTIL THEY COULD BE REPLACED.

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GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND HIS BRITISH-AMERICAN STAFF NEVER DEPENDED ON AN ITALIAN COLLAPSE FOR VICTORY BUT MADE PLANS TO EXPLOIT IT SHOULD IT COME ABOUT AND IF ITALY SUES FOR PEACE, MILITARY MOVES WILL FOLLOW IN THE BALKANS WITH LIGHTNING RAPIDITY.

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 26-(AP)-MARGARITA SARFATTI, BIOGRAPHER AND ONE-TIME COLLABORATOR AND CLOSE FRIEND OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, TODAY EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT MUSSOLINI'S DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

SAYING "I DO HOPE THE ITALIANS WILL IMMEDIATELY GO IN FOR PEACE AND HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE ALLIES," SENORA SARFATTI DECLARED:

"THE SOONER ITALY GETS OUT OF THE WAR--NOT ONLY UNPOPULAR BUT UNNATURAL TO ITS CLOSEST AND HIGHEST TRADITIONS--THE BETTER.

"IF THE ALLIES SHOW LENIENCY AND MODERATION TOWARD ITALY, IT WILL HAVE A PROFOUND EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

OTTAWA, JULY 26-(AP)-~~(CR)~~-THE NAMES OF TWO AMERICANS WERE INCLUDED IN THE 637TH CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

PILOT OFFICER JAMES WOOLFORD, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS WIFE, MRS. JAMES WOOLFORD, 117 NORTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, WAS LISTED AS "PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD."

FLYING OFFICER EDWARD GRIFFIN MEADE, SON OF MRS.T.H.MEADE OF (97 KING STREET) DORCHESTER, MASS., WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, JULY 26-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY SAID TONIGHT THAT AN ARGENTINE BREACH OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN IS IMMINENT.

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID REPORTS OF A BREACH WERE BASSED ON INFORMATION RECEIVED AT SANTIAGO, CHILE "FROM BUENOS AIRES SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT PEDRO P.RAMIREZ."

"THE REPORTS SAY RELATIONS HAVE BEEN STRAINED SINCE AN ARROGANT PROTEST BY BARON SHU TOMII, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT BUENOS AIRES, AGAINST LANGUAGE USED BY VICE-ADMIRAL SEGUNDO R.STORNI, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, IN AN ADDRESS AT THE FOURTH OF JULY LUNCHEON OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE," THE STORY SAID.

"THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IS SAID TO HAVE CALLED ON STORNI SEVERAL DAYS LATER TO 'WARN' HIM AGAINST BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH

THE AXIS NATIONS.

"AMBASSADOR TOMII IS QUOTED AS HAVING SAID: 'JAPAN HAS WON ITS WAR. WE NOW ARE CONSOLIDATING OUR POSITIONS, AND NO ONE CAN DEFEAT US. WE SHALL CONTINUE TO ADVANCE OUR POSITIONS AS SUITS OUR PLANS, AND WHEN READY WE SHALL APPEAR ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. WHEN THAT TIME COMES ARGENTINA PROBABLY WILL FIND THAT IT IS TO HER ADVANTAGE TO HAVE REMAINED FRIENDLY TOWARD VICTORIOUS JAPAN.'"

IN HIS ADDRESS, STORNI TOLD ASSEMBLED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES THAT "THE UNITY OF THE AMERICAS WILL NOT BE BROKEN. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC WILL BE ALONGSIDE THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS WHEREVER IT IS CALLED BY ITS ENGAGEMENTS OF HONOR AND ITS DUTIES OF PAN-AMERICAN COOPERATION."

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SO AT LONG LAST THE BIG (CAP B) VOICE (CAP V) WITH THE FEET OF CLAY HAS TOPPLED FROM THE PEDESTAL WHICH HE HEWED FOR HIMSELF BACK IN THOSE TRYING DAYS AFTER THE LAST WORLD WAR WHEN THE PEOPLE OF ITALY AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WERE READY TO ACCEPT ANY ATTRACTIVE POLITICAL NOSTRUM IN AN EFFORT TO CURE THEIR ILLS.

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MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL IS A SENSATION BUT NOT A SURPRISE. NO MAN WITH A SOUL SO SMALL THAT IT WOULD RATTLE IN A PEANUT-SHELL, AND INFLICTED WITH SUCH SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS AS INSPIRED HIS EVIL MANNER OF ENTRANCE INTO THE PRESENT WAR, COULD HOPE TO SURVIVE.

THE SELF-STYLED DUCE, ALTHOUGH POSSESSING MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS, NEVER HAS BEEN A BIG MAN. HIS CHIEF ASSETS HAVE BEEN A STRIKING PERSONALITY AND THE GREATEST GIFT OF SHOWMANSHIP SINCE BARNUM. HE IS ONE OF HISTORY'S NOTORIOUS FAKERS.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DICTATOR'S COLLAPSE ARE SUCH AS TO SUPPORT THE BELIEF THAT ITALY IS PREPARING TO JETTISON FASCISM AND MAKE OVERTURES TO THE ALLIES FOR PEACE. THE FACT THAT THE NEW MILITARY REGIME UNDER BADOGLIO SAYS THE WAR WILL CONTINUE DOESN'T NECESSARILY MEAN THAT SURRENDER ISN'T CONTEMPLATED.

THIS METHOD OF APPROACH IS CALCULATED TO SAVE FACE AND PROVIDE A POSSIBLE BARGAINING POINT. ALSO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY SO AS TO AVOID A DISPLAY OF IRRESPONSIBLE VINDICTIVENESS BY HITLER.

HOWEVER, WHETHER ITALY SURRENDERS VOLUNTARILY IN THE NEAR FUTURE OR TRIES TO BATTLE ON, HER RACE IS ALL BUT RUN. SHE CAN'T HOLD OUT FOR LONG.

WITH THE UNHAPPY COUNTRY IN A STATE OF NEAR COLLAPSE, THE GREAT QUESTION IS WHAT THE EFFECT WILL BE ON OTHER NATIONS, ESPECIALLY GERMANY. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE MORAL REACTION WILL BE FAR REACHING. IT CANNOT HELP BUT BE A TREMENDOUS SHOCK TO THE MORALE OF THE OTHER AXIS COUNTRIES, AND IT WILL DRAW THE NEUTRALS CLOSER TO THE ALLIES.

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FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT HITLER PRESUMABLY DISCOUNTED THE LOSS OF ITALY SOME TIME AGO. HE HAD SQUEEZED ALL THE JUICE HE COULD OUT OF THAT TURNIP WHE NORTH AFRICA SLIPPED AWAY FROM HIM. HOWEVER, IF AND WHEN THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN OVER ITALY IT WILL PROVIDE A CONVENIENT BASE FOR POSSIBLE OPERATIONS IN THE BALKANS, AND THAT'S SOMETHING FOR THE FUEHRER TO WORRY ABOUT.

THE REPERCUSSION AMONGST HITLER'S BALKAN SATELLITES IS LIKELY TO BE AD FOR HIM. ALREADY THERE IS DISAFFECTION IN RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND UNGARY, AND THE ITALIAN DEBACLE INEVITABLY MUST STRENGTHEN THE REVOLT

AGAINST THE REICH. IN THE CASE OF BULGARIA IT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED THAT KING BORIS IS THE SON-IN-LAW OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, AND THE BULGARIAN RULER'S VIEWS ARE LIKELY TO BE HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY THE ITALIAN MONARCH, AND THE POSITION OF ITALY.

EQUALLY TO THE POINT IS THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE AXIS TROOPS NOW IN THE BALKANS ARE ITALIAN. SO ARE THOSE IN THE STRATEGIC DODECANESE ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN SEA. SURRENDER OF ITALY AND WITHDRAWAL OF HER FORCES FROM THESE ZONES CERTAINLY WOULD DRAW THE BUNG IN HITLER'S BALKAN BARREL.

NATURALLY A BREACH IN THE FUEHRER'S BALKAN DEFENSES WOULD HAVE AN IMMEDIATE AND POWERFUL EFFECT ON HIS POSITION IN RUSSIA. AS I HAVE POINTED OUT BEFORE, IT WOULD CREATE A GREAT THREAT TO THE RIGHT WING OF HIS VAST BATTLE-FRONT AGAINST WHICH THE REDS ARE FLINGING THEMSELVES WITH FRESH FURY.

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-- FIGHTING THEIR WAY THROUGH A HEAVY SCREEN OF ESCORT VESSELS, LIGHT BRITISH NAVAL FORCES ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY OFF TEXEL, HOLLAND, ON SATURDAY NIGHT AND TORPEDOED AND PROBABLY SANK ONE SHIP, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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AT THE SAME TIME, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ANOTHER FORMATION OF LIGHT BRITISH WARCRAFT ENGAGED THE ESCORTING VESSELS IN A SHARP CLOSE-RANGE DUEL, AS A RESULT OF WHICH SEVERAL OF THE ENEMY SHIPS WERE DAMAGED

"IN THE FINAL STAGES OF THE ACTION IT WAS NOTICEABLE THAT

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THE ENEMY'S RETURN FIRE WAS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

SO CONFUSED WERE THE GERMAN ESCORT VESSELS THAT AT ONE TIME IN THE FIGHT THEY WERE OBSERVED FIRING ON EACH OTHER, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

THE GERMAN ESCORT CRAFT WERE SAID TO INCLUDE MINESWEEPERS, TRAWLERS AND "R-BOATS".

LONDON, JULY 26--(AP)--DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST OVER THE BERLIN RADIO RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF NORWAY LAST NIGHT.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT SEVEN OF THE PLANES, AND THAT IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "ENEMY", WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE ATTACK. ALL OF THE

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GERMAN SHIPS ESCAPED.

DNB ALSO REPORTED THAT BRITISH NAVAL UNITS HAD ENGAGED GERMAN E-BOATS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL JUST BEFORE DAWN TODAY WITH THE BRITISH FORCED TO RETIRE AFTER THE NAZIS SCORED DIRECT HITS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REPORT ON THE TWO ACTIONS FROM BRITISH SOURCES.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME MONDAY, JULY 26)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN BELGIUM ARE RESORTING TO TORTURE AS A MEANS OF EXTORTING CONFESSIONS OR TAKING REPRISAL ON BELGIAN PATRIOTS AND THAT "MERCILESS PUNISHMENT" WILL BE DEMANDED WHEN THE WAR ENDS.

"THESE BARBAROUS METHODS ARE NOT ONLY CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TO BE THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY BUT THEY CONSTITUTE THE VERY NEGATION OF RULES ON WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS BASED IN ANY SOCIETY DESERVING A NAME," THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARED.

UNDATED MACKENSEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO ROME, HANS GEORGE VICTOR VON MACKENSEN, CALLED ON MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, ITALY'S NEW PREMIER, YESTERDAY (MON) IN AN EFFORT TO GAIN INFORMATION ON WHETHER ITALY INTENDS TO STAY IN THE WAR, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEARNED LAST NIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM EUROPE.

MACKENSEN WAS PARTICULARLY CONCERNED OVER THE VULNERABLE POSITION OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE BALKANS SHOULD THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION FORCES THERE BE WITHDRAWN BY BADOGLIO.

THE DISPATCH ALSO DISCLOSED THAT FIELD MARSHAL SIEGMUND WILHELM LIST, GERMAN MILITARY LEADER WHO WAS TRANSFERRED IN JUNE FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT TO TAKE COMMAND IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, HAD TRANSFERRED HIS HEADQUARTERS FROM SALONIKA IN SOUTHERN GREECE TO SOFIA, BULGARIAN CAPITAL, IN ORDER TO "CONSOLIDATE DEFENSES."

JWW/PJHAWKINS 02345/28R
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New York, July 26-(AP)-"Courage, it will soon be over... We already have Mussolini," the Belgium Radio declared tonight in a French language broadcast to Europe recorded by the U.S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

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U.S. FORCES SWEEP AHEAD IN SICILY

Tanks, Infantry Pursue Retreating Italian Units Closely.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 26—(AP) American infantry and tanks swept along the north coast of Sicily today in close pursuit of the Italian forces falling back with hardly a fight toward the Messina bridgehead.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio's reassumption of command of Italian forces under King Vittorio Emanuele caused no pause in the flight of remnants of his Sicilian garrison toward the two-mile-wide strait separating the island from the mainland.

U. S. Seventh army units captured Termini, 20 miles east of Palermo, it was officially announced, but are already far east of that north coastal port in their dash toward Messina, and have taken 7,000 more prisoners, including six Italian generals and one admiral, in their mopping up of western Sicily.

Seek New Defense Line

Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring threw a resurrected 29th Motorized division into the hopeless struggle in eastern Sicily, apparently hoping that it and two and a half other German divisions already engaged would be able to delay the Allies long enough to establish a new defense line for besieged Europe.

Whether this new line would be in southern Italy despite Mussolini's collapse or be somewhere north in the Po valley, Hitler's headquarters itself may not yet have decided.

The new American advances on the northern flank promised to turn the Messina bridgehead into a second Gap Bon, where the last Axis remnants were trapped in Tunisia.

Attacking in the central sector against another resuscitated German division—the 15th armored division—the Canadians pressed forward indomitably. Their most recent gains, however, have not yet been announced officially. Today's communique said only that they "continued to advance, but their progress was slowed in the face of bitter resistance."

The remainder of the British Eigth army, stymied for 10 days on the southern outskirts of Catania, confined its operations to successful patrols.

German reports indicated that the unfortunate Goering and 15th Armored divisions and 29th Motorized division were fated to fight "to the last cartridge" for the Fatherland with little chance to escape from Sicily. The surviving Italian forces, equivalent to three divisions, were believed to be in no condition physically and mentally to share in this suicidal resistance.

The original 29th division was wiped out at Stalingrad, and the original Goering and 15th divisions were lost in Tunisia.

Supply Port Smashed

Milazzo, northeastern port used by the Germans to bring in fresh troops, was shattered Saturday night by American and R.A.F. bombers. It is about 18 miles west of Messina, whose port installations have been laid in ruins by repeated raids.

Road objectives near Orlando also were attacked, and Malta-based light bombers hammered communication lines, bombing at and near Adrano, Cerami, Troina and Novaro. Bad weather grounded the heavy bombers. Three enemy night fighters were destroyed, and one Allied plane was lost.

The bag of 7,000 more prisoners brought the total taken in so far in the Sicilian campaaign to 70,000, of whom 56,000 have fallen to the Americans. Ten generals and two admirals now have been captured.

Huge numbers of prisoners were expected from further mopping up operations in the western island areas.

The Etna positions in the East, poorly linked by mountainous roads where any Allied thrust would trap the enemy in adjoining sectors, run diagonally across the northeastern corner of Sicily from Catania on the east coast through Misterblanco, Paterno, Biancavilla, Bronte, and Cesaro to San Fratello on the north coast.

Clearly too Exposed

San Stefano, 25 miles west of San Fratello, was formerly expected to be the northern anchorage of the Etna line, but it is clearly too exposed, especially with the American onrush maintaining a blistering pace.

Even the least gloomy of Berlin reports on the Sicilian campaign claimed only that a determined battle would be waged to retain the hold on the Messina bridgehead as long as possible.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, JULY 24)

(ADVANCE) RICHMOND, CALIF., JULY 24-(AP)-THE LIBERTY SHIPS MELVILLE E.STONE, NAMED FOR THE FORMER MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND MARCUS DALY, HONORING THE MONTANA COPPER MAGNATE, WERE FLOATED IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY TONIGHT IN TWIN LAUNCHINGS AT PERMANENTE METALS CORPORATION SHIPYARDS.

STONE WAS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM 1893 TO 1921, AND UNDER HIS DIRECTION THE NEWS GATHERING ORGANIZATION EXPANDED GREATLY BOTH IN THIS NATION AND OVERSEAS. HE DIED FEB. 15, 1929.

THE LATE MARCUS DALY WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY. THE SHIP NAMED FOR HIM WAS THE 290TH LAUNCHED AT THE PERMANENTE YARDS, WHERE EIGHT VESSELS HAVE BEEN SENT DOWN THE WAYS IN THE PAST SEVEN DAYS.

AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE MELVILLE E.STONE, WENDELL WEBB, ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER WHO COVERED THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY, SPOKE ON THE GREAT NEED FOR CARGO VESSELS IN THE BATTLE ZONES AND ADDED:

"IT IS MIGHTY FINE THAT ONE OF THEM IS TO HONOR MELVILLE E. STONE, HIS INFLUENCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE PRESS, AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAS BEEN GREAT."

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, JULY 24).

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Churchill Tells Italy: Yield or Be Destroyed, Roosevelt Agrees, Will Broadcast Tonight; Badoglio Reported Negotiating With Allies

ITALIANS WARNED IN CHURCHILL TALK

L. HAWKINS

Says People Must Choose Terrible War or Peace; Hopes for Surrender.

LONDON, July 27 — (AP) Withholding judgment on the new Italian regime of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Prime Minister Churchill warned the Italian people today that they must yet decide whether the terrible war power of the Allies brings them "relief from war and freedom from servitude" or a holocaust in which their peninsula will be "seared and scarred and blackened" from end to end.

In a restrained speech free of gloating over the "shame and ruin" of Benito Mussolini who often had been a target of his choicest barbs, the Prime Minister told a crowded House of Commons that so far there had been no peace approaches from the new Italian government and he clearly implied that Allied terms are still the unconditional surrender of all Italy.

Not Allied Choice

Apparently knocking down any suggestion that Premier Badoglio may have been the Allies' choice as head of an Italian surrender regime, Mr. Churchill declared "I know little or nothing of the new government. I express no opinion on it."

But he clearly expressed a hope for Italian surrender.

"We do not kn[illegible]hat is going to happen in [illegible]w Mussolini is gone and once the Fascist power is certainly and irretrievably broken we should be foolish to deprive ourselves of any means of coming to general conclusions with the Italian people."

Declaring that the United States and Britian are in close consultation and acting in concert, he said that if the Italian people and government continued in the war on behalf of Germany there would be no choice for the Allies but to make war upon Italy "from every quarter north and south, and from the sea and from the air, and by amphibious descents."

Orders Already Given

Orders to this effect, he added, already had gone out to Allied commanders.

The consequence of such a decision by the Italians, he continued, "will be that in the next few months Italy will be seared and scarred and blackened from one end to the other."

Mr. Churchill said he did not doubt but that the main wish of the Italian people was to be "quit of their German taskmasters" and to revive their democratic and parliamentary institutions.

If they so elected, he said, the Allied armies could bring to them "relief from war, freedom from servitude, and after an interval, a respectable place in a new and rescued Europe."

"The choice is in their hands," he added.

At such a juncture, he advised, the best course was to let the Italians "stew in their own juice for a bit" and to "hot up the fire" until the Allies obtained from Italy the indispensable requirements for carrying on the war against the capital foe, Germany.

These requirements, it was assumed, include air bases.

Hope for Early Surrender

Although Mr. Churchill plainly declared that the war is to go on with Italy, he intimated that the Allies hope Italy will decide to surrender before it is too late.

"We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy and find ourselves without any authorities with whom to deal," he continued.

"We must be careful not to get ourselves into the kind of a position into which the Germans have blundered in so many countries, namely of having to hold down and administer in detail, day by day, by a sytem of gauleiters, the entire life of a very large population x x x

"Such a course might well in practice turn this sense of liberation, which it may soon be in our power to bestow upon the Italian people, into a sullen discontent against us and all our works. x x x

"I certainly don't wish, in the case of Italy, to tread a path that might lead to execution squads and concentration camps."

Warns Against Optimism

By way of caution, he warned against too great optimism, remarking that Italy's war power was only about one-tenth that of Germany's and that an immense task awaited the Allies.

But mighty battles on the Russian front this month have inflicted "very deep injuries" on the Germans and the "spirit of revolt rises higher in all subjugated lands," he said.

"The whole outlook of the Nazi party and regime, their whole ideological outlook as it is called, will be disturbed and darkened by events which have happened and are going to happen in Italy, and the overthrow and casting down in shame and ruin of the first of the dictators and aggressor war lords strikes a knell of impending doom in the ears of those that remain."

The first reaction to the speech was reflected in an Evening News editorial which said Mr. Churchill "utters words of common sense. The Italians have overthrown Mussolini. They now have new leaders. But so far these leaders have made no approaches to us. Therefore, says Mr. Churchill, the war against Italy goes on."

The Evening Star commented, "the new dictator cannot be accepted at face value. The war will go on until Italy surrenders. x x x Badoglio is mistaken if he thinks he can wear Darlan's mantle."

ALTERNATIVE IS AVALANCHE OF FIRE AND STEEL

Unconditional Surrender Is the Unchanged Basis, Briton Asserts.

NO VIEW ON NEW REGIME

Commons Hears Prime Minister Demand Enemy Break With Germany or Suffer Fate.

London, July 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told a cheering House of Commons today that "Italy will be seared and scarred and blackened from one end to the other" unless the new government headed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio abandons Germany's war against the United Nations.

Speaking at a supreme moment in his career as Britain's wartime Prime Minister, when his arch foe Benito Mussolini had disappeared fro mthe scene, Mr. Churchill said that orders to exert the "utmost rigor of war" against Italy already had gone out to Allied commanders.

No overtures of peace have been received from the successor to Mussolini, the "first of the dictators" to go, Mr. Churchill said, and therefore no new decisions by the Allies were called for, except to bring "the maximum avalanche of fire and steel upon all targets of military significance throughout the length and breadth of Italy."

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No Opinion on Badoglio.

"I know little or nothing of the new government," he said. "I express no opinion upon it."

The Allied course, he said, would be to let the Italians "stew in their own juice for a bit" and to "hot up the fire to the utmost" with the aim of obtaining from the Italian Government full facilities for carrying on the war against Germany. These facilities, it was assumed, included air bases.

But in the interest of the supreme object of destroying the Nazi war machine, he warned against throwing Italy into such political chaos as to leave the Allies no Government to deal with or to intrust with the policing of Italy while the war is pursued against Germany.

"The unconditional surrender of Italy should be brought about wholesale and not piecemeal," he said.

Unity of U. S. and Britain.

Declaring that the British and United States governments were in continuous consultation, he said they were "acting in the closest concert" in the Italian situation.

The British Government, he said, was conducting an "increasingly successful war and policy" and then he offered a "word of caution."

"The whole outlook of the Nazi party and regime, their whole ideological outlook as it is called, will be disturbed and darkened by events which have happened and are going to happen in Italy," he predicted, "and the overthrow and casting down in shame and ruin of the first of the dictators and aggressor war lords strikes a knell of impending doom in the ears of those that remain."

Nevertheless, he added, Italy's war power was about a tenth of that of Germany's and the Allies must not "allow this favorable inclination of our fortunes to blind us to the immensity of the task before us."

Cheered By Crowd.

Mr. Churchill's entry into the House of Commons to discuss the downfall of the man he had castigated as a "pinchback cæsar" and "tattered lackey," was a pro-

cession of triumph from the gates of Parliament to his seat.

He was cheered by a waiting crowd at the gates as he jauntily walked to the chamber.

But there was no suggestion of gloating as he discussed the fallen dictator today, and his choice of adjectives was considerably less picturesque than some that he has used in the past in discussing Mussolini.

"I certainly don't wish, in the case of Italy, to tread a path that might lead to execution squads and concentration camps, and above all to have to carry on our shoulders a lot of people who ought to be made to carry themselves," he said.

His speech was beamed to Italy. The British Broadcasting Corporation devoted nearly the whole afternoon to Italian language broadcasts of the speech.

Making his first war statement to the Commons since the invasion of Sicily and the fall of Mussolini, he told the cheering members:

"We may reasonably expect very great changes will take place in Italy. What their form will be and how they will impinge upon the forces of German occupation and control it is too early to forecast."

Declaring that vast Allied forces are standing at the doorway of Italy, the Prime Minister asked:

"What is it these vast forces bring to Italy? They may bring, if the Italian people so decide, relief from war, freedom from servitude and, after an interval, a respectable place in a new and rescued Europe."

Hails Welcome to Americans.

He added: "When I learned of the scenes enacted in the streets of the fine city of Palermo, of the entry of the United States Army and I review the mass of detailed information with which I have been supplied, I cannot doubt that the main wish of the Italian people is to be quit of the German taskmasters.

"The Germans naturally desire that Italy shall become the preliminary battleground and that by Italian sufferings the ravages of war shall be kept as far away as possible and as long as possible from the German fatherland," he asserted.

If Italy continues to fight with the Germans, however, he said, "from north and south, from sea and from air and by amphibious descents we shall endeavor to bring the utmost rigor of war increasingly upon them."

At this point he said that orders have already been given to this effect.

Since no "approaches" have been received from the Italians he said, "no new decision is called for from us except the decision already taken to pour fire and steel upon every military target of significance throughout Italy."

A Warning on Revolution?

Uttering a "word of caution," Mr. Churchill said now that Mussolini is gone "we should be foolish to deprive ourselves of any means of coming to a general conclusion with the Italian nation." It would be a mistake, he added, "to act so as to break down the whole structure and expression of the Italian State."

Apparently implying that the Allies would accept surrender from the Badoglio military government, Mr. Churchill added:

"We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy and find ourselves without any authorities with whom to deal."

Emphasizing that an immense task would be involved in occupying Italy, Mr. Churchill said:

"We must be careful not to get into the kind of position into which the Germans have blundered in so many countries—namely to hold down and administer from day to day the entire life of a very large population and thereby become responsible under hard conditions for the whole of their upkeep and well-being.

"It is to the interests of Italy and also to the interests of the Allies that the unconditional surrender of Italy should be brought about wholesale and not piecemeal. Whether this can be accomplished or not I cannot tell."

He disclosed that Britain was keeping Russia informed of the progress of the campaign against Italy as well as acting in the closest concert with the United States.

Churchill said that he "corresponded personally almost every day" with President Roosevelt. This was assumed to mean by telephoning and cabling as well as writing.

Declaring that "German national strength is still massive," he said that the affairs of Italy must be handled with the "supreme object" of destroying the Nazi war machine "constantly in view."

Orders to Keep Up Blasting Already Given to Armies

(Churchill's Text on Page A-4.)

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—Prime Minister Churchill told a cheering House of Commons today that "we shall continue to make war on Italy from every quarter" so long as she continues to side with the Germans.

"Orders to this effect already have been given to all Allied commanders concerned," he said.

Thus far, the Prime Minister added, he has received no peace overtures from Premier Pietro Badoglio's new Italian government.

"The decision of Italy to continue under the German yoke would not seriously affect the general course of the war and still less would it alter its ultimate results," he said.

Fascist Collapse Expected.

"The only consequence will be that in the next few months Italy will be seared and scalded and blackened from one end to the other."

Meanwhile Mr. Churchill expressed no opinion on the new government of Italy.

"The keystone of the Fascist arch has crumbled and without attempting to prophesy it does not seem unlikely that the entire Fascist edifice will fall to the ground in ruin if it has not already done so," the Prime Minister declared.

Making his first war statement to Commons since the invasion of Sicily and the fall of Mussolini, Mr. Churchill said:

"We may reasonably expect very great changes will take place in Italy. What their form will be and how they will impinge upon the forces of German occupation and control is too early to forecast."

Believes Italians Want to Quit.

Declaring that vast Allied forces are standing at the doorway of Italy, the Prime Minister asked:

"What is it these vast forces bring to Italy? They may bring, if the Italian people so decide, relief from war, freedom from servitude and after an interval a respectable place in a new and rescued Europe."

He added: "When I learned of the scenes enacted in the streets of the fine city of Palermo, of the entry of the United States Army and I review the mass of detailed information with which I have been supplied I cannot doubt that the main wish of the Italian people is to be quit of the German taskmasters."

"The Germans naturally desire that Italy shall become the preliminary battleground and that by Italian sufferings the ravages of war shall be kept as far away as possible and as long as possible from the German fatherland," Mr. Churchill asserted.

If Italy continues to fight with the Germans, however, he said, "from north and south, from sea and from air and by amphibious descents we shall endeavor to bring the utmost rigor of war increasingly upon them."

Will Continue Attacks.

Since no "approaches" have been received from the Italians he said, "no new decision is called for from us except the decision already taken to pour fire and steel upon every military target of significance throughout Italy."

Uttering a "word of caution," Mr. Churchill said now that Mussolini is gone "we should be foolish to deprive ourselves of any means of coming to a general conclusion with the Italian nation."

It would be a mistake, he added, "to act so as to break down the whole structure and expression of the Italian state."

Apparently implying that the Allies would accept surrender from the Badoglio military government, Mr. Churchill added:

"We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy and find ourselves without any authorities with whom to deal."

Emphasizing that an immense task would be involved in occupying Italy, Mr. Churchill said:

"We must be careful not to get into the kind of position into which the Germans have blundered in so many countries—namely, to hold down and administer from day to day the entire life of a very large population and thereby become responsible under hard conditions for the whole of their upkeep and well-being.

Wholesale Surrender Is Goal.

"It is to the interests of Italy and also to the interests of the Allies that the unconditional surrender of Italy should be brought about wholesale and not piecemeal. Whether this can be accomplished or not I cannot tell."

Meanwhile, he said, "We should allow the Italians, to use a homely phrase, 'to stew in their own juice' for a bit and hot up the fire to the utmost in order to accelerate the process until we obtain from their government or whoever possesses the necessary authority all the indispensable requirements we demand for carrying on against our prime and capital enemy, which is not Italy but Germany."

He said Britain was keeping Russia informed of the progress of the campaign against Italy as well as acting in the closest concert with the United States.

Mr. Churchill said that he "corresponded personally almost every day" with President Roosevelt. This was assumed to mean by telephoning and cabling as well as writing.

U-Boat Warfare Failing.

While Italy has only "about one-tenth of the power of Germany," Mr. Churchill said, "the whole outlook of the Nazi party and regime * * * will be disturbed and broken by events which happened and are going to happen in Italy."

"German hopes of U-boat warfare turning the tide of the war are sinking as fast as the U-boats themselves," he said.

The fall of the "first of the dictators," he said, "strikes the knell of impending doom in the ears of those who remain."

This, he added, should not blind the Allies to the major work yet to be done.

Declaring that "German national strength is still massive," he said that the affairs of Italy must be handled with the "supreme object" of destroying the Nazi war machine "constantly in view."

Churchill's Speech Bidding Italy Surrender

LONDON, July 27 (AP).—Following is the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address in the House of Commons today:

The House will have heard with satisfaction of the downfall of one of the principal criminals of this desolating war. The end of Mussolini's long and severe reign over the Italian people undoubtedly marks the close of an epoch in the life of Italy. The keystone of the Fascist arch has crumbled, and without attempting to prophesy, it does not seem unlikely that the entire Fascist edifice will fall to the ground in ruins if it has not already so fallen.

The totalitarian system of a single party armed with secret police, engrossing to itself practically all offices, even the humblest in the government, and with the magistrates and the courts under control of the executive, with its whole network of domestic spies and neighborly informants—such a system when applied over a long period of time, leaves the broad masses without any influence upon their country's destinies and without any independent figures apart from the official classes.

This, I think, is a defense for the people of Italy—one defense; although there can be no really valid defense for any people which allows its freedom and inherent rights to pass out of its own hands.

Now the external shock of war has broken the spell which in Italy held all those masses in a fog for so long—in fact for more than twenty years—and held them for all this period in physical, and even more, in moral subjection. We may therefore reasonably expect that very great changes will take place in Italy. What their form will be or how they will impinge upon the forces of German occupation and control it is too early to forecast.

The guilt and folly of Mussolini have cost the Italian people dear. It looked so safe and easy in May, 1940, to stab falling France in the back and advance to appropriate the Mediterranean interests and possessions of what Mussolini no doubt sincerely believed was a decadent and ruined Britain. It looked so safe and easy to fall upon the much smaller state of Greece. But, however, there have been undeceptions. Events have taken a different course.

Must Throw Off German Yoke

By many hazardous turns of fortune and by long marches of destiny, British and United States armies having occupied the Italian African empire, the north of Africa, and the great bulk of Sicily, now stand at the portals of the Italian mainland, armed with the powers of the sea and of the air, and very large land and amphibious forces equipped with every modern weapon and device. What is it, Mr. Speaker that these masterful forces bring to Italy? Sir, they bring, if the Italian people so decide, relief from war, freedom from servitude, and after an interval, a respectable place in a new and rescued Europe.

When I learned of the scenes that were enacted in the streets of the fine city of Palermo on the entry of the United States armies, and when I reviewed mass of detailed information with which I had been furnished, I cannot doubt that the main wish of the Italian people is to be quit of their German task masters, to be spared a further and perfectly futile ordeal of destruction, and to revive their former democratic and parliament institutions.

These they can have. The choice is in their hands. And what is the alternative? The Germans naturally desire that Italy shall become a battleground, a preliminary battleground, and that by Italian sufferings the ravages of war shall be kept as far away as possible, for as long as possible, from the German fatherland.

If Italian government and people choose that the Germans are to have their way, no choice is left open to us. We shall continue to make war upon Italy from every quarter north and south, and from the sea and from the air, and by amphibious descents we shall also endeavour to bring the utmost rigor of war increasingly upon them.

Orders to this effect have been given to all Allied commanders concerned. A decision by the Italian government and people to continue under the German yoke will not affect seriously the general course of the war; still less will it alter its ultimate results. The only consequence will be that in the next few months Italy will be seared and scarred and blackened from one end to the other.

More Upheavals Foreseen

I know little or nothing of the new government. I express no opinion upon it, but it is obvious that so far as their own people are concerned they have a very important decision to make. Meanwhile, I am anxious that the various processes by which this decision is reached shall be allowed to run their course under no other pressure than that of relentless war. This operation may well take some time.

There may be several stages of transition. Past experience shows that in cases of a great change of heart and character in the government of a nation, very often one stage is rapidly succeeded by another, I cannot tell.

So far we have had no approaches from the Italian government and therefore no new decision is called for from us except those decisions connected with bringing the maximum avalanche of fire and steel upon all targets of military significance throughout the length and breadth of Italy.

However, I must utter a word of caution. We do not know

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what is going to happen in Italy. Now Mussolini has gone and once the Fascist power is certainly and irretrievably broken we should be foolish to deprive ourselves of any means of coming to general conclusions with the Italian nation.

It would be a grave mistake when Italian affairs are in this flexible, fluid and formative condition for the rescuing powers of Britain and the United States so to act as to break down the whole structure and expression of the Italian state. We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy and find ourselves without any authorities with whom to deal.

By so doing we should lay upon our armies and upon our war effort the burden of occupying mile by mile the entire country, and of forcing an individual surrender of every army or coherent force in every district into which our troops might enter. An immense task of garrisoning, policing, and administering will be thrown upon us, involving a grievous expenditure of power and still more of time.

We must be careful not to get ourselves into the kind of a position into which Germans have blundered in so many countries, namely, of having to hold down and administer in detail, day by day, by a system of gauleiters, the entire life of a very large population and thereby becoming responsible, under the hard conditions of this present period, for the whole of their upkeep and well-being.

Such a course might well in practice turn this sense of liberation, which it may soon be in our power to bestow upon the Italian people, into a sullen discontent against us and all our works. The rescuers might soon indeed be regarded as tyrants, and might even be hated by the Italian people as much as, or almost as much as, their German ally.

Italians to 'Stew in Own Juice'

I certainly don't wish, in the case of Italy, to tread a path that might lead to execution squads and concentration camps, and above all to have to carry on our shoulders a lot of people who ought to be made to carry themselves. Therefore my advice to the House of Commons and to the British nation and to the commonwealth and the empire and to our allies at this juncture may be simply stated. We should let the Italians, to use a homely phrase, "stew in their own juice" for a bit and hot up the fire to accelerate the process until we obtain from their government, or whoever possesses the necessary authority, all the indispensable requirements we demand for carrying on the war against our prime and capital foe, which is not Italy but Germany.

It is in the interests of Italy and also in the interests of the Allies that the unconditional surrender of Italy should be brought about wholesale and not piecemeal. Whether this can be accomplished or not I cannot tell, but the people in this country and elsewhere who cannot have the necessary knowledge of all the forces at work, or assign true values to the various facts and factors should, I think, at this juncture be restrained in speech and writing in case they may add to the tasks and toils and losses of our armies, and prolong and darken the miseries which have descended upon the world.

In all these affairs we are, of course, acting in the closest concert with the United States, our equal partner and good gallant comrade in this new tremendous Mediterranean enterprise. Our Russian friends are also being kept regularly informed. The Allied commanders in the Mediterranean theater are in closest accord and the British and United States armies under their leadership are working as if they were the army of one single nation. Our two governments are in continuous consultation and association through the Foreign Office and I correspond personally almost daily, under the authority of the war cabinet, with President Roosevelt.

I conceive that His Majesty's government have the right to ask for the solid and sustained confidence of Parliament. After years of extreme difficulty and danger, we are conducting an increasingly successful war policy, and we feel sure that the House would not wish us to be deprived of the fullest freedom to act in the name and interests of the nation as we think fit at this particular and swiftly moving juncture.

It is extremely important that full latitude should continue to be accorded to the government by the House and that no diminution of the responsibility of the executive should be attempted, and that no untimely or premature explanation should be sought in respect of the business of such consequence and complication.

Italy One-Tenth German Power

Questions have been addressed to the leader of the House about a debate. Sir, it may be possible for me to make some further statement, not only on the Mediterranean position, but upon the war as a whole before the House rises. I should be quite willing if this were possible, but I cannot at present promise to do so because I do not know whether any point will be reached in the next week from which a general survey can usefully be made.

Very complete, vivid and excellent accounts are appearing in newspapers of all operations. An immense army of correspondents move with the troops and carry their cameras into the heat of fighting. An immense volume of material of the deepest interest and of a very high level of quality and accuracy fills the public press from hour to hour, and there is at present very little which I could add to this except, of course, to set matters in proportion as I and my colleagues view them and to place the proper emphasis, or what we conceive with our fallible judgment to be the proper emphasis, upon the various facts and factors.

I would venture to offer another word of caution, and I do not think it is inappropriate to do so, in a period when not unnaturally our spirits run high. What is Italy as a war unit? Italy is, or rather it was, perhaps about one-tenth of the power of Germany. The German tyranny is being violently assaulted and beset on every side.

The mighty battles on the Russian front, far exceeding in scale any of the operations in which we and the United States have hitherto been engaged on land, have in the month of July inflicted very deep injuries upon the German Army. The systematic shattering of German cities continues remorselessly and with ever growing weight.

The spirit of revolt rises higher in all subjugated lands. German rule is maintained from North Cape in Norway to the Island of Crete only by hideous and ruthless cruelty, reprisals and massacres. German hopes of U-boat warfare turning the tide of war are sinking as fast as the U-boat themselves.

The whole outlook of the Nazi party and regime, their whole ideological outlook as it is called, will be disturbed and darkened by events which have happened and are going to happen in Italy, and overthrow and casting down in shame and ruin of the first of dictators and aggressor war lords strikes a knell of impending doom in the ears of those that remain.

Nevertheless, let us not allow this favorable inclination of our fortunes to blind us to the immensity of the task before us or of exertions still to be made and privations and tribulations still to be endured and overcome.

German national strength is still massive. German armies, though seriously mauled by the three Russian campaigns, are still intact and quite unbroken. Hitler has under his orders over 300 German divisions, excluding satellites. Three-quarters of them are mobile and most of them continue to be well equipped. We are fighting some of these divisions in Sicily at this moment and, as we see, they offer a stubborn resistance in positions well adapted to defense. The authority of the central government of Germany grips and pervades every form of German life.

The resources of a dozen lands are in their hands for exploitation. Harvest prospects are reported to be fairly good. This Nazi war machine is the hateful incubus upon Europe which we are resolved utterly to destroy and the affairs of Italy must be handled with the supreme object constantly in view.

Both our strategy and our policy, I venture to claim, have been vindicated by events and I look forward to offering to Parliament, as the months unfold, further convincing proofs of this assertion. But we cannot afford to make any large mistake which we can, by careful forethought, avoid, nor can we afford to prolong by any avoidable mismanagement the somber journey in which we shall persevere to end.

Speech Broadcast to Italy

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's speech today was beamed to Italy by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which devoted nearly the whole afternoon o Italian-language broadcasts of it.

Churchill Pays High Tribute to War News Reports

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27. — Prime Minister Churchill paid a major tribute today to the quality and accuracy of the war coverage by war correspondents as he addressed Commons on the downfall of Benito Mussolini.

"Very complete, vivid and excellent accounts are appearing in newspapers of all operations," he said.

"An immense army of correspondents move with the troops and carry their cameras into the heat of fighting. An immense volume of material of the deepest interest and of a very high level of quality and accuracy fills the public press from hour to hour."

CONTACTS MADE THROUGH VATICAN, SWISS REPORT

Italian Foreign Minister Confers with Turkish Official Aboard Launch.

FASCISM REJECTED

Rome Radio Denounces Corporate State, Press Lauds King.

DUCE IN TIBER VALLEY

Deposed Leader Detained 12 Miles from Rome; Senate Head Resigns.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, July 27.—Italian Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio was reported discussing armistice conditions with Allied representatives in a Bern dispatch tonight as the Rome radio told the world that the Italian people had rejected Fascism.

Without confirmation from Allied quarters or from Rome, the Swiss telegraphic agency said information from Rome stated that Benito Mussolini's successor was talking terms and that it was "generally believed" the contact was made through the Vatican.

This report was circulated after a day of rumor to the same effect.

The Allied demand for unconditional surrender was placed anew before the Italian people earlier in utterances by both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Even as the crisis appeared to heighten, Adolf Hitler was reported to have been forced against his wishes into a combined German-Italian defense of all Italy as the price for her continued participation in his war.

Turkish Leader Consulted

Italy's new foreign minister, Rafaele Guariglia, conferred aboard an Italian embassay launch at sea with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, with whom he has been associated as ambassador to Turkey, an Ankara dispatch said, reporting the meeting might have far-reaching consequences.

In announcing the Italian disavowal of Fascism, the Rome radio said Premier Badoglio's "purely professional cabinet can only help in the present transition period" and that it did not lean to any specific political idea.

The Italians acted after finding that "the curtailing of liberties" and the errors of Fascist leaders "were compromising the war effort," the radio said.

President Roosevelt reaffirmed in effect at a White House press conference the Allied policy of exacting unconditional surrender. Secretary Knox said developments in Italy indicated some attempts to take that country out of the war in the reasonably near future.

Utmost Power Unleashed

Prime Minister Churchill declared in an address before the House of Commons that Allied commanders had been ordered to exert the "utmost rigor of war" against Italy until she yielded.

Without confirmation, rumors of negotiations for an Italian-Allied armistice circulated in neutral capitals and in London.

Swiss newspaper dispatches indicated that Italian factions long subordinated to the Fascism yoked upon Italy by Benito Mussolini—and these include liberals who seek an immediate end to the war—were seeking a voice in the development of a new national policy.

Count Giacoma Suardo, Fascist president of the Italian Senate and an aide of Mussolini, resigned today and King Vittorio Emanuele appointed Don Paolo de Velle to succeed him, the Rome radio announced. The King received the new cabinet in audience.

It was said, however, in another dispatch that no official decision had been made "regarding the future of the Fascist party."

Despite Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's decree barring public assemblies, a Bern dispatch said representatives of reconstituted Italian parties met at Turin last night and drafted a resolution urging him to recognize "the necessity for permission of full expression of public opinion."

(A Rome broadcast recorded in New York by N.B.C. said Premier Badoglio's rule "represents a necessary transition from the old government to the new government.")

Mussolini Opposed Plan

Statements by travelers who arrived at Madrid from Rome today aboard an Italian plane — from which Fascist markings significantly had been stripped — presented this picture of the week-end shakeup and its causes:

(1) Hitler proposed abandonment of central and southern Italy, in view of the Allied threat from Sicily, and establishment of a strong line behind the Po river. Mussolini was disgusted, but sought to do his bidding. He was overruled by the Fascist Grand council 19 to 6 and handed the King his resignation Sunday morning.

(2) Marshal Badoglio, taking over, told the Germans that "all Italy must be defended or Italy will leave the war." Hitler, confronted by that alternative, agreed to help in the defense of the whole peninsula.

Duce Near Rome

(3) Mussolini was said to be at a villa between Rome and Ostia, in the Tiber river valley 12 miles southwest of the capital. Madrid dispatches did not bring out whether he was under guard. Earlier Stockholm and Bern reports said he had been arrested. The Fascist party took steps before the developments were announced designed in part to protect the leaders and in part to hold those considered responsible for Italy's plight.

Even while Prime Minister Churchill was advising Italy to get out of the war or "be seared and scarred and blackened from one end to the other," and denying receipt of overtures for peace, reports that Italy's withdrawal was imminent flooded London.

In Rome, Premier Badoglio was reported to have confered at length with Nazi Ambassador Viktor von

Mackensen and other German representatives.

Radio press broadcasts from both Berlin and Tokyo continued to emphasize the Marshal's statement that the war goes on and interpreted Mussolini's resignation as a domestic matter.

A Tokyo dispatch said Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli had assured Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in an hour-long interview that Italy's war policy based on the Axis pact was not affected.

Saying it quoted responsible circles in Italy, a DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin declared the shift in Rome was a "constitutional" revision and that "Italy continues on the road which she has taken."

Demonstrations Minimized

"Demonstrations during Sunday night against the insignia and seats of the Fascist party are described as unimportant riots which already have been completely suppressed," DNB said. "In all Italian cities, complete order and calm prevail."

A private message distributed by DNB to newspaper editors explained the position as this: "Considerations of political views which hitherto had played an important role in the German-Italian relationship are now given less importance than the more decisive question of the community of faith of Germany and Italy in the fight for European freedom."

Press Lauds King

Shuffling 21 years of Fascism into the background, Italian newspapers and radio began to eulogize the King and the new military government. A Spanish language broadcast from Rome said Fascism "was incapable of giving the necessary internal order and discipline required to continue the fight," but Italians "now are more firmly united than ever before."

The new editor of Il Popolo di Roma, Corrado Alvaro, wrote that "after the internal quarrel has come to an end without a civil war, Italians may look tomorrow and dangers coldly in the eye." Mr. Alvaro is a 48-year-old former theater critic.

LONDON HEARS OF PEACE MOVE MADE BY ITALY

No Confirmation Received —Order Is Maintained by Badoglio Regime.

RIOT IN MILAN EXCEPTION

People Parade in Cities With Freedom Signs and Asking War's End.

JUL 28 1943

London, July 27 (A. P.).—Rumors of Italian peace moves resulting from the collapse of the Fascist Government of Benito Mussolini were current in London today but were unconfirmed. Nor was there any indication that British officials were, ready to consider any terms other than complete surrender.

A Stockholm dispatch by Reuters quoted the Svenska Dagbladet cofrespondent at Berne as saying that preliminary negotiations for an armistice had been started at the Vatican, but the report could not be verified.

With the exception of his proclamation of martial law to preserve peace in troubled Italy, the moves of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, new Italian Premier, have been cloaked in secrecy and there have been no official intimations that any overtures have been made by either side.

The state of Marshal Badoglio's relations with Berlin remained unclear. Reuters, again quoting the Berne correspondent, said that the Italian chief had conferred with Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Rome, and that both Italian and German communiques on the conference were expected shortly.

Italian People Stirred.

Whatever moves were on the fire concerning Italy's future, there seemed no question that the people of Italy were profoundly stirred by the change. The Rome radio in an English broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information said that crowds had paraded Rome streets bearing banners reading "Long live free Italy!" and cheering King Vittorio Emanuele and Marshal Badoglio.

Leaders of Allied Governments in Exile in London hailed Signor Mussolini's resignation as the first definite crack in the Axis war machine. President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia predicted that the new Italian Government would move for peace.

Milan Grol, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, said: "With Mussolini's departure continuation of the war by the Italians becomes senseless and even impossible because it will have no supporters, even among the Black Shirts."

Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, said: "Of all the portents of coming defeat of Nazism and Fascism, this is the greatest. Now the question is, who is next?"

A Rome radio report heard in London by the Ministry of Information said that thousands of Italians were parading in the streets of Rome, adding that "when the King appeared later in the day at the window of the Quirinal, a tremendous ovation greeted him."

The Morocco radio reported today that all German, French and Arabic broadcasts from Italy had been suppressed. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Rome Parleys On Armistice Are Reported

Bern Believes Badoglio Has Made Contact With Americans and British

Guariglia May Seek Turkey's Mediation

Fascists Are Barricaded at Milan; Riots Quelled in Other Northern Cities

By The Associated Press

BERNE, Switzerland, July 27.—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported tonight, in a dispatch dated "at the Italian frontier" that the new Italian regime was "discussing the conditions of an armistice" with the Allies at Rome, but confirmation from either the Rome radio or Allied sources was lacking.

The Swiss agency said that it was "generally believed" that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his aides had established contact with the Allies at Rome through the British and American representatives at the Vatican.

The Swiss agency report was the latest in a growing series of rumors and reports filtering across the Italian border in the last twenty-four hours, and it lacked confirmation from any official sources.

Turkey Sees Mediation Move

[A dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey, said Italy's new Foreign Minister, Raffaele Guariglia, conferred Tuesday with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu "in what was believed to be an attempt to lay the basis for Turkish mediation between the Allies and Italy." The two men conferred on an Italian Embassy launch in the Sea of Marmora. Guariglia, who was Italian Ambassador to Turkey before his new appointment, was expected to return to Italy at once, the dispatch said.]

[The Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" said Guariglia's appointment "gave ground for rumors regarding preliminary armistice negotiations in Ankara." It added: "Unconfirmed reports say Badoglio's son is in contact with the Allies in Algiers."]

Taylor Aide At Vatican

The American representative at the Vatican at present is Harold Tittman. Although he is a member of the United States Diplomatic Corps, he is not accredited in the role of diplomat, since this country and Vatican City do not have formal diplomatic relations. He is secretary to Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican. Taylor is now in this country.

Great Britain has diplomatic relations with Vatican City, and her Minister is Francis D'Arcy Osborne.

74 PRISONERS FREED IN RIOT, MILAN REPORT

Nine Fascists Said To Have Been Killed In City's Outbreaks

Travelers Tell Of Barricaded Group Resisting With Machine Guns

JUL 28 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 27—Italian newspapers reaching Switzerland today said seventy-four anti-Fascist political prisoners had been released during rioting around the jail in Milan by anti-Fascists.

In outbreaks Monday, nine Fascists, among them a militiaman, were shot or stabbed to death and forty seriously wounded while more than one hundred were injured to a lesser degree in Milan.

The newspaper *Corriere della Sera* editorialized that:

"Soon every Italian will be called on for the dangerous honor of deciding if he wants to be a free citizen of free Italy."

Move for Liberal Rule Reported

BERN, Switzerland, July 27.—(AP) Ending a two-day celebration of the fall of Mussolini, the Italian people grew calmer tonight and a movement was reported taking shape aimed at assuring a liberal regime in the future, according to advices reaching here from Italian cities.

Premier Badoglio's ban against public gatherings was ignored in several cities, notably Turin, where representatives of the reconstituted Italian polical parties were reported to have met last night and drafted a resolution urging Premier Badoglio to grant the "necessary permission" for full expression of public opinion in development of the new national policy.

These representatives, the reports reaching Bern said, expressed the opinion that the present Italian regime was a temporary one, which an Italian diplomat stated was also Premier Badoglio's belief.

One was quoted as saying the Italian people "would always be grateful" to Premier Badoglio for taking the initial step to comply with the wishes of the people, who greeted the week-end's developments "not only with joy, but with a recognition of the seriousness of this hour."

Communist action party groups convened at Milan to discuss their future, then decided to postpone any action until the premier had answered the Turin resolution.

The Italian reports said there were signs posted in Milan declaring that if Premier Badoglio did not arrive at some quick results the situation would be critical. They also told about posters and leaflets scattered through Milan urging this four-point program:

1. An honorable peace with the United Nations.
2. Departure of the Germans from Italy, and return of the Italian troops from abroad.
3. The arrest of Fascist leaders responsible for Italy's suffering.
4. Restoration, when the present period of emergency had passed, of democratic liberties with true Italian representation.

74 Prisoners Released

Italian newspapers reaching Switzerland said 74 anti-Fascist political prisoners had been released during rioting around the jail in Milan by anti-Fascists.

In outbreaks Monday nine Fascists, among them a militiaman, were shot or stabbed to death and 40 seriously wounded while more than 100 were injured to a lesser degree in Milan.

Travelers from Italy said the Corriere della Sera's morning edition had been seized three hours after its appearance and supressed "because it contained an article considered inopportune."

Sporadic Fighting in Milan

Fascists equipped with rifles, machine-guns, and bombs barricaded themselves in building on Plinio street in Milan tonight and were continuing "sporadic and hopeless" resistance, the travelers told Swiss correspondents.

The Italian army has completely taken over in Milan and is in possession of almost all Fascist headquarters throughout the city although some members had entrenched themselves and exchanged shots with the soldiers.

Similar shortlived insurrections occurred in Turin, Bologna, Genoa and other cities in northern Italy.

Fascist Quarters Taken Over.

Berne, July 27 (A. P.).—While Premier Badoglio and his newly formed Cabinet set about the task of maintaining order and sweeping Italy of the outward symbols of Fascism, reports from Rome indicated a popular belief there that one of the first acts of the new Government would be a request for an armistice.

While Premier Badoglio has not yet officially proclaimed the Fascist party to be dead, he and his Ministers are cleaning house throughout the nation. The Fascist party headquarters have been taken over, Signor Mussolini and other high Fascists are reported under protective custody, and the national police force has been reorganized under a military administration, according to political and diplomatic reports from the Italian capital.

Disorders have been surprisingly few, according to these informants. Premier Badoglio moved swiftly to avoid bloodshed. So far only one serious outbreak has been reported—a riot in Milan on Sunday night that resulted in the death of three Fascist party members.

Nazi Sees Italy Still in Axis

Declares Vital Interests Preclude Peace—Supposes Ambassador Saw Badoglio.

London, July 27 (A. P.).—German spokesmen became bolder today in commenting on the change of Governments in Italy as Prime Minister Churchill made it clear that no proposals for armistice have yet been received from Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the new chief in Rome, and that the Allied purpose is still the unconditional surrender of all Italy.

"As long as a patriot is at the head of Italy he naturally must adopt the principle that the vital interests of Italy could be brought to bear only against her enemies, England, the United States and Bolshevism," the German radio said in quoting what it said were the remarks of a Foreign Office spokesman.

The spokesman was quoted as saying that the German Ambassador in Rome, Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen, undoubtedly already had talked with Marshal Badoglio but that no information could be given concerning the meeting.

The hitherto cautious manner in which the Reich's radio and press have dealt with what they call the "situation in Italy" has made it clear that the Nazis either are uncertain what to expect next or that they are just undecided how best to try and keep the home front and their satellites in line.

The Berlin radio, as recorded by the Associated Press here, limited its morning broadcast to announcing the inauguration of Premier Badoglio's martial law

measures and repeating the names of the members of the new Italian Cabinet.

An article in the Berlin Boersen - Zeitung, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said:

"Those are sadly advised who think that political events in Italy will cause the seismographs in Berlin to vibrate. Germany is resolved to stand all ordeals and to conclude them by victory under all circumstances. This war will not be decided by words and political machinations and unbidden prophets, but by German deeds on the battlefield."

'Waiting to Let Things Mature.'

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung wrote that Germany, "conscious of her strength, is waiting to let things mature," and added that the "further course of developments is awaited with the determination to bring the conflict with the enemies of Europe to a victorious end under all circumstances."

The newspaper emphasized a phrase contained in Premier Badoglio's original order on taking control of the Italian Government, that the "war will continue."

"Italy has entered a new phase of her development," said the Voelkischer Boebachter.

Italians arriving at the Swiss frontier said Mussolini had reached Spain by airplane.]

All the travelers emphasized that the Italian people were overwhelmed with joy over Mussolini's resignation and that the royal family and Marshal Pietro Badoglio were riding a wave of popularity.

The new Italian government demands that either all of Italy be defended, or the nation will withdraw from the war, the travelers said.

Hitler is pictured as forced to agree or lose his ally. By this account the irony is that Mussolini, who came increasingly under Hitler's thumb, fell in trying to obey his partner, and that the crucial resistance to German wishes came from Il Duce's subordinates, not himself.

This is the story of the crisis told by the air travelers, all of them Italians:

The new government of Marshal Badoglio is supported on its stand by King Victor Emmanuel III and the army and both are enoying great popular prestige as Mussolini's successors.

Mussolini, when he returned from his meeting with Hitler at Verona on Monday of last week, his apparent acquiescence in the German scheme.

Only six council members sided with Mussolini's contention that the one course possible was to agree with Hitler, and nineteen voted against him. This vote came early in the session, and Mussolini declared that in view of the strong opposition he thought he must resign.

There was a long discussion on what would happen to the Facist party if he did, but finally it was agreed that Italy counted more than the Facist party. Going to the palace early Sunday, Il Duce gave the King his resignation. The King had been kept informed of events.

Mussolini went to his villa. Carlo Scorza, Fascist party secretary, was put under preventive arrest, and others among Mussolini's closest associates were confined to their homes. The party had taken steps to protect some leaders and to hold others considered responsible for the low national fortunes.

No public announcement was made until Sunday night, after Badoglio had told the Germans that "all Italy must be defended, or Italy must leave the war."

Great public demonstrations immediately broke out, with cheers for Badoglio and for the royal family, and jeers for Mussolini and Fascism. The Italians had no doubt that this meant the end of Fascism. Fascist militia garrisons at Rome prepared to resist but quickly surrendered to Badoglio's orders.

Badoglio let the demonstrations go on, but put the damper on them Monday by his proclamation of martial law.

On Monday German and Japanese residents of Rome flooded in their requests for passports and authorizations to leave Italy.

The travelers arrived here on the day's first Ala Littoria plane from Rome, a plane which had been stripped of all Fascist insignia and was marked simply with Italy's national colors, red, white and green. An hour after it arrived, the Fascist name Ala Littoria had given way to "Ala Roma" at the line's offices in Madrid.

Why Mussolini Fell: He Sought To Sacrifice Italy at Hitler's Bid

By The Associated Press

MADRID, July 27.—Benito Mussolini fell from power because he tried to do Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's bidding that he abandon two-thirds of Italy and establish an Axis defense line in the north, the first travelers arriving here from Rome since his downfall declared today.

Mussolini, the travelers said, is now at a villa on the road between Rome and Ostia, to the southwest of the Italian capital.

[The Algiers radio reported Tuesday, without confirmation from any source, that Mussolini was in Switzerland. At London, the Exchange Telegrapn news agency reported, according to The United Press, that the Bern radio said

...y called in his party aids ... them that Hitler considered southern and central Italy undefendable if the Allies held Sicily.

Hitler's plan was to create a great defense line behind the Po Valley in northern Italy, and he suggested that all Italian troops, munitions, rolling stock and food be transferred behind that line, to leave the Allies the heavy burden of supplying the civilian population.

Mussolini expressed disguest over the plan, but called a meeting of the Fascist party grand council for Saturday. Meanwhile, some party leaders, including Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, met separately with non-party leaders.

Conduct of War Attacked

The council meeting lasted until 2 a. m. on Sunday. Mussolini outlined Hitler's plan, but there were immediate attacks upon Il Duce's conduct of the war and especially

Confused Germans Want Parley With Badoglio, Spain Hears

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, July 27.—Berlin dispatches to the Madrid newspaper Informaciones suggested today that Adolf Hitler, apparently taken by surprise by Premier Mussolini's resignation, would like very much to arrange a meeting with Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper Informaciones quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as saying Mussolini's resignation had nothing to do with his conference with Hitler last week and inferred that the Fuehrer was greatly surprised.

At the same time, the correspondent said, it was suggested in Berlin that it would be nice if the new governor of Italy could get together with the German leader for a meeting.

Berlin Confused.

In other words, unless the Spanish correspondent was made the carrier for propaganda, Berlin doesn't know what to expect from Badoglio and his government—which Berlin has termed " a cabinet of technicians."

There were indications, however, that the Germans were hurrying military preparations designed to plug up holes which might be left in the Balkans should Italy bow out of the war or should Italian troops there decide to go home.

(The Algiers radio broadcast a report last night that Badoglio had recalled 22 Italian divisions from Yugoslavia and Greece, as well as three or four divisions in Southern France.)

The Informationes dispatch—the first word received here from Berlin describing German reaction to the Italian crisis—said, however, that the Germans "continue to believe that the Italian change will not concern the Fascist structure in Italy, despite the order incorporating the Fascist militia in the regular army.

Supply Line Threatened.

Reports from Rome, meanwhile, said Badoglio was busy trying to take the Italian war machine out of reverse gear and unscramble Italy's bomb-shattered transport system.

While German divisions are still solidly entrenched in the Catania-Etna line in Sicily facing the relentless pressure of the British 8th Army they apparently are worried about their supply lines.

Unless Badoglio can achieve a transport miracle, the Nazi troops may be forced to withdraw from Sicily because of an imminent shortage of ammunition and other supplies.

To strengthen his Balkan defenses, it was pointed out here, Hitler would have to use troops from Austria and Greece. The Vardar and Morava River Valleys have been held mainly by Italian units which would have to be replaced if Rome orders them home.

Russian Press Asserts Fascists Still Rule Italy

Declares Regime Mussolini Created Continues War Alliance With Germany

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP).—The resignation of Benito Mussolini is only the first step on the way to liquidation of Fascism and defeat of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, an editorial in the army newspaper, "Red Star," said today.

"Present conditions insistently demand an increase in the number of blows against Fascist Germany, with the purpose of approaching the hour of complete victory," "Red Star" said.

The editorial asserted that foreign observers are wrong when they affirm that Italian Fascism exists no longer. Mussolini's resignation means bankruptcy of Italian Fascism and indicates a deep crack in the Italian-German coalition, the editorial said, but "while the creator of Fascism has resigned, the regime is still left, and the war alliance between Italy and Germany still exists."

The editorial labeled Mussolini a "traitor to the interests of the Italian people" and said "he sold Italy to Germany."

The government newspaper "Izvestia" said, "The exit of Mussolini only confirms to what extent the closest allies of Hitler already see the approaching defeat of the Axis powers." It said Mussolini, by the invasion of Ethiopia, the seizure of Albania and the military assistance given to the "Spanish Fascist Franco," was the "first to begin to unwind the forces of the new world war."

"Mussolini put his strong man, Carlo Scorza, at the head of the Fascist machine to clean out the wavering elements and suppress the resistance of the dissatisfied sections, but to no avail," the newspaper said.

"Izvestia" said the masses of the Italian people had begun to seethe with unrest long before Mussolini resigned power, with strikes in military factories and with farmers hiding their wheat.

Pope Consults Advisers

Sees His Secretary of State and Nuncios to Germany and Italy

BERN, Switzerland, July 27 (AP).—The Swiss Telegraph Agency said in a dispatch from the Italian frontier today that Pope Pius XII had long discussions yesterday with Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

The dispatch said he saw also Vincenzo Cardinal La Puma, Domenico Cardinal Jorio, Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo, Monsignor Borestini, the Papal Nuncio to Germany, and Monsignor Francesco Borgoncini - Duca, the Papal Nuncio to Italy.

Goebbels Propaganda Machine Is Stumped By Events in Rome

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—Paul Joseph Goebbel's high-powered German propaganda machine, which seldom has been slow in trying to combat any military setback, appeared stomped today by the task of explaining the downfall of Mussolini to the German people.

The cautious manner in which the Reich's radio and press have dealt with what they call the "situation in Italy" has made it clear that the Nazis either are uncertain what to expect next or that they are just undecided how best to try and keep the home front and their satellites in line.

BADOGLIO BANS MUSSOLINI PAPER

London, July 27 (A. P.).—The Swiss radio said today that Benito Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia at Milan had been suppressed by the new Government and had not appeared since Friday. The newspaper's plant previously was reported to have been burned by Italians demonstrating over Mussolini's ouster from office.

The most important Turin newspaper, La Stampa, "was banned from publication for a day, following which demonstrating masses took over control of the paper," the British radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

ITALIAN SENATE HEAD QUITS, ANOTHER NAMED

LONDON, July 27.—(AP) Rome radio announced tonight that King Vittorio Emanuele had accepted the resignation of the Fascist president of the Italian Senate, Count Giaconna Suardo, and had appointed Don Paolo de Velle in his place.

Count Suardo was one of Mussolini's minor henchmen.

He sometimes deputized for Il Duce in public appearances. The last time was March 23, 1941, when he addressed the Fascist youth organization in front of Mussolini's residence during the Italian-Greek war.

The King met the new cabinet in audience today, Rome also announced.

BULLETINS.

London, July 27 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio broadcast a report purporting to come from Rome today that Benito Mussolini was in Switzerland. No such report or broadcast was heard at the Associated Press listening post in London.

Peace Offers Rumored

LONDON, July 27 (AP).—Rumors of unconditional surrender offers by the Badoglio government flooded London today after Prime Minister Churchill's speech, but there was nothing here or in foreign reports to confirm them.

"It would cause no surprise," wrote Frank King, diplomatic correspondent of The Press Association, "if the first peace overtures from Rome were put out within the next forty-eight hours. The approaches would be made through Switzerland—the protecting power—rather than the Vatican."

Phalange Council To Meet

London, Wednesday, July 28 (AP). The Paris radio, quoting a Madrid dispatch, said today the Spanish Phalange Central Council would meet next week to consider measures regarding public security and internal discipline. The Associated Press recorded the broadcast.

'Hit Germans Like a Bor

Stockholm, July 27 (A
The Berlin correspondent
Stockholm newspaper I
Nyheter, said today the It
crisis had hit "all German ch
like a bombshell."

"Nobody could deny," he wro
"that it is the biggest shock
this war for the Germans. Al
faces are deeply serious. With
low voices they discussed the
situation everywhere."

Stefani Head May Be Suicide

STOCKHOLM, July 27 (AP).—Information reaching Stockholm today said that Manlio Morgagni, head of the Italian official news agency, Stefani, had shot himself at Rome. It was believed here that the shock of Mussolini's fall and developments in that connection were responsible.

[The Office of War Information said Stefani broadcast that Morgagni "has died," but gave no other details.]

ITALIAN ENVOY TALKS PEACE IN TURKEY

Instanbul, July 27 (AP)—Italy's new Foreign Minister, Rafaele Guariglia, conferred with Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, today in what was believed to be an attempt to lay the basis for Turkish mediation between the Allies and Italy. The two Foreign Ministers conferred on the Italian embassy launch in the Sea of Marmara.

PALERMO FOLK RIOT FOR FOOD

U. S. Troops Dole Out Flour to Starving Sicilians.

BOYLE

Palermo, Sicily, July 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Food rioting broke out on Palermo streets today, but American troops brought it under control by distributing captured German military stores.

The disorder centered around the railroad station, where a mob of hungry people, many of whom hadn't eaten for days, descended on a German supply dump. Railroad authorities appealed for help to Capt. Raymond W. Robowski of Minneapolis, who was commanding a road patrol.

"They weren't going to issue these supplies and the people began rioting," Capt. Robowski said. "These people are really starving. We found them carting off lumber and clothing, but mostly they wanted food. They were breaking open bags of flour and scooping it up like animals."

The American officer said he persuaded the railroad authorities to let him dole out all the supplies. The good news raced through the throng, and soon the people formed a long line to get their share.

Capt. Robowski said that some women carried in their arms babies "so starved there was hardly any life left in them at all."

Lean Townspeople Wait in Line.

"First we issued German hard bread," Capt. Borowski. "Now we're giving out flour."

As Capt. Robowski talked, hundreds of poorly clad men, women and children impatiently waited in line for something to eat. Their lean forms and gaunt features told the story of their distress. A small Catholic nun in a habit smudged with flour helped the American soldiers dole out the supplies.

"They're taking flour away in anything they can find," Capt. Robowski added, "shirts, skirts, caps, hats, pans, bags, papers, sheets—even an umbrella. We're giving them two handfuls each. Already we've supplied 500 people and they're still swarming up.

"By looking around here you can tell who lived right in this country—you can tell the Fascists by their well-fed look."

He said the Germans left twenty-five to thirty 250-pound bags of flour and fifteen cases of hard bread. "I don't know what to do with these people when the flour supply runs out," he sighed. "They'll be wild."

Lieut. John Rickershauser of 1348 Orange avenue, Union, N. J. reported that some of the people in line hadn't eaten for eight days.

PalermoRifled, Left to Starve In Axis Flight

Officers Rode Away, Wished Troops 'GoodLuck'; Army Dumps Looted by People

What happened in Palermo, capital of Sicily, in the last hours before American troops entered the city is told by Dr. Vincenzo de Fonzo, native correspondent for The Associated Press before the war, in the following article:

By Dr. Vincenzo de Fonzo

PALERMO, Sicily, July 23 (Delayed) (AP).—At dawn yesterday two violent explosions shook the people from their sleep, and explosions continued throught the day. At first it was thought fighting had started at the gates of the city. Then the truth came out. Orders had arrived to blow up all ammunition dumps, destroy military installations, bridges, docks and other objectives, and set fire to the fuel stores.

Two days before, the military and civil authorities had abandoned the city, without a word of warning to the population. They took away all the money they could lay their hands on. They left workmen and clerks without any part of their salary.

The prefect, the Mayor and the Federal Secretary were the first to make off by airplane. It did not matter to them that for three days the population had been without bread or macaroni, and that in the city and its suburbs there no longer was any drinking water.

Long lines of German trucks sped through the streets, driving swiftly toward the harbor. Hitler's soldiers were in flight.

Italian Officers Flee

And what about the Italian army? Most of the officers followed the example of their German comrades. The soldiers, on the other hand, were issued rations for five days and set at liberty with the words, "Do what you can, and good luck to you."

Meanwhile, the three local papers, after more than twenty years of lies and distortions, published the first edition which revealed the truth of the situation. Displayed with bitter words was the position of the authorities in the abandonment of the city to its fate.

A little later, on the walls of the city, appeared proclamations dated July 10 (the day Allied troops landed on the island, addressed to the people and signed "The Committee for Sicilian Independence."

"Fascism is finished at last," the proclamation said, "and the people who have in common with us the ideals of liberty and democracy have come to us to give us their help in cleaning out the regime which has been the worst in all our history. Our heartfelt feelings of gratitude go out to them. . . .

Now let us return to our great day. At 4:30 p. m. the first American mobilized column entered the city by the coastal road from Romagnolo. There were few people in the streets, and the soldiers of "The Star Spangled Republic" met no resistance. The passersby looked at them with stupefaction. People rubbed their eyes. According to Fascist propaganda, the city was going to be invaded and sacked by Australian and New Zealand troops. The women were going to be raped and the men

imprisoned. But these, on the contrary, were peaceful soldiers with a smile on their lips.

When they had got over their first surprise, the population began to move about the streets, to follow them, to touch them, to pat them on the back. This happened in more or less every street traversed by the Allied troops. Soon the news of the arrival of the liberating army spread all through the city, and the demonstrations became steadily more intense.

Cronies Turned Against Him

BERN, Switzerland, July 27 (AP). — Benito Mussolini's former cronies in the Fascist party Grand Council cut him down in a violent word battle lasting into the hours of dawn Sunday as the dictator struggled in vain to keep his hold, the newspaper "Il Corriere della Sera," of Milan reported today. Italian Fascism, the newspaper declared, ended in "a farce in which the founders could no longer agree."

BRUTTO

Even Carlo Scorza and Roberto Farinacci, Mussolini's chief subordinates, turned against him as a leader as they strove futilely to oppose the council majority assembled to "pronounce the end of the Fascist regime," it said.

The outcome was a foregone conclusion, and before it ended strong concentrations of troops had moved into place in Rome. Thus, the Italian authorities already were taking necessary steps to maintain order while the population was "completely unaware of the historic hour sounding for the nation."

It was not said whether Il Duce was present at the second half of the session in which Count Dino Grandi, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice, presented the resolution hostile to him which was adopted.

Mussolini's report on the situation, presented earlier, was attacked violently by Grandi, who proposed that the council and the government give all power to the crown, with command of all armed forces. This proposition was supported by Marshal Emilio de Bono, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Giuseppe Bottai, Luigi Federzoni and several others.

A feeble effort to obtain some support for Mussolinin was made by Carlo Scorza, Gaetano Polverelli, General Enzo Galbiati, chief of the Fascist militia, and a few others. The Grandi resolution was adopted by a vote of 19 against 7, with one council member absent.

Mussolini brought to the session a large collection of documents against his former friends and, opening the volume after the first acrid attack upon him, said: "I must read your dossiers."

Grandi reacted violently. A wild discussion followed, in which Scorza and Farinacci participated. The latter two proposed new orders of the day, but even these were said to be unfavorable to Il Duce.

Thus, said the newspaper, ended the fight begun in 1921 between Mussolini and Grandi. It was in 1921 that Grandi violently attacked Mussolini's politics at a congress of the Fascist party at Rome.

De Gaulle Asks A Voice in Any Deal With Italy

Says No Settlement Could Be Valid Without France; Giraud Reports on Trip

ALGIERS, July 27 (AP).—General Charles de Gaulle declared in a radio address to France today that the French must have a part in any United Nations settlement with Italy.

Voicing an opinion that is rapidly gaining strength in French circles here, the Fighting French leader stated it was clear that the change in power at Rome might raise the question of settling accounts soon.

"In spite of the terrible plight of our country," he asserted, "such a settlement could be neither valid nor lasting without France."

De Gaulle said the fall of Mussolini proved "the failure of the political, social and moral system called totalitarianism." For France, he said, it was the first part in the work of retribution.

"Out of hatred and greed our country, Italy, led by that poor leader, threw herself into a war she deemed easy," he said, "but once again events have proved that while it is easy to add to the sufferings and humiliations of the unhappy French people, no benefit can be derived from this in the long run."

FALL CHEERED BY SICILIANS

Townsfolk Pat Back Of Correspondent Bearing News Of Duce Ouster

Canadian Soldier Serves As Interpreter In Spreading Report

JUL 28 1943

By ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian War Correspondent]

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

Somewhere in Sicily, July 26 (Delayed)—In this front-line town, poverty-stricken Italian citizens in the battle-scarred main street received the news of Mussolini's resignation as Italian leader with shouts of "bravo, bravo."

They grabbed the hands of myself and a Canadian soldier, shaking them like trip-hammers, patted us on the back and cried out in a flood of Italian "down with Mussolini, death to the Duce."

The citizens milled around the main street, with the hulk of a destroyed German tank still at one corner, gesticulating wildly, laughing and shouting. It was one of the most unexpected spontaneous scenes I have ever witnessed.

Signalman As Interpreter

Early in the morning Canadian war correspondents heard the news over the BBC and headed for the town. I found Signalman Frank Sisco, of Cochrane, Ont., who speaks Italian fluently. He came along as an interpreter to find out what the local Italians thought of the momentous announcement.

With Sisco I stopped on the main street, which had been the center of bloody fighting for the town a short time before as the Canadians assaulted the place.

We walked up to a group of Italian civilians and Sisco asked them if they had heard the news. They hadn't.

Then he told them of Mussolini's resignation. The group of twenty crowded around us, shouted together, "bravo, bravo," and clapped their hands.

"Thank You," Youths Say

A couple of youths said "grazia, grazia" (thank you, thank you).

This reception took me by surprise. I had seen civilians in every town we had occupied in Sicily give the troops the "V" sign in the march from the coast, and sometimes cheer the invaders. But this was something I hoped I might see some day, but never really expected.

JUL 28 1943

Sisco and I made our way through the crowd and told another group standing beside the wrecked Nazi tank about the good news. There was an immediate outburst of joy and Sisco was nearly mobbed. He was hugged by one husky fellow and walloped on the back as if he were a newly elected party leader.

Town Is Transformed

I felt like a Woolcottian town-crier. The town was changed from a miserable Fascist down-trodden place into a place of high excitement and enthusiasm for the Allied cause. It couldn't have been a fake.

Overjoyed Sicilians vented their hatred for their Fascist overlords by tearing down Italian propaganda posters bearing pictures of Mussolini. They threw rocks at Fascist emblems. One old man reached up to disfigure a painting of Mussolini's head on the wall of a building.

For the first time in Sicily I saw really happy Italians. Sad-eyed old women smiled, and pretty, vivacious young girls who had been hiding in the cellars came into the streets, their eyes sparkling with joy.

No Fear Of Riot

Crowds jammed the main street as Canadian guns, trucks and ambulances made their way slowly through the throng. A Canadian patrol asked me anxiously if a riot were brewing. I told them not to worry for they were seeing the Italian reaction to the best news they had had for years.

The Italians were almost pathetic in thanking us. I nearly had my hand wrung off. Carabinieri police officers pleaded with me to drink some wine with them. We saw tattered, bewildered people, starved and exploited for years, breathe new hope of freedom and liberty in our scanty information about the Duce's downfall.

The shadows of twenty-one years' existence under Fascism drifted away. They told me through Sisco how they had been taxed to the hilt, reduced to dire poverty and forced to fight while the Fascist group at the top indulged in Roman luxury in Sicilian country mansions.

30.24-6595

U. S. MAY DEMAND STRATEGIC BASES THROUGHOUT ITALY

Knox Hints Price of Peace Will Provide for Needed Airfields.

WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) Navy Secretary Knox hinted today that the onrushing Allies might demand strategic bases on the Italian peninsula mainland for air and sea attacks on Germany, as part of any price of peace.

In response to questions at his press conference, Mr. Knox said Italy possessed strategic positions useful to the Allies for "certain purposes." He declared that bases set up on the peninsula would be extremely useful for an advance across the Adriatic sea and air attacks on southern Germany.

While disclaiming any "exclusive information" on the situation, the Navy Secretary said that "the appearance of things indicates probably some attempt at taking Italy out of the war," and expressed the opinion that "it will come in the reasonably near future."

In response to a question, Mr. Knox said he meant an attempt by King Vittorio Emanuele and Marshal Badoglio, successor to Mussolini.

Amid world-wide speculation over the next move of the reformed Italian government, Mr. Knox was asked how the Allied "unconditional surrender" formula would apply if and when the battered Axis partner sues for an end of hostility.

The Navy Secretary said that "only one man" could answer that question, and then—to another query as to whether that man was Prime Minister Churchill or President Roosevelt—declared: "Only two men could answer your question—but they will speak with one voice, I am sure."

Still Enemy Nation

Meanwhile, the Office of War Information went one step further in clarification of the official attitude of the United States toward the new Italian regime, with the declaration that it is regarded as an enemy, the same as the Mussolini government.

"This Italian government," an OWI official said, "composed as it is mostly of people formerly associated with Fascism, declared as one of its first acts allegiance to Hitler and the Axis, and therefore is an enemy of the United Nations, and the war will go on to unconditional surrender."

Peace in Italy Unlikely For Weeks—or Months

(John Evans, author of the following article on Italy's outlook, is a former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Rome and intimately acquainted with the personalities on whom the country's immediate future now depends.)

By JOHN EVANS

NEW YORK, July 27—(AP) The Italian dove of peace is likely to get shot if he doesn't stay under cover a while. It is too early for any but wishful thinkers to see the white flag of surrender flying over Rome.

Common sense seems to support Marshal Pietro Badoglio's proclamation that: "the war continues."

There are rumors aplenty that peace is being discussed in the Vatican, that there may be "honorable terms," that Italy is out of the war and so on.

Maybe, but the plain facts are:

King Vittorio Emanuele and Premier Badoglio declared that they will defend Italy.

Sicily Not Yet Lost

The conquest of Sicily is yet to come.

The Italian Army, Navy and Airforce have been ordered to resist.

To seek peace immediately would put the King and Premier Badoglio in the position of publicly pledging defense while secretly they sought to surrender.

And finally, there probably are enough German troops in Italy or nearby to take over a good part of the country.

Nonetheless, the King and Premier Badoglio doubtless see the end of the war coming. They have ousted Mussolini and probably have killed Fascism. It would be logical for Italy to fight for a time, until the Germans get out and until it is demonstrated that Italy can not hold out.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that "Italy will be seared and scarred and blackened from one end to the other" unless Italy leaves Hitler to fight his own war alone.

Italians Wish Peace

It would be mere guessing to predict when peace will come. Mussolini was forced out rather sooner than most people expected. It is evident already that the Italians wish peace. With all their devotion to the King and their faith in Premier Badoglio they cannot overvastation.

The Allied terms of "unconditional surrender" are plain. For the King and Premier Badoglio to accept them and yet maintain Italian unity for the future would seem to require that Italy must make a show of resistance until Italians are convinced that there is no other course. At present, it is natural that Italians should hope to get a quick peace. They are tired of war. They never liked the Germans. Doubtless they hate Hitler. Probably they haven't thought much about the price they must pay to be rid of Fascism and out of the war.

Passive, Maybe Active Role

For all those reasons it is likely to take some time, weeks or months, for Italy to turn from war upon the Allies to war upon Germany. Italy's eventual war upon Germany, her strange and uncomfortable bed-fellow, may be only a passive one of furnishing airfields, trains and supplies or it may be a real war, actively fighting with the Allies.

Meantime, Pope Pius certainly must be praying for peace and thinking of how, and how soon. His may not be an active role just now for he knows exactly the difficulties. But when peace comes it is quite likely to come through the Vatican.

The Pope may be urging already upon the King and Premier Badoglio, as he did upon Mussolini, that Rome be declared an open city, stripped of troops, defenses and munition plants so that it shall not be bombed and churches and civilians endangered.

Strong Hold on Country

The Pope has a strong hold on all Italy. The King and Badoglio both are devout Catholics. Italy is a Catholic country and Italians have been reared in reverence—except, indeed, the young generation born into Fascism, taught by Mussolini at one time to defy the church and obliged later by his example to recognize the Pope as the spiritual superior even of Il Duce, who finally, twelve years ago, made his pilgrimage to the Vatican and bent his knee to the Holy Father.

night become strong enough to reverse the trend of the war. The end might come in a week or it might be months. Mr. Churchill himself spoke of "the next few months" as the period of aerial de-

PRESIDENT IS FIRM FOR FOE'S FULL YIELDING

Agrees With Churchill as Far as He Has Read the Prime Minister's Speech.

IRKED BY OWI BROADCAST

Says Agency Lacked Authority to Send Out Comment on King Being Moronic.

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt reaffirmed in effect today the Allied policy of exacting unconditional surrender from Italy. At the same time he said that Robert E. Sherwood of the Office of War Information is taking strong action because an OWI broadcast had referred to Victor Emmanuel as a "moronic little king."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke publicly for the first time at a press-radio conference of the events in Italy, but mostly withheld specific comments.

He was asked what his reaction was to the change in the Italian Government and replied that he never had reactions, since he was much too old.

On the matter of unconditional surrender he was asked whether there would be any change in that policy. He replied that Secretary of State Hull had covered the point yesterday.

Hull said yesterday that the United States was still fighting like the devil and that for her the price of Italy's peace remained as before—unconditional surrender.

Question of Mussolini.

He interrupted an inquiry whether demands would be made for the surrender of Benito Mussolini to the Allies, in the event of unconditional surrender, by declaring he did not think it would be useful to go into details.

He said he asked himself many hypothetical questions and was wise enough not to give himself any answers.

But he did say that when he spoke last week at a news conference about the bombing of Rome he had no information at that time that Mussolini was going to quit.

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No Authorization.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had read only a portion of the speech of Prime Minister Churchill today, in which Mr. Churchill analyzed the Italian situation, but he had liked very much what he had read.

With considerable severity, Mr. Roosevelt told a questioner that neither he nor the State Department had authorized the OWI broadcast, which described both the Italian King and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the new Prime Minister, as Facists.

He said that Mr. Sherwood, playwright and head of the overseas branch of OWI, had given no such authorization and is taking vigorous steps as a result of the broadcast.

What OWI Broadcast.

The OWI declared today that the new Government of Italy is regarded as an enemy the same as Mussolini's regime.

Clarifying the tone of the OWI's radio broadcasts to Europe, an official said:

"This Italian Government, composed as it is mostly of people formerly associated with Fascism, declared as one of its first acts allegiance to Hitler and the Axis, and therefore is an enemy of the United Nations, and the war will go on to unconditional surrender."

It was understood, however, that the general policy of the OWI in its broadcasts to continental Europe is to refrain from making any personal criticism of either King Victor Emmanuel or Marshal Badoglio. Certain English-language broadcasts by the OWI, quoting a columnist as calling the King "moronic," were described as being merely a part of a regular service to inform English speaking people of the trend of printed opinion in this country.

Knox Sees Peace Bid.

Secretary of the Navy Knox said that developments in Italy indicate some attempts to take that country out of the war in the reasonably near future.

The Secretary of the Navy told his press conference that he had no exclusive information on the situation, but that it was his estimate "that the appearance of things indicates probably some attempt at taking Italy out of the war."

He was asked whether he meant an attempt by King Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio, successor to Benito Mussolini. He replied that he meant such an attempt.

As to the time, Mr. Knox said: "I think it will come in the reasonably near future."

The Navy Secretary was reminded that when Secretary Hull was questioned yesterday about application of the unconditional surrender formula to Italy, Mr. Hull said that he had not yet consulted the Army and Navy.

Mr. Knox commented that only one man could say how the formula would apply. Asked whether that one man was Prime Minister Churchill or President Roosevelt, he quickly amended his reply to say:

"Only two men could answer your question—but they will speak with one voice, I am sure."

conference that the short-wave tack on the King and his new Prime Minister should never have been made. Neither he nor Secretary of State Cordell Hull had been consulted before the broadcast, he said.

The President added that Robert E. Sherwood, director of OWI's overseas service, was raising cain about it. The broadcast quoted from a Sunday night radio speech by Samuel Grafton, New York Post columnist, who referred to "the moronic little King."

Milton S. Eisenhower, acting director of OWI, declined to comment on the President's criticism of OWI.

OWI Policy Explained

He explained, however, that the broadcast was in English and was beamed to Great Britain. He authorized this statement regarding OWI policy:

"Prior to Sunday we attacked Fascism and all individuals connected with it. Since Sunday the line in OWI broadcasts is that any government which continues to be aligned with Hitler is an enemy of the United States and the United Nations."

The broadcast to Great Britain was described as a regular daily feature in which the opinions of American commentators are quoted to inform the British of the views of the American press and commentators.

President [illegible]t said he liked very much what he had read of Prime Minister Churchill's speech to the House of Commons today. Secretary Hull previously had indicated that the United States and Britain are in complete accord on the treatment of Italy.

Asked for his reaction to the change in Italy which displaced the government of Benito Mussolini, the President said he was much too old to have reactions. Neither would he comment on a London report that Mussolini might eventually be delivered to the Allies as a war criminal. He asked himself many such hypothetical questions, he said, and he was wise enough not to give himself an answer.

President Roosevelt said that when Rome was bombed last week he had no intimation that Mussolini

OWI Rac[illegible] Jab at Italian King, Badoglio Criticized [illegible] FDR

Short-wave Broadcast Made Without Official Authorization, He Declares.

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WASHINGTON, July 27 —(AP) President Roosevelt today sharply criticized an Office of War Information broadcast in which Vittorio Emanuele of Italy was characterized as "the moronic little King" and Marshal Pietro Badoglio was called a Fascist.

However, the chief executive reaffirmed by implication the Allied policy of requiring unconditional surrender from Italy.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press-radio

would make his exit. Asked for comment on that exit, he said he thought Secretary Hull had dealt with it pretty well yesterday.

In a cursory reading of extracts from Mr. Churchill's speech, Mr. Hull said, he found no material difference between it and his own comments. Mr. Churchill had said that war "from every quarter" would be waged against Italy so long as she remains on the side of the Germans.

No Chaos without Leaders

"We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy and find ourselves without any authorities with whom to deal," Mr. Churchill added.

Thus, the Anglo-American policy does not preclude the acceptance of Italy's surrender from Premier Badoglio, once it is evident that the Fascist regime has been completely scrapped. Neither Premier Badoglio nor any other Italian, however, will be allowed to negotiate terms for the surrender. The Allied attitude means that there will be no dickering.

After the surrender, final governmental authority in Italy is not likely to rest with Premier Badoglio, King Vittorio Emanuele, or any other Italian, for the duration of the war against Germany.

AMGOT (the Allied Military Government of occupied territories) would supplant the Italian government pending the peace. The King would not be deposed, but his royal prerogatives would be suspended until after the complete defeat of the Axis, when the Italians would be allowed to decide if they wished to retain the monarchy or substitute a republic.

In making their attitude known to the Italians, the Americans and British are likely to make no commitments on the future peace settlement, other than the promise, voiced last November by Adolph Berle, assistant Secretary of State, that Italy shall regain a full statehood in the post-war Europe.

19 and 23 meter bands.

Here is the main news in brief:

Mussolini has resigned as the head of the Italian Government. Marshal Badoglio, a high-ranking Fascist, has been named successor. King Victor Emmanuel has taken command of the armed forces. The essential nature of the Fascist regime in Italy has not changed. * * *

That is the news in brief. Here is the news in detail:

Benito Mussolini, for twenty-one years the Chief of State of Fascist Italy, has resigned. Rome Radio announced late Sunday evening that King Victor Emmanuel had taken command of all Italian armed forces. Mussolini's place as head of the Italian Government has been assumed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

However, there was no indication that any essential change had taken place in the Fascist control of Italy. * * *

The King's announcement was followed by this proclamation to the Italian people by Marshal Badoglio: "The war continues. Italy, grievously stricken in her invaded provinces and in her ruined towns, maintains her faith in her given word.'"

By "given word" Badoglio meant Mussolini's pledges to Hitler—pledges under which Italians are forced to fight for the preservation of the Fascist and Nazi regimes. . . .

Typical unofficial reaction in the United States to this development in the Italian political situation was that of the columnist for The New York Post, Samuel Grafton.

He said: "Fascism is still in power in Italy. It has put on a new face; that's all. Italian fascism has rouged its cheeks and its lips and is trying to see whether a smile will not do more for it than the famous frown by which it lived so long."

Samuel Grafton, the commentator for The New York Post, added:

"The moronic little King, who has stood behind Mussolini's shoulder [illegible]-one years, has moved [illegible]ward one pace. This is a political minuet and not the revolution we have been waiting for. It changes nothing; for nothing can change in Italy until democracy is restored."

That was the comment by Samuel Grafton of The New York Post.

Mussolini long ago was dubbed by the American people as the "sawdust Ceasar." John Durfee, another well-known American political commentator, says that while the news of Mussolini's resignation is welcome to Americans, it is not regarded here as an event of great importance.

John Durfee, the American political commentator, declared:

The American people have pledged themselves to fight fascism until unconditional surrender. This war will go on, irrespective of whether it's Mussoini, or Badoglio, or the Fascist King himself who usurps power. Our fight will go on until the unconditional surrender of fascism. * * *

At the end of the broadcast the following was repeated:

Mussolini has resigned as the head of the Italian Government. Marshal Badoglio, a high-ranking Fascist, has been named successor. King Victor Emmanuel has taken command of the armed forces. The essential nature of the Fascist regime in Italy has not changed.

John Durfee, described in the broadcast as "another well-known American political commentator," is an "imaginary" figure quoted by OWI as a device to represent unofficial opinion in America.

OWI Broadcast Excerpts

Following are the pertinent textual excerpts from the official OWI transcript of its short-wave broadcast in English to Europe Monday in which King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was called "the moronic little King" and "the Fascist King," and Marshal Badoglio was referred to as a "high-ranking Fascist":

This is the Voice of America, one of the United Nations. We are now broadcasting in the 16,

Story of 'Sicily In America' Is Told to Italians

O. W. I. Broadcast Depicts Life inMiddletown,Home of Many Sicily Emigrants

Middletown, Conn., with its white-painted houses, its old elms, its little church, its Mayor and its 850 men in the armed forces, got some good international publicity yesterday, probably without the townspeople knowing it.

A description of Middletown and its good citizens was sent through the ether by Office of War Information short-wave broadcast at frequent intervals during the day to the people of Axis-controlled Europe, especially Italy.

If the villagers living in Mellili, on the conquered eastern co[illegible] of Sicily, listened in, they must still be talking about it today. More than 6,000 of Middletown's 26,000 inhabitants either came from Mellili, or, as the O. W. I. put it, "have their roots in the soil of Mellili."

Town's History Related

"Sicily in America" was the title of the short-wave broadcast. It gave a description of the town's appearance a brief account of its history back in the days when Middletown was second only to Boston in clearing clippers to China, and the story of how thousands of Sicilians emigrated to Middletown when it became a manufacturing center. The town, in Middlesex County, is situated on the Connecticut River, about twenty miles inland from Long Island Sound.

The broadcast described the Roman Catholic Church of San Sebastiano which stands on one of Middletown's elm-shaded streets and which was named after the patron saint of Mellili. It described the three Italian-American societies which have a prominent place in the community life.

It told how the Mayor of Middletown, Salvatore Cubeta, born in Mellili, married Marion Bacon, direct descendant of one of the Colonial families that founded the town. It told of their children—"product of two worlds, of two cultures—" and of their boy who is at a naval school.

No Question About Loyalty

"When Italy declared war on the United States," said the O. W. I. broadcast, "no one told the Sicilians of Middletown that they would have to give up their societies.

"There was on question about the loyalty of these people. Eight hundred and fifty of their sons now are serving in the United States armed forces. T[illegible] the Italians of Middletown, say as they gather on the stree[illegible] corners after a day's work:

"'In America we have found everything. Work. Homes. Happiness. Our sons are now in the battle of America and of the free nations. They are entering upon the soil of Sicily. Our thoughts are with those of our relatives who suffer. But our hopes are with the ideals of the democratic government which has made possible everything we have, and which will one day work for the future of a free and independent Italy.

"'We are confident that once Fascism is thrown out of Italy the way of life we enjoy here in America can become a reality for all nations.'"

The "Sicily in America" broadcast was repeated a number of times during the day on the O. W. I.'s "Voice of America" broadcasts to Europe.

End of Fascism Demanded

About 80 per cent of the O. W. I.'s 400 daily programs beamed to Europe are given over to news, and yesterday's stressed Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to Parliament and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement concerning the new regime in Italy. All the news broadcasts emphasized that the new regime is little different from the old and that the Battle of Italy must go on until Fascism is wholly ousted from the country.

The broadcasts told how the news of Benito Mussolini's downfall was received in this country at Sunday afternoon ball games and in homes throughout the nation. "The crowds cheered," said the O. W. I., "and settled back for the games to continue. The general reaction was, 'So what?'

"The people wanted to know what the next move was. They found out. Italy's king and Marshal Badoglio took over. And then they knew. It was still Fascism, in a different form. Mussolini was gone, but a shadow of Mussolini was in. The window dressing had changed, but the same shabby goods were for sale at the same old counter."

FASCISM BANNED BY ITALIAN PEOPLE

'Errors of Leaders Were Compromising War Effort,' Says English Broadcast.

NEW YORK, July 27 — (AP) A Rome radio English-language broadcast said today that the Italians have "rejected Fascism" after finding out that "the curtailing of liberty" and the errors of its leaders "were compromising the war effort."

The broadcast, recorded by C.B.S., said that "what has happened in Italy is extremely simple and proves that the Italian people are sound, loyal and disciplined."

"In 1922 the Italian people adhered to Fascism in order to free themselves from demagogy," the announcer said. "In 1943 they have rejected it after finding out that the curtailing of liberty and the errors which it enabled its leaders to make were compromising the war effort of the country, that's all.

Move Held Indispensable

"The situation had become so critical it was indispensable to achieve a much stronger welding of all the spiritual forces of the nation in order to put up a more effective defense.

"The change has taken place in war time because the war had made it possible to realize that Fascism was not giving the country the order, organization and coordination of ideas and plans necessary to face events, and also in this the Italians have behaved like a mature and fully conscious nation.

"They have given Fascism all the time necessary for the experiment. Once war had broken out they continued to work for it, to make all the sacrifices demanded by it. There has been no crisis comparable to the French one.

"The Italian people have given everything they have been asked for, the sacrifice of individual liberty, money and blood. They have fought and are fighting for their government.

People Saluted With Joy

"Public opinion had become preoccupied with the conduct of the war and when the King gave the sign the people saluted with joy the beginning of a new life for the country. Their cry has been: Long live Italy, long live the King, long live Badoglio and long live the Army.

"It is necessary that it should be known abroad that no moral collapse has taken place. The two messages issued by the King and Marshal Badoglio have faithfully interpreted the feeling of the Italians that fill with a manly joy the whole of Italy.

"Today the Italian people is united and therefore it is strong, much stronger than yesterday. As long as the enemy is on the threshhold of Italy our people repeat Badoglio's words: The war goes on."

Italian Radio Stations End Fascist Signal

New York, July 27 (AP)—Radio stations of the official Italian news agency, Stefani, returned to the air today shorn of their idling signal of "Vincere"—conquer.

In its place the stations returned to the internationally accepted practice of sending out the letter "V" in code when idling.

All Italian stations, including commercial ones, used the "Vincere" signal before Benito Mussolini's downfall. Stefani's stations were silent all day yesterday but returned to the air this morning.

The new signal was heard in broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press.

"Benito E Finito" They Say

New York, July 27 (AP)—The latest Italian wisecrack, scrawled under pictures of Mussolini and painted on Fascist walls, said the BBC, recorded by NBC: "*Benito e finito.*"

New York, July 27 (AP)—German troops were reported moving through the Brenner Pass to take up defense positions in Italy's northern provinces of Venetia, Lombardy and Piedmont, advices reaching the Associated Press from a European capital said today.

A Swedish newspaper correspondent said "strong Italian forces are marching northward from central Italy."

Where Mussolini Is Mystifies Europe

By The Associated Press.

European rumor factories, playing with the greatest mystery since Rudolph Hess landed in Britain, have been working at maximum "war production" on the whereabouts of Benito Mussolini during the past forty-eight hours.

A Stockholm dispatch said "Il Duce" was trying to enter Switzerland.

A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, reported him in Madrid.

A story from Madrid said travelers from Italy reported he was in a villa outside Rome.

Rome, the one place where presumably there are authorities who know where he is, was silent.

Nazis Fear Crete Invasion

Talk About the "Invulnerability" of Island's Fortifications

German propagandists began to talk about the "invulnerability" of Crete yesterday, praising its defenses as they did those of Sicily a few weeks befoe the Allied invasion.

A Transocean broadcast re-

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corded by he Associated Press asserted that Crete "at any moment can be turned into an active volcano of gigantic ferocity." The German news agency gave at its authority a Nazi war reporter named Hans Adolf Weber.

Weber's glowing report of the island's fortifications came from Candia. It indicated that the Nazis fear the Allies may direct their next powerful blow against Crete.

Nazi Drive Repulsed In Sicily as Allies Down Relief Planes

21 Big Transports With Supplies for Axis Riddled Over Straits

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 27.—American and Canadian troops, throwing themselves forward in the northeastern area of Sicily, have cut to pieces savage German counterattacks in the central sector and advanced over ground strewn with Axis dead, Allied headquarters announced today.

At the same time, a headquarters communique announced that Allied air forces had smashed a new enemy attempt to bring reinforcements on a large scale into Sicily by shooting down 21 huge German Junkers-52 transports in a battle over Messina Strait.

Two giant German 323-Mersbergs were shot down by RAF Beaufighters. These planes are capable of carrying more than 100 men, but official reports did not state whether they were filled with troops.

Germans Plan "Dike."

It was stated officially that German troops now have been identified all along the entire front in Northeastern Sicily where they are attempting to build a dike across the tip of the island to block the invasion gates to Italy.

Enemy losses skyrocketed in the central and southern portions of the line and a number of German battalions lost half of their effective strength in attempts to batter back the relentless forward rush of the Allied troops who swept in a wheeling movement from Central Sicily.

The Canadians bore the brunt of the operation and made gains against the heaviest opposition, and the Allied communique said the American advance, too, was proceeding "according to plan." However, the Germans were managing to stiffen their resistance as the Americans drove into the harder core of the enemy's defense positions.

Rail Center Bombed.

Medium bombers attacked railway communications at Marina di Paola in Southern Italy while light bombers and fighter-bombers continued the assault upon shipping in Sicilian harbors and on road communications on the island, the Allied communique said.

On the night of July 25-26 the port of Milazzo, Sicily, was attacked by medium bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft sank an enemy merchant vessel in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

In addition to the 21 JU-52s shot down in offensive sweeps over the Messina area on July 25, Allied fighters shot down eight of the enemy escort planes.

Hammering ground communications, Boston and Mitchell planes hit objectives at Adrano, Paterno, Nicosia and Cape Orlando in Northeastern Sicily, and Bostons and Baltimores pounded Regalbuto, one of the key points of the Axis line in Central Sicily.

Installations Hit.

Harbors along the northeast coast, including Messina and Barcellona, were swept by gunfire and bombs to break up or slow Axis reinforcement attempts. Railway sidings, military buildings and barges were attacked at Sanagata. A merchant ship and smaller vessels were riddled at Messina, barges were strafed at Stefano Marino and the landing ground was attacked at Falcome, with hits scored on the runway, a fuel dump and bivouac areas.

In a sweep over Sardinia, Warhawks shot down five enemy aircraft. Victories were credited to Maj. Robert L. Baselier, Columbia, Conn., and Capt. John C. Watkins of Baltimore, Md., each of whom bagged a Messerchmitt 202, and Flight Officer Lewis F. Braun, Ottawa; Second Lt. Philip C. Whiteside, West Frankfort, Ill., and Flight Officer Paul L. Maret of Atlanta, Ga., who got a Messerchmitt-109 each.

Except for the central sector where Americans and Canadians beat back German counterassaults and then advanced themselves, the battle of Sicily appeared to be passing through an interim period in which both sides were gathering strength for a showdown.

Reinforcements Arriving.

The presence of Axis troop-carrying airplanes, barges and merchantmen was taken as indisputable evidence that reinforcements still are arriving without regard to the cost in men and machines.

The Germans were spending men lavishly trying to roll back the Allied advance and regain some stragetic positions along what is rapidly becoming a solid front.

The main American Army in the north was believed moving eastward, meeting increasing German resistance somewhere in the area east of Termini.

While the Germans had not taken over the entire Sicilian front, elements of their troops had been sighted in all sectors, indicating they were taking over the main burden.

The Germans apparently were ready to sacrifice heavily in crash landings of their big aerial transports to pour more troops into Sicily. Several days ago it was officially stated that all enemy airdromes on the island were captured or neutralized.

Situation Unchanged, Rome Says.

(The German communique said the battle in Sicily continued "with unbroken strength and unaffected by political developments in Italy" and with Allied attacks repulsed. Allied tank and troop columns advancing east of Cefalu, midway point along the Northern Sicilian coast, were attacked by German airplanes successfully, it added.

(Meanwhile, the Italian communique, recorded by the Associated Press from a Rome broadcast, said the situation remained unchanged in Sicily.

(The Italian war bulletin reported another series of Allied raids on the Naples area and the region of Messina Strait and said antiaircraft defenses and Italian fighters shot down eight planes in duels off Sardinia.

(German warplanes, the communique said, attacked warships and merchantmen off the northern and eastern coasts of Sicily and heavily damaged four transports, two cruisers and a destroyer.

(The Italian communique said five other Allied merchantmen were hit by Axis aircraft in a raid on the harbor of Valletta, Malta.)

NAZI AIR RELIEF OF SICILY NIPPED

21 Giant Transport Planes Shot Down Near Messina; U. S. Troops Advance.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 27 — (AP) Deadly R.A.F. Spitfires have shattered another desperate German attempt to reinforce their troops in Sicily, knocking down 21 giant transports over Messina as the Nazis took to the airways to stave off the fall of Sicily a little longer.

Aground, U. S. and Canadian troops hurled back Nazi counter-attacks and then drove deeper into the bitterly-defended but slowly dwindling northeastern corner of the island, Allied headquarters announced today.

The 21 Junkers-52 transports were blasted from the skies Sunday along with eight Axis fighters, and R.A.F. Beaufighters in another action downed two great German 323-Merseburgs. The latter can carry more than 100 men apiece, but it was not reported whether they were filled with troops.

Blast Axis Shipping

Determined to win as much time as possible in Sicily, the Germans attempted the aerial reinforcement after sending the 29th motorized division to the island from Italy. Now Allied planes are ranging the coasts, blasting at shipping and harbor installations to cut off sea communications.

The Germans gambled extravagantly with their giant transports, for the Allies have captured or neutralized all of Sicily's main airports, and the great aircraft presumably started for improvised or badly damaged fields, risking crash landings.

Only one Spitfire was lost in the battle over Messina. The R.A.F. feat duplicated that of American Lightnings last week in knocking down 21 transports near Sardinia in a few moments.

Canadian troops bore the brunt of ground operations as the noose tightened on the Axis holdings, making "further limited progress after heavy fighting," today's Allied communique declared.

Meet Stiffer Resistance

Dispatches said Axis resistance increased along the northern front as the U. S. Seventh army pushed ahead "according to plan."

British Eighth army patrols felt out the strong enemy positions below Catania midway along the east coast.

German troops have been thrown in on all sectors of the great semi-circular front to hold critical areas and rally Italian resistance.

The Nazis attacked viciously in the central sectors in futile attempts to halt the Canadian and American advances striking doggedly into the rough, mountainous country. Front reports indicated tne German 15th Armored division made the main assault, suffering bloody losses.

The main force of American troops was believed pounding along the north coast battling the Germans somewhere east of Termini.

Subs Sink Four Ships

(British submarines cruising the Mediterranean have destroyed four ships and 19 other small vessels, making raids into the Aegean and along the Italian coast, an Admiralty communique issued in London reported.

(The submarines bombarded the dynamite dumps, sheds, and installations on islands in the Aegean, hitting at Amorgas, at Tratoni in the gulf of Hierissos near Salonika, Potidhaia in the Gulf of Salonika, Kastro on the island of Lemnos, and at Nea Playia near Salonika.

(They sank a tanker in the northern Aegean and three other ships in the Gulf of Genoa in Italy, off Elba and Monte Christo in the northern Mediterranean, another near Crotone in southern Italy, and another was sunk or badly damaged in Suda bay, Crete, the Admiralty said.)

Widespread Air Raids

In widespread air operations yesterday, Allied planes poured a great weight of bombs on railway targets at Marina de Paola in southern Italy, Warhawks raided airports in Sardinia, downing five enemy fighters, and the new American A-36 "Invaders" pounded the port of Milazzo west of Messina, firing docks and warehouses.

Railway sidings, military buildings and barges were hit at Sanagata, ships were strafed at Messina, barges were bombed at Stefano Marino and the airfield at Falcone also was attacked.

Small ports along the coast were brought under devastating bomb and strafing attacks, and Bostons and Baltimores flying out of Malta joined in the Sicilian raids by bombing Regalbuto on the Axis' central line.

During all the aerial operations, said the communique, 11 enemy planes were downed and three Allied ships were missing.

German planes struck at Malta Sunday night, but three Junkers 88s were downed.

ship of Los Angeles when he brought the news. The "Liar's Belt" is a mock decoration awarded for spreading rumors. Winship had to wear it until the following morning, when Algiers newspapers confirmed his story.

Great Fires Left By 'Chain' Raids Over Hamburg

Big German Port Apparently Marked For Destruction

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—For the fifth time in 48 hours Hamburg was attacked from the air last night as the RAF sent Mosquito bombers over the German seaport for the third successive night, the British Air Ministry news service said today.

Returning crews said there was a clear sky over the devastated city and flames could be seen while they were still more than 30 miles from the target.

Airmen were quoted as saying that the flak was not so intense as had been expected, but there were some night fighters on patrol.

The air battle, designed apparently to flatten Germany's great port of Hamburg, began Saturday night, when RAF heavy bombers carried out the greatest raid of the war, dropping 2,300 long tons of explosives and incendiaries. Since that time the RAF and the USAAF have kept up round-the-clock attacks.

Yanks Raid Again.

The USAAF hit the port in daylight Sunday with a large fleet of heavy bombers, and the same night RAF Mosquitoes took up the attack.

The Americans raided the city in daylight again yesterday, and the Air Ministry put out the preliminary announcement that Hamburg had been attacked even before the official communique.

Nothing was said concerning possible RAF losses.

The air offensive rolled on unchecked throughout daylight today, with Allied formations crossing the Dover Straits toward the Calais area. The aircraft winging over the Channel in brilliant sunshine appeared to be fighters.

RAF reconnaissance pilots went to Essen yesterday to view the devastation from the heavy attack by RAF heavy bombers Sunday night. They reported fierce fires were still burning there.

Three Other Towns Hit.

Sharing the weight of the American assault with Hamburg in daylight yesterday were three other northwest German cities—Hannover, Wilhelmshaven and Wesermunde.

American medium bombers dumped their cargoes on the German airfield at St. Omer, France, while British medium, light and fighter bombers attacked Courtrai, Abbeville and Merville. At the same time American Thunderbolt fighters made wide sweeps over the French and Dutch coasts.

Returning raiders said that German fighter opposition was spotty but the Allies had the better of the situation for a final check showed 54 Axis planes shot down against 26 for the Allies. Of the latter, 23 were bombers but communiques did not give a breakdown on the number of American losses.

Good Results Obtained.

Heaviest opposition was reported at Hannover, where the Americans struck at two synthetic rubber plants employing 50,000 workers. The American pilots said the flak was heavy and that they were opposed by a force of from 75 to 100 fighter planes, of which they destroyed 33.

Naval installations were the targets at Wilhelmshaven and Wesermunde and submarine works and an airplane engine plant were the Hamburg objectives.

An Allied communique said that

American Troops in North Africa Say Mussolini Couldn't Take It

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 27 (A. P.).—Most American soldiers, the service paper Stars and Stripes reported today, believe that Benito Mussolini couldn't take it.

The paper made a large number of inquiries among the troops and found that Il Duce's sudden disappearance from the world scene was received as great news.

"He turned yellow," said Corporal Charles Joans of Buffalo, N. Y.

"He got out while the getting was good," commented Private (f. c.) Arthur Govanna of Revere, Mass. Sergt. John C. Calhoun of Chillicothe, Tex., said it was "a great break for the Italian people."

One infantry company was given the news with great formality, Stars and Stripes reported. It was read as the men were lined up for reveille formation.

Corporal Harvis Dyas of Mobile, Ala., who heard the report of Mussolini's resignation by radio, awoke a group of men sleeping in pup tents, and they stayed awake all night discussing its possible effects.

Another company hung its "Liar's Belt" on Sergt. Max Win-

good results were observed on all of the targets.

The city of London had an alert lasting about an hour shortly after midnight last night when a small number of planes approached the Thames estuary and one or two headed toward London. The alarm was the first since July 15. Gunfire was heard and night workers went to shelters.

Minor enemy activity also was reported over Southeast England. There was little damage and no casualties, a communique said. One enemy raider was downed.

ALLIES BOMB COAST AREAS OF CONTINENT

Airfields And Industries In France, Holland And Belgium Hit

Base At Tricqueville Is Singled Out By United States Craft

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 27--With Germany's seaport of Hamburg and industrial center of Essen smoldering from blows by heavy bombers, Allied light and medium bombers struck by daylight today at industrial targets and airfields in northern France, Holland and Belgium.

Airfields attacked included one at Tricqueville, France, which was singled out by United States medium bombers.

United States Thunderbolt fighters flying at a great height shielded a strong force of raiders that attacked objectives in northern France.

Results Called Good

A communique of the Air Ministry and United States Army headquarters, said results of the Tricqueville airfield bombing were "good."

The communique said "squadrons of Spitfires escorted and covered the bombers, none of which is missing," and added that other United States medium bombers, Thunderbolts and Spitfires, made supporting sweeps over north and northwest France. In that action, nine Axis fighters were downed. Two of the United States fighters are missing, but both pilots were rescued.

Among the targets of the raids was Zeebrugge on the coast of Belgium. Hundreds of Allied fighters and light bombers took part in the sweep.

No Flak Encountered

At Zeebrugge industrial buildings were hit and pilots reported they encountered neither fighters nor flak. Ventura bombers escorted by Spitfires attacked Nazi airfields at Courtrai in Belgium and Woensdrecht in Holland, dropping 500-pound bombs on hangars, buildings and dispersal areas.

Other Spitfires made diversionary sweeps from Ypres in Belgium to Hulst in Holland.

In the round-the-clock attacks by the RAF and United States Army Air Force on Hamburg, Mosquito bombers gave the port and industrial center its fifth raid in forty-eight hours last night.

Arms Plants Raided

The Mosquitos, without loss to themselves, dumped 500-pound bombs on munitions plants that had escaped the blockbusters and incendiaries of the RAF's heaviest attack of the war Saturday night and the daylight attacks by United States heavy bombers Sunday and Monday. RAF Mosquitos were over the port Sunday night too.

The Air Ministry announced that photographs taken twelve hours after the Sunday night attack on Essen showed that thirteen more buildings of the Krupp works were severely damaged and many were still burning.

London, Wednesday, July 28 (AP)—The Axis-controlled radio, at Calais, French channel port, went off the air after midnight indicating that RAF raiders were out again.

King George Receives Gen. Devers

London, July 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of United States forces in the European theater, was received by King George VI at Buckingham Palace today. The King also granted an audience to T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and to Prime Minister Churchill.

Nazi General Is Reported Punished for Cowardice

Invasion Rumor Said to Have Distracted Holland Chief

LONDON, July 27 (AP).—Aneta, the Netherlands news agency, reported today that Air General Friedrich Christiansen, commander of German military forces in the Netherlands, had been court-martialed for cowardice. The agency gave as its source a Moscow broadcast quoting a Stockholm dispatch from The Hague.

The report said that when British troops were rumored recently to have landed at several points on the Netherlands coast, "Christiansen lost his head completely and ordered out his troops without investigating the rumors."

In the resultant confusion, Aneta said, German soldiers deserted in large numbers and fled.

London Correspondents Give Lunch For Davis

London, July 27 (AP)—The Association of American Correspondents in London held a luncheon today for Elmer Davis, director of the United States Office of War Information.

Among the guests were a number of prominent American newspapermen visiting England. They included Robert McLean, publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin;* Basil Walters, executive editor of the Minneapolis *Star-Journal* and *Tribune;* Paul Patterson, president of the Baltimore *Sunpapers;* Oliver Keller, president of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, and William R. Hearst, Jr., publisher of the New York *Journal-American.*

Robert Bunnelle, chief of the Associated Press bureau in London, presided at the luncheon, and Davis made an off-the-record talk.

British Submarines Create Havoc in Ægean

London, July 27 (A. P.). — British submarines have made a number of daring forays into the Ægean, where they bombarded Greek shore targets, particularly in the Salonika area, and have destroyed four ships and nineteen small vessels, an Admiralty communique announced today.

Hits were scored on sheds, dynamite dumps and a bauxite plant and installations on the island of Amorgos in the Ægean, at Tratoni in the Gulf of Hierissos near Salonika, Potidhaia in the Gulf of Salonika, at Kastro on the island of Lemnos and at Nea Playia on the approaches to Salonika.

Man Who Nearly Hit Monte Carlo Honored

London, July 27 (AP) — Lieut. James Ralph Drummond, the submarine commander who almost blew up the bank at Monte Carlo with torpedoes, received the Distinguished Service Order tonight.

While operating in the Mediterranean, Drummond's submarine fired two torpedoes at a supply ship off the French Riviera. One sank the ship. The other exploded on the beach of Monte Carlo just below the casino.

10,000 PRISONERS DEBARK IN BRITAIN

Biggest Convoy of Kind Runs Gantlet of U-Boats and Axis Planes Without a Scratch

ITALIANS GAY, NAZIS GLUM

Axis Partners Assigned to Different Ships — Ages Range From 17 to 70

By HENRY B. JAMESON
For the Combined American Press.

A BRITISH PORT, Wednesday, July 28—The greatest mass movement of war prisoners ever undertaken by boat has been accomplished without a hitch, despite Axis efforts to sink the ships that were carrying their own soldiers out of the Mediterranean war zone.

An Allied convoy transporting thousands of German and Italian prisoners from North Africa to Britain recently beat off both German submarines and air attacks on the way.

The targets, of course, were the big troopships, none of which were so much as scratched, but it gave the prisoners some weary moments of action they did not bargain for—being fired on by their own guns after they no longer were of any value to the war machine.

[According to a Reuter dispatch from London, the prisoners in the convoy numbered 10,000.]

Some idea of the size of the convoy might be indicated by the fact that unloading required three days.

Italians Cheery, Nazis Glum

All the ships did not come into the same port, but one transport after another pulled into position here like cattle trains to disgorge their passengers. The prisoners were taken ashore in groups of fifty and escorted to waiting trains which scattered them to various camps throughout the country. There were no officers above the rank of major.

While there was no sign of disorder among the prisoners, ranging in age from 17 to 70 (there was actually one Italian reported to be aged 70), a glaring difference was noted in the attitude of the Germans and the Italians who were moved on different ships.

The Italians, with few exceptions, appeared cheerful, obviously tickled to be out of the war. Many of them were almost pitifully clad in weather-beaten, unmatching uniforms and misfit shoes, but the big majority had a broad smile for photographers.

One handsome young air force officer, spotting three United States Army officers on the train platform, jumped to the window, waving his arms and shouting in perfect English: "Welcome Americans." Several others joined the chorus.

Before boarding the train another Italian officer turned to some Allied officers and said: "Thank you for your kindness." He then gave them a snappy American salute.

It was an entirely different picture with the Germans.

Germans Better Dressed

All of them were much better dressed, but their actions seemed to radiate the hatred that nazism taught them to hold for the Allies. For the most part, they were young men who grew up in the Hitler Youth Movement—warriors who were made to believe they were invincible and who, a year ago, were racing triumphantly toward Alexandria with Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel.

Here they appeared restless and chagrined under a heavy guard of tough-looking British Tommies. They were deeply tanned and had a fine physical appearance, but there was little conversation among them. They just glared into space like caged animals following orders.

The first German off one ship was typical of the majority. He was a 20-year-old junior officer, wearing the sandy brown uniform of the Hermann Goering Division and the Iron Cross over his heart—twelve of the first fifty off the boat wore Iron Crosses. When a newsreel photographer turned his machine in his direction he clenched his fists and mumbled something under his breath and quickly turned his back on the camera.

"They don't look as hard and tough physically as the Jerries of the last war," said a veteran, "but they look a hell of a lot meaner."

Wrist Watches Abound

Virtually all the Nazi prisoners wore fine wrist watches, and heavy rings of which not nearly so many were noted among the Italians. One Panzer division major sported a monocle.

Correspondents were not permitted to interview any prisoners.

United States military police under the command of Capt. John Prinizy Roswell of New Mexico served as guard aboard one of the Italian ships. The other officers were Lieuts. Merton Rowe of Gardiner, Me., and Clinton E. Armstrong of El Paso, Tex. Most of the enlisted men in this outfit were from the Middle West and the Southwest.

To facilitate unloading the prisoners, the Americans, whose job ended when the ship docked, were fed field-kitchen style on the docks by a staff under the direction of Capt. Chris Anderson of Chicago, assistant quartermaster of this port.

Flying Chef Discharges Pistol At Nazi Airman When Gun Jams

A U. S. BOMBER STATION 1, ENGLAND—(AP) A voluble, stocky, bushy-haired little sergeant of Italian parentage has gone from mess cook to Flying Fortress gunner since he joined the Army, but all the officers at this station, including Captain Clark Gable, hope he gets grounded and sent back to their kitchen. BRANHAM

Whenever the name of Sergeant Paul Joseph Posti, 30, of Boston and Los Angeles, is mentioned the officers say:

"He's a damn good cook"—and smack their lips in fond recollection of the many savory dishes he used to prepare for them.

"Wait," pleads the agitated Sergeant Posti. "Until I've sweated out my missions (completed combat duties) and after I've had a little leave I'll come back and cook for you."

"The boys," moans the little sergeant, "are just looking for an excuse to shanghai me back into the kitchen."

Other Talents Too

Versatile, American-born Sergeant Posti, whose accomplishments include proficiency as a linguist and sleight-of-hand artist, was a chef in civilian life, cooking in hotels and restaurants in Boston, St. Louis, Hollywood and Los Angeles. At Hollywood he worked at the Brown Derby and at a Universal studio restaurant.

He said he still received royalties from a cook book published through a Boston firm.

Sergeant Posti enlisted as a cook. The Army sent him to gunnery school. Before you could say Jack Robinson—almost—Sergeant Posti found himself aboard a Flying Fortess as a waistgunner.

But before his bomber Eschelon roared off for England, Sergeant Posti ran into trouble.

The circumstances are somewhat clouded. Sergeant Posti's version is that he had permission to stay out, but his commanding officer said he failed to report back to camp on time from leave. Anyway, sergeants don't argue with captains, and Sergeant Posti found himself "busted" back to a G.I. private.

Into a mess kitchen he went. And in an officers mess he stayed for several weeks after arriving in England—to the great delight of his seniors. One of them was Captain Gable, who Sergeant Posti recalls once gave him and his staff a $50 tip back in Hollywood.

Sergeant Posti says he likes to cook but he didn't like staying here while his former Flying Fortress comrades were fighting over Europe.

Frequent petitions to his commanding officer eventually were rewarded with reinstatement as a sergeant waistgunner. Gleefully Sergeant Posti discarded his chef's cap.

On his very first raid—to Hulst, Germany, on June 22—Sergeant Posti shot down an enemy fighter.

The boys are still chuckling over the little sergeant's latest exploit during the American attack on the St. Nazaire submarine base June 28.

On that mission Sergeant Posti flew as waistgunner on the Fortress "Belle of the Bayou" piloted by First Lieutenant Jack H. O'Mohondro of Crowley, La. Sergeant Posti poured out so much lead at enemy fighters his machinegun burned out. As the Fortress started home a lone Focke-Wulf bore in on Sergeant Posti's side.

Sergeant Posti's gun was useless. Undaunted, the resourceful sergeant pulled out a 38-caliber revolver he always carries on raids, and emptied it at the German.

"Naw, I didn't really expect to stop him with that pistol," grinned Sergeant Posti afterward, "but that Focke Wulf was coming right at me only about 100 yards away—and there I was helpless."

The German, Sergeant Posti said, paid for his folly. The ball turret gunner, Sergeant Russell R. Nelson of Indianapolis, Ind., shot him

down.

Sergeant Posti speaks Italian, French and Spanish. While working in California, he said he sometimes did special work as an interpreter for the Glendale Police department.

Sergeant Posti is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Posti of Boston. His father is a commission broker.

SOVIETS CONTINUE CLOSING OREL GAP

Troops Advance From Two To Four Miles On Three Sides Of German Base

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, July 28—Soviet troops stormed heights "of great tactical importance" and repelled repeated German counter-attacks yesterday as they moved from two and a half to four miles closer on Orel from three directions, taking more than fifty populated places.

The midnight Soviet communique, reported by the Associated Press, gave this picture of the Russian sweep on the German bastion:

North of Orel—The Russians moved in, capturing several populated places and a number of heights of tactical importance. On one of these, Soviet artillery and infantry killed 400 Germans. Fourteen tanks and four armored cars were disabled or destroyed. In another sector, one strong point frequently changed hands but by the end of the day a flanking march by the Russians routed a battalion of German infantry and firmly dug in at the strong point.

Artillery Barrage

East of Orel—the Germans flung down an artillery barrage and sent their men forward time and again with counter-attacks to halt the Soviets. All were repulsed and in the fighting around two populated places 800 Germans were killed, eighteen tanks wrecked and six self-propelled guns destroyed. A number of populated places were occupied here. The Soviet advance continued.

South of Orel—the Germans fought bitterly to hold on to intermediate lines but were forced to retreat from one position after another. Over 1,000 Germans were wiped out in two days' fighting here as twenty-six tanks were destroyed.

The Germans were fighting desperately for the strategic Orel-Bryansk railway, their one main supply line from the west, and Moscow dispatches last night said the closest point the Russians had reached to that line still was Studenkovo, five miles to the north.

Positions Improved

Considerable improvement of Russian positions in the Belgorod area, south of Orel, was reported by a special Soviet communique which said the fighting continued to be of local importance.

Russians Improve Positions

In fighting north and east of Mga, which is 30 miles southwest of Leningrad, the Russians also reported improvement in their positions. It was the first Russian acknowledgement of renewed fighting in the north despite German reports that a Russian offensive was underway here.

Ninety German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 44 German planes brought down throughout the day on the long Russian front, the communique said.

New Nazi Tactic

German explanations, broadcast by Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, were that the Nazis aimed to "exhaust Russian strength by continual battle"—a new role for the exponents of lightning war—and were not interested in territorial gains but in safeguarding occupied territory to make it economically profitable.

Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German radio commentator, said Soviet reserves appeared "almost inexhaustible" and said the Germans had inflicted such high losses on the Russians that "the battle can now be rightly called the battle of attrition."

SOVIET CAPITAL SEES 'MISSION TO MOSCOW'

Only Minor Cuts Made in Film for Public Showing

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP)—"Mission to Moscow," Hollywood version of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' story of his assignment to the Russian capital, opened in Moscow today with minor cuts.

In general the Russian audience liked the picture, but was amused by some of Hollywood's ideas on Russian life.

The scene in the British Embassy where the Ambassador pulls the telephone plug to prevent the use of eavesdropping mechanism before continuing his conversation, is left in the picture, but a scene in the American Embassy where the secretaries tell Davies the walls have been tapped is deleted.

The Russians were amused at Hollywood's idea of their ice skating in an Alpine resort atmosphere. The famous Moscow trial scenes were watched with intense interest while the biggest laugh came when President Roosevelt was depicted telling Davies:

"I don't care what the Russians think of you, I want to know what you think of the Russians."

U. S. FIGHTERS BOMB FOE IN NORTH BURMA

Troop Centers and Communication Lines Main Targets

NEW DELHI, Burma, July 27 (AP)—Warhawk fighter-bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force blasted numerous Japanese troop centers and communication lines in widespread raids over Northern Burma on Sunday, a communiqué said today.

An enemy base at Mogaung was the most important target. A large building was destroyed, while the military area was showered with fragmentation bombs, leaving many fires.

A bridge at Tiangzup was knocked out of commission, while repair crews rebuilding previously destroyed bridges at Nsopzup and Hpunginzup were dispersed by machine-gun fire. Barracks at Sumta and north of Katha were bombed. Medium bombers reported near-misses on a steamer near Akyab on Saturday.

One American aircraft was reported missing after having encountered a monsoon during these operations.

13 Japanese Planes Lost In Raids on U. S. Bases

7 of 8 Zeros Are Shot Down in Attack on Kwangsi Field

CHUNGKING, July 27 (AP).—The Japanese air force, continuing an offensive against advance bases of the United States 14th Air Force in Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces, lost thirteen planes shot down on Saturday and two others probably destroyed, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today. One American plane was destroyed by enemy action but the pilot was reported safe.

Seven out of eight Zeros attacking a Kwangsi base were intercepted and shot down. More than forty bombers and fighters were intercepted over the target in Hunan, the attacking formations losing three Zeros, three bombers and two other planes probably destroyed.

The crommunique said the Japanese caused minor damage to installations.

U. S. Planes Hit Hankow, Tokio Radio Announces

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—The Tokio radio reported today that 20 American bombers yesterday raided the Japanese base at Hankow in Hupeh Province, China.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said four of the raiders were shot down. There was no immediate official confirmation from Allied sources.

YANKS 2,100 YARDS FROM JAP AIRBASE

New Advances Scored In Jungle Mile And Fifth From Munda

SPENCER

Veterans Drive Through Strong Defenses—Salamana Bombed Anew

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, July 28—Green-clad American soldiers and marines, slugging steadily forward through the jungles of New Georgia, have scored new advances which have carried them to within less than a mile and one-fifth of the strategic Japanese airbase at Munda.

The jungle veterans drove through strong Japanese defenses to the east of the airdrome yesterday in the second consecutive day of advance. A spokesman at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said the new thrust took the Americans to within 2,100 yards of the airdrome.

Considerable Advance

Driving forward in what the spokesman called "a considerable advance" all along the battle line, the Americans passed the coastal village of Tetere.

General MacArthur's communique said they "continued their pressure against the enemy cenetrs of resistance." These centers probably are dugouts p'aced so that machine-gun fire can cover advances against each post.

Allied bombers again attacked the Salamaua area in New Guinea, dropping 123 tons of high explosive on enemy installations. It was the second consecutive day of concentrated bombing of that area. The day before 137 tons of bombs were dropped in the heaviest single day's assault on Salamaua.

35-Minute Attack

Liberators and Mitchells in the largest number ever used against Salamaua made yesterday's attack, which lasted only about 35 minutes.

Groups of the bombers went in, one after another, and delivered a sustained pounding. Scarcely four minutes elapsed between the time one flight of bombers left until the next one was over the target.

Returning pilots reported great fires and heavy explosions all the way from Salamaua to Kela. Bombs were seen landing squarely on gun positions, barracks, and the Salamaua wireless station.

Lae Bombed

Medium bombers attacked enemy barge concentrations and supply dumps at Lae, causing explosions and fires. Four enmy fighters were in the air over Lae but did not venture to intercept.

The Japanese also were busy in the air. An enemy plane dropped four bombs on Woodlark Island to the east of New Guinea in the first bombing of that little island since Allied forces occupied it at the start of the new Southwest Pacific offensive, June 30.

Other Japanese bombers attacked American positions north of Salus Lake in the Nassau Bay area. The communique said the attacks were ineffective.

Kahili Raided

Flying Fortresses from the Thirteenth Air Force raided the Kahili airdrome on Bougainville Island before dawn yesterday, scoring direct hits on the runway area. We lost one Fortress to Japanese night fighters. It was the first reported instance of an enemy night fighter shooting down one of our bombers in the Southwest Pacific area.

Other targets for our bombers included Koepang, Timor; the Vitu Islands, just north of New Britain; Gasmata, New Britain, and the Vila airdrome on Kolombangara Island.

Two small Japanese coastal ships, beached after earlier attacks by our bombers at Jacquinot Bay, New Britain, were set afire by medium bombers and long-range fighters. The ships were believed a total loss.

Japs Reinforced

The forward movement toward Munda, on New Georgia Island, was made with the support of Avengers and Dauntless bombers which hurled thirty-five tons of explosives upon enemy positions. Last week nearly 600 tons of explosives were cascaded upon the Japanese in the airdrome area.

The ground advance apparently was made despite Japanese reinforcements. Reports from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters said that material aid had reached the enemy from Kolombanga Island a few miles north of New Georgia.

Such reinforcements must have been made under the cover of darkness across the narrow Kula Gulf. Attempts to aid Munda have resulted in the sinking of at least seventeen Japanese warships.

While the ground forces struggled forward, the air service continued its softening up process by dropping eighty-two tons of bombs Monday on gun positions and troop targets around the large base.

U. S. Ground Forces Attack Munda After Week of Bombing

By the Associated Press. McDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 27.—Presaged by a 600-ton air and sea bombardment, the American ground offensive against the strategic Munda airbase in the Central Solomons was under way today.

Softened up by a week's continual bombing, the Japanese gave ground grudgingly all along the perimeter of Munda's defenses yesterday, 500 yards in one sector, and while details of the fighting were lacking it undoubtedly was the start of the long-heralded advance.

This first general offensive reported since the battle for New Georgia Island began four weeks ago followed a destructive attack Monday morning by Navy Dauntless and Avenger bombers which braved intense ground fire to dump 82 tons of bombs on pin-pointed gun positions and personnel targets around the big base.

An unspecified number and type of Allied warships earlier had lobbed shells into the Munda defenses in what a spokesman for Gen. MacArthur termed a "heavy bombardment."

The beleauguered Japanese at Munda have been blockaded effectively by Allied planes and ships. The latest attempt to run the Allied gantlet into New Georgia occurred the night of July 23-24 when a group of barges heading into Kula Gulf under cover of darkness was spotted by a light surface force which sank one barge and damaged two others, although a few small craft may have broken through.

To the west on New Guinea, formations of Liberators and Flying Fortresses dumped 137 tons of bombs on the Salamaua area—the heaviest bomb load yet dropped in a single day on that sector.

More than 30 Zeroes challenged the American air superiority, but it cost the enemy 11 and probably 16 of their fighters against the loss of one of ours.

Liberators, escorted by a strong fighter screen, bombed dispersal and bivouac areas of the Buin-Faisi airdrome where airmen had reported an enemy plane concentration. Fighters swept the field with cannon and machine-gun fire.

Mitchells bombed and strafed supply areas at Vila on Kolombangara Island, causing fires which burned for hours. Buin on Bougainville also was heavily hit.

South of Salamaua, Allied forces at Nassau Bay and at Tambu Bay a few miles to the north were attacked ineffectively by Japanese bombers.

U.S. Drive on Munda Is On; Japs Resisting to Last Man

Americans Slash Through Jungle in Slow Advance — New Offensive Follows Aerial Softening of Enemy.

South Pacific Headquarters, July 27 (AP).—United States troops are slashing forward from several directions in the drive on the strategic Munda airfield, a naval spokesman said today, but the Japs apparently are determined to follow the disastrous "fight-to-the-last-man" tactics of the Attu campaign.

The heavy drive for the key point on New Georgia Island in the central Solomons began Sunday morning in a co-ordinated ship-plane attack in which well over 200 of our aircraft dropped 186 tons of bombs and Navy vessels laid a heavy bombardment on the Munda Peninsula.

The naval spokesman indicated the Japanese have been able to re-inforce Munda slightly, but not in any considerable number. This was probably accomplished by small barges which sneaked to port at night.

[Today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported our light naval craft intercepted enemy barges attempting to run supplies into New Georgia by night. One barge was sunk, two others damaged. It was believed others managed to get through.]

American troops made good progress in the face of stubborn ground resistance by the beleaguered enemy, the spokesman said. Light tanks were used where the jungle terrain allowed.

[Our troops advanced 500 yards closer to the Munda airfield yesterday, according to MacArthur's communique.]

The Americans—Marines and soldiers—are finding it necessary to search out every Jap and kill him, the Navy officer said, since there appears to be no surrendering. So it was in the bitter campaign in which the Nipponese lost Attu in the Aleutian Islands with hardly any soldiers left to take prisoners.

Loss of the Munda airfield will not necessarily mean an end to Jap resistance on New Georgia, for the remnants may attempt to flee in the jungle hills and continue resistance. It is unlikely, however, that many will escape.

Lt. Richard Bong Top Ace in Pacific

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA July 27. (Delayed)—First Lt. Richard Bong of Poplar, Wis., steped into the leadership as the premier fighter ace in the Southwest Pacific area during a spectacular battle with Japanese planes yesterday.

Speedy P-38s attacked a formation of enemy bombers and fighters near Lae, New Guinea, shot down 11 and destroyed or possibly damaged at least five more.

The battle was highlighted by the performance of Lt. Bong and Capt. James Watkins of Crystal Springs, Miss., who shot down four planes each—an achievement believed unprecedented in this area.

One of the Lightnings was shot down but the pilot parachuted out and was believed safe.

Lt. Bong already had 11 enemy planes to his credit, and his new total of 15 placed him at the head of American aces in the Southwest Pacific theater.

Capt. Watkins had downed one plane previously, so he entered the rank of aces which is limited to pilots with five or more planes to their credit.

Argentina to Rule 6 U.S. Firms

Assumes Supervision Also of British Plant in Move to Investigate Violations.

Buenos Aires, July 27 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government in a decree today assumed supervision of eight important industrial establishments, including six American-owned plants engaged in the production of farm machinery, automobiles and tires.

The United States firms affected were the Ford Motor Company, General Motors of Argentina, International Harvester Company of Argentina, Goodyear Neumatico Sociedad Anonima (corporation), Firestone de la Argentina Sociedad Anonima and Michelin Sociedad Anonima Argentina de Neumaticos.

The British-owned Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company also came under the measure. The eighth company was not named.

The decree said action was being taken to investigate charges that the firms violated commercial laws which fix maximum prices and require adequate stocks to be maintained.

The Ministry of Agriculture in an announcement described the move as "interventorship"—a system under which Government installs officials as supervisors of private business firms.

The announcement said the books of all establishments would be examined carefully and that their inventories would be scrutinized.

Branches Included.

"The measures extends to headquarters (in Buenos Aires) as well as to outlying branches throughout the country, "the Ministry statement said, "thus bringing about more equitable distribution of supplies available and rooting out speculation." The statement added that "numerous functionaries and technicians" already had gone into action to carry out the decree.

The automotive establishments listed all had been operating under restrictions imposed by war. All maintain assembly plants—depending on parts from the United States—which normally turn out cars and farm machinery.

Wallace Sends Letter To Latin-American Unit

Havana, July 27 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, of the United States, in a message to the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, today said post-war progress "shall rest fundamentally on a standard of living that will permit the material well-being and spiritual liberty of each and every one."

The Vice-President's letter in Spanish said the existence of the Confederation "shows that solidarity among the peoples of the Americas is not a myth, a mere agreement between governments, but a living reality."

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Spellman Leaves Union of South Africa

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, July 27 (A. P.).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York left the Union of South Africa today for an undisclosed destination. He paid a farewell visit to Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts yesterday.

U. S. 'Chutists with Bazookas Halt Big Nazi Tanks in Sicily

WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) A parachute combat team, landing in Sicily in the darkness and going into action for the first time, held off a German armored division for 30 hours and blocked its attempt to drive to the sea between American beach landings, Major General Joseph M. Swing reported today.

"It was the largest simultaneous airborne effort ever undertaken," the general said at a press conference. "We landed them by the thousands in Sicily, and we hope to land them by tens of thousands next time."

Armed with bazookas, light 75 mm. howitzers and 50-caliber machine guns as well as small arms, the paratroops came down about six miles inland and between the first and 45th divisions, which were landing on the beaches at Gala and Scoglitti.

Even the huge 60-ton Mark 6 German tanks were turned back by the howitzers and bazookas of the American paratroops, General Swing reported.

He credited the paratroops' success against the 15th Panzer division to their courage, saying that the men waited until the lumbering tanks were no more than 50 yards away before opening fire.

"We had youngsters crawling on their bellies up through the light brush toward approaching tanks, trying to fire through the slits in front with their rifles," he continued.

"Is that effective?" he was asked.

"If you hit the slit, it's effective, all right—there's a driver right behind the slit," General Swing retorted.

Commander of the 11th airborne division, he went to North Africa to serve as advisor on American airborne operations to General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, commander of ground forces in the Sicilian invasion.

GEN. GILES NAMED CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

Succeeds Stratemeyer, Who Has Secret Assignment of 'Extreme Importance'

HERO OF CAPE COD RESCUE

Holder of New Headquarters Post Was Overseas in Last War, Rose From Ranks

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Barney McK. Giles was appointed chief of air staff today, succeeding Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, who has received "an undisclosed assignment of extreme importance."

General Giles, who has been serving as Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Operations, Commitments and Requirements, was born in Mineola, Texas, Sept. 13, 1892. He entered the Army as an enlisted man in the aviation section of the Signal Corps in 1917 and served overseas in World War I with the 168th Observation Squadron.

In 1935, as a major, General Giles was one of the first officers to fly a four-motored airplane—one of the original B-17 Flying Fortresses. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1936 for leading the heroic rescue of seven CCC youths who had been adrift on the ice off Cape Cod for twenty-three hours.

Soon after the start of this war he was appointed general in Command of the 4th Air Service Command at San Francisco. Before reporting to Washington for service at headquarters last March, he commanded successively the 4th Bomber Command and the 4th Air Force.

As Assistant Chief of Air Staff, General Giles determined tactics and technique of aerial warfare and requirements for trained personnel and for aircraft, equipment and supplies. He had full control of War Organization and Movement of the Air Corps. Miss Jacqueline Cochran, Director of Women Pilots, was one of his special assistants in the department.

General Stratemeyer was born in Cincinnati Nov. 24, 1890, and was graduated from West Point in 1915. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1932 and from the Air Corps Tactical School in 1930. He was assigned at Air Forces Headquarters after his graduation from the Army War College in 1939.

Charges of G.O.P. Split Denied by Post-War Group

Bolt to Democrats Not Considered, Declares Deneen Watson.

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WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) Deneen A. Watson, national chairman of the Republican Post-War Policy association, denied today that his group is trying to "split the Republican party" or that it would "bolt" to the Democrats if the G.O.P. failed to name a candidate and adopt a platform next year favoring a "forthright" foreign policy.

Mr. Watson came here with an eastern committee to present association resolutions for a strong international cooperation program to Chairman Harrison E. Spangler of the Republican National committee, for consideration at the National committee's Post-War Advisory council meeting at Mackinac island, Mich., Sept. 6 and 7.

At separate press conferences held afterward by Mr. Spangler and Mr. Watson the tension between the association and National committee groups which has been evident only under the surface broke into the open for the first time.

Letters Charge Split

While Mr. Spangler described the meeting as amicable and said there was "no evidence" that the association was trying to disrupt the party, Mr. Watson told reporters later at his hotel that Mr. Spangler read to the association committee a letter from an unidentified westerner saying the association was trying to split the Republican party and remarked that similar letters were arriving from others.

"Our reply to that," Mr. Watson said, "was that unless we bring this foreign policy issue to the forefront now and acquaint the rank and file with its meaning we will really split the party. We asked that the issue be fought out now and not wait until the bells at Cleveland or Chicago are tolled at the National convention."

Mr. Watson, a Chicago lawyer, said he did not want his organization to be "placed in the position of bolters if we don't get our way."

"We are only reciting facts," he said, "that the party can't win in 1944 unless it adopts a four-square foreign policy."

Besides the resolutions, Mr. Watson read to Mr. Spangler a formal statement saying:

"Above all we urge that you and your council do not heed those timid or short-sighted advocates of political expediency within the party who would have our party spokesmen evade the issue of foreign policy which will dominate all other issues in the campaign of 1944.

Faction Is Cited

"It is unbelievable that the Republican party would seek to evade the question of foreign affairs in the 1944 campaign, and attempt to limit the campaign debate to domestic issues. But there are those within the party who have made this suggestion. x x x

"The Republican Post-War Policy association is committed to the principle of active participation by the United States in world affairs, and to the establishment of a world organization to restrain aggression and to cooperate in the peaceful solution of world problems. The basis of such participation is enlightened self-interest."

Mr. Spangler also issued a formal statement which, like Mr. Watson's, was prepared in advance of the meeting. In it he promised to

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lay the association resolutions before the Mackinac island meeting, as well as ideas from other groups. He said the council will welcome any constructive suggestions from any other groups or from individual Republicans.

But he asserted out that "our committee and our advisory council are both proceeding upon the premise that the true philosophy and principles of a political party under our form of government come, not from the opinion of any individual or any group of individuals but from the combined thoughts and aspirations of the people who compose it. This is the very essence of our system of government by the people."

ALLIES CHARTERING U. S. CARGO SHIPS

Nations with Surplus Seamen Obtain Vessels for Duration.

WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping administrator, said tonight that American-built merchant ships are being chartered to United Nations "which have excess pools of maritime personnel due to severe ship losses during the war and which are in need of tonnage."

Admiral Land, in letters to Chairman Bailey (D-NC) of the Senate Commerce committee and Chairman Bland (D-Va) of the House Merchant Marine committee, reported an increase of 250 per cent in the American merchant fleet since Pearl Harbor. He said American-built ships already had been chartered to Norway and Britain, and others would be sent to those and other Allied nations.

After Pearl Harbor, Admiral Land wrote, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill agreed that this country would "be the merchant shipbuilder for our cause," with the British yards devoted largely to construction of naval vessels.

Under instructions from President Roosevelt, he added, the charters to foreign operators are "for the period of the war only."

So far the Norwegians have chartered 80,000 deadweight tons, and the British five ships of unspecified tonnage, with arrangements for the transfer of 15 to 20 ships a month to Britain for a 10-month period.

Arrangements also have been made to charter three vessels to the Dutch government, and two to the Greek government.

WAKE IS BLASTED BY ARMY PLANES DESPITE 30 ZEROS

Many Hits Are Scored; One Liberator Lost; Kiska Lashed.

WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) Evidence that Japan is becoming alarmed over the security of its central Pacific chain of island defenses was revealed today in a Navy war bulletin reporting the raid by Army Liberator bombers on enemy held Wake island.

The communique reported that the bombers had to fight their way through two groups of Zero fighters totalling more than 30 planes in order to reach their objective. Despite the fighters and heavy anti-aircraft fire, the Liberators scored many hits on enemy positions, caused a large explosion on the runway and returned to their base with only one plane missing.

The Japanese on the other hand lost nine Zeros definitely destroyed, four probably destroyed and five others damaged.

Steady Poundings

The Wake island raid was made Saturday. On Sunday in the north Pacific, Army Warhawk fighter planes ferried bombs over Japanese-held Kiska island in ten raids to raise the total of attacks in two days to 20. The Sunday bombings were followed up shortly after midnight Monday morning by an unusual one-plane raid on the Gertrude cove area of Kiska. This apparently was intended to keep the Japs from getting any relief or rest from attack.

The Warhawks were credited with hits on the Japanese air field and anti-aircraft positions at North Head which guards the entrance to Kiska harbor and also with strafing the main camp area, North head and Little Kiska island which guards the southern approaches to the harbor.

"Fires were started at Little Kiska and a large explosion was observed on North Head," the communique said.

The lone plane raid, which was made by a Navy Catalina patrol bomber, started fires at Gertrude cove, which lies southwest of the harbor, the Navy reported. These 11 attacks Sunday and early Monday raised to 41 the total number of raids made on Kiska so far this month as a part of what appears to be a pre-invasion softening of enemy defenses.

Pressure at Both Ends

The attacks on Kiska, in conjunction with the offensive under General MacArthur in the southwest Pacific, leave the enemy's first line of defense in the western Pacific under pressure at both ends.

The Japanese could reasonably expect that as part of the developing offensive pressure would be placed on the central portion of the line as well. That they are preparing for it was indicated by the presence of such a large number of fighter planes at Wake. Thirty Zero fighters intercepted the Liberators some distance from the base and another group of unreported number met them nearer the objective, but failed entirely to halt the attack.

WAKE AND KISKA BLASTED BY U. S.

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—Army fighter-bombers, pounding Kiska Island with pre-invasion thoroughness, made ten more raids on Jap installations, the Navy reported today, and this series of attacks was followed up Sunday night by an unusual single plane assault.

At the same time Secretary Knox reported a flight of Liberator heavy bombers raided Wake Island, and pounded that Japanese base "promiscously and generally."

The lone night bomber which raided Kiska was a Navy Catalina patrol craft, which made probably the first night assault ever delivered against the North Pacific outpost. The Catalina's bombs dropped in sleep-dispelling succession on Gertrude Cove and the main camp section. Fires were started at Gertrude Cove.

The ten raids Sunday and the one shortly after midnight raised to forty-one the total of air attacks on Kiska so far this month. Saturday also had been a ten-round day. The twenty attacks Saturday and Sunday were made by Curtiss Warhawk fighters equipped with bombs. The Navy offered no explanation why heavier planes were not used.

The Navy communique also reported on the Wake Island raid Saturday by Army Liberator heavy bombers. Damage to the Jap-held island in the central Pacific was considerable. The raid destroyed nine fighters of thirty which attempted to intercept. Four other Zeros were listed as probably destroyed, five others were damaged.

One United States plane is missing.

Navy Gives Additions To Its Casualty List

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-one casualties, including twelve dead and nine missing. In addition, five men previously listed as missing and two as prisoners of war are reported as dead.

This brings to 27,417 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,542 dead, 4,779 wounded, 10,297 missing and 3,799 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy enlisted men unless otherwise specified):

New York

MAJCHER, MATTHEW JOSEPH, aviation machinist's mate, second class, dead (previously reported missing); father, Matthew Majcher, 61 Garden Stree Yonkers.

New Jersey

HARVEY, JOSEPH VOLNEY WILSON, lieutenant (junior grade), dead (reporte missing on May 24); uncle, Captain Gi Robb Wilson, State Aviation Department Trenton.

HUFF, ROBERT J., staff sergeant, Marines dead; father, Benjamin Huff, Wyomin Village, Millburn.

Connecticut

PEARL, JOHN SHERMAN dead; mother Mrs. Margaret Visokay Pearl Funari, 3 Ninth Avenue Danbury.

POTOSKY, HARRISON, dead; wife, Mrs Mary Potosky, 660 Congress Avenue, New Haven.

ROBERTS, SIDNEY EWING jr., dead (reported as a prisoner of war on May 14); mother, Mrs. Lucille B. Roberts, 34 Washington Manor, West Haven.

29 War Photographers Win Navy Citations

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—Citations awarded twenty-nine members of the first Navy combat photographic unit for making pictures and maps of Japanese installations and dispositions in the Solomon Islands area were announced today by the Navy.

Two members of the unit, William Hickey of 307 Linden street, Bellmore, L. I., and Harold Dan Hogan of Hollywood, Cal., were killed in action. Both were awarded air medals posthumously.

U. S. CARGO SHIP SUNK

WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) The Navy reported today that a medium sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the South Atlantic off the east coast of South America in mid-July. Survivors landed at Miami, F...

flight at the Miami naval air tion.

The Navy said survivors in the widow, Jean of Miami Beach, and Lieut. Desens's father, Richard W. Desens of Oswego, N. Y.

New Device For Sea Warfare Developed

Philadelphia, July 27 (AP)—"New and urgently needed mechanisms for more effectively waging the war at sea" are being developed by the Brown Instrument Company, Capt. Roy W. Bruner, USN, said today in presenting the army-navy "E" award to employes of the concern, a division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

"In this wide field of industrial effort you indeed are contributing most effectively to the great goal of victory," Captain Bruner, who formerly was on the staff of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, said in a prepared address.

Richard P. Brown, chairman of the board, said in accepting the award on behalf of employes that the firm's "great increase" in production has been accomplished without building of new facilities.

Nazi Sub Sinks Ship, Takes Two Of Crew Aboard

Miami, Fla., July 27 (AP)—Two members of the crew of a medium-sized American merchant vessel, torpedoed in the South Atlantic Ocean in mid-July were taken aboard the attacking Nazi submarine for questioning, but were returned to their mates.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. O. Phillips, of Jacksonville, Fla., commander of the navy gun crew, told the story of the sinking upon his arrival here by airplane from South America.

Two torpedoes struck the ship, he related, and she sank a minute after the second exploded.

Only one of the eighty-three men aboard was lost. He was blasted overboard.

DIES IN PLANE CRAS...

Miami, Fla., July 27 (A. P.)—Second Lieut. William R. Desens of the Marine Corps was killed yesterday in the crash of a plane he was piloting on a training

Virtually All Attu Wounded Have Been Returned to States

By DANIEL MARSTON

SEATTLE, July 27. — (AP) The first American casualties in the battle of Attu reached the comfort and care of Pacific coast hospitals even before final Japanese organized resistance on the island was overcome, the Seattle post surgeon has disclosed.

Today, Col. Louis Brecheman, Jr., said nearly all the wounded have been brought more than 3,000 miles back to the states from the frosty, fog-ridden beaches of the Aleutian outpost.

"I should say that close to 95 per cent of them are down here now," Colonel Brecheman said in an interview. "A few may remain in well equipped garrison hospitals in the Aleutians, but most have been brought south, either on transports or flown down."

Colonel Brecheman, veteran of many years in the service, and his staff, meet all transports bringing wounded. A hospital train was at the dock when one arrived this month and stretcher cases and the "walking wounded" immediately were placed aboard to be taken to a northwest hospital.

1535 Casualties

(The War department announced at Washington on June 4 a total of 1,535 Attu casualties, 342 dead, 1,135 wounded and 58 missing.

(Contrasting with the care given American wounded, Associated Press staffer William L. Worden told in a Cories lake, Attu, dispatch on May 30 how a Japanese prisoner said seriously wounded Japanese were shot by their own officers, before the last final desperate counter-attack.)

The first casualties arrived here by transport on May 27, Colonel Brecheman said. It was not until May 30, according to a War department communique, that the last main enemy resistance on the island was overcome although scattered pockets remained to be "cleaned up." The first landings were on May 12.

Mr. Worden said in a May 31 dispatch that the battle of Attu ended that day, with the capture of Attu village. Both he and Eugene Burns, also an Associated Press staffer, told of the many casualties from frostbite which men suffered fighting in the snow for days.

The Army and Navy transports which landed the first forces on the Attu beaches took off wounded a few days later, Col. Brecheman said.

Surgeons on Hand

The transports had surgeries and trained medical personnel aboard and one of the garrison hospitals to which some wounded were moved has facilities for 500 patients. The Army Transport service is part of the Transportation corps.

After touching at intermediate points, the transports brought wounded south to Seattle, San Francisco and San Diego. A "shuttle service" was maintained in the Aleutians from one island point to Attu, with one ship making several trips.

The Navy, in one flight with a specially-outfitted plane, brought 22 Army casualties south, landing at a northwest city on June 6.

Devon Army Chaplain Killed in Pacific War

Rev. Neil J. Doyle Died from Wounds, Telegram to Parents Reveals.

DEVON, July 27.—The death of an army chaplain, the Rev. Neil J. Doyle, first lieutenant, from wounds received at the front in the Pacific area, was revealed last night in a telegram from the Secretary of War to Father Doyle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Doyle of 8 Housatonic Drive.

Father Doyle was ordained on May 30, 1935 in the St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, and said his

first mass in St. Ann's church Devon, on June 3, that year.

He served as curate in the Immaculate Conception church, Waterbury, the Sacred Heart church, New Haven, and the Blessed Sacrament church, Waterbury, from which he left to enter the Army.

TOKYO POLICY STANDS, SHIGEMITSU ASSERTS

Foreign Minister Confers With Nazi and Italian Envoys

Domei, official Japanese News agency, in a broadcast by the Tokyo radio yesterday, said that Foreign Minister Mamoru Shingemitsu told the Japanese Cabinet that Japan's war policy would remain completely unchanged despite any new developments that might follow the resignation of Benito Mussolini. The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.

Meanwhile, according to Domei, political quarters in Tokyo expressed belief that developments in Italy would in no way affect Japan's situation. They said Japan was determined to continue her efforts to accomplish her great aims—construction of a Greater East Asia and the consummation of the present war.

At the same time, Domei reported, close attention was being paid by Japanese officials to the proclamation of Premier Pietro Badoglio that the "war will continue."

The Berlin radio quoted dispatches from Tokyo yesterday as saying that Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu had conferred with German Ambassador Heinrich G. Stahmer for an hour on Monday "on the European situation," the Office of War Information reported.

The conference was requested by Mr. Shigemitsu, the broadcast said.

A Tokyo broadcast recorded in London said Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli had assured the Japanese Foreign Minister in an hour-long interview that Italy's war policy based on the Axis pact was not affected.

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by Reuter in London, also reported that Mr. Shigemitsu had made a report to the Diet on developments in Italy.

Postwar Confusion Provided Basis for Mussolini's Success

(How Mussolini seized power in Italy is related by Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Associated Press bureau in Rome, in this second of four articles detailing the rise and fall of the Fascist leader.)

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

The aftermath of World War I was made to order for Mussolini's rise to power.

Italy was in a mess.

Many felt that she had been cheated of the full spoils of war at the peace table. These were the nationalists.

Many felt the intense economic depression, the growing unemployment, the heavily mounting taxes, the inflation-lowered wages. These were the workers.

The Bolsheviks had established themselves in power in Russia. Emboldened by this, the Italian revolutionaries sought to accomplish a similar upheaval in their country. They fomented labor and political disturbances, food riots, violent seizure of property and street brawls, often bloody.

Formed New Party

To exploit this postwar unrest and to seize leadership of the revolutionary wing, Mussolini, who had been a Socialist leader, formed a new revolutionary nucleus in Milan. Thus Fascism was born.

On March 23, 1919, he formally established the Fasci Italiani di Combattimento, literally Italian fighting groups, at a meeting in Milan of 145 followers. They dressed in military breeches, black shirts and tasseled fezzes.

Mussolini still professed to be a social revolutionary. He told the gathering, "We must lead the workers; we must affirm the demands of the working class."

His official program called for a heavy tax on capital, limitation of private fortunes, confiscation of unproductive capital, confiscation of property belonging to religious orders, parceling of landed estates among the peasants, management of industry, transportation and public services by syndicates of technicians and workers, proclamation of an Italian republic and creation of a national constituent assembly as the Italian section of "The International Constitutent Assembly of the Peoples," which sounded much like a Communist international.

Turned Against Socialists

In his bid for power, Mussolini's Fascists turned their violence particularly against the Italian Socialist party, the more moderate organization, which controlled the General Confederation of Labor, with a membership of nearly 2,225,000 workers.

But the Fascists battled Socialists and Communists alike, for they represented the proletarian masses of whom Mussolini wanted to be the Duce (leader).

The Fascists broke the fighting spirit of Socialism by burning of its clubs, co-operative societies and chambers of commerce, destruction of private houses, slayings of individuals, systematic bludgeonings and dosing with castor oil.

Mussolini wrote on June 2, 1921:

"To say that the Bolshevik still exists in Italy represents an attempt to substitute fear for reality, from motives of self-interest. Bolshevism has been disowned by the leaders and the people."

With Socialism in retreat, Communism cowed and the threat of a Bolshevik revolution dispelled, Mussolini had eliminated the biggest obstacle in his path to power—the proletarian organizations on which the government might rely for defense of the state.

Government Was Weak

A weak parliament and government invited direct defiance.

Mussolini had organized the Fascists as a political party in the spring of 1921.

Consumed by ambition, gifted with an astute political sense and an extraordinary singleness of purpose, devoid of scruples, Mussolini relied on the manpower of his private army, intimidation and brainpower to gain his aim—control of the state.

After a 100-to-1 defeat in his first campaign for a seat in Parliament in 1919, Mussolini had been able to enter the Chamber of Deputies, with a handful of followers, in the 1921 elections. But the democratic parliamentary process of attaining power was too slow for him.

Better, for his plans, was a march on Rome. This he organized after a Fascist party congress in Naples, at which he took "a solemn oath that either the government of the country must be given peacefully to the Fascists or we will take it by force."

Pledges Loyalty to King

To win the sympthies of the army, which was anti-republican, he declared, for the first time, his allegiance to the King.

After a quadrumvirate of lieutenants had mobilized and armed his supporters, Mussolini ordered the march on the capital in his newspaper on October 27. Premier Facta declared martial law, but King Victor Emmanuel, to avert civil war, he said, refused to sign the decree.

Instead, he summoned Mussolini to Rome to form a cabinet.

Mussolini took a night train from Milan, was met at Civitavecchia by the King's motor car and proceeded directly to the palace, where he apologized to the King for his soiled black shirt.

Armed Fascist guards, unresisted, began to enter Rome, where on October 31, they paraded, 40,000 strong, before the Duce and the King. The so-called Fascist revolution had taken place.

Consolidated Victory

The Fascists were still a minority in the first coalition government of Mussolini, but the new Prime Minister soon obtained full powers from Parliament. With his militia, he consolidated the victory.

The Socialist opposition persisted until the elections of April 6, 1924, when Mussolini gained his first majority of the seats in the Chamber. Through their leader, Giacomo Matteotti, the Socialists demanded annulment of the elections with charges of violence and fraud by the Fascists.

Matteotti disappeared. More than two months later his headless body was found in a ditch outside Rome.

Of all the crimes charged against Mussolini and his Fascists, the murder of Matteotti was the blackest. The indignation it aroused nearly wrecked them.

But Mussolini sailed through the crisis. The parliamentary opposition had withdrawn to the Aventine, one of Rome's seven hills, and its rage, without the leadership of another Matteotti, was impotent.

Mussolini, who had first denied the charges of political murder, was so emboldened by the weakness of his opponents that he boldly announced on January 3, 1925, his personal responsibility for Fascist action, outrages and all.

Determined to destroy his enemies, he declared the banishment of all parties other than his own.

From that day on, Mussolini was an absolute dictator.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

A formal warning to Italy that she will be "seared and scarred and blackened" unless she breaks utterly with her Nazi overlords has been sounded by Prime Minister Churchill.

In effect, Mr. Churchill outlined to Italy the only terms on which an armistice would be granted. They represent by implication some modification of the "unconditional surrender" pattern mapped for the foe at Casablanca. They also confirm first impressions that the Washington and London authorities are prepared to deal with the still nebulous situation in Italy now only on a strictly military basis.

The Allies will make no political deals with a tottering foe. They deem continued Italian resistance futile in any event. They are prepared to take by force what they need to press the war vigorously on the prime enemy, Nazi Germany.

That does not include Allied occupation of all Italy. Mr. Churchill made that clear in his outline of the situation to Parliament. It would be a mistake, he said, "to break down the whole structure and expression of the Italian state".

"We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy and find ourselves without any authorities with whom to deal", he added.

That clearly indicates Allied willingness to accept capitulation from the Badoglio government or any other government with authority to speak and the power to maintain orderly processes in such Italian territory as is not needed by the Allies to press the attack on Germany. It contemplates no general disarmament of Italian forces, no Allied policing of all Italy; but only surrender of "all the indispensable requirements we demand for carrying on the war against our prime and capital foe, which is not Italy, but Germany."

Demands in Essence

Reduced to concrete terms, those demands probably include:

(1)—Complete Italian repudiation of Germany and the Axis, regardless of whether that results in Italian-Nazi conflicts in Italy or elsewhere.

(2)—Surrender to the Allies undamaged of such bases in Italy as may be required for pressing the attack on Germany. Sardinia and Corsica as well as strategic centers on the Italian "boot" or elsewhere probably would be included.

(3)—Demilitarization if not surrender of the Italian war fleet, and actual transfer of Italian merchant shipping to Allied hands.

(4)—Prompt withdrawal of all Italian forces outside Italy proper, whether in France, on the Greek peninsula, on the islands of the Aegean, including the Italian Dodecanese group, or in Russia.

(5)—Dismantlement of Italian war factories not needed to maintain such troops as required for police purposes in unoccupied Italy.

On those terms or something very like them, Italy would not only be spared the "avalanche" of Allied air, sea and amphibious attack, but probably would be assured of Allied help in meeting any German attempts to retaliate against her.

Withheld Specific Requirements

Mr. Churchill naturally did not specify the "indispensable requirements" demanded of Italy, other than divorcement of the Axis and Germany. To have done so would have furnished Berlin with valuable military information as to where and when the next Allied blows from the south would fall.

It is self-evident, however, that Allied commitments to the French in Africa and the people of continental France must dictate occupation of Sardinia and Corsica. General Eisenhower's bombers are already moving in against Sardinia from Sicily. Sardinia is one of the natural stepping stones to the south coast of France.

It is also obvious that great events are impending in the eastern Mediterranean which could be expedited by Allied possession of Italian mainland bases commanding the Adriatic approaches to Albania and Greece. The process of softening up Crete by aerial attack has already started. Balkan routes to take Hitler's eastern armies in the flank and rear offer alluring prospects.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL MATERIAL JUL 28 1943
LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28—(AP)—THE RAF STRUCK AT GERMANY FOR THE
FOURTH SUCCESSIVE NIGHT LAST NIGHT TO MAINTAIN THE TERRIFIC TEMPO
OF A CLOCK-AROUND ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE THAT HAS SPREAD DESTRUCTION
IN THE GREAT SEAPORT OF HAMBURG, THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF ESSEN AND

OTHER TARGET AREAS.

AS USUAL, THE PRELIMINARY BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SPECIFY THE OBJECTIVE OF THE OVERNIGHT RAID, WHICH FOLLOWED HEAVY DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS ON INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AND AIRFIELDS IN NORTHERN FRANCE, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS.

AIRFIELDS ATTACKED X X X 2ND GRAF

JUL 28 1943

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-A CALL TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO ACT NOW TO END THEIR PART IN THE WAR WAS ISSUED TODAY BY THE ALGIERS RADIO BROADCASTING IN ITALIAN.

"IT DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON YOU TO MAKE JULY 25 A GREAT DAY IN ITALIAN HISTORY," THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID.

"THE IMPOSTER WHO DELIVERED ITALY TO THE GERMANS IS GONE. IT IS UP TO YOU TO SEE THAT NO NEW BONAPARTE ARISES TO DRAG ITALY THROUGH THE HORRORS OF WAR."

(THE BROADCAST, AS REPEATED BY BBC AND RECORDED BY NBC IN NEW YORK, SAID ITALIANS WERE TOLD THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF POWER STATIONS ON THE TWO COASTAL RAILWAYS COULD BOTTLE UP THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

("THE ONLY ROUTE TPE GERMAN SOLDIERS CAN TAKE OUT OF ITALY LIES ALONG THE TWO COASTAL RAILROADS WHICH RUN THE LENGTH OF ITALY. THESE ARE ELECTRIFIED AND, AS YOU ALREADY KNOW, MANY OF THE POWER STATIONS CONTROLLING THEM LIE NEAR THE RAILROAD.

("MUCH HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, BUT THERE IS STILL MUCH MORE FOR YOU TO DO.")

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LONDON Old Goebbels a-v-Cons

THE BERLIN RADIO, AS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE, LIMITED ITS MORNING BROADCAST TO ANNOUNCING THE INAUGURATION OF PREMIER BADOGLIO'S MARTIAL LAW MEASURES AND REPEATING THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

AN ARTICLE IN THE BERLIN BOERSEN-ZEITUNG, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID:

"THOSE ARE BADLY ADVISED WHO THINK THAT POLITICAL EVENTS IN ITALY WILL CAUSE THE SEISMOGRAPHS IN BERLIN TO VIBRATE. GERMANY IS RESOLVED TO STAND ALL ORDEALS AND TO CONCLUDE THEM BY VICTORY UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. THIS WAR WILL NOT BE DECIDED BY WORDS AND POLITICAL MACHINATIONS AND UNBIDDEN PROPHETS, BUT BY GERMAN DEEDS ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

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THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG WROTE THAT GERMANY, "CONSCIOUS OF HER STRENGTH, IS WAITING TO LET THINGS MATURE," AND ADDED THAT THE "FURTHER COURSE OF DEVELOPMENTS IS AWAITED WITH THE DETERMINATION TO BRING THE CONFLICT WITH THE ENEMIES OF EUROPE TO A VICTORIOUS END UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

THE PAPER EMPHASIZED A PHRASE CONTAINED IN BADOGLIO'S ORIGINAL ORDER ON TAKING CONTROL OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THAT THE "WAR WILL CONTINUE."

"ITALY HAS ENTERED A NEW PHASE OF HER DEVELOPMENT," SAID THE GOELKISCHER BOEBACHTER.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO WENT FURTHER THAN THE REICH'S HOME STATION SWA DNTOLD HOW MONARCHIST CROWDS STAGED BIG DEMONSTRATIONS IN ROME, THUS MANIFESTING THEIR ENTHUSIASM FOR KING VITTORIO EMANUELE.

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB TONIGHT BROADCAST ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES ON SOME OF THE HITHERTO OBSCURE MEMBERS OF PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO'S NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

THE XROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SKETCHES:

REAR ADMIRAL RAFFAELE DE COURTEN, MINISTER OF NAVY; BORN IN MILAN IN 1888; FOUGHT IN THE LAST WAR AND IN 1923 BECAME COMMANDER OF A SUBMARINE; LATER JOINED THE GENERAL STAFF AND FROM 1932 TO 1936 WAS NAVAL ATTACHE FOR GERMANY, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES; IN 1938 WAS MADE A REAR ADMIJAL AND JOINED THE ADMIRALTY STAFF IN CHARGE OF SUBMARINES; WHEN PROMOTED TO VICE ADMIRAL BECAME COMMANDER OF A FLEET DIVISION.

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DR.PIETRO BARATONO, 59, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE IN THE PREMIER'S OFFICE; EDITOR; BORN IN PIEDMONT; AN EXPERT IN ADMINISTRATION ONCE CHIEF OF PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR; LATER PREFECT IN TURIN AND A MEMBER OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

GEN. RENATO SANDALI, MINISTER FOR AIR, 46; BORN AT GENOA; WAS CAPTAIN IN THE BERSAGLIERI AND SERVED IN SOMALILAND IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR; IN 1938 BECAME CHIEF OF AN AIRFORCE EXPERIMENTAL STATION; LATER WENT TO ALBANIA AND IN NOVEMBER, 1942, WAS MADE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE AIRFORCE.

GEN. FREDERICO AMAROSO, 52, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; BORN AT NAPLES; STUDIED WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION AND ONCE WAS A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WIRELESS TECHNIQUE; IN 1935 PARTICIPATED IN THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN; IN 1938 WAS APPOINTED MAJOR GENERAL AND IN 1941 LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE AIRFORCE. DURING CURRENT WAR COMMANDED PIONEER TROOPS OF THE NINTH ARMY AND SECOND ARMY IN SLOVENIA ANF DALMATIA.

GEN.CARLO FAVAGROSSO, 55, MINISTER OF WAR PRODUCTION, ONLY MINISTER TAKEN OVER FROM THE OLD GOVERNMENT; BORN IN CREMONA; FOUGHT IN THE LAST WAR AND LATER UNTIL 1925 WAS WITH MILITARY MISSIONS ABROAD; IN SPANISH CIVIL WAR WAS CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS; IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, BECAUSE CHIEF OF CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION AND COMMISSAR GENERAL FOR THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRY. THIS OFFICE WAS MADE A MINISTRY IN APRIL, 1943.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT IVAN MAISKY, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON WHO IS NOW IN MOSCOW, HAD BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED FROM ROME TODAY THAT POPE PIUS XII HAD RECEIVED LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, AND HAD CANCELLED WEDNESDAY AUDIENCES.

LONDON--THIRD ADD AERIAL X X X RAIDER WAS DOWNED.

"TREMENDOUS DAMAGE" WAS INFLICTED ON THE GERMAN RUBBER WORKS IN HANNOVER AND U-BOAT BUILDING YARDS AT HAMBURG BY U.S. FLYING FORTRESS ATTACKS SUNDAY, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED AFTER EXPERTS HAD STUDIED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

"THE ATTACK WROUGHT GREAT DESTRUCTION ON THE NAZI RESERVE STOCK OF RUBBER AND TIRE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES," SAID THE REPORT OF HITS ON THE CONTINENTAL GUMMIWERKE RUBBER TIRE FACTORY, WHICH IS SAID TO PRODUCE MOST OF THE TIRES FOR THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND ARMY.

LAST MONTH AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF GERMAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION BY THEIR ATTACK

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UPON HULS.

IN ADDITION TO HITS ON TWO RUBBER PLANTS STARTING FIRES AT HAMBURG, THE PORT'S MAIN RAILWAY STATION, AN OIL BURNER FACTORY AND GASWORKS WERE RIPPED BY BOMBS.

HAMBURG STILL WAS BURNING FROM THE HEAVY RAF ATTACK OF SATURDAY NIGHT AND THE FORTRESS ASSAULT SUNDAY WHEN AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED YESTERDAY AND LAID BOMBS IN A BLANKET ON THE HOWALDTSWERKE SHIPYARDS AND BLOEHM VOSS YARDS WHERE A SCORE OF SUBMARINES AT A TIME CAN BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

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MANY HITS WERE REPORTED ON U-BOATS BEING ASSEMBLED AS WELL AS UPON A DIESEL ENGINE FACTORY AND MANY SUBSIDIARY PLANTS.

HEADQUARTERS SAID ONE DRYDOCK APPARENTLY WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER PARTLY CAPSIZED.

"THE FIGHTERS AT HANNOVER WERE TOUGH," SAID CAPT.ROBERT P.HILLIKEN OF ADRIAN, MICH., BOMBARDIER OF "WABBIT TWACK III."

"THE FLAK WAS PRETTY INTENSE, TOO," HE ADDED, "BUT WE GOT TO THE TARGET AND THEY WON'T BE PRODUCING ANYTHING AT THAT PLANT FOR SOME TIME TO COME."

"I SAW SOME OF THEM FAR BELOW STANDING ON THEIR TAILS AND SHOOTING UP AT US," LAUGHINGLY REPORTED FIRST LIEUT.KENNETH S.KNOULTON OF MEMPHIS, TENN., PILOT OF "DARLING DOLLY."

"ALTOGETHER THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 100 TO 150 NAZIS. MY CREW CLAIMS TO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE OF THEM."

THE TAIL GUNNER OF "MASON'S MORONS," STAFF SERGT.ROBERT L.BICKFORD OF WEST WEBSTER CITY IOWA, BAGGED TWO FOCKE WULFS.

"THEY CAME IN BUNCHES OF FIVE," HE RECOUNTED, "AND I PICKED ONE

[illegible] ONE EACH TIME. TWICE JERRIES WENT DOWN IN EXACTLY THE SAME WAY. I MUST HAVE SHOT THE PILOTS FOR THE PLANES SEEMED TO STOP IN MID-AIR. THEN THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION."

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL XXX 175,000 WORKERS.

CAPT.JOHN LIPSCOMB OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., PILOT OF ONE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WHICH BOMBED TRICQUEVILLE SAID DESPITE CAMOUFLAGE THE BOMBERS HAD LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING TARGETS AND STAFF SGT.JOHN VACAMTI OF OMAHA, NEB., SAID HE SAW SEVERAL BURSTS WHICH STARTED FIRES.

FIRST LIEUT.JAMES F.HUNT OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., PILOT OF THE "SAD SACK," SAID HE WAS SURPRISED AT THE LACK OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

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London add Beobachter

THIS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER PURPORTING TO QUOTE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND THAT A COMMUNIQUE ON THE CONVERSATIONS WAS EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED FROM ROME.

CHURCHILL'S DECLARATION FOLLOWED SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS THAT PREPARATIONS FOR ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS ALREADY WERE BEING MADE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND ITALY.

"IN SWISS DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IT IS SAID THAT PREPARATIONS FOR ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS ALREADY ARE BEING MADE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND ITALY, APPARENTLY WITH THE HELP OF THE VATICAN," SAID THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER, SVENSKA DAGBLADET, IN A DISPATCH FROM BERN. "BUT THIS IS UNCONFIRMED EITHER BY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL NEWS."

SWISS DISPATCHES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORT CONCERNED OLD PEACE FEELERS BEFORE PREMIER MUSSOLINI RESIGNED.

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ALSO SAID THAT "UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAY THAT

BADOGLIO'S SON IS IN CONTACT WITH THE ALLIES IN ALGIERS," AND THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF THE "ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN ANKARA AS FOREIGN MINISTER GAVE GROUND FOR CERTAIN RUMORS REGARDING PRELIMINARY ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS IN ANKARA."

MEANWHILE, THE ROME RADIO, IN A BROADCAST GIVING THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF LIFE IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT, SAID THE CITY HAD RETURNED TO NORMAL AFTER ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS THAT WERE TOUCHED OFF BY THE NEWS OF BADOGLIO'S TAKING OVER THE POWER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID PUBLIC SERVICES CONTINUED TO FUNCTION SMOOTHLY AND THAT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS WAS PROCEEDING WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. IT REPORTED THAT THE POPULATION WAS SCRUPULOUSLY OBEYING THE ORDERS OF THE NEW REGIME.

"THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS MADE UP OF PERSONALITIES OF EXTREME INTEGRITY WITHOUT POLITICAL COLOR, TOGETHER WITH MILITARY OFFICERS OF PROVED VALOR AND ABILITY," IT ADDED.

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(A SWISS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID FIVE POLITICAL PARTIES AT TURIN HAD PUBLISHED A JOINT MANIFESTO URGING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO "DETERMINE THEIR OWN LAWS").

WITH THE EXCEPTION X X X 3RD GRAF.

... ADD ITALIAN XXX IS NEXT."

LONDON

...FANI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM ROME LAST NIGHT SAID MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION WAS PRECEDED SATURDAY NIGHT BY A MEETING OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL AT WHICH THE PREMIER MADE A STATEMENT ON THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION IN ITALY.

REUTERS QUOTED STEFANI AS SAYING THAT THE COUNCIL PASSED A RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY COUNT DINO GRANDI, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF FASCES AND GUILDS, INVITING MUSSOLINI TO ASK THE KING TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES. THE VOTE WAS GIVEN AS 19 TO 7 IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION.

THE MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL WAS THE FIRST SINCE DEC.7, 1939, SIX MONTHS BEFORE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-IN FULL PACK, WITH NUMBERS CHALKED ON THEIR HELMETS TO KEEP THE GROUPS TOGETHER, WACS NOW ARE PASSING THROUGH LONDON IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBER -- WITH EACH OUTGOING AND INCOMING UNIT SURROUNDED BY CURIOUS BRITONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN IN UNIFORM.

MANY OF THE WACS ARE EN ROUTE TO VARIOUS EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WITH SOME OF THEM GOING DIRECTLY FROM ORIENTATION CENTERS TO BOMBER-FIGHTER POSTS.

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ALTHOUGH HEAVILY LADEN, PRIVATE EVELYN O'NEIL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., BROUGHT ALONG A BLACK, GREEN-EYED KITTEN NAMED DUSTY, WHICH WAS GIVEN TO HER AT AN ORIENTATION CENTER BY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

SERGEANT DOROTHY RUTH FIELD, KANSAS CITY, MO., WAS ESPECIALLY HAPPY. SHE HAS GOTTEN IN TOUCH WITH HER FIANCE, WARRANT OFFICER DONALD FOUNIER OF DETROIT, WHOM SHE HAD NOT SEEN FOR TWO YEARS.

NOT LONG AGO, SERGEANT JACK SAUNDERS OF WAVERLY, TENN., WROTE PRIVATE ETHEL WYATT OF NASHVILLE, TENN., ASKING FOR HER PICTURE. SHE SAID, CHUCKLING, THAT SHE HAD JUST DROPPED HIM A NOTE THAT SHE DIDN'T HAVE A PICTURE, BUT WOULD A PERSONAL APPEARANCE DO?

(ADVANCE)..ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, JULY 27-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT BROKE AN ANCIENT TRADITION TODAY WHEN HE WORE AN ORDINARY FELT HAT AT CEREMONIES MAKING HIM A FREEMAN OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN.

CUSTOMARILY THE FREEMAN'S BADGE IS ATTACHED TO A SILK TOPPER. TODAY, HOWEVER, THE LORD PROVOST ADDED IT TO WINANT'S MORE INFORMAL

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HEADPIECE.

ACCEPTING THE HONOR, THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE HOPED TO SEE MEN EVERYWHERE "REDEEM THEMSELVES FROM ECONOMIC WANT AND THUS FROM THE ENDLESS THREAT OF WAR."

CHINESE AMBASSADOR V.K.WELLINGTON KOO, WHO ALSO RECEIVED THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, URGED THAT JAPAN BE "TREATED TO A SIMILAR POTENT DOSE OF ALLIED FIGHTING POWER AS IS NOW BEING ADMINISTERED TO THE COMMON ENEMY IN EUROPE." HE SAID SUCH ACTION WOULD HELP BRING AN EARLY DECISION IN THE FAR EAST.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

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BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BERN, JULY 27-(AP)-FIGHTING BETWEEN DIE-HARD FASCIST ELEMENTS AND ITALIAN TROOPS WAS REPORTED IN MILAN TONIGHT AS SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCHES FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER DECLARED--WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION--THAT THE NEW ITALIAN REGIME WAS "DISCUSSING THE CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE" WITH THE ALLIES IN ROME.

SOME REPORTS DESCRIBED THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING IN MILAN AS MINIATURE CIVIL WAR, ALTHOUGH SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED THE OUTBREAK OF FASCIST MILITIA RESISTANCE THERE WAS MERELY AN ISOLATED INSTANCE.

THE SWISS AGENCY X X X 2ND GRAF

MADRID, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE SPANISH CABINET MET UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO LAST NIGHT IN ANOTHER OF THE REGULAR MEETINGS WHICH BEGAN FRIDAY AND WERE HELD TO KEEP THE MINISTERS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH INTERNATIONAL EVENTS--PARTICULARLY IN ITALY.

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JULY 27-(AP)-RAIN CAME TO THE AID OF DESPERATELY RESISTING GERMANS IN THE OREL SECTOR AND SLOWED DOWN SOMEWHAT THE POWERFUL RUSSIAN ADVANCE, ALTHOUGH INTENSIVE BATTLES CONTINUED, THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR REPORTED TODAY.

FRONT LINE DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMANS THREW IN BIG FORCES OF INFANTRY AND TANKS IN A GRIM EFFORT TO KEEP ONE IMPORTANT LINE OPEN NORTH OF BELEAGUERED OREL, THE NOW ALL-BUT-SURROUNDED GERMAN BASTION. TWO GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENTS WITH FROM 50 TO 70 TANKS MANAGED TO DELAY THE RUSSIANS IN THIS SECTOR.

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ELSEWHERE, HOWEVER, PARTICULARLY SOUTHEAST OF ZHIZDRA, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY MAINTAINED THEIR ADVANCE, CAPTURING SUCH IMPORTANT JUNCTIONS AS MEKHOVAYA AND BERESTNA, ACCORDING TO RED STAR. ZHIZDRA IS ON THE EXTREME RIGHT FLANK OF THE NORTHERN ADVANCE, APPROXIMATELY 75 MILES NORTHWEST OF OREL. BERESTNA IS 19 MILES EAST-SOUTHEAST OF ZHIZDRA.

THE STRATEGY OF THE SOVIET FORCES, WHICH REPORTED ONLY A GENERAL ADVANCE OF THREE TO SIX MILES, APPARENTLY WAS AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS. NONE OF THE 70 FRESHLY CAPTURED TOWNS MENTIONED IN AN EARLIER COMMUNIQUE WERE ANY NEARER OREL THAN PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED PLACES.

NOR WAS THERE ANY INDICATION THAT THE OREL-BRYANSK RAILWAY HAD BEEN CUT. THE CLOSEST POINT THE RUSSIANS HAVE REACHED TO THAT LINE, ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS, IS STUDENKOVO, FIVE MILES TO THE NORTH.

THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKED ALL UP AND DOWN THE OREL FRONT, LAUNCHING 17 SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS IN ONE NARROW SECTOR IN A SINGLE DAY.

(TODAY'S GERMAN COMMUNIQUE GAVE ONLY A FEW WORDS TO THIS FRONT, SAYING THAT THE BRUNT OF THE BATTLE YESTERDAY WAS IN THE OREL AREA. IT ADDED THAT GERMAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY STRONG FORMATIONS OF AIRCRAFT, REPULSED SEVERAL ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH SOUTH, EAST AND NORTH OF OREL AFTER "FLUCTUATING FIGHTING.")

GERMAN LOSSES WERE REPORTED RUNNING HIGH AS THE NAZIS COUNTER-ATTACKED DESPERATELY TO HOLD OREL AND TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE ALREADY BEING FELT AT BRYANSK, AN IMPORTANT RAIL BASE TO THE WEST. THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT 5,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED IN THE DAY'S FIGHTING.

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THE WAR BULLETIN DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE OKA RIVER NORTH OF OREL AND WERE CUTTING IN BEHIND THE CITY TO THREATEN THE OREL-BRYANSK RAILWAY, ONLY AVENUE OF ESCAPE FOR THE GERMANS. ONE SOVIET COLUMN OF THE NORTHERN SPEARHEAD HAS REACHED BERESTNA, 45 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IS FOLLOWING THE LINE OF THE KURSK RAILWAY AND HAS TAKEN SEVERAL TOWNS IN AN ADVANCE REACHING TO YEROPKINA, ONLY 17 MILES FROM OREL, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

THE COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF FURIOUS FIGHTING, ESPECIALLY IN THE GLAZUNOVSKAYA AREA WHERE THE NAZIS WERE SAID TO HAVE COUNTERATTACKED FIVE TIMES BEFORE THEY YIELDED, LEAVING 600 DEAD ON THE FIELD. IN ANOTHER SECTOR RUSSIAN ARMORED UNITS WERE FORCED TO COME TO THE AID OF INFANTRYMEN WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE A GERMAN-HELD VILLAGE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ELSEWHERE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT THE RED ARMY CONDUCTED SCOUTING AND RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITIES. IN THE BELGOROD AREA FIGHTING "OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE" RESULTED IN THE RED ARMY IMPROVING ITS POSITIONS, THE BULLETIN SAID. SIMILAR OPERATIONS ALSO TOOK PLACE IN THE DONETS BASIN AREA SOUTH OF IZYUM AND SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD.

IN THE LATTER AREA, THE RUSSIANS SAID, THEY CAPTURED A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL.

SOUTH OF IZYUM FOUR RUSSIAN PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BROKEN UP A FIGHTER ESCORTED FORMATION OF 25 GERMAN BOMBERS, KNOCKING DOWN FOUR OF THE RAIDERS AND CAUSING THE REST TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS AND FLEE.

OTHER RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT OPERATING OVER THE BARENTS SEA ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY CONSISTING OF FIVE TRANSPORTS AND SEVERAL TRAWLERS AND PATROL SHIPS. A DIRECT HIT WAS REPORTED SCORED ON A 12,000 TON SHIP.

SICILIAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 27-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES AND INFANTRY WERE SNAPPING AT THE HEELS OF THE DEMORALIZED REMNANTS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN SICILY TODAY AS THEY RETREATED EASTWARD ALONG THE NORTH COAST OF THE ISLAND TOWARD ESCAPE OR A LAST-DITCH STAND BEFORE MESSINA.

WHILE CANADIANS FURTHER INLAND HAMMERED AT THE FLANK OF THE LINE WHICH STUBBORN GERMAN FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED WEST OF MT. ETNA AND THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY FELT OUT NAZI DEFENSES SOUTH OF CATANIA, THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED PUSHING FORWARD AGAINST LITTLE RESISTANCE.

THE LATEST TOWN OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.'S TROOPS WAS TERMINI, 20 MILES TO THE

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EAST OF PALERMO, BUT THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THE AMERICAN FORCES WAS BELIEVED TO BE WELL TO THE EAST OF THAT POINT.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF 7,000 ADDITIONAL ITALIANS TROOPS, SWELLING THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS THUS FAR TAKEN IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN TO 70,000, OF WHICH 56,000 HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY UNITED STATES FORCES.

THERE WAS LITTLE OF THE HEAVY FIGHTING YESTERDAY SUCH AS THAT WHICH MARKED THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN AND IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE AXIS FORCES UNDER NAZI FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING WERE MAKING FRANTIC PREPARATIONS FOR THE GENERAL ALLIED ASSAULT WHICH APPEARS IMMINENT.

KESSELRING, IT WAS BELIEVED, HAD THREE AND A HALF GERMAN DIVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE MESSINA TRIANGLE. THESE INCLUDED THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION, THE 29TH MOTORIZED DIVISION, AND THE 15TH ARMORED DIVISION PLEDGED TO FIGHT "TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE" ON SICILY WHILE THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND RESHAPED ITS PLANS IN THE LIGHT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT IN ITALY.

WHETHER THESE GERMAN TROOPS COULD EXPECT ANY ASSISTANCE FROM THE ITALIANS REMAINING IN SICILY WAS PROBLEMATICAL. THERE WERE BELIEVED TO BE ITALIANS TO THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THREE DIVISIONS REMAINING ON THE ISLAND, BUT IN THE MOST RECENT PHASES OF THE STRUGGLE THEY HAVE SHOWN LITTLE DISPOSITION TO FIGHT.

THE BRITISH WERE STILL FINDING THE NAZI LINES AT CATANIA A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK. THE CANADIANS LIKEWISE WERE MEETING WITH STIFF RESISTANCE BUT WERE MAKING HEADWAY. IT APPEARED THAT A GENERAL ASSAULT WOULD WAIT UPON THE ARRIVAL OF FULL AMERICAN STRENGTH AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE LINE.

WHILE THE GROUND FORCES HAD SOMEWHAT OF A BREATHER, THE ALLIED AIR FORCES WERE BUSY BOTH OVER AXIS DEPOTS ON THE ISLAND AND ON THE MAINLAND.

MILAZZO, 18 MILES WEST OF MESSINA, WAS PLASTERED SATURDAY NIGHT BY ALLIED BOMBERS. THE PORT HAD BEEN USED BY THE GERMANS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO BADLY BATTERED MESSINA. ROAD COMMUNICATIONS AT ORLANDO ON THE NORTH SHORE WERE ATTACKED AND MALTA-BASED AIRCRAFT SWEPT OVER ADRANO, CERAMI, TROINA AND NOVARA.

BY JOHN A.NORDO III

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY, JULY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TALKS I HAVE HAD WITH ITALIANS DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS HAVE GIVEN ME A VIVID PICTURE OF HOW HARD LIFE WAS UNDER MUSSOLINI--AND THEY HAVE LEFT ME WITH THE IMPRESSION THAT ITALY WILL SOON QUIT THE WAR.

SICILIANS TOLD ME THAT ITALY ITSELF WOULD BE EASIER TO CONQUER THAN THIS ISLAND, BECAUSE THE SICILIAN TERRAIN IS MORE DIFFICULT AND BECAUSE ITALY IS DEFENDED MAINLY BY YOUNG SOLDIERS. THEY SAID MOST OF THE VETERANS HAD BEEN SENT TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE. ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN SICILY, THE NATIVES CLAIMED, WERE MAINLY ELDERLY AND UNTRAINED, OR MEN WHO HAD BEEN FORCED INTO THE ARMY AND SENT AWAY BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO JOIN THE FASCIST PARTY.

ENSIGN JOSEPH PISANO OF 180 LESTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I., HELPED ME A LOT IN TALKING WITH THE NATIVES. THE PEOPLE SAID THAT WHEN MUSSOLINI FACED AN ALLIED INVASION HE FLOODED SICILY WITH PROPAGANDA AND LITTLE ELSE. MODERN WEAPONS HAD BEEN SENT TO TOBRUK EARLIER IN

THE WAR AND NEVER REPLACED.

SICILIANS WERE NOT TOLD THAT TUNISIA HAD FALLEN. INSTEAD THEY WERE INFORMED THAT THE AMERICANS LACKED COURAGE AND WERE SAVAGE RAPISTS. MY CONVERSATIONS DISCLOSED THAT THE YANKS HAD SUCCEEDED IN CUTTING COMMUNICATIONS TO ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS WITHIN 19 MINUTES AFTER THEY LANDED.

ONE MAN TOLD ME HE SAW GERMAN OFFICERS SHOOT DOWN TWO ITALIAN SOLDIERS. ONCE, HE SAID, A SHELL FROM AN AMERICAN DESTROYER SENT SAND INTO THE EYES OF AN ITALIAN, WHO DREW A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF TO WIPE THEM. HE WAS SHOT IN THE BACK WHEN A NAZI THOUGHT THE HANDKERCHIEF WAS A SIGN OF SURRENDER.

FARMERS IN SICILY HAD A DIFFICULT TIME, ALTHOUGH THEIR CROPS OF WHEAT, OLIVES, FRUITS AND GRAPES WERE PLENTIFUL. PERMITTING THE FARMERS TO KEEP A SMALL PART OF THEIR PRODUCE, THE FASCISTS BOUGHT MUCH OF THE REST OF IT AT 75 PER CENT BELOW MARKET VALUE AND TOOK A THIRD OF THEIR INCOME AS WELL.

THE PEOPLE WERE AMAZED AT AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS. THEY COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW THE AMERICANS HAD LEARNED IN ADVANCE ABOUT UNDEFENDED BEACHES AND THE LOCATION OF BATTERIES WHICH WERE WIPED OUT BY SHIPS SHOOTING IN THE DARK.

THEY SAID THEY HAD BEEN TOLD THAT AXIS SUBMARINES WERE SINKING ALL ALLIED SHIPS. THUS THE APPEARANCE OF SO MANY STURDY SHIPS OFF THE SICILIAN COAST HAD A TERRIFIC UNDERMINING EFFECT ON THE DEFENDERS' MORALE.

AXIS PRISONERS WERE AFRAID OF TRAVELING ON OUR SHIPS BECAUSE OF THE SUBS. WE TOLD THEM WE CAME ALL THE WAY FROM AMERICA WITHOUT LOSING A SHIP AND THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE ---

AN AIR BASE IN SICILY, JULY 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SITTING ON A PILE OF OLD LUMBER WAITING FOR A PLANE, THEY DIDN'T LOOK LIKE FOUR FLEA-BITTEN GIRLS WHO HAD BEEN ROUGHING IT WITH THE ARMY FOR FOUR DAYS, EATING FIELD RATIONS, RAIDING ORCHARDS AND WATERMELON PATCHES, AND SLEEPING WHEREVER THE NEAREST HOSPITAL COULD FIND BEDS.

THEIR COMBAT HELMETS SPARKLED LIKE THEY HAD BEEN SCRUBBED, AND THEIR BLUE SLACKS AND BLOUSES WERE CLEAN--EVEN PRESSED. IT WAS EASY TO SEE THAT THEY WERE READY TO LEAVE.

AS TOLD BY FLYING NURSE AGNES SMITH OF 25200 SHIAWASSEE ST., DETROIT, MICH., THEY HAD COME OVER FOUR DAYS AFTER THE INVASION BEGAN, EXPECTING TO GO BACK IMMEDIATELY WITH PATIENTS.

"GOOD HEAVENS!" SHE SAID, "WE DIDN'T BRING ANYTHING EXCEPT WHAT WE HAD ON. THE NEXT THING WE KNEW WE WERE TOLD WE MIGHT BE HERE THREE OR FOUR DAYS. THEN THE HOSPITAL TOLD US WE WERE WELCOME TO SLEEP IN WHATEVER BEDS WERE NOT FILLED UP WITH WOUNDED, BUT THEY KEPT BRING MORE WOUNDED IN THAN THEY WERE TAKING OUT."

"FLEAS FOUND US THE VERY FIRST NIGHT AND WE WERE BITTEN TO DEATH. THERE WERE MOSQUITOES, TOO. WE HAD TO SLEEP IN OUR CLOTHES AND WITH ONE BLANKET. THANK GOODNESS WE BROUGHT OUR COMBAT HELMETS. AT LEAST WE HAD SOMETHING TO WASH OUR THINGS IN."

ONE BRIGHT SPOT, HOWEVER, SAID LIEUT.ALLEDA KREISER, 1620 ORANGE STREET, BERWICK,PA., IS THE FACT THAT SICILY HAS "SOME OF THE NICEST GRAPES AND PLUMS WE'VE EVER EATEN."

THEY DIDN'T CARE MUCH, HOWEVER, FOR THE RED WINE, AND FOUND THE

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WATERMELONS WEREN'T VERY ripe AND THE ALMONDS WERE A BIT SOUR.

NOBODY SEEMED TO MIND THEIR HELPING THEMSELVES IN THE ORCHARDS SURROUNDING THE HOSPITAL, LIEUTENANT KREISER SAID. THE SICILIANS WHO SAW THEM WERE MORE INTERESTED IN THE SLACKS THEY WERE WEARING THAN WHAT THEY WERE TAKING FROM THE TREES AND VINES.

"I DON'T THINK THEY EVER SAW SLACKS OVER HERE BEFORE. THE WOMEN DON'T SEEM TO KNOW WHAT TO MAKE OF IT. THE MEN LAUGH."

LIEUT.ALDEA LUTZ OF FREELAND, MICH., HAD A WORD TO PUT IN ABOUT SHOES:

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"WOMEN ACTUALLY COME UP TO SEE MINE," SHE SAID. "THEY ALL SEEM TO THINK THAT IT WON'T BE LONG, NOW THAT WE ARE HERE, UNTIL THEY HAVE PLENTY OF EVERYTHING."

THE FOURTH GIRL IN THE GROUP, LIEUT.JOSEPHINE F.SANSONE, 1415 NORTH JACKSON ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS., HAD BEEN WONDERING ABOUT THE FUTURE OF SICILY.

"IT'S SO FILTHY IT'S EVEN WORSE THAN AFRICA," SHE SAID. "FROM THE PRACTICAL NURSING STANDPOINT I DON'T SEE HOW SOME OF THESE PEOPLE CAN LIVE. I SEE ONLY ONE REALLY SATISFACTORY SOLUTION. THAT'S TO TEAR THE BUILDINGS DOWN AND START ALL OVER AGAIN."

THE FLYING NURSES BELONG TO A SQUADRON OF THE AIR EVACUATION TRANSPORT COMMAND.

THE SQUADRON'S 24 NURSES UNDER CHIEF NURSE FIRST LIEUT.CATHERINE CROGRAN OF 200 WOODROW ST., COLUMBUS,OHIO, EVACUATED UPWARDS OF 18,000 ALLIED AND ENEMY CASUALTIES FROM THE TUNISIAN FRONT TO REAR HOSPITALS IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS OF THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. NOW THEY ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING ITALY SOON.

PALERMO Ed-A XX intern

"FASCISM IS FINISHED AT LAST," THE PROCLAMATION SAID, "AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE IN COMMON WITH US THE IDEALS OF LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY HAVE COME TO US TO GIVE US THEIR HELP IN CLEANING OUT THE REGIME WHICH HAS BEEN THE WORST IN ALL OUR HISTORY. OUR HEARTFELT FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE GO OUT TO THEM. WE ARE ENTERING INTO A NEW PHASE OF OUR 3,000 YEARS OF HISTORY. OUR HIGHEST AMBITION HAS ALWAYS BEEN INDEPENDENCE, AND SICILY HAS ALWAYS ASPIRED TO BE A SEPARATE STATE IN CONFORMITY WITH ITS HISTORICAL POSITION AND ITS MORAL AND MATERIAL INTERESTS. X X X

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"THE NEW FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE OF SICILY, WITH A REPUBLICAN REGIME, MUST AND WILL ARISE BECAUSE IT IS THE UNTIRING WILL OF THE SICILIAN PEOPLE TO HAVE UNFURLED THE GLORIOUS FLAG OF VESPERS, SYMBOL OF OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL OPPRESSION.

"FOR THIS PURPOSE, CERTAIN MEN OF PROVED LOYALTY AND LONG EXPERIENCE HAVE GATHERED TOGETHER TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO ENLIST THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN BEHALF OF A CONSTITUTION FOR THE NEW STATE OF SICILY,/ 59 583 194.-589, 91 - 049;8'89,-) &9;34,.3,5 -,$ TO THE ADMISSION OF A SICILIAN DELEGATION TO THE FUTURE PEACE CONFERENCE, IN WHICH OUR NATION WILL PARTICIPATE AS A GOOD FRIEND TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA AND THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS."

THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN BEHALF OF A CONSTITUTION FOR THE NEW STATE OF SICILY, TO THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND TO THE ADMISSION OF A SICILIAN DELEGATION TO THE FUTURE PEACE CONFERENCE, IN WHICH OUR NATION WILL PARTICIPATE AS A GOOD FRIEND TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA AND THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS."

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING PARTS OF THE MANIFESTO. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE GROWTH OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN PERCEPTIBLE IN SICILY FOR SOME TIME, AND AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IT REALLY BEGAN TO SHOW SIGNS OF LIFE. AT THE HEAD OF THE MOVEMENT ARE POLITICIANS OF THE OLD REGIME AT PALERMO. IT IS HEADED BY THE FORMER SICILIAN DEPUTY AND FORMER MINISTER, ANDREA FINOCCHIARO APRILE.

WITH THE INCREASE IN THE DIFFICULTIES OF LIFE CAUSED BY THE WAR, THIS FEELING HAS MADE PROGRESS IN THE MINDS OF SICILIANS. IT IS SAID THAT ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THIS MOVEMENT BY MEANS OF THE VATICAN. IN ANY CASE, IT IS CERTAIN THAT ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR HAS BEEN TO OPEN THE EYES OF THESE CIVILIANS TO THE TRUE FACTS OF THEIR SITUATION.

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IT MUST BE SAID THAT THE ISLAND HAS NEVER BEEN OPENLY SYMPATHETIC TO THE FASCIST REGIME. SICILIANS REMAINED MORE OR LESS PASSIVE DURING THE EARLY PART OF THIS REGIME. BUT DURING THE WAR THEY HAVE ADOPTED A DISTINCTLY HOSTILE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REGIME AND ITS LEADERS.

A LITTLE LATER ANOTHER AMERICAN COLUMN REACHED MONREALE, A SUBURB TO THE SOUTHWEST. HERE THE RECEPTION WAS REALLY DELIRIOUS. THREE THOUSAND MADLY HAPPY PALMERANS ACCLAIMED THE TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERATING SOLDIERS. THEY WAVED FLAGS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COLORS, BROKE INTO WILD APPLAUSE AND THREW FOLOWERS AT THE CONQUERORS.

TONIGHT THE CITY HAS REGAINED THE TRANQUILITY OF A NIGHT IN PEACETIME.

LIEUT. JOHN RICKERSHAUSER OF 1348 ORANGE AVE., UNION, N.J., REPORTED THAT SOME OF THE PEOPLE IN LINE HADN'T EATEN FOR EIGHT DAYS.

AMONG THE SOLDIERS DISTRIBUTING STORES WERE PVT.LOREN BENT OF 289 MAIN STREET EXTENSION, WESTERN PORT, MD.; SERGT.BENJAMIN CLEVENGER OF PORTLAND, ORE.; CORP. FRANK R.PIRES OF 216 T AND U STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; SERGT.WILLIAM SIMPSON, RFD FOUR, BOX 60, WHEELING W.VA., AND PVT.SVEN NORLING, MC INTOSH, MINN.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 27-(AP)-BERLIN INSISTED LAST NIGHT THAT IT STILL WAS "IN CONTACT AS USUAL" WITH ROME BUT AT THE SAME TIME ADMITTED IT WAS WITHOUT INFORMATION ENOUGH "TO ESTIMATE THE CHANGE IN THE REGIME IN ROME AND THE CONSEQUENCES."

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BERLIN DISPATCHES TO THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID THERE STILL WAS NO CONCRETE OFFICIAL GERMAN DECLARATION ON BENITO MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION, ALTHOUGH A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY WOULD HAVE "NO IMMEDIATE INFLUENCE ON GERMANY." VOICES THEY DISCUSSED THE SITUATION EVERYWHERE.

"THE FIRST REACTION WAS NOT OPTIMISTIC AND EVEN THE MOST UNFAVORABLE NEWS FROM ROME HEREAFTER WILL NOT BE REGARDED AS SURPRISING. THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE EXPECTING A DECLARATION FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ON THE SITUATION."

ISTANBUL--FIRST ADD GUARIGLIA X X X AFTER THE TALK.

THE MEETING MAY BE ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR SINCE THE RESIGNATION OF MUSSOLINI.

THE FACT THAT THE MEETING TOOK PLACE AT ALL IS A DEMONSTRATION OF ITS EXTREME URGENCY, SINCE THE METICULOUS TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER USUALLY REFUSES TO SEE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES EXCEPT AT HIS MINISTRY IN ANKARA. THE FACT THAT IT WAS HELD ABOARD A LAUNCH AT SEA WITH ONLY

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ONE UNIDENTIFIED WITNESS ABOARD PROVES THAT MATTERS DISCUSSED MUST HAVE BEEN OF THE UTMOST SECRECY.

ONLY A RELATIVELY FEW PEOPLE LEARNED OF THE MEETING WHILE IT WAS STILL IN PROGRESS AND THEY IMMEDIATELY SUGGESTED THAT MENEMENCIOGLU WAS BEING ASKED TO ACT AS AN INTERMEDIARY IN PEACE TALKS BETWEEN THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT AND THE ALLIES.

GUARIGLIA ONLY ARRIVED IN TURKEY AS AMBASSADOR ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO AND AT THAT TIME IT WAS AN OPEN SECRET HE WAS NOT THE ITALIAN FIRST CHOICE FOR THE JOB. ROME APPARENTLY WISHED TO SEND AN AMBASSADOR WHO WAS KNOWN TO BE PRO-ALLIED BUT THE GERMANS PREVENTED THAT AND GUARIGLIA WAS SENT INSTEAD.

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THE NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IS NOT KNOWN AS PRO-ALLIED BUT HIS ENTHUSIASM FOR THE FASCIST PARTY HAS COOLED CONSIDERABLY. HE WAS CONSIDERED A COMPROMISE CHOICE BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL NOMINEE AND A RED HOT PARTY MEMBER.

THERE WERE RUMORS WHICH COULD NOT BE SUBSTANTIATED THAT MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, NOW ENVOY TO THE VATICAN, WOULD COME TO TURKEY TO SUCCEED GUARAGLIA AS AMBASSADOR.

ISTANBUL--INSERT AFTER [illegible] GRAF GUARIGLIA, BEGINNING MENEMENCIOGLU, ETC X X X THE TALK.

THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUBSEQUENTLY DEPARTED FOR THE CAPITAL AT ANKARA AND IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT GUARIGLIA WOULD LEAVE FOR ITALY TOMORROW ABOARD A PLANE CARRYING SPECIAL IDENTIFYING MARKINGS TO INSURE ITS SAFE PASSAGE TO ROME.

THE MEETING X X X 4TH GRAF

[illegible] WCA

[illegible] JUL

ISTANBUL, JULY 27-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS ARE MASSING AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING HERE LAST NIGHT.

THE GERMANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EXERTING CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE UPON HUNGARY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SWERVE THE GOVERNMENT FROM ITS APPARENT DETERMINATION TO WITHDRAW FROM ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY JULY 28.)

(THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGT.HOWARD E.BIGGERSTAFF, OF 214 MAYWOOD APARTMENTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--FIRST LIEUTENANT FELIX S. CECOT, U.S.M.C., 25, OF 40 WOODLAWN AVENUE, MASSENA, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING ACTION OVER MUNDA.

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AS A MEMBER OF A MARINE SCOUT BOMBING SQUADRON, LIEUTENANT CECOT PARTICIPATED IN 20 MISSIONS LAST NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, EIGHT OF WHICH WERE ATTACKS AND THE REST SEARCHES AND PATROLS. HE TWICE SCORED DIRECT HITS ON MUNDA INSTALLATIONS.

THE CITATION READS:

"IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE COMMANDER, SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AND SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE, TAKES PLEASURE IN AWARDING THE AIR MEDAL TO FIRST LIEUTENANT FELIX S. CECOT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, FOR SERVICE AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING:

"FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHTS AGAINST THE ENEMY WHILE SERVING WITH A MARINE SCOUT BOMBING SQUADRON IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

AREA FROM NOVEMBER 19 TO DECEMBER 23, 1942.

DURING THIS PERIOD OF AERIAL OPERATIONS, SECOND LIEUTENANT CECOT PARTICIPATED IN EIGHT ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY. ADDITIONALLY, SIX SEARCHES AND SIX PATROLS WERE MADE BY HIM IN DANGEROUS ENEMY TERRITORY.

"HE TWICE SCORED DIRECT HITS ON BUILDINGS AT MUNDA, DESTROYING THEM, AND AFTER THE LAST ATTACK HE RETURNED AND STRAFED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AND MATERIAL ON THE GROUND.

"HIS COURAGE, SKILL, AND DETERMINATION WERE IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SERVICE."

FIRST LIEUTENANT CECOT IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.ANDREW CECOT, OF MASSENA.

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HE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY IN 1941.

(THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGT.ALLEN SOMMERS OF 251 SOUTH 63RD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, JULY 8-(DELAYED)-IT'S AS DIFFICULT PITCHING AGAINST A MARINE CORPS BASEBALL TEAM AS AGAINST THE ST. LOUIS CARDINALS, SAYS CORP.MAYNARD H.SNYDER, U.S.M.C., OF 312 1/2 EAST MAIN STREET, PALMYRA, N.Y.

CORPORAL SNYDER, FIRST STRING PITCHER FOR THE LEATHERNECK TEAM HERE, HAS FACED BOTH.

"THE MARINES MAKE UP IN SPORTSMANSHIP AND SPIRIT WHAT THEY LACK IN ABILITY," HE SAID. "THEY'RE OUT TO WIN WHETHER IT'S ON A BALLFIELD OR A BATTLEFIELD."

CORPORAL SNYDER, WHO NEARLY MADE THE CUBAN HALL OF FAME, MISSING A NO-HIT, NO-RUN GAME ON A MISJUDGED FLY-BALL, BEGAN HIS BASEBALL CAREER WHILE ATTENDING TREVORTON (PA.) HIGH SCHOOL. LATER HE WENT INTO THE SEMI-PRO POWER AND VALE LEAGUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HE JOINED ROCHESTER IN 1939 AND PLAYED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR A YEAR. IN 1940, THE CARDINALS SENT HIM TO THEIR FARM AT HAMILTON (ONT.), CANADA. IN 1941, HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE VIRGINIA LEAGUE AT ROANOKE.

HOPING TO GIVE HIS LEFT ARM A MUCH NEEDED REST, CORP.SNYDER LEFT BASEBALL AND TOOK A JOB AS A RUBBER GRINDER IN HIS HOME TOWN. A FEW MONTHS LATER HE ENLISTED.

CORP.SNYDER IS A SON OF MRS.BERTHA HICKS OF 8172 TOPE AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. HE BECAME A CORPORAL LAST FEBRUARY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,JULY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT LIEUT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, AWARDED 15 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

THE CLUSTER WAS GIVEN THESE MEN IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL.

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THE CITATION IS:

"FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION, AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS. IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS, STRAFING AND DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES, DESTROYING AND DAMAGING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT."

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THOSE AWARDED AND PERIODS OF FLIGHT COVERED INCLUDED:

1ST LIEUT.HARRY S.SCHEERER, 1114 MARTIN AVE., TOLEDO, O., NOV.16, 1942, TO JAN.25, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.LOUIS J. RITACCO, 225 IRGIN AVE., PORT CHESTER, N.Y., SEPT.15, 1942, TO APRIL 4, 1943; 2ND LIEUT.ROBERT V.LOCKHART, 123 SOUTH MAIN ST., MARION, N.C., OCT.10, 1942, TO DEC.24, 1942; STAFF SGT.GETTYS F.BRASWELL, BOX 553, JASPER, FLA., SEPT.1, 1942, TO DEC.14, 1942; STAFF SGT.WILLIAM H.EPPERSON, 1000 DEWEY AVE., EVANSTON, ILL., OCT.21, 1942 TO APRIL 4, 1943; STAFF SGT.CHARLES H.MAUPIN, CORZET, VA., OCT.21, 1942, TO APRIL 3, 1943; STAFF SGT.RICHARD S.MCKINNEY, RT 4, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., OCT.21, 1942 TO APRIL 4, 1943; STAFF SGT. CHARLES C.THOMPSON, 3200 GADSDEN ST., COLUMBIA, S.C., OCT.21, 1942, TO APRIL 3, 1943.

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SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 26--(DELAYED)--(AP)--WHEN ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED A 70-TON LOAD OF 1,000 AND 500-POUND BOMBS ON SALAMAUA TODAY, ONE BOMB ALMOST DIDN'T GET AWAY.

1ST LIEUT.FRANCIS HAAG, JR., OF PELHAM, N.Y., WAS FORCED TO MAKE A SECOND RUN AFTER HE BECAME AWARE THAT A THOUSAND POUND BOMB WAS CAUGHT ON A CLAMP AND WAS HANGING FROM HIS SHIP.

2ND LIEUT.WILLIAM SPENCER, ROANOKE, W.VA., WORKED FEVERISHLY ON THE BOMB FOR TEN MINUTES BEFORE MANAGING TO DROP IT SQUARE UPON SALAMAUA.

NEW GUINEA

FIRST LIEUT.GEORGE PRENTICE, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, WITH ONE ZERO TO HIS CREDIT, GOT ANOTHER TODAY.

MAJOR THOMAS LYNCH, CATASAUQUA, PENN., WHO WAS TIED WITH

BONG FOR TOP HONORS AT 11 EACH, CAME OUT OF THE ENCOUNTER WITH ONE "PROBABLE." OTHER SCORERS INCLUDED:

CAPTAIN CHARLES SULLIVAN, ROANOKE, ILL., ONE PROBABLE, ONE DAMAGED.

2ND LIEUT.WAYNE ROTHGEB, NEW HAVEN, IND., ONE PROBABLE.

THE JAPANESE BOMBERS, WITH ESCORT FIGHTERS, WERE RETURNING TO LAE FROM AN AFTERNOON ATTACK ON ALLIED FORWARD UNITS NEAR NASSAU BAY WHEN THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY THE P-38'S.

UNDATED AXIS ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 28 1943

AXIS PROPAGANDISTS, STILL SEEKING TO EXPLAIN ITALY'S GOVERNMENTAL UPHEAVAL TO THE SATISFACTION OF THEIR PEOPLES AND THE FUEHRER, DECIDED YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) THAT THE FAILURE OF FASCISM RATHER THAN FAILING HEALTH FORCED OUT BENITO MUSSOLINI.

THEY SEIZED UPON THE NEW LINE---IN ITSELF HARDLY COMPLIMENTARY TO RELATED NAZIISM---AFTER 48 HOURS OF FUMBLING.

MUSSOLINI'S REGIME FAILED "TO BRING ABOUT THE CONCENTRATION OF FORCES NECESSARY TO FULFILL WAR TASKS," THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID, QUOTING RADIO ROME.

"THEREFORE THE FORMER REGIME HAD TO HAND THE FATE OF ITALY TO OTHERS, WHO ARE NOW COLLECTING THE FORCES NEEDED TO SAVE ITALY," IT WAS STATED.

TRANSOCEAN DECLARED THAT "SO LONG AS THE ENEMY IS AT ITALY'S THRESHOLD, THE ITALIAN PEOPLE HAVE ONLY ONE MOTTO: 'THE WAR WILL GO ON.'" IT DENIED A MORAL BREAKDOWN.

SUGGESTIONS THAT ILL HEALTH CAUSED MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION, WHICH EARLIER HAD STREAMED FROM AXIS TRANSMITTERS, WERE DROPPED.

ALTHOUGH RIOTOUS ITALIAN GROUPS HAVE TORN DOWN FASCIST SYMBOLS AND DEMONSTRATED AGAINST FASCIST OFFICES, "NO OFFICIAL DECISIONS HAVE SO FAR BEEN MADE" AS TO THE FUTURE OF THE PARTY, TRANSOCEAN SAID. THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE DESCRIBED AS "INSIGNIFICANT DISTURBANCES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED."

"COMPETENT ITALIAN QUARTERS" WERE QUOTED AS SAYING "THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT WAS NEITHER A REVOLUTION NOR A COUP D'ETAT, BUT A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS SOLVED CONSTITUTIONALLY."

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THIS OBVIOUSLY APPEALED TO THE NAZI LEGAL MIND. TRANSOCEAN DEVOTED ABOUT 300 WORDS TO THE IDEA.

"ON THE BASIS OF A VOTE TAKEN BY THE GRAND FASCIST COUNCIL, THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE KING," IT SAID. "ON THE BASIS OF A RESOLUTION OF A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE FASCIST COUNCIL THE KING TOOK CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES BY TAKING OVER SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES AND SUPREME GOVERNMENT POWERS. ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED. ITALY WILL KEEP ITS PLEDGED WORD."

THE NAZI AGENCY SAID THAT MUSSOLINI "CONTINUES TO ENJOY ALL THE RIGHTS TO WHICH HE IS ENTITLED AS A KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE ANNUNZIATA. THE ROME NEWSPAPER TRIBUNA WAS CONFISCATED MONDAY FOR PUBLISHING FALSE REPORTS ABOUT ARRESTS."

APPARENTLY SEEKING TO AVOID OFFENDING GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO BY THE DENUNCIATION OF ITALIAN FASCISM, THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A MADRID DISPATCH SAYING THE SPANISH DICTATOR TOLD HIS CABINET COUNCIL MONDAY NIGHT THAT THERE WERE SOME "FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES" BETWEEN ROME'S TOTALITARIANISM AND THE MADRID REGIME.

"HE EMPHASIZED AT THE SAME TIME THAT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT WAS COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT AND NOT CONTROLLED BY ANY OUTSIDE INFLUENCES," THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE PHRASEOLOGY AS WELL AS THE VERY FACT THE DISPATCH WAS BROADCAST SUGGESTED THAT BERLIN WAS TAKING PRECAUTIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVOID FURTHER DEMORALIZATION IN THE RANKS OF TOTALITARIAN GROUPS.

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[redacted] ITALY-IN-WAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BOASTFUL FASCIST FORCES OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, ERSTWHILE JUNIOR PARTNER IN THE AXIS, SCORED SEVERAL MINOR AND SCATTERED SUCCESSES EARLY IN THE WAR WHEN THE GOING WAS EASY--BUT WHEN CONFRONTED WITH ANYTHING LIKE EQUAL OPPOSITION THE ITALIANS EITHER WERE BEATEN OR HAD TO BE RESCUED BY SENIOR PARTNER ADOLF HITLER.

MUSSOLINI FIGURED HE WAS PICKING AN AUSPICIOUS TIME TO ENTER THE WAR WHEN ITALY OPENED HOSTILITIES AGAINST FRANCE ON JUNE 10, 1940, A MERE WEEK BEFORE MARSHAL PETAIN SUED FOR PEACE TO SAVE HIS OVERPOWERED FRENCH ARMIES FROM BEING CUT TO PIECES BY THE NAZI PANZERS. A "STAB IN THE BACK," PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLED IT.

WHILE FASCIST TROOPS ENTERED TOTTERING FRANCE, ITALY BEGAN A PROGRAM OF HIT-AND-RUN AERIAL RAIDS ON BRITISH HOLDINGS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA.

ON AUG.19, 1940 ABOUT TWO WEEKS AFTER THE ITALIANS INVADED

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BRITISH SOMALILAND, THE BRITISH ABANDONED IT TO THEM. AFTER THAT THINGS BEGAN TO LOOK BAD FOR MUSSOLINI'S FIGHTERS, ALTHOUGH HIS PROPAGANDA EXPERTS TRIED TO MAKE IT APPEAR OTHERWISE.

AS EARLY AS OCT.12, 1940 LITTLE MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS AFTER ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, THE BRITISH SANK THREE ITALIAN WARSHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THIS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF A SEVERE DROP IN ITALY'S SEA WARFARE STOCK. AS TIME PASSED HER WARSHIPS NOT ONLY TURNED TAIL AND FLED FROM ENGAGEMENTS, BUT EVENTUALLY SHE KEPT WHAT WAS LEFT OF HER FLEET SAFE AT HOME TO CHALK UP A BIG DEFAULT IN THE DEFENSE OF SICILY.

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ON OCT.27, 1940 ITALIAN PLANES OSTENTATIOUSLY BOMBED GREECE. ITALIAN TROOPS FOLLOWED THEM INTO GREECE BUT WERE THROWN BACK TO ALBANIA BY THE NUMERICALLY INFERIOR BUT TOUGHER GREEKS. IN RESPONSE TO MUSSOLINI'S S.O.S., POWERFUL GERMAN FORCES SWEPT THROUGH GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA AS WELL.

IN 1941, BRITISH TROOPS SMASHED ITALIAN RESISTANCE IN ETHIOPIA AND MUSSOLINI WAS FORCED TO SEND ANOTHER CALL TO HITLER FOR HELP IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE YEARS OF 1941 AND 1942 WERE SAD ONES FOR ITALY. HER TROOPS THAT WERE DRAFTED BY HITLER FOR THE NAZI INVASION OF RUSSIA WERE MAULED BY THE RED ARMIES AND THE RUSSIAN WINTER.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES WERE SUBJECTED TO DEVASTATING AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS. DISASTER BEFELL REMAINING ITALIAN TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA, CLIMAXED BY THE LANDING OF A POWERFUL AMERICAN ARMY ON AFRICAN SOIL.

STEP-BY-STEP ITALY LOST HER EMPIRE AND YIELDED TO THE ALLIES ON HER NATIVE SOIL. FROM NORTH AFRICA STRONGHOLDS THE ALLIES SWOOPED DOWN ON ITALIAN ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. WITH THE ALLIES NOW STOUTLY ENTRENCHED IN SICILY AND READY TO INVADE HER MAINLAND PENINSULA, ITALY HAS FOUND WAR WITH THE DEMOCRACIES A DECIDEDLY COSTLY PROPOSITION.

UNDATED MUSSOLINI REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 28 1943

REPORTS OF POSSIBLE ITALIAN PEACE FEELERS SPREAD TODAY AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF RENEWED ALLIED DETERMINATION TO POUR ON "THE MAXIMUM AVALANCHE OF FIRE AND STEEL" UNTIL ITALY DOES CAPITULATE.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SET THE KEYNOTE WHEN HE DECLARED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON THAT "ITALY WILL BE SEARED AND SCARRED AND BLACKENED FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER" UNLESS AND UNTIL MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, SUCCESSOR TO THE DEPOSED BENITO MUSSOLINI, RAISES THE WHITE FLAG.

IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY KNOX KEPT THE PEACE POT BOILING WITH A STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN THAT DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY INDICATED AN ATTEMPT, IN THE REASONABLY NEAR FUTURE, TO TAKE THAT COUNTRY OUT OF THE WAR.

MEANWHILE, BERN, SWITZERLAND, RECORDED REPORTS FROM ROME THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE EXPECTED THAT ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE NEW BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT WOULD BE TO SUE FOR AN ARMISTICE. ALSO FROM BERN CAME A DISPATCH TO STOCKHOLM'S SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTING THAT

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE ALREADY HAD BEGUN IN THE VATICAN.

THESE REPORTS LACKED CONFIRMATION, AND CHURCHILL FLATLY TOLD COMMONS THAT NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THAT, THEREFORE, THE ALLIES HAD BEEN FACED WITH NO NEW DECISION.

ON THE AXIS SIDE OF THE PICTURE THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF SOME CONFUSION. IN LONDON IT WAS NOTED THAT THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE HAD BEEN UNUSUALLY SLOW IN POUNDING OUT A DEFINITE STAND ON THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI, INDICATING EITHER INDECISION OR UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHAT MIGHT COME NEXT.

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ELSEWHERE KIND WORDS FOR MUSSOLINI REMAINED FEW. IN "AMIRABAD," THE RECENTLY COMPLETED CAMP OF THE UNITED STATES PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND, THE SOLDIERS WERE INFORMED OF THE ROME UPSET WITH A BULLETIN HEADED, "ITALY BOOTS BENITO." THERE WAS LITTLE REACTION FROM THE SOLDIERS EXCEPT THAT THEY MIGHT GET HOME EARLIER. AND IN JERUSALEM THE ARABIC NEWSPAPER "PALESTINE" HEADLINED AN EDITORIAL ON MUSSOLINI WITH THE EXPRESSION, "ILA HAYTHU" MEANING "TO THE DEVIL."

UNDATED ITALIAN BOMBING

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE ITALIAN MAINLAND HAS FALLEN INTO A LULL SINCE SUNDAY, THE LIST OF BOMBED OBJECTIVES ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUES DISCLOSED TODAY, BUT THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF THE REASON.

ONLY ONE MAINLAND TARGET, RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS AT MARINA DI PAOLA ON THE ITALIAN TOE, WAS BOMBED YESTERDAY. NO TARGETS WERE ATTACKED ON SUNDAY, BUT THAT WAS BEFORE IT WAS KNOWN THAT A NEW REGIME WAS TAKING OVER IN ITALY.

TODAY'S ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION, A NEW BOMBING OF NAPLES.

IN THE FIVE OTHER DAYS FOLLOWING THE BOMBING OF ROME A WEEK AGO MONDAY, ALLIED BOMBERS SWEPT OVER NUMEROUS ITALIAN CITIES, UNLOADING BOMBS ON AIRFIELDS AND RAILWAYS. LEGHORN WAS HIT BY AN RAF SHUTTLE BOMBING SATURDAY NIGHT, AND FLYING FORTRESSES MADE A RECORD HOP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER TO BLAST BOLOGNA IN NORTHERN ITALY THAT DAY, WHILE OTHER ALLIED FLIERS SMASHED AT MORE THAN HALF A DOZEN OTHER TOWNS.

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OTHER PLACES BOMBED LAST TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY INCLUDED AQUINO, CROTONE, SALERNO, LEVERANO, PRATICA DI MJRE, FOGGIA, BATTAPAGLIA, GROSSETO, TARGETS NEAR NAPLES AND AT LEAST FOUR AIRFIELDS.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY SAID THE ALLIED COMMANDERS ALREADY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO PILE THE BLOWS ON ITALY. THE LULL MAY BE DUE TO WEATHER OR BECAUSE ITALY'S RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS ALREADY HAVE BEEN POUNDED SUFFICIENTLY FOR THE TIME.

TODAY'S ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISPATCHES SHOWED THE ALLIED AIR FORCES HAD BEEN EXTREMELY ACTIVE OVER SICILY.

PRECEDE NEW YORK OWI

WASHINGTON, JULY 27-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION (OWI) DECLARED TODAY THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF ITALY IS REGARDED AS AN ENEMY THE SAME AS MUSSOLINI'S REGIME.

CLARIFYING THE TONE OF ITS RADIO BROADCASTS TO EUROPE, AN OWI OFFICIAL SAID:

"THIS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, COMPOSED AS IT IS MOSTLY OF PEOPLE

FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH FASCISM, DECLARED AS ONE OF ITS FIRST ACTS ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER AND THE AXIS, AND THEREFORE IS AN ENEMY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WAR WILL GO ON TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT THE GENERAL POLICY OF OWI IN ITS BROADCASTS TO CONTINENTAL EUROPE IS TO REFRAIN FROM MAKING ANY PERSONAL CRITICISM OF EITHER KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OR MARSHAL BADOGLIO. CERTAIN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS BY OWI, QUOTING A COLUMNIST AS CALLING THE KING "MORONIC," WERE DESCRIBED AS BEING MERELY A PART OF A REGULAR SERVICE TO INFORM ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE OF THE TREND OF PRINTED OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

- - -

ONTARIO NAMES

NEW ASSEMBLY

ON AUGUST 4

- - -

2 PARTIES CHALLENGE

LIBERALS, IN POWER

SINCE 1934 (600)

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(ADVANCE) TORONTO, JULY 27-(AP)-ONTARIO, WEALTHIEST AND MOST POPULOUS PROVINCE OF CANADA, WILL ELECT A NEW 90-MEMBER LEGISLATURE ON AUG. 4 IN A DUAL CHALLENGE TO THE LIBERAL PARTY WHICH HAS BEEN IN

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POWER SINCE 1934.

SHOULD THE LIBERALS BE DEFEATED, THE MANDATE WOULD GO EITHER TO THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, NEW DESIGNATION FOR THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, OR TO THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, SOCIALIST PARTY WHICH HAS A MINORITY FOLLOWING IN THE PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA AND A SCATTERING MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

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THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES ARE TRADITIONAL OPPONENTS OF THE LIBERALS IN A SYSTEM THAT HAS SEEN THESE TWO PARTIES COMPETING FOR OFFICE IN BOTH DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS FOR 76 YEARS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, WHICH HAD ITS INCEPTION AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IS HEADED BY ED JOLLIFFE, 34-YEAR OLD LAWYER AND RHODES SCHOLAR AND A WORKER FOR YEARS IN PARTY AND LABOR UNION CIRCLES.

HEADING THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES IS LIEUT.COL.GEORGE DREW, 49-YEAR OLD LAWYER, A WAR VETERAN AND SON-IN-LAW OF EDWARD JOHNSON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA IN NEW YORK.

WHEN MITCHELL F.HEPBURN RESIGNED THE PREMIERSHIP LAST OCTOBER--HIS REASONS NEVER WERE MADE CLEAR--HE PASSED THE OFFICE ALONG TO GORDON CONANT, HIS ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO LOST THE LEADERSHIP IN APRIL TO HARRY NIXON. NIXON CALLED THE ELECTION IN DISREGARD OF A VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE EXTENDING ITS LIFE FOR A YEAR, BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

FORMER PREMIER HEPBURN, WHO IS RUNNING IN THIS ELECTION, ALTHOUGH NOT AS LEADER, BECAME NATIONALLY KNOWN AS HEAD OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE OF HIS OPPOSITION TO THE PARENT LIBERAL GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA AND ITS LEADER, PRIME MINISTER W. .

MACKENZIE KING.

A NATIONAL ELEMENT HAS BEEN INJECTED INTO THE CAMPAIGN WITH CHARGES THAT NIXON IS MERELY A PUPPET OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND THAT KING ORDERED HIM TO CALL THE ELECTION TO SEE HOW THE WIND WAS BLOWING. NIXON HAS DECLARED IN REPLY THAT ONLY A UNANIMOUS VOTE WOULD HAVE OBVIATED THE NECESSITY OF CHOOSING A NEW LEGISLATURE, AND THE CONSERVATIVES VOTED AGAINST EXTENDING ITS LIFE.

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NIXON WAS NEVER IN AGREEMENT WITH HEPBURN IN HIS ENMITY FOR KING, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN AND HEPBURN HAS ATTACKED THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT ON ITS WAR RECORD.

THE PLATFORMS OF ALL PARTY LEADERS, WHO ARE NOW ON SPEAKING TOURS, EMPHASIZE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND STRESS THE WAR AS TODAY'S FIRST CONCERN. BOTH LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMS UPHOLD AND ENCOURAGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, EMPHASIZING HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT. THEY ALSO STRESS HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

THE C.C.F. PROGRAM, UNDER JOLLIFFE, CALLS FOR A PLANNING COMMISSION TO BE SET UP IMMEDIATELY AS GROUNDWORK FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT AND "RELEASE FROM THE GRIP OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS."

ABOUT 1,500,000 ONTARIO CITIZENS ARE EXPECTED TO VOTE. IN 1937 THE LIBERALS ELECTED 64 MEMBERS WITH 798,716 VOTES AND THE CONSERVATIVES NAMED 23 WITH 627,740 BALLOTS. TWO LIBERAL-PROGRESSIVES AND ONE INDEPENDENT WON OFFICE AS WELL. THE C.C.F. POLLED 77,744 VOTE BUT ELECTED NO ONE. HOWEVER, THIS MINORITY PARTY HAS SINCE ORGANIZE EXTENSIVELY AND IS MAKING A DEFINITE BID FOR POWER.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN ONTARIO WILL VOTE IN SPECIAL BALLOT BOXES, WHILE SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE HAVE BEEN ASKED TO VOTE BY PROXY. FORMS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED ON WHICH THEY ARE TO DESIGNATE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES BACK HOME TO VOTE FOR THEM.

THE PROXY SYSTEM HAS BEEN A POINT OF ISSUE IN CAMPAIGN SPEECHES. THE PROGRESSIVES AND THE C.C.F., WHILE DISAGREEING ON VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING ELSE, HAVE CHARGED THAT IT DESTROYS SECRECY OF VOTING AND ALSO THAT THERE IS INSUFFICIENT TIME TO GET PROXIES BACK FROM OVERSEAS.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THE SWIFTLY MOVING ALLIED SUCCESSES IN RUSSIA AND SICILY WERE CROWDING HERR HITLER INTO A MIGHTY TIGHT CORNER EVEN BEFORE MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL CAME TO INCREASE THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE NAZI POSITION.

THESE WIDELY SEPARATED OPERATIONS STRANGELY ENOUGH ARE CREATING A SQUEEZE WHICH, IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENTS ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, MAY IN DUE COURSE FORCE THE FUEHRER TO PULL BACK HIS ENTIRE BATTLE-LINE ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THIS WOULD BE ONE OF THE GREATEST WITHDRAWALS IN HISTORY. THAT LINE REPRESENTS MORE THAN A THOUSAND MILES OF DEFENSES WHICH HAVE BEEN BUTTRESSED WITH THE BODIES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN YOUTH.

THE POINT IS, AS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT IN THIS COLUMN, THAT THE NAZI CHIEF IS COMPELLED TO REGARD THE ASSAULT ON SICILY AS THE POSSIBLE FORERUNNER OF AN ALLIED DRIVE UP THROUGH THE BALKANS. THE DANGER IS MULTIPILIED BY THE ITALIAN POLITICAL UPHEAVAL WHICH MAY RESULT IN A SEPARATE PEACE. AN INVASION OF THE BALKANS WOULD CREATE A GRAVE THREAT TO THE WHOLE GERMAN RIGHT WING, WHICH ALREADY

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IS SHAKING UNDER THE HAMMERING BY THE RED ARMIES.

OF COURSE, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TEAM HAS HITLER--AND THE WORLD, FOR THAT MATTER--GUESSING AS TO WHERE THEY MAY STRIKE NEXT. POSSIBLY THE ALLIES THEMSELVES ARE KEEPING OPEN-MINDS, SINCE A QUICK SURRENDER OF ITALY WOULD MAKE THE BALKAN ADVENTURE DECIDEDLY MORE ATTRACTIVE. SHOULD MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO WITHDRAW FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE THE ITALIAN TROOPS WHICH REPRESENT THE MAIN AXIS DEFENSE THERE (AND HE IS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED TO HAVE ISSUED SUCH AN ORDER ALREADY), IT WOULD OPEN UP POSSIBILITIES WHICH THE ALLIES COULD SURELY IGNORE.

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IN ANY EVENT, IT WOULD BE FOLLY FOR THE NAZI GANGSTER TO DISREGARD THE CONTINGENCY OF AN EARLY ASSAULT THROUGH THE BALKANS. HIS HOPE OF AVOIDING A WHOLESALE READJUSTMENT OF HIS HARD-WON POSITIONS IN RUSSIA MUST LIE IN STALLING THE WESTERN ALLIES OFF UNTIL THE BAD AUTUMN WEATHER ARRIVES TO IMPEDE MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE BALKAN PENINSULA. THIS LIKELY ACCOUNTS FOR HIS ORDERS TO HIS FORCES IN SICILY TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

HOWEVER, EVEN IF ITALY DOESN'T MAKE A QUICK SURRENDER AND THUS END THE WHOLE SHOW, THE NAZI FORCES WHICH ARE COOPED UP IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SICILY HAVE SMALL CHANCE OF HOLDING OUT LONG. WITH GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S VETERAN EIGHTH ARMY SMASHING AT THE GERMAN LEFT WING IN THE VICINITY OF CATANIA, AND OUR HARD-BOILED GENERAL PATTON'S SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCING ON THE RIGHT FLANK, IT CAN BE ONLY A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE HITLERITES COLLAPSE.

SHOULD HITLER BE COMPELLED TO PULL BACK HIS FRONT IN RUSSIA, THE FIRST WITHDRAWAL PRESUMABLY WOULD BE TO THE LINE OF THE GREAT RIVER DNIEPER, WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE BLACK SEA AT ODESSA. THAT WOULD BRING HIS RIGHT WING ANCHOR CLOSE TO RUMANIA, WHICH HE HOPES--UNDOUBTEDLY WITH MUCH MISGIVING--WILL GO ON FIGHTING FOR HIM AND CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THE ONLY SOURCE OF NATURAL OIL LEFT TO HIM.

IT HAS BEEN THE FUEHRER'S PLAN THAT RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY SHOULD STAND IN THE WAY OF AN ALLIED INVASION UP THE BALKANS. BUT HIS HOLD ON THESE SMALL SATELLITES WAS GETTING SHAKY EVEN BEFORE THE COLLAPSE OF MUSSOLINI. FEAR HAS KEPT THEM FAIRLY WELL IN LINE, BUT THEIR COURAGE TO REVOLT HAS GROWN STRONGER AS THE REICH HAS BECOME WEAKER. THE DEBACLE IN ROME WILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THEIR RESISTANCE TO HITLER.

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THUS IF THE GERMANS SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO START A WITHDRAWAL, IT MIGHT NOT STOP LONG AT THE DNIEPER BUT CONTINUE CLEAR BACK INTO POLAND. INDEED, IF THE RUSSIANS SHOULD HAVE THE RESERVE STRENGTH TO FOLLOW THE NAZIS UP, A ROUT MIGHT BE PRODUCED, FOR A RETREAT IS A TERRIBLY DANGEROUS OPERATION.

WHATEVER DEVELOPS FROM THE ALLIED THREAT TO THE BALKANS, HITLER'S FAILING STRENGTH ULTIMATELY WILL FORCE HIM TO MOVE BACK ON ALL FRONTS IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A POSITION AGAINST CONCERTED ATTACK. PROBABLY THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE SMART THING FOR HIM TO DO RIGHT AFTER HE HAD RAPED POLAND, INSTEAD OF TRYING TO CONQUER THE WORLD.

(EDS: IN ABOVE (A90) FIRST GRAPH MK READ X X X OUR HARD-BOILED X X)

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-TWELVE UNITED STATES AIRMEN, ONE OF THEM A 28-YEAR-OLD COLONEL NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER LEADING FIGHTERS IN 42 COMBAT MISSIONS, WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. IRA C. EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE.

THE DECORATIONS, THE ARMY'S THIRD HIGHEST AWARDS, WENT TO SIX

OFFICERS AND SIX SERGEANTS FROM 11 STATES.

THE MISSING OFFICER WAS COL. ARMAN PETERSON OF FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND THE DFC.

ANOTHER YOUNG COLONEL--27-YEAR-OLD HUBERT ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, MONT.--GOT TWO OTHER MEDALS AT THE SAME TIME HE WAS HANDED THE SILVER STAR. HE HAD BEEN TOO BUSY TO TAKE TIME OUT BEFORE TO COLLECT THE DFC AND AIR MEDAL. ZEMKE PARTICIPATED IN APPROXIMATELY 30 COMBAT MISSIONS.

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BOTH PETERSON AND ZEMKE WERE CITED FOR "BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP" AND FOR SETTING AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THEIR COMMAND.

ONE AWARD WAS MADE POSTHUMOUSLY TO 2ND LIEUT. FREDERICK L. ANGEL OF DENVER, COL. OTHERS DECORATED WERE:

CAPT.BRUCE A.GARDNER OF SAINT JOHNS, ARIZ.

FIRST LIEUT.JAMES F.KELLEY OF SILVER SPRINGS, MD.

SECOND LIEUT.BENJAMIN C.FINCHER OF MATTHEWS, N.C.

SGT.TIMOTHY RIORDAN OF ROXBURY, MASS.

SGT.KENNETH W.GORSUCH OF SANTA FE, N.M.

SGT.CLAIRE DICKINSON OF BLOOMINGBURG, N.Y.

SGT.JAMES A.WATSON OF HOULTON, ME.

SGT.JOSEPH S.KLASNICK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

SGT.JOHN E.BREEN OF CHICAGO, ILL.

ANGEL, NAVIGATOR OF A FLYING FORTRESS, WAS CRITICALLY WOUNDED IN A RAID ON GERMANY JUNE 11. "SHORTLY THEREAFTER," THE CITATION SAID, "A FIERCE BLAZE STARTED IN THE NOSE COMPARTMENT OF THE PLANE. WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS SEVERE WOUNDS AND OWN SAFETY, LIEUT.ANGEL, AIDED BY THE BOMBARDIER, HEROICALLY BEAT OUT THE FLAMES WITH HIS OWN HANDS AND IN SO DOING HE GAVE HIS OWN LIFE."

FINCHER, BOMBARDIER ON THE SAME PLANE, ASSISTED ANGEL IN BEATING OUT THE FLAMES ALTHOUGH SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY A CANNONSHELL WHICH EXPLODED IN THE NOSE COMPARTMENT.

WITH THE AWARD TO BREEN THE ENTIRE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "OLD BILL" HAS NOW BEEN GIVEN THE SILVER STAR FOR THEIR PART IN A RUNNING BATTLE WITH GERMAN FIGHTERS DURING THE DAYLIGHT RAID ON NORTH-WEST GERMANY MAY 15. BREEN, WAIST-GUNNER, WAS CITED FOR STICKING TO HIS GUNS AND AFTER THE FIGHTING GIVING INVALUABLE FIRST AID TO HIS CREW MATES--SEVEN OF WHOM WERE WOUNDED AND ONE OF WHOM WAS KILLED DURING THE FIGHT.

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KELLEY WAS DECORATED FOR COURAGEOUSLY CONTINUING TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF NAVIGATOR AND SKILLFULLY MANNING THE NOSE GUNS IN FIGHTING OFF REPEATED ENEMY ATTACKS DURING A RAID ON GERMANY JUNE 25 EVEN THOUGH HE WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

RIORDAN, TURRET GUNNER OF A HEAVY BOMBER, WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ON A MISSION ON APRIL 4 HIS CITATION SAID BUT "WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY HE BRAVELY AND SKILLFULLY CONTINUED TO FIRE HIS GUNS UNTIL THE LAST ENEMY PLANE HAD BEEN DRIVEN OFF" AND SHOT DOWN ONE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY RESCUE OF A CREW MATE LEFT DANGLING UNDER THE PLANE WHEN HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS CAUGHT AS HE ATTEMPTED TO BAIL OUT OF A DAMAGED BOMBER ON MAY 19 WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GORSUCH.

CREW MEMBERS LOWERED GORSUCH THROUGH THE ESCAPE DOOR WHILE HE TIED A ROPE AROUND THE BODY OF THE CREW MATE TO PULL HIM TO SAFETY. THE

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CITATION SAID BALL TURRET GUNNER GORSUCH TOOK OFF HIS ELECTRICALLY HEATED GLOVES FOR THE RESCUE, KNOWING SEVERE FROSTBITE WOULD BE THE RESULT.

DICKINSON, TAIL GUNNER ON A HEAVY BOMBER, WAS WOUNDED BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET IN A RAID ON GERMANY JUNE 13 BUT KEPT TO HIS GUNS AND FOUGHT PERSISTENT ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACKS.

WATSON WAS TOP TURRET GUNNER AND ENGINEER ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS BADLY DAMAGED AND FORCED OUT OF FORMATION IN A MISSION OVER GERMANY JUNE 25. DURING THE RAID HE ALTERNATELY FOUGHT OFF ENEMY FIGHTERS AT THE GUNS AND ATTEMPTED MUCH NEEDED EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO THE PLANE. WHEN OVER FRIENDLY TERRITORY AND THE SKIPPER ORDERED THE CREW TO BAIL OUT, WATSON SUPERVISED AND ASSISTED THE OTHERS DOING THIS.

KLASNICK, LEFT WAIST GUNNER IN A RAID ON GERMANY JUNE 25, KEPT AT HIS GUNS DESPITE SERIOUS WOUNDS TO DRIVE OFF ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACKING THE DAMAGED PLANE.

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GARDNER WAS THE BOMBARDIER OF THE LEADING PLANE IN A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WING ATTACKING A GERMAN TARGET ON MAY 19. HIS PLANE CAUGHT FIRE AND ONE ENGINE WAS DISABLED BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET BUT EVEN UNDER THESE DIFFICULTIES GARDNER DROPPED HIS BOMBS WITH SUCH SKILL AND ACCURACY THAT ALL THE FOLLOWING PLANES HIT THE TARGET. AFTER RELEASING HIS BOMBS THE CAPTAIN THEN MANNED THE NOSE GUNS AND FOUGHT OFF DETERMINED FRONTAL ASSAULTS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS.

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, JULY 27-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY RALPH A. BARD TODAY URGED A REDOUBLED PRODUCTION EFFOR TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WEAKNESS ON THE AXIS FRONT CREATED BY THE DOWNFALL OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

"LET'S POUR IT ON IN ALL DIRECTIONS," HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE 15TH NAVAL DISTRICT FOLLOWING PRESENTATION OF A SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S WAR BOND FLAG TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF THIS DISTRICT FOR SETTING THE PACE IN THE NAVY'S WAR BOND BUYING.

IN HIS COMMENT ON THE ITALIAN SITUATION, BARD SAID;

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"ONE THING IMPRESSES ME: THIS IS NO TIME FOR RELAXATION ON THE PART OF ANYBODY. WE MUST REDOUBLE OUR EFFORT IN ALL DIRECTIONS--MORE SHIPS, MORE PLANES, MORE EVERYTHING NEEDED TO CARRY ON THE WAR--AND POUR IT ON IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

"LET'S TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WEAKNESS THAT HAS DEVELOPED.

"WE ALL WANT A SHORT WAR--THE HARDER WE CARRY IT ON THE SHORTER IT WILL BE OVER."

san jose, costa rica, july 27-(ap)-a chilean army [illegible] which left the united states en route for chile in a squadron of three planes, was officially reported missing today.

the plane left san jose july 24 en route for david, panama and its two companions, said it crashed ~~here~~ about 63 miles south of here in the santa maria de bota mountains. search parties have been organized to find the two ~~xxxx~~ man crew.

LONDON, JULY 27 - (AP) - THE VICTORIA CROSS, BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION, WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY TO COMPANY HAVILDAR-MAJOR CHHELU (CORRECT) RAM OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

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RAM, THE SENIOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER OF HIS COMPANY, LED HIS MEN IN A VITAL ATTACK ON DJEBEL GARCI APRIL 19 AFTER HIS COMMANDER WAS KILLED AND HE HIMSELF WAS TWICE WOUNDED.

FIRST HE APPROACHED A MACHINE GUN POSITION WHICH WAS HOLDING UP THE ADVANCE AND WIPED IT OUT WITH A TOMMYGUN. THEN, WHEN THE COMMANDER FELL, HE RALLIED THE RANKS AND LED THEM IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING WHICH CAPTURED THE HILL. RAM DIED A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE POSITION WAS STORMED.

NEW YORK, JULY 27-(AP)-GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, IN A BROADCAST OVER THE ALGIERS RADIO, SAID TONIGHT THAT N O SETTLEMENT WITH ITALY COULD BE MADE WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF FRANCE, THE U. S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE REPORTED TONIGHT.

THIS ~~xxxxx~~ BROADCAST ~~WAS~~ HAD BEEN PRECEDED BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT SOON WOULD BE HEARD.

IT WAS ADDED THAT THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, OF WHICH GEN. DE GAULLE IS CO-HEAD WITH GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, MET IN A PLENARY SESSION TODAY.

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(TWO HUNDRED ALLIED BOMBERS BLASTED MUNDA, KEY JAPANESE POINT IN NEW GEORGIA, WITH 186 TONS OF BOMBS SUNDAY IN THE HEAVIEST RAID YET MADE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. AN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, LEIF ERICKSON, RODE IN ONE OF THE PLANES, AND GIVES AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH).

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL, JULY 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MIGHTIEST AERIAL BOMBARDMENT EVER UNLOOSED IN THE PACIFIC WAR SHATTERED AND ROCKED JAPANESE JUNGLE AND HILL POSITIONS ON MUNDA PENINSULA TODAY.

IT WAS AN AWESOMELY DESTRUCTIVE AND PRECISELY COORDINATED ATTACK.

THE TERRIFIC CONCENTRATED BOMBING FOLLOWED A 38-MINUUTE DAWN SHELLING OF THE SAME TARGET AREA BY LIGHT NAVAL FORCES FROM RENDOVA STRAIGHT. THE SHIPS' GUNS RAKED MUNDA POINT FROM

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THE BEACH BACK THROUGH THE HILL STRONG POINTS.

I WITNESSED THE ATTACK FROM ONE OF THE BOMBERS WHEELING AND DIVING OVER THE ENEMY'S LAST-DITCH POSITION OF RESISTANCE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. I STOOD UP UNDER THE CANOPY BETWEEN THE PILOT AND THE REAR-TURRET GUNNER IN A NAVY FIGHTER PLANE, CLINGING TO A METAL FRAME SUPPORT.

THE SUPPORT CAME IN HANDY AS LT. (JG) FRANCIS "RED" SANBORN OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., PUT HIS PLANE INTO A STEEP GLIDE DOWN 7000 FEET TO HURL HIS HEAVY BOMB ON BIBILO HILL. JUL 28 1943

OUR SHIPS AND BOMBERS WERE PROTECTED FROM INTERFERENCE OF JAPANESE PLANES BY ESCORT FIGHTERS CIRCLING TO THE NORTH OVER KULA GULF AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND. THE TOTAL PLANE FORCE OF OVER 200 WAS THE LARGEST EVER USED IN A SINGLE AIR ASSAULT IN THE PACIFIC.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SHIP-PLANE BARRAGE OF MORE THAN 320 TONS OF STEEL EXPLOSIVES WAS TO PARALYZED THE STUBBORN NIPPONESE ENEMY FOR THE FINAL DRIVE TO WIPE OUT THE MUNDA DEFENDERS WHO HAVE BEEN MATERIALLY REINFORCED FROM KOLOMBANGARA SINCE THE START OF OUR NEW GEORGIA OFFENSE JUNE 30.

(THIS WAS THE FIRST DIRECT REFERENCE TO REINFORCEMENTS OF MUNDA AIRDROME ALTHOUGH THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE FOR TODAY MENTIONED SMALL ENEMY CRAFT ATTEMPTING TO RUN INTO KULA GULF UNDER THE cover of darkness ENEMY'S FRONT LINE, HOWEVER, COULD NOT BE BOMBED OR SHELLED BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF HITTING OUR OWN ADVANCING GROUND TROOPS.

IF THE FRONT LINE BREAK-THROUGH CAN BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT A HALT, IT IS THE HOPE OF OUR COMMANDERS THAT THE JAPANESE REAR POSITIONS WILL BE SO BLASTED THAT THE NIPPONESE WILL BE UNABLE TO MAKE ANOTHER STRONG STAND.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS FORCE REPORTED ONE INFANTRY SPEARHEAD, IN AN ASSAULT AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, BROKE THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE ENEMY'S FRONT LINE MACHINE-GUN PILLBOXES TO ADVANCE 500 YARDS BY NOON. MEANWHILE, OUR GROUND TROOPS LANDED FROM RENDOVA ON THE SHORE OF ROVINA LAGOON ARE PRESSING ON MUNDA AIRDROME FROM THE EAST.

LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES OPENED UP THE BLASTING AT 6:30 A.M. DROPPING BOMBS FROM A MEDIUM ALTITUDE ALONG THE BEACH EAST OF MUNDA AIRSTRIP. JUL 28 1943

TBF'S PEELING OFF FROM TIGHT FORMATIONS GLIDED STEEPLY DOWN TO HIS THE BIBILO HILL RING NORTHEAST OF THE ENEMY'

AIRFIELD. A FINAL WAVE OF DIVE BOMBERS TOOK CARE OF ACK-ACK GUNS WHOSE POSITIONS WERE DISCLOSED BY FIRE ON THE HEAVY BOMBERS AND TBF'S.

AS LT.SANBORN, WITH WHOM I WAS RIDING, LED HIS TBF DIVISION TOWARD THE TARGET, I COULD SEE THE LAST FLASHES OF THE SHIPS' GUNS BEFORE THEY TURNED SHARPLY AND SPEEDED SOUTHWARD.

I COULD SEE, TOO, THE RESULTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT ON THE MUNDA PENINSULA. GROUND-CLINGING DARK SMOKE SOLIDLY COVERED THE BLUNT ARROWHEAD OF LAND. HEAVY COLUMNS OF LIGHTER SMOKE PLAINLY FROM LARGE FIRES OF STORES OR AMMUNITION AROSE A THOUSAND FEET IN THE AIR AND SLANTED WESTWARD IN THE WIND.

DURING THE BOMBARDMENT, I STRAINED TO LOOK THROUGH THE SIDE OF THE CANOPY IN THE DAUNTLESS BUT COULDN'T SEE OUR OWN BOMB BURST. BUT THE PLANE BUMPED SEVERAL FEET WHEN THE BOMB EXPLODED SOON AFTER SANBORN PULLED OUT OF HIS GLIDE. AS WE CIRCLED AWAY, I COULD SEE PLANE AFTER PLANE FOLLOWING OVER THE TARGET AND THEIR BOMBS EXPLODING.

LT.COMDR.ROBERT JONES MARQUETTE, MICH., 7BF SQUADRON COMMANDER, WATCHED THE ENTIRE ATTACK BY BOTH SHIPS AND PLANES FROM AN OBSERVATION PLANE. HE SAID THAT AT TIMES HE SAW THREE LINES OF PLANES DIVING ON MUNDA SIMULTANEOUSLY. JONES ALSO SAW AN OCCASIONAL FLASH OF AN ACK-ACK GUN ON THE EXTREME TIP OF MUNDA POINT.

A SINGLE PLANE APPARENTLY ASSIGNED TO GET THAT GUN CIRCLED DELIBERATELY UNTIL IT HAD BEEN FULLY SPOTTED. "THAT BOY PEELED OVER STRAIGHT DOWN AND GAVE THAT GUN THE WORKS," JONES REPORTED. "THEN HE PULLED OUT AND SEEMED TO SWAGGER AWAY.

ONE OF OUR PLANES FAILED TO RETURN FROM THE MUNDA RAID.

THE ENEMY SENT OUT A RETALIATION FORCE OF 30 DIVE BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 30 ZEROS WHICH WERE INTERCEPTED OVER RENDOVA ABOUT 10 A.M. OUR PATROLLING FIGHTERS SCRAMBLED WITH THE ZEROS, SHOOTING DOWN AT LEAST EIGHT.

THE DIVE BOMBERS WERE TURNED BACK. FOUR OF OUR FIGHTERS WERE LOS

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A BIG LIBERATOR RECONNAISSANCE PLANE JUMPED BY SEVEN ZEROS AND SHOT DOWN ONE. P-40'S DROVE OFF THE OTHERS.

THE BLACKJACKS, A NAVY WILDCAT SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT.CMDR. CHARLES H.OSTROM, MIAMI, FLA., BAGGED FIVE ZEROS TODAY, BRINGING THE TOTAL SINCE JUNE 30 TO 58.

LT.(JG) THOMAS S.MOORE, LAKEVIEW, S.C., GOT TWO AND LT. (JG) JOHN C.SYMMES, PHILADELPHIA, DOWNED ONE ZERO TO REACH THE ACE SCORE OF FIVE.

ENSIGN CHARLES S.WILLIAMS, AUBURN, N.Y., SENT ONE ZERO DOWN BURNING. WITH HIS PLANE SHOT UP, HE MADE A CRASH LANDING AT THE BASE FIELD. ENSIGN MARTIN DILLON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ACCOUNTED FOR THE BLACKJACKS' FIFTH ZERO.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT MILBURN MCCART JR., 612 SOUTH DAUGHERTY STREET, EASTLAND, TEXAS, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--THE SOUTH SEAS IS NOW A PLACE WHERE YOU WHACK YOUR WAY THROUGH JUNGLE FOLIAGE AND FIND YOUR OLD INSURANCE AGENT ON THE OTHER SIDE. OR WHERE YOU WALK UP TO A BAMBOO HUT TO DISCOVER FORMER HIGH SCHOOL FRIENDS. THESE ISLANDS HAVE BECOME CROSSROADS THAT REMIND ONE, ALMOST, OF TIMES SQUARE.

LAST WEDNESDAY, NAVY SEABEE CHIEF HUBERT G. HUTTON, A FORMER SPORTS PROMOTER OF 1195 CONCORD STREET, FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, WAS DOZING UNDER A COCONUT TREE FOLLOWING A HEARTY MEAL. A TAP ON THE SHOULDER WOKE HIM AND HE LOOKED UP TO SEE HIS SON, 22-YEAR-OLD HUBERT, JR., A SERGEANT IN THE AIR CORPS.

"SON!", EXCLAIMED HUTTON, SR., "I THOUGHT YOU WERE IN NORTH AFRICA!"

HUTTON HAD NOT SEEN HIS SON SINCE NOVEMBER, 1940, WHEN THE LATTER ENLISTED IN THE ARMY

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O

ANOTHER SPECTACULAR FATHER AND SON MEETING HAD OCCURRED ONLY TWO WEEKS BEFORE WHEN CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE ARCHIE C. GODDARD, U. S. N. R., WAS STANDING ON THE DOCK, WATCHING A SHIP COME IN. DOWN THE GANGPLANK CAME A CONTINGENT OF MARINES FROM THE STATES. ONE OF THE FIRST TO STEP ASHORE WAS GODDARD'S 19-YEAR-OLD SON, CORPORAL ROBERT A. GODDARD!

THEY HAD LAST SEEN EACH OTHER WHEN YOUNG GODDARD WAS HOME ON A FURLOUGH IN MAY, 1942, SHORTLY BEFORE CHIEF GODDARD JOINED UP.

"I KNEW DAD WAS OUT THIS WAY," CORPORAL GODDARD SAID, "BUT

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WITH ALL THE ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC I DIDN'T EXPECT TO RUN INTO HIM LIKE THIS.",58 "IT SURE SNOWED ME," ADDED THE ELDER GODDARD, BEAMING ON SON.

THEY IMMEDIATELY WROTE A JOINT LETTER TO "MOTHER" AT 1729 QUEEN STREET, SOUTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

ANOTHER COINCIDENTAL MEETING OCCURRED RECENTLY WHEN FORMER TRACK STAR LOU ZAMPERINI, AN AMERICAN AIR PILOT, LANDED AT A NEARBY BASE AFTER A RAID ON JAPANESE TERRITORY. THE FIRST MAN TO GREET ZAMPERINI AS HE CRAWLED FROM HIS COCKPIT WAS NAVY LIEUTENANT (J.G.), ART READING, 24, OF 11572 232ND STREET, ST. ALBANS, N.Y., WHO HAD BEEN ON THE SAME TRACK TEAM WITH ZAMPERINI AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAE

ONE MARINE COMPANY OUT HERE HAS TWO MEN TO RECENTLY RAN ACROSS THEIR BROTHERS.

ONE OF THEM IS LEO SCHOOLEY, A PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, WHO SAW A SHIP DOCK AND ON A HUNCH INVESTIGATED, AND FOUND MARCUS, A STOREKEEPER'S MATE FIRST CLASS AT WORK IN THE HOLD.

"NOTHING COULD HAVE SURPRISED ME MORE," STATED MARCUS, "I'D MISSED A LOT OFFLPKJ AND THE LAST TIME

"NOTHING COULD HAVE SURPRISED ME MORE," STATED MARCUS, "I'D MISSED A LOT OF MAIL, AND THE LAST TIME I HEARD FROM MOTHER SHE THOUGHT LEO WAS IN ICELAND."

MARCUS AND LEO, 25 AND 23 RESPECTIVELY, ARE SONS OF MR. AND MRS. H.C. SCHOOLEY, OF GALENA PARK, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

MESS CHIEF OF L_ 5(D^ AY'S COMPENY IS STAFF SERGEANT LAWRENCE F.STURGEON, U.S.M.C., 28. SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, STURGEON CALLED AT THE COMMISSARY TO DRAW SOME STORE. JUST AHEAD OF HIM IN LINE WAS HIS TWIN BROTHER LESTER J. STURGEON, ALSO A STAFF SERGEANT, AND ALSO IN CHARGE OF A MESS HALL ON THE SAME ISLAND.

LAWRENCE AND LESTER GREW UP IN CASSODAY, KANSAS, BUT THEIR PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. W.S. STURGEON, ARE NOW LIVING AT 9719 HILLHURST AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

A(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 29)

(THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY MARINE GUNNER FRANK H.RENTFROW,U.S. MARINE CORPS, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(ADVANCE) MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VA., JULY 27-SLENDER, BLUE-EYED GLENN MASTEN, NOW A MEMBER OF THE CANDIDATES CLASS, MARINE BARRACKS, UNIZEWLE, VA., HASN'T PACKED AWAY HIS RUNNING TRUNKS AND SHOES FOR THE DURATION.

THEDURING THETDERGOES THE STRENEC OF AN OFFICER

GLENN MASTEN, NOW A MEMBER OF THE CANDIDATES CLASS, MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VA., HASN'T PACKED AWAY HIS RUNNING TRUNKS AND SHOES FOR THE DURATION.

DURING THE DAY HE UNDERGOES THE STRENUOUS TRAINING OF AN OFFICER CANDIDATE. IN THE EVENING, WHEN HIS SHIPMATES ARE GRATEFUL FOR A FEW MOMENTS RELAXATION ON THEIR BUNKS, THE TWO-MILE RUNNING SENSATION OF COLGATE HOUNDS THEM FOR SOMEONE TO PACE HIM. FAILING IN THIS, HE RUNS BY HIMSELF.

MASTEN, WHO PUSHED GREG RICE INTO A NEW WORLD MARK OF 8:51 AT

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CLEVELAND LAST WINTER, FIRST ENTERED THE MARINE CORPS IN 1941, VIA THE PLATOON LEADERS CLASS, SCHOOLED AT QUANTICO AND PHILADELPHIA. AS A RESERVIST, HE WAS CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY ON MAY 4, 1943, AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO PARRIS ISLAND,S.C., TO UNDERGO PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION BEFORE ENTERING THE CANDIDATES CLASS AT QUANTICO.

AT PARRIS ISLAND, A PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, HE WAS INVITED TO RUN AGAINST RICE AND GUNDER HAEGG. BUT, BELIEVING IT WOULD INTERFERE WITH HIS PROGRESS IN THE MARINES, MASTEN DECLINED.

"I THINK IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO GET A COMMISSION THAN IT IS TO WIN RACES," HE EXPLAINED.

AS EVIDENCE OF HIS FINE PHYSICAL CONDITION: MASTEN WEIGHED 135 POUNDS WHEN HE ENTERED ACTIVE SERVICE. NOW, AFTER NEARLY THREE MONTHS OF STRENUOUS CONDITIONING, HIS FIVE FOOT TEN AND A HALF INCH FRAME CARRIES EXACTLY THE SAME WEIGHT. MOST MEN LOST CONSIDERABLY DURING THIS PERIOD.

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GLENN WAS BORN JUST 48 HOURS AFTER WORLD WAR 1 ARMISTICE DAY. HE IS THE SON OF VERNON A.MASTEN, 20 MAPLE AVENUE, CORTLAND,N.Y.

AT COLGATE, YOUNG MASTEN MAJORED IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND RECEIVED A B.A. DEGREE. HE PARTICIPATED IN TRACK EVENTS DURING HIS FOUR YEARS AT SCHOOL, AND IS A MEMBER OF THE THETA CHI FRATERNITY.

THE 32D CANDIDATES CLASS, TO WHICH MASTEN BELONGS, IS SCHEDULED FOR GRADUATION AND COMMISSIONS AUG.25, AFTER WHICH THE NEW MARINE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WILL ENTER THE RESERVE OFFICERS CLASS FOR 10 WEEKS ADDITIONAL TRAINING.

NEW YORK, JULY 27-(AP)-LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CRAWFORD, JR., OF NILES, OHIO, RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA, TOLD THE STORY TODAY OF HOW 11 CREW MEMBERS OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "LOOSE GOOSE" WERE SAVED FROM 27 JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTER PLANES AFTER THEIR SHIP WAS RIDDLED BY GROUND FIRE.

"A JAP SHELL CAME THROUGH THE BOMB BAY," SAID THE 26-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT HERE ON HIS FIRST LEAVE. "IT EXPLODED INSIDE AND DESTROYED MOST OF THE INTERNAL EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING THZSSALVO HANDLE IN THE COCK-PIT, THE OXYGEN SYSTEM AND THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM.

"WE WERE TRAVELING AT A PRETTY FAST RATE OF SPEED THEN AND THE WHISTLING OF THE WIND THROUGH THAT HOLE MADE A TREMENDOUS SCREECHING SOUND. A FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE FUSELAGE. A SINGLE BOMB STILL HUNG IN THE RACK IN THE BOMB BAY."

ORDINARILY THE REMAINING BOMB COULD HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THE COCKPIT. BUT SINCE THE SALVO HANDLE WAS SMASHED, LIEUT.JOHN L.GIBBS OF HATTISBURG, MISS., THE CO-PILOT, HAD TO GO DOWN THROUGH THE HATCH INTO THE BOMB BAY TO SIGNAL BOMBARDIER TO RELEASE THE MISSILE.

"THE SWEATING OUT OF THAT BOMB PROBABLY TOOK ONLY A MINUTE AND A HALF," SAID CRAWFORD, "BUT IT SEEMED LIKE THREE HOURS."

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS THE CREW MANAGED TO BEAT OUT THE FLAMES AND ESCAPED THE 27 PURSUING JAPANESE PLANES BY STEERING THEIR SHIP INTO A BANK OF CLOUDS.

IN THE END, THE "LOOSE GOOSE" MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING AT AN AMERICAN ADVANCED BASE WHERE, LIEUT.CRAWFORD SAID, THE CREW MEMBERS "KISSED THE GROUND, DOING ALL THAT SALAAMING STUFF" IN THEIR RELIEF AT BEING SAVED.

CRAWFORD HOLDS EIGHT DECORATIONS AND HAS BEEN WOUNDED TWICE IN THE

SOUTH PACIFIC. HIS ACHIEVEMENTS INCLUDE BRINGING BACK DISABLED FLYING FORTRESSES ON TWO OTHER OCCASIONS, SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY PLANES, SINKING THREE JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND AN 8,000-TON TRANSPORT TOOK AN 8,000-FOOT NOSE DIVE WITH THE CONTROLS JAMMED.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JULY 24)

- - -

HUNGER SPURS
FRENCH ANGER
AGAINST FOES

- - -

DISEASE MOUNTSR
AS NAZIS GRAB
FOOD SUPPLY (700)

- - -

BY FRANK BRUTTO

(ADVANCE) BERN--(AP)-THE FRENCH MASSES, VISITED WITH TERRIBLE AND CONSTANT HUNGER WHILE THEIR NAZI CONQUERORS FEED ON THEIR CROPS, ARE BUILDING UP AN ANGER WHICH WILL EXPLODE WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT AT THE FIRST ALLIED INVASION LANDING, SAYS A DISPATCH FROM FRANCE TO THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN.

THE SITUATION, THE PAPER SAID, HAS REACHED A POINT WHICH MAY PROVE CATASTROPHIC FOR FRANCE UNLESS SOON RELIEVED.

THE SPECTER OF INABILITY TO BRIDGE THE GAP UNTIL THE NEW CROP IS HARVESTED HANGS OVER THE COUNTRY, AGGRAVATED BY THE FACT THAT 800,000 PEASANT PRISONERS ARE STILL IN GERMANY AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUTHS ARE ENROLLED IN NAZI FORCED LABOR RANKS. BUT THE EXISTING FOOD SHORTAGE, SAID THE NACHRICHTEN, "WITHOUT QUESTION IS DUE TO

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FEES AND REQUISITIONS OF THE GERMANS".

BREAD RIOTS HAVE OCCURRED IN VARIOUS CITIES, AMONG THEM GRENOBLE AND GEX.

MORE RECENTLY A THRONG OF MADDENED HOUSEWIVES IN VICHY ASSAILED THE PARC HOTEL--MARSHAL PETAIN'S QUARTERS--AFTER A 15-DAY ABSENCE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FROM THE CITY'S MARKETS. THEY SHOUTED THAT THEY WANTED TO TELL THE MARSHAL "WHAT WE THINK ABOUT IT". A DOUBLED POLICE GUARD FORCIBLY DISPELLED THE MOB AND BARRICADED THE HOTEL CELLARS, WHOSE STOCKS THEY HAD THREATENED TO PILLAGE, BUT NOT UNTIL THE HOUSEWIVES SUCCEEDED IN GRABBING AN ARRIVAL OF VEGETABLES SCHEDULED FOR LATER SALE. THE HOUSEWIVES FEARED THEY WOULD FIND THEIR WAY TO RESTAURANTS AND THE BLACK MARKETS AS THEY DID IN THE PAST, AND NOT TO THE PUBLIC MARTS.

THROUGHOUT FRANCE HUNGER IS INCREASING. CHILDREN WHOSE FACES ARE PINCHED AND LEGS SPINDLY ARE FALLING EASY VICTIMS OF DISEASE WHILE THEIR PARENTS MUTTER HELPLESSLY.

IN VICHY, LYONS AND OTHER METROPOLITAN SECTORS, SAID THE REPORT FROM FRANCE TO THE NACHRICHTEN, ONE ALWAYS SEES "THE SAME PITIFUL LINES STANDING IN FRONT OF SHOPS IN THE GREY DAWN HOURS." WHAT ONE GETS IS SO SMALL ONE WONDERS WHETHER THE PEOPLE WILL NOT DIE OF WEAKNESS. ALMOST DAILY THE SIGNS "NO FRUIT" AND "NO VEGETABLES" ARE POSTED IN SHOP WINDOWS.

THE PEOPLE ARE AWARE THAT GERMAN FUNCTIONARIES AND THE PRIVIL FEW "STUFF THEMSELVES" WHILE THE HUMBLE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF EVERYTHING AND ARE ONLY ABLE TO MURMUR.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST RUSSIA, THE DISPATCH SAID, HAS BOOMERANGED,

THE PEOPLE SIMPLY CONSIDERING IT AN EXPRESSION OF BENEFIT TO GERMANY. NEW MEASURES TO RECRUIT LABOR IN GERMANY ARE DOOMED TO MORE SERIOUS FAILURES THAN THE FIRST ATTEMPT. SCARCELY A FOURTH CALLED RESPONDED, AND THE AUTHORITIES, HELPLESS, FACE THOUSANDS OF RECALCITRANTS.

LYONS MARKETS WHICH NORMALLY RECEIVED 400 TONS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES DAILY FOR ITS HALF MILLION POPULATION NOW GET NO MORE THAN 50. OF 150 TONS OF VEGETABLES SHIPPED FROM THE BOURG REGION ONLY 10 REACH LYONS. OF MEAT, THE DISPATCH SAID, "BETTER NOT TALK". THE PEOPLE OF LYONS GET 90 GRAMS ONCE EVERY 15 DAYS--THE SITUATION IS THE SAME IN ALL CITIES AND VILLAGES IN HAUTE SAVOIE PROVINCE.

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BREAD, MEAT, MILK, BUTTER, FRUIT, WINE AND LIQUORS WERE TAKEN IN ADVANCE BY NAZIS IN SUCH PROPORTIONS, SAID THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN REPORT FROM FRANCE, THAT FEEDING THE NATIVE POPULATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE. AS A RESULT THE FRENCH ARE BITTER TOWARD NAZI "INFLATED" FUNCTIONARIES WHO GET "THREE AND FOUR TIMES THE NORMAL RATIONS", EXHAUSTING THE COUNTRY'S SUBSTANCE.

THE PEOPLE OF LYONS HAVE NOT HAD SALAD THIS YEAR. A BIT OF LETTUCE COSTS 50 TO 60 FRANCS. EVERY DAY 6,000 TO 7,000 MEN AND WOMEN OF LYONS MOUNT BICYCLES AND PEDAL 25 TO 50 KILOMETERS ON A USUALLY FUTILE HUNT FOR CABBAGES, TURNIPS AND SPINACH.

AT VILLEURBANNE, HOUSEWIVES IN WORKERS QUARTERS STAND STILENTLY FROM 6 A.M. UNTIL 11 A.M. DAILY TO GET A HALF POUND OF ERSATZ "NATIONAL CHOCOLATE" BADLY NEEDED BY THEIR CHILDREN, WHOSE EMACIATED FACES SHOW THE HARDSHIPS OF THE TIMES.

FROM NICE IT IS REPORTED THERE IS NO MEANT. BUTTER ON THE BLACK MARKET COSTS 1,200 FRANCS. THE POOR MUST BE CONTENT WITH VEGETABLES AND BOILED WATER. INHABITANTS OF THE REGION ARE SO EMACIATED AND WEAKENED THAT MEDICAL BULLETINS REVEAL A DISQUIETING INCREASE IN DISEASES.

THE TUBERCULOSIS INDEX IS MOUNTING AT AN ALARMING RATE. AT MARSEILLE A CLASS OF 40 CHILDREN EARLY THIS YEAR SHOWED NO TRACE OF TUBERCULOSIS. RE-EXAMINED RECENTLY, ALL GAVE A POSITIVE REACTION. LAST YEAR IT WAS ALREADY DETERMINED THAT 60 PER CENT OF WORKERS' CHILDREN WERE RACHITIC AND 40 PER CENT ANEMIC.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 25

- - -

BALKAN CRISIS
EXPECTED WITH
FALL OF ITALY

- - -

MIGHT START A
SCRAMBLE TO
ESCAPE WAR (800)
BY E.C.DANIEL

JUL 28 1943

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-ALLIED MILITARY AND PROPAGANDA FORCES BATTERING AT ITALIAN MORALE ARE PLAYING FOR MUCH BIGGER STAKES THAN THE MERE COLLAPSE OF ITALY.

THEY INTEND TO KNOCK THE MAIN PROP FROM UNDER GERMANY'S ENTIRE SOUTHEASTERN MILITARY STRUCTURE--A SHAKY EDIFICE ERECTED ON FEAR, JEALOUSY AND GREED FOR TERRITORY.

CAPITULATION OF ITALY MIGHT AT ONE STROKE WITHDRAW A FOURTH OR MORE OF ALL THE AXIS DIVISIONS WHICH ARE HOLDING THIS JERRY-BUILT ORGANIZATION TOGETHER AND SET UP A 400-MILE STRING OF AIR BASES

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WITHIN EASY RANGE OF EVERY NAZI SATELLITE CAPITAL IN THE BALKANS.

THE EFFECT OF ELIMINATING ITALY'S ESTIMATED 27 BALKAN DIVISIONS--A DROP OF THREE SINCE THE CONQUEST OF TUNISIA--MIGHT BE COMPARED IN ITS STRATEGIC EFFECT TO THE OPENING OF THE BREACH IN THE ALLIED FRONT IN FLANDERS IN 1940 WHEN LEOPOLD ORDERED THE BELGIAN ARMY TO CEASE FIGHTING.

IF THE CAPITULATION OF ITALY CAUSED A CRACKUP THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS, GERMANY MIGHT FIND THE FLANK AND REAR OF ITS EASTERN FRONT EXPOSED TO ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTACK.

WITHDRAWAL MIGHT BE HITLER'S ONLY RESOURCE--WITH THE CONCURRENT LOSS OF THE RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS, WHICH IT IS ESTIMATED HERE REPRESENT ONE QUARTER OF GEFMANY'S TOTAL OIL SOURCES.

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THESE ARE AT BEST LONG-RANGE POSSIBILITIES AND NOT IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS, BUT THEY WOULD BE FULLY IN ACCORD WITH INDICATED ALLIED STRATEGY AND WITH THE KNOWN FACTS OF UNEASINESS IN THE BALKANS.

THE LATEST LONDON ESTIMATES OF AXIS ARMED FORCES IN THE BALKANS ARE 27 ITALIAN DIVISIONS, 20 BULGARIAN, 15 GERMAN (AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 100 PER CENT IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS), 12 RUMANIAN AND ABOUT 300,000 HUNGARIANS.

MUTINIES OF ITALIAN TROOPS IN SICILY AGAINST THEIR GERMAN OFFICERS AND MASS SURRENDERS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE ISLAND SUGGEST THAT ITALIANS IN THE BALKANS, TOO, HAVE LITTLE INCENTIVE LEFT.

MUSSOLINI, HOWEVER, HAS SHOWN NO INCLINATION TO GIVE UP, AND REPORTS FROM THE CONTINENT SAY IL DUCE HAD BEEN OFFERED COMPLETE HEADQUARTERS IN VIENNA IN CASE HE IS DRIVEN FROM ITALY. WHETHER HE WOULD BE ABLE TO HOLD THE BULK OF THE ARMY TO THE FASCIST STANDARD WOULD APPEAR TO BE HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE, HOWEVER. THE ABILITY OF THE GERMANS TO SUPPLY THEM WOULD APPEAR TO BE EQUALLY DOUBTFUL.

EXCEPT FOR THE GERMANS, THE QUALITY AND MORALE OF AXIS FORCES IN THE BALKANS IS DEMONSTRABLY POOR. DISPATCHES FROM SICILY HAVE TOLD REPEATEDLY OF THE DEPLORABLE QUALITY OF THE ITALIAN EQUIPMENT, AND THERE IS NO REASON WHATEVER TO THINK THAT THE BULGARIANS, HUNGARIANS AND RUMANIANS ARE BETTER OFF.

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SCANTINESS OF GERMAN RESERVES AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST TWO-FRONT ATTACK OF THE WAR HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BY CAIRO REPORTS THAT THE ITALIANS, EVEN IN CRETE, PRIZE GERMAN OUTPOST, OUTNUMBER THE GERMANS THREE TO TWO, AND THAT THE PROTECTION OF ALL MACEDONIA, EXCEPT FOR THE KEY SALONIKA REGION, HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE BULGARIANS.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE SATELLITE TROOPS HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED MOST CLEARLY BY THEIR OBVIOUS INABILITY TO SQUELCH YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

INDIRECT TESTIMONY TO THE VIGOR OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN RESISTANCE WAS GIVEN BY A GERMAN REPORT THAT 10,000 GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN KILLED IN A VIOLENT BATTLE IN MONTENEGRO, AND BY A REPORT FROM MADRID THAT THE GERMANS HAD OFFERED 100,000 GOLD MARKS FOR THE HEAD OF THE CROAT GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM CAIRO THAT BRITISH LIAISON OFFICERS ARE SERVING WITH THE NEWLY RECONCILED PARTISAN AND MIHAILOVIC FORCES AND SUPPLYING THEM WITH ARMS HAS FORESHADOWED THE DAY WHEN YUGOSLAVIA WILL BECOME A FULL-FLEDGED FIGHTING FRONT, COORDINATED COMPLETELY WITH UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS ELSEWHERE. ALLIED AIR BASES ONLY 120 MILES ACROSS THE ADRIATIC FROM THE YUGOSLAV COAST MIGHT SOON BRING OVERPOWERING ALLIED AIR FLEETS TO AID THE GUERRILLA FIGHTERS.

AN ASSAULT ON THE BALKANS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND CONTINUED PRESSURE OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE GERMAN FORCES FROM THE NORTHEAST MIGHT QUICKLY PUT THE QUEASY BALKANS UNDER A THREE-SIDED THREAT.

FOREIGN EDITOR CHARLES FOLEY OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS REPORTED FROM THE MIDDLE EAST THIS WEEK THAT HE FOUND THE "VERY LARGE FORCES" OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL W.G.HOLMES OF THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY WERE "READY AND EAGER TO STRIKE"--AND THE NINTH ARMY IS ONLY ONE OF THE TWO OR THREE IN THAT AREA.

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BALKAN DISTASTE FOR THE WAR IS A FAMILIAR STORY. THIS WEEK'S REPORTS SERVE ONLY TO DOCUMENT IT FURTHER--A NEW CASE OF JITTERS IN SOFIA, WHERE PARLIAMENT WAS CALLED INTO SESSION; RUMORS OF AN IRON GUARD REVOLT STIRRING IN RUMANIA; AND THE HUNGARIAN DENIAL OF MASS PROTESTS FOR PEACE.

SHOULD ITALIAN INFECTION SPREAD QUICKLY TO THESE SATELLITES, NOBODY IN LONDON WOULD BE SURPRISED. UNTIL ITALY HERSELF BECAME A SATELLITE OF GERMANY, THESE TWO WERE RIVALS IN THE BALKANS, NOT PARTNERS, AND HUNGARY ESPECIALLY VACILLATED BETWEEN THE TWO. AS RECENTLY AS APRIL, NICHOLAS KALLAY, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS IN ROME EXPLORING FOREIGN POLICY. ITALY'S EXAMPLE CERTAINLY WOULD NOT BE IGNORED IN THE BALKANS.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY JULY 24

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

MILK CALFETERIAS

SERVE SICILIANS

COLONEL LOSES FILLING

HOLE-IN-ONE ON

A GERMAN TANK (900)

JUL 28 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

(ADVANCE) WITH THE AEF IN SICILY-(AP)-LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK:

THE MILKMAN IN GELA, WHERE AMERICANS MADE THEIR CENTRAL LANDING, DELIVERS HIS PRODUCT ON THE HOOF. HE DRIVES A GREAT, RED, HORNED COW WITH A CALF AND A DOZEN GOATS THROUGH THE STREETS. THE COW HAS A BIG BELL ON HER NECK TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT FRESH MILK IS ON THE WAY.

AT HIS CUSTOMER'S DOOR THE MILKMAN HOBBLES THE HIND LEG OF THE COW OR ONE OF THE GOATS WITH A ROPE. THE WOMAN OF THE HOUSEHOLD COMES OUT WITH A CONTAINER AND MILKS THE COW OR GOAT HERSELF OF AS MUCH AS SHE WANTS. SHE PAYS, AND THE MILKMAN DRIVES ON TO THE NEXT STOP. IT'S ALL QUITE CHUMMY AND THE COW DOESN'T SEEM TO MIND, BUT THE CALF MAY.

WATCHING THE TRANSACTION FROM AN IRON BALCONY, PVT.JACOB LAX, WHO LIVES AT 436 NEW YORK AVE., BROOKLYN, "FOUR BLOCKS FROM EBBETS FIELD," SAID: "WONDER WHAT IT TASTES LIKE. I HAVEN'T HAD A DRINK OF FRESH MILK SINCE I LEFT NORTH IRELAND LAST OCTOBER."

--BASH--

SPEAKING OF DRINKING, A BRIGADIER GENERAL TOLD THIS ONE:

"A GROUP OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS WERE CELEBRATING A PROMOTION FOR ONE OF THEM. A COLONEL WHO CAME BY WAS ASKED TO HAVE A DRINK

30.24-6633

BUT WAS WARNED THAT 'THIS IS STRONG STUFF--IT'LL TAKE THE FILLINGS RIGHT OUT OF YOUR TEETH.'

"HE LAUGHED. 'THAT'S THE KIND OF STUFF I LIKE.' HE TOOK A BIG DRINK AND SURE ENOUGH OUT DROPPED ONE OF HIS GOLD INLAYS. HE DIDN'T FINISH THE GLASS."

--DASH--

SOME SOLDIERS WERE DISCUSSING JANP, STANDING FOR "JOINT ARMY AND NAVY PROCEDURE."

"THERE GOES A GOOD EXAMPLE," SAID ONE. HE POINTED TO TWO K.P'S.--A SOLDIER AND A SAILOR CARRYING A HEAVY CAN OF GARBAGE DOWN THE GANGPLANK.

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--DASH--

831

LAUNDRY DAY HOLDS NO CARES FOR SEAMEN. THE SEA IS A NATURAL WASH-BOARD, AS TWO SAILORS ABOARD AN ESCORT VESSEL FOR THE INVASION SHOWED ME.

GEORGE PALLO, 17, FIREMAN 2ND CLASS OF 363 WALNUT STREET, YONKERS, N.Y., AND ALBERT VISNIA, 22, SEAMAN 2ND CLASS OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN., LASHED A HEAVING LINE TO THE FANTAIL, TIED THE OTHER END AROUND THEIR DIRTY DUNGAREES AND TOSSED THEM OFF THE STERN. THEY SLAPPED INTO THE SEA BOUNCING FROM WAVE TO WAVE.

"WE JUST LEAVE THEM OUT A COUPLE OF HOURS, THEN RINSE THEM OUT IN FRESH WATER," SAID PALLO. "THE SEA TAKES OUT ALL THE OIL AND DIRTH, AND THEY DON'T NEED ANY SOAP. THE SALT WATER DOESN'T HURT THE CLOTHES AT ALL.

--DASH--

A SOLDIER WEARNS AN OLIVE DRAB HELMET BECAUSE IT IS ALMOST INVISIBLE IN GREEN FIELDS AND FORESTS WHERE HE DOES MOST OF HIS FIGHTING. THE SAILOR CAMOUFLAGES HIS HELMET TOO. HE PAINTS IT THE COLOR OF THE SEA.

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--DASH--

MANY FOLKS BACK HOME THINK UP CLEVER IDEAS TO GIVE RELATIVES IN THE SERVICE A LAUGH. ONE OF THE BEST IS A TYPEWRITTEN BOOKLET OF JOKES AND CLIPPED MAGAZINE CARTOONS COMPILED BY MRS.M.E.RICHARDSON OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR HER BROTHER, JACK C.BRIGGS, CARPENTER'S MATE 2ND CLASS OF 7608 SOUTH ESSEX STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., WHERE HE IS HALF OWNER OF A SIGN COMPANY.

"ONCE A WEEK SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER SHE HAS BEEN SENDING THEM TO ME," SAID BRIGGS. "IT IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT, SOMETHING YOU COULDN'T BUY. IT'S A GOOD PEPPER-UPPER. THEY MAKE THE ROUNDS OF THE SHIP AND ALL THE FELLOWS LIKE TO READ THEM VERY MUCH.

"SHE DOES THE SAME THING FOR HER NEPHEW, JACK MOSS OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., A MARINE IN THE SOLOMONS. SHE MAKES THEM ALL BY HAND, AND IT MUST TAKE HER HOURS EVERY WEEK TO TURN THEM OUT."

--DASH--

THREE OF FOUR AXIS CREW MEMBERS WHO STARTED TO LAND AT COMISO AIRPORT BELIEVING IT STILL IN AXIS HANDS PAID FOR THE ERROR WITH THEIR LIVES.

SGT.FRANK MILLER OF COLUMBUS, O., KNOWN TO HIS ANTI-AIRCRAFT BUDDIES AS "FOGHORN THE IMMORTAL SERGEANT," SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE WITH HIS 40MM GUN. PVT.NORMAN REGISTER OF DUNN, N.C., GOT THE OTHER.

"JUST AS HE STARTED TO HIT THE GROUND I PUT 75 ROUNDS OF MY 50-

CALIBRE INTO HIM AND HE STARTED SMOKING," SAID REGISTER. "HE BOUNCED LOW BUT HE TOOK OFF AGAIN AND HALF CIRCLED THE FIELD BEFORE HE NOSED OVER AND CRASHED. BOTH THE MEN IN MY PLANE WERE KILLED BUT THE PILOT IN THE OTHER ONE LIVED.

B32

"HE SAID THAT THEY HAD BEEN TURNED BACK BY OUR FIGHTERS WHILE TRYING TO BOMB SYRACUSE, AND TRIED TO PUT DOWN HERE BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THE ITALIANS STILL HELD IT."

OTHER MEMBERS OF REGISTER'S CREW WERE CPL.ERLING OLSON, DETROIT, MICH.; PVT.JOE DEOCROSSO, 1137 WHITE PLAINS ROAD, THE BRONX, N.Y.; PVT.THOMAS QUEST, 1522 THIRD AVE., WESTERVLIET, N.Y., AND PVT. MONROE MULLINS, 113 MARNE AVE., LEXINGTON, KY.

--DASH--

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INVASION ODDITIES:

CPL. L.L.WILLIAMS OF DALLAS, TEX., DIDN'T LIKE SHIP TRAVEL AND ON THE WAY TO SICILY KEPT SAYING THAT WHEN HE GOT OFF HE WANTED TO "WALK TO NEW YORK." HE ALMOST GOT HIS WISH. THE SIGNAL CORPS GAVE HIM 20 MILES OF COMMUNICATION LINE TO LAY....ONE GROUP OF MEN ENJOYED ONLY FIVE MINUTES IN SICILY. AS SOON AS THEY GOT ASHORE FROM THEIR INFANTRY LANDING CRAFT, THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO GUARD DUTY ON ANOTHER BOAT TAKING PRISONERS BACK TO NORTH AFRICA....

ONE AMERICAN MORTAR COMPANY SCORED A NEAT HOLE-IN-ONE BY DROPPING A SHELL SQUARELY INTO THE OPEN HATCH OF A GERMAN TANK...ONE OF THE FIRST SOLDIERS TO GET THE REAL ITALIAN SPAGHETTI DINNER A LOT OF THE TROOPS WERE TALKING ABOUT ONE THE WAY OVER WAS STAFF SGT.LOUIS CARDELLA OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF. A FLUENT ITALIAN HELPED HIM GET THE DINNER FROM A SICILIAN FAMILY INCLUDING A BOTTLE OF 19-YEAR-OLD WINE....ONE AMERICAN HALF-TRACK DROVE BOLDLY OUT ON ONE SICILIAN AIRPORT THINKING IT HAD BEEN CAPTURED. SURPRISED ENEMY GUNNERS OPENED UP ON ALL SIDES. "I AIMED THE HALF-TRACK'S NOSE FOR TEXAS AND PUT HER INTO HIGH GEAR," SAID THE DRIVER. HE GOT AWAY....

B32

IN VITTORIA A GROUP OF SOLDIERS IN AN AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDEERED A SMALL PRINTING PRESS AND AT A TOTAL COST OF $4.50 PUT OUT A ONE-PAGE SICILIAN EDITION OF THE DIVISION'S NEWSPAPER WHICH HAS BEEN PUBLISHING FOR FOUR YEARS. THE STAFF INCLUDES SGT.DON ROBINSON, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., SGT. BILL MAULDIN, PHOENIX, ARIZ., CARTOONIST, AND THREE REPORTERS, CPL. BILL BARRETT OF CLEVELAND, O., SGT. GEORGE TAPSCOTT OF OKLAHOMA CITY AND CPL. FRED SHEEHAN OF NEW YORK CITY....

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A ROOF OF A FASCIST HEADQUARTERS WAS AS GOOD PLACE AS ANY TO DRY OUT A MILLION DOLLARS IN AMERICAN MONEY. AT LEAST FINANCE OFFICER LT.COL.ROSS H.ROUTH OF OKLAHOMA CITY FOUND IT SO. THE MONEY WAS IN THE SAFE AND GOT WET DURING THE LANDING. "IT'S AN ILL WIND...." BUT THE WIND WASN'T BLOWING THAT DAY.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JULY 24. SENT JULY 22)

BZ/EV909AEW

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

A SURE WAY TO KNOW
WHEN YOU'RE STRAFED

SICILIAN GIRLS NO
COMPETITION FOR
THOSE AT HOME (600)

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AEF IN SICILY---(AP)---LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK:

THE HEADQUARERS OFFICERS WERE TALKING OVER THE TELEPHONE TO AN OFFICER AT A FIELD COMBAT POST WHEN THE LATTER SUDDENLY YELLED EXCITEDLY:

"JUST A MOMENT. SOME GERMAN PLANES ARE STRAFING OUR COMMAND POST."

"ARE YOU SURE YOU ARE BEING STRAFED?" HE WAS ASKED

"AM I SURE? WHAT THE HELL DO YOU THINK I'M DOING BEHIND THIS TREE?"

---DASH---

WAR HAS ITS TOLL OF ACCIDENTS. BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS COULD DISARM EIGHT ITALIAN SMALL TANKS CAPTURED IN AGRIGENTO, A SMALL SICILIAN BOY CRAWLED UNOBSERVED INTO ONE OF THEM AND BEGAN FOOLING WITH THE MECHANISM. HE PRESSED A BUTTON AND THE GUN WENT OFF WITH

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THE SHELL CUT A SMALL TREE IN HALF AND EXPLODED. ONE FRAGMENT STRUCK AN ALLIED SOLDIER IN THE BACK. ANOTHER ALMOST SEVERED THE LEG OF A LITTLE SICILIAN GIRL PLAYING NEARBY. A MILITARY AMBULANCE RUSHED HER TO AN AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL WHERE SHE WAS THE YOUNGEST PATIENT THEY EVER HAD.

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THE LAD WHO HAD CAUSED ALL THE TROUBLE HAD TO BE LIFTED OUT OF THE TANK BY SYMPATHETIC SOLDIERS. HE WAS RIGID WITH FRIGHT.

---DASH---

A SIGNAL CORPS DRIVER WAS STOPPED ON A LONELY STRECH OF ROAD BY THREE ARMED ITALIAN SOLDIERS. HE FEARED THE WORST BUT ALL THEY WANTED WAS TO BE TAKEN PRISONER. IN FACT THEY INSISTED ON IT. SINCE THEY OUTNUMBERED HIM HE COULD NOT VERY WELL REFUSE.

HE HAD TO GO OUT OF HIS WAY TO DELIVER THEM TO SOME MILITARY POLICE AND AS THE RESULT WAS DELAYED IN COMPLETING HIS MISSION. WHEN HE REPORTED THE REASON TO HIS SUPERIORS THEY SOUNDLY BAWLED HIM OUT FOR PICKING UP "UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY PERSONNEL."

---DASH---

THE GIRL BACK HOME WILL NOT HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT ANY FOREIGN COMPETITOR GETTING HER SOLDIER BOYFRIEND AWAY FROM HER IN SICILY. THE IRISH COLLEEN, THE ENGLISH LASS, THE ALGERIAN GIRL ALL HAD THEIR SHARE OF ADMIRERS AS THE AMERICAN ARMY MOVED FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY, BUT MOST OF THE SICILIAN GIRLS THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE MET HAVE FAILED TO STIR ANY ROMANTIC YEARNINGS.

"NOT MUCH BETTER LOOKING THAN THE ARABS" IS THE GENERAL VERDICT.

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ZNOT MUCH BETTER LOOKING THAN THE ARABS" IS THE GENERAL VERDICT.

MAYBE BECAUSE OF THE POVERTY AND FILTH OF THE CITIES THROUGH WHICH THE ARMY HAS BEEN MOVING, THE SICILIAN GIRLS DO NOT SEEM TO HAVE THE SAME EXOTIC OLIVE AND PINK BEAUTY WHICH IS TYPICAL OF YOUNG ITALINA-AMERICANS. AS A RULE THEY ARE THIN, MEAGER AND WORN LOOKING. I GUESS THEY HAVE KNOWN NOTHING BUT POVERTY, WAR AND DISEASE SINCE BIRTH.

---DASH---

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THERE IS AN OLD FABLE TO THE EFFECT THAT SCORPIONS WHEN ENCIRCLED BY FIRE OR PLACED IN ANY OTHER SITUATION WHERE THEY CANNOT ESCAPE STING THEMSELVES TO DEATH WITH THEIR OWN POISON.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BURCHARD, FORMER OLYMPIC DIVER AND SPORTS COLUMNIST FOR THE NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM WHO IS NOW A SOLDIER REPORTERNFOR STARS AND STRIPES, DECIDED TO PUT THE OLD FABLE TO TEST.

HE AND SOME OTHER SOLDIERS LABORIOUSLY HUNTED UNTIL THEY FOUND A SCORPION, BUILT A FIRE AROUND IT AND SAT DOWN TO OBSERVE AND CHRONICLE THE RESULTS.

"THE SCORPION JUST SAT THERE AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER UNTIL HE BURNT TO DEATH," BURCHARD SAID." COMPLETE PHONEY THAT THEORY. WHAT CAN A MAN BELIEVE.?"

---DASH---

IT WAS AN ODD LUNCHEON THAT LT.GENERAL GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, HAD IN CAPTURED CALTANISSETTA, ONE OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF CENTRAL SICILY.

HE AND OTHER ALLIED OFFICERS HAD A VICTORY MEAL IN THE FASCIST PALACE WHICH HAD SERVED AS GERMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

"IT LOOKED LIKE A DINNING ROOM OF KING LOUIS XIV," SAID ONE STAFF OFFICER. "WE HAD A BEAUTIFUL TABLECLOTH, FINE PORCELAIN AND WHAT LOOKED LIKE GOLD PLATED SILVERWARE--BUT THE PIECE DE RESISTANCE WAS CANNED RATIONS."

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 25

- - -

NAZIS BUILD UP
VON NEURATH AS
SUB FOR HITLER

JUL 28 1943

- - -

SS EXPANDED TO
FACE INTERNAL
DISRUPTION (800)

- - -

(LYNN HEINZERLING, AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE ON NAZI PREPARATIONS FOR GERMANY'S DEFEAT, WAS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN GERMANY FOR SEVERAL YEARS PRIOR TO UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE WAR.)

- - -

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

(ADVANCE) LONDON-(AP)-ONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FORMER GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE FIRST GERMAN "PROTECTOR" OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IS BEING DRESSED UP AS A "FRONT MAN" WHO COULD BE PRESENTED TO THE WORLD AS A "CONSERVATIVE" GERMAN STATESMAN WHEN THE INEVITABLE COLLAPSE COMES, GERMAN REFUGEE CIRCLES IN LONDON BELIEVE.

AT THE SAME TIME, THESE SOURCES SAY, THE NAZI PARTY ARMY (SCHUTZ STAFFELL, OR ELITE GUARD, KNOWN AS SS) IS BEING EXPANDED TO IMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TO COPE WITH ANY INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES GROWING

OUT OF THE INCREASING ALLIED PRESSURE ON THE "EUROPEAN FORTRESS."

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, HEAD OF ALL GERMAN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, IS MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR EVERY CONCEIVABLE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN GERMANY, EVEN TO CIVIL WAR. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THIS ACTIVITY IS TO MAKE CERTAIN IF POSSIBLE THAT THE NAZI PARTY, ITS ARMY, ITS IDEAS AND OBJECTIVES SURVIVE IN SOME FORM IN THE GERMANY OF TOMORROW.

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THE RECENT PROMOTION OF NEURATH TO THE RANK OF "OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER" OR GENERAL IN THE SS WAS ACCEPTED BY MANY GERMANS HERE AS EVIDENCE THAT NEURATH WAS BEING PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF A CONSERVATIVE FACTION WITH WHICH ALLIED GOVERNMENTS MIGHT DEAL, ALTHOUGH ALLIED LEADERS HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THERE WOULD BE NO DEALING WITH ANYONE BEARING THE NAZI TAINT, HOWEVER FAINT.

NEURATH WAS PROMOTED TO PARTY GENERAL RANK ALONG WITH 17 OTHER DILIGENT NAZI LEADERS. THE PROMOTIONS, WHICH USUALLY ARE ANNOUNCED WITH GREAT CEREMONY ON PARTY HOLIDAYS, WERE ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN QUITE UNEXPECTEDLY AS THE GERMAN ARMY LAY IDLE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THE RUHR VALLEY TREMBLED UNDER THE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF BRITISH AND UNITED STATES PLANES. TUNISIA HAD FALLEN ONLY A FEW WEEKS BEFORE, BRINGING WITH IT A PROFOUND SOBERING EFFECT.

DIE ZEITUNG, A GERMAN-LANGUAGE WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN LONDON, POINTED OUT RECENTLY THAT NEURATH STILL RETAINS HIS POSITION AS PRESIDENT OF THE SECRET CABINET COUNCIL--A POSITION AWARDED HIM WHEN HE WAS REMOVED AS FOREIGN MINISTER--AND NOTED THAT AT THE TIME OF HIS RECENT PROMOTION GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS HAD REFERRED OBLIQUELY TO "TASKS WHICH MIGHT AWAIT HIM" IN CASE HITLER, IN A MOMENT OF CRISIS, SHOULD BE FORCED TO DEVOTE ALL HIS ATTENTION TO MILITARY MATTERS.

"THIS IS VERY SIGNIFICANT," DIE ZEITUNG SAID, "BECAUSE IT SHOWS

30.24-6637

THERE IS A PLAN TO PRESENT NEURATH TO THE WORLD AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS CHIEF OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN THE MOMENT OF THE COLLAPSE. SINCE AT THE SAME TIME HE ALSO HAS THE HIGH RANK IN THE SS IT WILL BE DECLARED THAT NEURATH IS THE MAN TO LEAD THE SS OVER INTO THE POST-WAR PERIOD."

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GERMANS HERE, WHO FOLLOW EVENTS IN THE REICH WITH MINUTE CARE AND PATIENCE, ESTIMATE THAT THE SS ARMY HAS NOW GROWN TO AT LEAST 500,000 MEN.

NEURATH WAS ONE OF THE FEW REPUBLICAN DIPLOMATS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF HIGH RANK WHO WERE CARRIED OVER INTO THE NAZI REGIME. FRANZ VON PAPEN, THE NAZI "FIXER" AND PRESENT AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, IS ANOTHER.

NEURATH, WHO IS 70 YEARS OLD, HAS WIDE CONNECTIONS IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THROUGHOUT EUROPE. AFTER SERVING IN VARIOUS POSTS FOR IMPERIAL GERMANY AND LATER THE REPUBLIC, INCLUDING TERMS AT ISTANBUL, COPENHAGEN AND ROME, HE BECAME AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1930 AND CONTINUED IN THAT POSITION FOR TWO YEARS.

CALLED BACK TO GERMANY, HE BECAME MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CONTINUED IN THAT POST UNDER HITLER UNTIL HE WAS REPLACED BY JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP IN 1938.

NEURATH WAS ONE OF THE FIRST NON-NAZI MINISTERS OF GERMANY TO ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP IN THE PARTY AFTER HITLER'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER IN 1933 AND HE WAS REWARDED BY HIMMLER WITH THE RANK OF BRIGADE LEADER IN THE SS. HIS ACTION WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING OTHER RECALCITRANT REPUBLICANS INTO THE GOVERNMENT.

SOME OF THE OTHER PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED WITH NEURATH'S INDICATED INTERESTING TRENDS. MOST OF THEM WERE UNDERSTANDABLE TO ANYONE WHO HAS FOLLOWED THE NAZI PATTERN FOR GETTING AHEAD IN THE WORLD, BUT THE ADVANCE OF BRIGADE LEADER JULIUS SCHAUB TO OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER PUZZLED

SOME GERMANS UNTIL THEY HEARD THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCE THAT THE PROMOTIONS HAD UNITED ALL CLASSES OF GERMANS IN THE PARTY.

SCHAUB IS HITLER'S CHAUFFEUR. HANDY WITH HIS FISTS AND A GUN, HE WAS ACTIVE IN THE EARLY BRAWLS OF THE NAZI PARTY AND WAS REWARDED WITH THE JOB OF PROTECTING THE FUEHRER'S LIFE. HITLER RARELY APPEARS IN PUBLIC WITHOUT HIM.

THE NAMING OF 18 NEW "GENERALS" AT ONE TIME RAISED THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE OBERGRUPPENFUEHRERS TO ABOUT 50, AN UNUSUALLY HIGH NUMBER WHEN THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THE REGULAR ARMY AND THE SS ARE COMPARED.

THE NEW OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER FRIEDRICH ALPERS IS CHIEF FOREST INSPECTOR OF THE REICH AND HIS PROMOTION WAS INTERPRETED BY DIE ZEITUNG AS A MOVE TO PUT THE FOREST INSPECTORS UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF THE SS AS A MEANS OF QUELLING IMMEDIATELY ANY UNREST IN REMOTE SECTIONS ON THE PART OF HOSTILE ELEMENTS.

OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER OTTO HOFFMAN IS THE SS POLICE LEADER IN SOUTH-WESTERN GERMANY AND THE ANNEXED FRENCH PROVINCE OF ALSACE, WHERE EFFORTS AT NAZIFICATION HAVE BEEN HIGHLY UNSUCCESSFUL.

HANS JUETTNER, ANOTHER NEW OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER, IS CHIEF OF WHAT CORRESPONDS TO THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARM IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SS AND HIS PROMOTION OBVIOUSLY RESULTED FROM THE RAPID BUILDING UP OF THE SS ARMY. ANOTHER, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, SUCCEEDED THE LATE REINHARD HEYDRICH AS CHIEF OF THE GESTAPO AND THE SAFETY SERVICE OF THE SS AFTER HEYDRICH WAS SLAIN BY CZECH PATRIOTS JUST OUTSIDE PRAGUE.

THE NEW OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER ERNST WILHELM BOHLE IS A SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND LEADER OF NAZI ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD, SOME OF WHICH SERVED AS FIFTH COLUMNS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR AND, IN SOME PLACES, ARE STILL SERVING.

OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER JOACHIM ECCELING IS GAULEITER FOR THE HALLE-MERSEBURG DISTRICT, WHERE THE FEELING TOWARD THE PARTY IS REPORTED TO BE NOTORIOUSLY LUKEWARM. THREE OF THE OBERGRUPPENFUEHRERS ARE AUSTRIANS, INDICATING A NEW-FOUND RESPECT FOR THE TALENTS OF AUSTRIAN PARTY MEMBERS. THEY ARE AUGUST EIGRUBER, HUGO JURY AND FRIEDRICH RAINER, ALL GAULEITERS.

OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER KARL HERMANN FRANK PRESUMABLY WAS REWARDED FOR HIS TERRORIZING TACTICS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHERE HE IS STATE SECRETARY TO THE REICHSPROTECTOR. NO PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE OTHER PROMOTIONS HERE.

(EDS: IN 1ST GRAPH, READ KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH (NOT ONSTANTON).

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 25)

TODAY IN PAN-AMERICA

PAN-AMERICAN

FARM RESEARCH

CENTER STARTS

NATIONS JOIN TO

HELP FARMERS

8,1)-589, £745'

19'5- 48:-

FUEL SITUATION

IN URUGUAY BAD (850)

BY VAUGN M. BRYANT

(ADVANCE) TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA-(AP)-A COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE INTER-AMERICAN POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IS

JUL 28 1943

RAPIDLY ON ITS WAY TO REALIZATION IN THIS VALLEY AT THE FOOT OF COSTA RICA'S GREAT VOLCANO OF TURRIALBA.

LONG THE DREAM OF PAN-AMERICAN PLANNERS AND AGRICULTURALISTS FROM ALL THE AMERICAS, THE INSTITUTE WILL BE EXACTLY WHAT ITS NAME STATES--THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. SUPPORTED BY THE REPUBLICS OF THE HEMISPHERE, IT WILL WORK FOR THE WELFARE OF LATIN AMERICA'S ORIGINAL FORGOTTEN MAN--THE CAMPESINO OR SMALL SARMER.

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THE FIRST STONE IN THE VAST CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WAS LAID BY VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE IN COMPANY WITH COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON GUARDIA DURING WALLACE'S RECENT LATIN AMERICAN TOUR. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION WILL START WITH ARRIVAL OF MATERIALS ALREADY PURCHASED AND ON THEIR WAY.

THIS IS NO HALF-WAY PROJECT WHICH THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION IS SPONSORING. IT IS A 1000-HECTARE DEVELOPMENT OF EXTREMELY SUITABLE LAND TOGETHER WITH A SEVERAL HUNDRED-THOUSAND DOLLAR EXPENDITURE FOR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DORMITORY, STAFF HOMES, SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ON A CAMPUS UNSURPASSED IN SCENIC BEAUTY.

DR.EARL N.BRESSMAN, DIRECTOR, ALREADY HAS ESTABLISHED HIMSELF HERE AND SPENDS MUCH OF HIS TIME HERE AND AT OTHER EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS OF VARIOUS LATIN GOVERNMENTS WHICH WILL COOPERATE. THE INSTITUTE WILL BE THE CENTER, BUT ITS PROGRAM WILL BE DIFFUSED AND WIDE-SPREAD.

ITS PURPOSE IS TO STUDY, EXPERIMENT WITH AND DO RESEARCH IN ALL CROPS RAISED IN THE AMERICAS. STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE FROM ALL OVER THE HEMISPHERE WILL PARTICIPATE AND FROM THEIR WORK WILL BE GATHERED AOSRSRRG KPATED INFORMATION ON A MYRIAD OF AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS RELATIVE TO LATIN AMERICA ABOUT WHICH LITTLE IS YET KNOWN SCIENTIFICALLY.

-DASH-

30-24-6639

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SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA-(AP)-BOOMING COSTA RICA, ITS BASIC COST OF LIVING UP MORE THAN 44 PER CENT IN ONE YEAR, PRESENTLY FINDS ITSELF FACING A GRAVE ECONOMIC PROBLEM ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON GUARDIA IS SERIOUSLY WORKING.

IN A LENGTHY AND DETAILED REPORT READ TO CONGRESS THIS WEEK, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION DEMETRIO TINICO CASTRO PRESENTED THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IN THE RUN-AWAY RISE IN PRICES OCCASIONED BY WAR-TIME CONSTRUCTION MONEY, ESPECIALLY THE PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY, WITH A FOUR-POINT PLAN TO COMBAT IT.

AT THE SAME TIME, CONGRESS IS CONSIDERING A NEW PROFIT-LIMITATIONS LAW AIMED AT SPECULATING MERCHANTS.

THE LAW--SO SEVERE IT ALLOWS FOR NO FINE FOR INFRACTIONS BUT SPECIFIES JAIL TERMS--WOULD LIMIT BOTH IMPORTER, RETAILER AND LOCAL MANUFACTURER TO A 20 PER CENT PROFIT IN ALL SALES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FOUR-POINT PLAN CALLS FOR STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION OF BASIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WHICH BECAUSE OF THEIR SCARCITY AND CONSEQUENT HIGH PRICE USE UP AN ESTIMATED 50 PER CENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE AVERAGE COUNTRY LABORER; A REVISION OF BANKING LAWS AND UPPING OF INCOME TAXES TO TAKE OUT OF CIRCULATION SOME OF THE OVER-ABUNDANCE OF MONEY; STRINGENT LAWS TO TAKE AWAY IMPORT LICENSES OF SPECULATORS ON FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS; AND THE UPPING OF SALARIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

THE LATTER PROVISION, THOUGH APPEARING A CONTRADICTION IN THE FACE OF PLANS TO REMOVE MONEY FROM CIRCULATION, IS IMMEDIATELY

NECESSARY TO OFFSET THE RISE IN COST OF LIVING EFFECTED WITHOUT A SIMILAR RISE IN PUBLIC SALARIES. THE RESULT HAS BEEN A NEAR-CRITICAL SITUATION AMONG EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE SEEN RISING PRICES MAKE THAT FIXED SALARY SEEM EVER SMALLER.

-DASH-

MONTEVIDEO-(AP)-UNDER A SEVERE BUT SOMETIMES NOT VERY EFFECTIVE RATIONING SYSTEM, URUGUAY IS HANDLING ITS FUELS IN A HAND TO MOUTH FASHION WHICH WEEK AFTER WEEK IS CAUSING THE AUTHORITIES TO GIVE WARNING THAT EVEN ELECTRIC POWER MAY HAVE TO BE RATIONED.

WITH NO SOURCE OF FUEL WITHIN ITS BORDERS, THE COUNTRY IS WHOLLY DEPENDENT ON IMPORTS.

THE STATE-OWNED MONTEVIDEO POWER PLANT, AFTER AN UNEFFECTIVE APPEAL TO THE POPULATION TO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY, BANNED THE USE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN ALL SHOP-WINDOWS.

JUL 28 1943

NOW THE STREETS IN DOWNTOWN MONTEVIDEO PRESENT THE DISMAL ASPECT OF ERSTWHILE BRIGHTLY LIGHTED WINDOWS WITH ONLY A FEW TREMBLING CANDLES OR ALCOHOL LAMPS.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO ORDERED ALL BUSINESS TO WORK ONLY FROM 9:30 A.M., TO 5:30 P.M.

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES ARE UNDER A SIMILAR PINCH. THE GAS COMPANY, A BRITISH CONCERN, IS WARNING THE PUBLIC THAT IT MAY BE UNABLE TO SERVE PRIVATE HOMES AFTER JULY. FOR MORE THAN A YEAR IT HAS REFUSED ALL NEW APPLICATIONS.

WHILE THERE IS NO BAN ON MOTOR CARS, THEIR GASOLINE QUOTA HAS BEEN SO REDUCED THAT MANY HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO WOOD-BURNING GENERATORS, AND THE REST ARE REMAIN IDLE MOST OF THE TIME.

THERE HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS, HOWEVER, THAT THERE IS A FLOURISHING BLACK-MARKET OF GASOLINE.

-DASH-

THE GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING A PLAN FOR A MIXED COMPANY, IN WHICH IT WOULD OWN THE CONTROLLING STOCK, TO OPERATE THE ONLY URUGUAYAN AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE, PLUNA (FIRST URUGUAYAN LINES OF AIR NAVIGATION), WHICH HAS BEEN FORCED TO GROUND ITS SEVEN PLANES SINCE MARCH 22.

THE PLANS FOR THE MIXED STATE-AND-PRIVATE INTERESTS COMPANY WERE FIRST APPROVED BY THE FORMER GOVERNMENT, UNDER GEN. ALFREDO BALDOMIR. BUT THE NEW ADMINISTRATION HEADED BY DR.JUAN JOSE AMEZAGA SUSPENDED THE DECREE AND STOPPED THE FLOW OF GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO THE COMPANY, WHICH THEN ALLEGED IT WAS NOT FINANCIALLY ABLE TO CONTINUE THE SERVICE.

JUL 28 1943

-DASH-

BUENOS AIRES-(AP)-ARGENTINA IS SAVING MORE THAN $250,000 MONTHLY IN SALARIES ALONE AS A RESULT OF THE MILITARY REVOLUTION WHICH OVERTHREW THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT.

THESE ECONOMIES WERE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE DECISION OF GENERAL PEDRO P.RAMIREZ, PRESIDENT, THAT ARMY AND NAVY MEN WHO OCCUPY OFFICIAL POSTS SHOULD RECEIVE ONLY THEIR REGULAR PAY. COUPLED WITH THIS ARE THE SAVINGS REALIZED THROUGH THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS AND THE FOURTEEN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

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Roosevelt Says Mussolini Will Be Punished, Pledges 'Total Victory'; Italian-Nazi Fighting In North Italy Reported; Planes Pound Reich

JUL 29 1943

PRESIDENT HAILS MUSSOLINI'S FALL AS 'CRACK IN AXIS'

'Much Bigger Fights Ahead,' He Says, Pledging Offensive Against Japan.

TO PRESS ON IN ITALY

Length of War Depends on United Front Abroad and at Home, He Declares.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(AP) President Roosevelt virtually counted Italy out of the war in a report to the American people tonight and indicated greater things in the offing with the prediction:

"Ahead of us are much bigger fights."

He said the Allies would accept nothing less than "total victory" over the Axis, with defeat for "Hitler and Tojo on their own home grounds."

He called the Italian cause already "lost" but asserted the war would go on until the people of that country "realize the futility of continuing to fight" in a cause "to which the people of Italy never gave their whole hearted approval and support."

"The plans we made for the knocking out of Mussolini and his gang have largely succeeded," the President said. "But we still have to knock out Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang."

Predicts Pacific Offensive

Almost pointedly the President refrained in his broadcast speech from going into future plans for action against Germany, but for the Japanese he had a word of warning:

"If the Japanese are basing their future plans for the Pacific on a long period in which they will be permitted to consolidate and exploit their conquered resources, they had better start revising their plans now. I give that to them merely as a helpful suggestion. Let us remeber how far we were, a year ago, from any of our objectives in the European theater. We are pushing forward to occupation of positions which in time will enable us to attack the Japanese islands themselves from the north, from the south, from the east and from the west."

The Chief Executive, in an analysis of the war broadcast to the American people, promised that Benito Mussolini and "his Fascist gang" would be "brought to book and punished for their crimes against humanity." He said "no criminal will be allowed to escape by the expedient of 'resignation.'"

It was a rosy-hued picture of the war which the President drew, depicting the "criminal, corrupt Fascist regime in Italy" as "going to pieces." And he gave a new assurance that the terms of the Allies to Italy, as to Germany and Japan, still are "unconditional surrender."

He spoke of the manner in which Russia had turned a new German offensive into a counter offensive and of the manner in which the Japanese were being pressed in the Pacific.

Long Fight Ahead

Yet he warned that it would not be an easy matter "to knock out Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang'" even though plans for eliminating Mussolini and his gang had largely succeeded. The length of the war, he said, will depend upon an uninterrupted continuance of an "all out effort on the fighting fronts and here at home."

Looking ahead toward the post-war world, the Chief Executive said the United Nations were substantially agreed on general objectives but also were agreed that the time had not arrived for an international discussion of all the terms of peace and all the details of the future.

"We must not relax our pressure on the enemy," he said, "by taking time out to define every boundary and settle every political controversy in every part of the world. The all-important thing now is to get on with the war—and to win it."

Post-War Plans

Yet he did outline a specific six point plan for taking care of members of the armed forces after their fighting is done and America can begin conversion to a peacetime basis. The President said the least to which these fighting men are entitled is:

"1. Mustering-out pay large enough to take care of the time between discharge and the finding of a new job.

2. Unemployment insurance in case no job is found after diligent search.

3. An opportunity for further education or trade training financed by the government.

4. Credit allowance under employment compensation and Federal old age insurance for the period of service, just as if there had been continuous employment in private industry.

5. Broader provisions for hospitalization, rehabilitation and medical care of the disabled.

6. Sufficient pensions for disabled members of the armed forces.

Disclosing that he planned a new radio address to the nation within a few weeks Mr. Roosevelt asserted:

"Your government is drawing up other serious, constructive plans for certain immediate forward moves. They concern food, manpower, and other domestic problems but they tie in with our armed forces.

"Within a few weeks I shall speak with you again in regard to definite actions to be taken by the executive branch of the government and specific recommendations for new legislation by the Congress."

To Press on in Italy

Of the war in Sicily and Italy, the Chief Executive said it would go on "until the Italian people realize the futility of continuing to fight in a lost cause—a cause to which the people of Italy never gave their whole-hearted approval and support."

He recalled a prophecy he made to Congress more than a year and one half ago that "the militarists in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo started this war, but the mass, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

That prophecy, he said, is in the process of being fulfilled adding:

"The mass, angered forces of common humanity are on the march. They are going forward on the Russian front, in the vast Pacific area and into Europe, converging upon their ultimate objectives, Berlin and Tokyo."

Analyzing the crack-up in Italy, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that the "pirate philosophy" of the Fascists and Nazis cannot stand adversity, and said that military superiority of the United Nations had been applied in the right place and at the right time.

Says Hitler Deserted Italy

Then, in words which appeared to be directed as much toward the Italian people as his own, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that Hitler had refused sufficient help to save Mussolini and the Nazi troops in Sicily even had stolen Italian motor equipment and left Italian soldiers stranded and with no choice but surrender.

"Once again," he said, "the Germans betrayed their Italian allies as they had done time and time again on the Russian front and in the long retreat from Egypt, through Libya and Tripoli to the final surrender in Tunisia."

Without qualification, the President said that "we will have no truck with Fascism in any way, shape or manner," and that "we will permit no vestige of Fascism to remain."

To the Italian people, he held out again the prospect that eventually they would be allowed to choose their own government under democratic principles and promised that the Axis pattern of pillage and starvation for occupied countries would not be followed by the United Nations.

Already, Mr. Roosevelt said, the United Nations have started to make good in their determination to restore conquered peoples to the dignity of human beings, masters of their own fate, entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom from want and fear.

"I am sorry," Mr. Roosevelt said, "if I step on the toes of those Americans, who, playing party politics at home, called that kind of foreign policy 'crazy altruism' and 'starry-eyed dreaming'."

At another point he struck at what he termed a few Americans who complain about inconveniences of life here at home, saying they should learn lessons from the civilian populations of our Allies and the enemy-occupied lands.

Coffee Rationing Ends

He had some good news for civilians at home—that coffee rationing was being terminated tonight and that greatly increased allowances of sugar could be expected shortly.

The reason, he said, is that ship losses have decreased and the destruction of submarines has mounted.

The President told his fellow countrymen they had heard it said that while we are succeeding greatly on the fighting front, we are failing miserably on the home front. He called this "another of those immaturities—a false slogan easy to state but untrue in the essential facts."

Then, as he did at a press and radio conference yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt asserted no one could draw a line down the center of a page and label one side the fighting front and the other side the home front because the two were "inexorably tied together."

He said careful planning both at home and abroad were required to guarantee such victories as have been achieved in North Africa and Sicily.

"I think that the personal convenience of the individual or the individual family back home here in the United States," he said, "will appear somewhat less important when I tell you that the initial assault force on Sicily involved 3,000 ships which carried 160,000 men, together with 14,000 vehicles, 600 tanks and 1,800 guns.

"This force was followed every

day and every night by thousands of reinforcements."

Planned Six Months Ago

Mr. Roosevelt said the Sicilian campaign was planned six months ago, which places the planning at the time of his conference at Casablanca with Prime Minister Churchill of Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt went into an exceptionally detailed appraisal of war in Russia and in the Pacific.

The heaviest and most decisive fighting today is going on in Russia, he said, and he asserted he was glad Britain and the United States could contribute somewhat to Russian striking power.

"The success of the Russian armies has shown," he declared, "that it is dangerous to make prophesies about them—a fact forcibly brought home to that mystic master of strategic intuition, Herr Hitler."

Sees Germans 'Desperate'

The German offensive begun this month he characterized as a desperate attempt to bolster German morale, which did not fool the Russians. The latter, he said, went ahead with their own plans for attack which coordinated with the offensive strategy of all the United Nations.

Singing high praises for the Russian people, armies and leadership, the American President said this country should be glad always to be a good neighbor and sincere friend in the world of the future to a nation which was helping save the world from the Nazi menace.

In the Pacific theater, Mr. Roosevelt said that "we are pushing the Japs around from the Aleutians to New Guinea," where we have taken the initiative and are not going to let go of it.

With the Japs having lost more planes and ships than they have been able to replace, the Chief Executive said, the process of attrition and whittling down was working against them.

Predicting that they would be pushed back from lines running from Burma and Siam and the Straits Settlement through the Dutch East Indies to New Guinea and the Solomons, Mr. Roosevelt said there was good reason to believe their shipping and air power could not support such outposts.

To Keep Pressing Japan

Apparently in answer to those who have contended that the Japanese are being allowed to consolidate their positions while the United Nations concentrate on the Axis in Europe Mr. Roosevelt said that our naval, land and air strength in the Pacific was growing constantly. He advised the Japanese to start revising their plans if they based them on a long period in which they would be allowed to consolidate and exploit conquered resources.

The President asserted that "we must do more at all costs" to deliver planes and vital war supplies for the heroic armies of China. The air supply line from India to China continues, he said, despite attempted Japanese interference and the initiative in the air over Burma has been seized. With air superiority, we are bombing Japanese installations in China, Indo-China and Burma.

While we still are far from the main objectives in the war against the Nipponese, the President said, we are pushing ahead to occupy positions which "in time" will permit attacks on the Japanese islands themselves from all directions.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — (AP) The text of President Roosevelt's radio address tonight:

Over a year and a half ago I said to the Congress: "The militarists in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo started this war, but the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

That prophecy is in the process of being fulfilled. The massed, angered forces of common humanity are on the march. They are going forward—on the Russian front, in the vast Pacific area, and into Europe—converging upon their ultimate objectives, Berlin and Tokyo.

The first crack in the Axis has come. The criminal, corrupt Fascist regime in Italy is going to pieces.

The pirate philosophy of the Fascists and Nazis cannot stand adversity. The military superiority of the United Nations—on sea and land, and in the air—has been applied in the right place and at the right time.

Hitler refused to send sufficient help to save Mussolini. In fact, Hitler's troops in Sicily stole the Italians' motor equipment, leaving Italian soldiers so stranded that they had no choice but to surrender. Once again the Germans betrayed their Italian allies, as they had done time and time again on the Russian front and in the long retreat from Egypt, through Libya and Tripoli, to the final surrender in Tunisia.

Mussolini came to the reluctant conclusion that the "jig was up;" he could see the shadow of the long arm of justice.

But he and his Fascist gang will be brought to book, and punished for their crimes against humanity.

No criminal will be allowed to escape by the expedient of "resignation."

Our terms to Italy are still the same as our terms to Germany and Japan—"unconditional surrender."

We will have no truck with Fascism in any way, shape or manner. We will permit no vestige of Fascism to remain.

Up to Italian People

Eventually Italy will reconstitute herself. It will be the people of Italy who will do that, choosing their own government in accordance with the basic democratic principles of liberty and equality. In the meantime, the United Nations will not follow the pattern set by Mussolini and Hitler and the Japanese for the treatment of occupied countries — the pattern of pillage and starvation.

We are already helping the Italian people in Sicily. With their cordial cooperation, we are establishing and maintaining security and order—we are dissolving the organizations which have kept them under Fascist tyranny—we are providing them with the necessities of life until the time comes when they can fully provide for themselves.

Indeed, the people in Sicily today are rejoicing in the fact that, for the first time in years, they are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their own labors — they can eat what they themselves grow instead of having it stolen from them by the Fascists and the Nazis.

In every country conquered by the Nazis, the Fascists or the Japanese militarists, the people have been reduced to the status of slaves or chattels.

To Restore Freedom

It is our determination to restore these conquered peoples to the dignity of human beings, masters of their own fate, entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

We have started to make good on that promise.

I am sorry if I step on the toes of those Americans who, playing party politics at home, call that kind of foreign policy "crazy altruism" and "starry-eyed dreaming."

Meanwhile the war in Sicily and Italy goes on. It must go on, and will go on, until the Italian people realize the futility of continuing to fight in a lost cause—a cause to which the people of Italy never gave their whole-hearted approval and support.

It is a little over a year since we planned the North African campaign. It is six months since we planned the Sicilian campaign. I confess that I am of an impatient disposition, but I think that I understand, and that most people understand, the amount of time necessary to prepare for any major military or naval operation. We cannot just pick up the telephone and order a new campaign to start the next week.

For example, behind the invasion forces of North Africa were thousands of ships and planes guarding the long, perilous sea lanes, carrying the men, the equipment and the supplies to the point of attack. And behind all these were the railroad lines and highways that carried the men and the munitions to the ports of embarkation — there were the factories and the mines and the arms that turned out the materials — there were the training camps where the men learned how to perform the strange and difficult and dangerous tasks which were to meet them on the beaches and in the deserts and the mountains.

All this had to be repeated in the attack on Sicily. Here the factor of air attack was added—for we could use North Africa as the base for softening up the landing places and lines of defense in Sicily, and the lines of supply in Italy.

Cites Need of Gasoline

It is interesting for us to realize that every Flying Fortress that bombed harbor installations at Naples from its base in North Africa required 1,110 gallons of gasoline for each single mission, and that this is the equal of about 375 "A" ration tickets—enough gas to drive your car five times across the continent. You will better understand your part in the war—and what gasoline rationing means—if you multiply this by the gasoline needs of thousands of planes and hundreds of thousands of jeeps, trucks and tanks now serving overseas.

I think that the personal convenience of the individual or the individual family back home here in the United States will appear somewhat less important when I tell you that the initial assault force on Sicily involved 3,000 ships which carried 160,000 men — Americans, British, Canadians and French—together with 14,000 vehicles, 600 tanks and 1,800 guns. This initial force was followed every day and every night by thousands of reinforcements.

The meticulous care with which the operation in Sicily was planned has paid dividends. For our casualties in men, ships and materiel have been low—in fact, far below our estimate.

All of us are proud of the superb skill and courage of the officers and men who have conducted and are conducting this operation. The toughest resistance developed on the front of the British Eighth army, which included the Canadians. But that is no new experience for that magnificent fighting force which has made the Germans pay a heavy price for each hour of delay in the final victory. The American Seventh army, after a stormy landing on the exposed beaches of southern Sicily, swept with record speed across the island into Palermo. For many of our troops this was their first battle experience but they have carried themselves like veterans.

Pays Tribute to Leaders

And we must give credit for the coordination of the diverse forces in the field, and for the planning of the whole campaign, to the wise and skillful leadership of General Eisenhower. Admiral Cunningham, General Alexander and Air Marshal Tedder have been towers of strength in handling the complex details of naval, ground and air activities.

You have heard some people say that the British and the Americans can never get along well together—you have heard some people say that the army and navy and air forces can never get along well together—that real cooperation between them is impossible. Tunisia and Sicily have given the lie, once and for all, to these narrow-minded prejudices.

The dauntless fighting spirit of the British people in this war has been expressed in the historic words and deeds of Winston Churchill—and the world knows how the American people feel about him.

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Bigger Fights Ahead

Ahead of us are much bigger fights. We and our Allies will go into them as we went into Sicily—together. And we shall carry on together.

Today our production of ships is almost unbelievable. This year we are producing over 19 million tons of merchant shipping and next year our production will be over 21 million tons. And in addition to our shipments across the Atlantic we must realize that in this war, we are operating in the Aleutians, in the distant parts of the Southwest Pacific, in India and off the shores of South America.

For several months we have been losing fewer ships by sinkings, and we have been destroying more and more U-boats. We hope this will continue. But we cannot be sure. We must not lower our guard for one single instant.

One tangible result of our great increase in merchant shipping—which will be good news to civilians at home—is that tonight we are able to terminate the rationing of coffee. We also expect that within a short time we shall get greatly increased allowances of sugar.

Those few Americans who grouse and complain about the inconveniences of life here in the United States should learn some lessons from the civilian populations of our Allies—Britain, China, Russia—and of all the lands occupied by our common enemies.

Hails Aid to Russia

The heaviest and most decisive fighting today is going on in Russia. I am glad that the British and we have been able to contribute somewhat to the striking power of the Russian armies.

In 1941-1942 the Russians were able to retire without breaking, to move many of their war plants from Western Russia far into the interior, to stand together with complete unanimity in the defense of their homeland.

The success of the Russian armies has shown that it is dangerous to make prophecies about them—a fact forcibly brought home to that mystic master of strategic intuition, Herr Hitler.

The short-lived German offensive, launched early this month, was a desperate attempt to bolster the morale of the German people. The Russians were not fooled by this. They went ahead with their own plans for attack—plans which coordinate with the whole United Nations' offensive strategy.

The world has never seen greater devotion, determination and self-sacrifice than have been displayed by the Russian people and their armies, under the leadership of Marshal Joseph Stalin.

With a nation which, in saving itself is thereby helping to save all the world from the Nazi menace, this country should always be glad to be a good neighbor and a sincere friend in the world of the future.

In the Pacific we are pushing the Japs around from the Aleutians to New Guinea. There, too, we have taken the initiative—and we are not going to let go of it.

It becomes clearer and clearer that the attrition, the whittling down process against the Japanese is working. The Japs have lost more planes and more ships than they have been able to replace.

The continuous and energetic prosecution of the war of attrition will drive the Japs back from their over-extended line running from Burma and Siam and the Straits Settlement through the Netherlands Indies to Eastern New Guinea and the Solomons. We have good reason to believe that their shipping and their air power cannot support such outposts.

Gain Strength in Pacific

Our naval, land and air strength in the Pacific is constantly growing. If the Japanese are basing their future plans for the Pacific on a long period in which they will be permitted to consolidate and exploit their conquered resources, they had better start revising their plans now. I give that to them merely as a helpful suggestion.

We are delivering planes and vital war supplies for the heroic armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and we must do more at all costs.

Our air supply line from India to China across enemy territory continues despite attempted Japanese interference. We have seized the initiative from the Japanese in the air over Burma and now enjoy superiority. We are bombing Japanese communications, supply dumps, and bases in China, Indo-China and Burma.

But, we are still far from our main objectives in the war against Japan. Let us remember how far we were, a year ago, from any of our objectives in the European theater. We are pushing forward to occupation of positions which in time will enable us to attack the Japanese islands themselves from the north, from the south, from the east, and from the west.

You have heard it said that while we are succeeding greatly on the fighting front, we are failing miserably on the home front. This is another of these immaturities—a false slogan easy to state but untrue in the essential facts.

For, the longer this war goes on the clearer it becomes that no one can draw a blue pencil down the middle of a page and call one side "the fighting front" and the other side "the home front". The two of them are inexorably tied together.

Every combat division, every naval task force, every squadron of fighting planes is dependent for its equipment and ammunition and fuel and food, as indeed it is for its manpower, on the American people in civilian clothes in the offices and in the factories and on the farms at home.

The same kind of careful planning that gained victory in North Africa and Sicily is required if we are to make victory an enduring reality and do our share in building the kind of peaceful world which will justify the sacrifices made in this war.

Can't Relax Pressure

The United Nations are substantially agreed on the general objectives for the post-war world. They are also agreed that this is not the time to engage in an international discussion of all the terms of peace and all the details of the future. We must not relax our pressure on the enemy by taking time out to define every boundary and settle every political controversy in every part of the world. The all-important thing now is to get on with the war—and to win it.

While concentrating on military victory, we are not neglecting the planning of the things to come, the freedoms which we know will make for more decency and greater justice throughout the world.

Among many other things we are, today, laying plans for the return to civilian life of our gallant men and women in the armed services. They must not be demobilized into an environment of inflation and unemployment, to a place on a bread line or on a corner selling apples. We must, this time, have plans ready—instead of waiting to do a hasty, inefficient, and all-considered job at the last moment.

I have assured our men in the armed forces that the American people would not let them down when the war is won.

I hope that the Congress will

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help in carrying out this assurance, for obviously the executive branch of the government cannot do it alone. May the Congress do its duty in this regard. The American people will insist on fulfilling this American obligation to the men and women in the armed forces who are winning this war for us.

Of course, the returning soldier and sailor and marine are a part of the problem of demobilizing the rest of the millions of Americans who have been working and living in a war economy since 1941. That larger objective of reconverting war-time America to a peace-time basis is one for which your government is laying plans to be submitted to the Congress for action.

But the members of the armed forces have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us, and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems.

Outlines Program

The least to which they are entitled, it seems to me, is something like this:

1—Mustering-out pay to every member of the armed forces and merchant marine when he or she is honorably discharged, large enough in each case to cover a reasonable period of time between his discharge and the finding of a new job.

2—In case no job is found after diligent search, then unemployment insurance if the individual registers with the United States Employment Service.

3—An opportunity for members of the armed services to get further education or trade training at the cost of their government.

4—Allowance of credit to all members of the armed forces, under unemployment compensation and Federal old-age and survivors' insurance, for their period of service. For these purposes they should be treated as if they had continued their employment in private industry.

5—Improved and liberalized provisions for hospitalization, rehabilitation and medical care of disabled members of the armed forces and merchant marine.

6—Sufficient pensions for disabled members of the armed forces.

Your government is drawing up other serious, constructive plans for certain immediate forward moves. They concern food, manpower, and other domestic problems but they tie in with our armed forces. Within a few weeks I shall speak with you again in regard to definite actions to be taken by the executive branch of the government and specific recommendations for new legislation by the Congress.

All our calculations for the future, however, must be based on clear understanding of the problems involved. And that can be gained only by straight thinking—not guess work or political manipulation.

I confess that I myself am some times bewildered by conflicting statements that I see in the press. One day I read an "authoritative" statement that we shall win the war this year, 1943—and the next day comes another statement equally "authoritative", that the war will still be going on in 1949.

Of course both extremes — of optimism and pessimism — are wrong.

The length of the war will depend upon the uninterrupted continuance of all-out effort on the fighting fronts and here at home. The effort is all one.

The American soldier does not like the necessity of waging war. And yet—if he lays off for one single instant he may lose his own life and sacrifice the lives of his comrades.

By the same token—a worker here at home may not like the driving, wartime conditions under which he has to work or live. And yet—if he gets complacent or indifferent and slacks on his job he, too, may sacrifice the lives of American soldiers and contribute to the loss of an important battle.

Attacks Complacency

The next time anyone says to you that this war is "in the bag" and "it's all over but the shouting", you should ask him these questions:

"Are you working full time on your job?"

"Are you growing all the food you can?"

'Are you buying your limit of war bonds?"

"Are you loyally, cheerfully cooperating with your government in preventing inflation and profiteering and in making rationing work with fairness to all?"

"Because—if your answer is 'no'—then the war is going to last a lot longer than you think."

The plans we made for the knocking out of Mussolini and his gang have largely succeeded. But we still have to knock out Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang. No one of us pretends that this will be an easy matter.

We still have to defeat Hitler and Tojo on their own home grounds. But this will require a far greater concentration of our national energy and our ingenuity and our skill. It is not too much to say that we must pour into this war the entire strength and intelligence and will power of the United States. We are a great nation—a rich nation—but we are not so great or so rich that we can afford to waste our substance or the lives of our men by relaxing along the way.

We shall not settle for less than total victory. That is the determination of every American on the fighting fronts. That must be, and will be, the determination of every American here at home.

Highlights Of President's Address To The Nation

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 28—Following are some highlights of President Roosevelt's speech to the nation:

Our terms to Italy are still the same as our terms to Germany and Japan—"unconditional surrender."

The first crack in the Axis has come. The criminal, corrupt Fascist regime in Italy is going to pieces.

But he (Mussolini) and his Fascist gang will be brought to book. . . . No criminal will be allowed to escape by the expedient of resignation.

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It is our determination to restore these conquered peoples to the dignity of human beings, masters of their own fate, entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

Ahead of us are many bigger fights. We and our Allies will go into them as we went into Sicily—together. And we shall carry on together.

One tangible result of our great increase in merchant shipping—which will be good news to civilians at home—is that tonight we are able to terminate the rationing of coffee. We also expect that within a short time we shall get greatly increased allowances of sugar.

The heaviest and most decisive fighting today is going on in Russia. I am glad that the British and we have been able to contribute somewhat to the striking power of the Russian armies.

In the Pacific we are pushing the Japs from the Aleutians to New Guinea. There, too, we have taken the initiative—and we are not going to let go of it.

You have heard it said that while we are succeeding greatly on the fighting front, we are failing miserably on the home front. This is another of those immaturities—a false slogan easy to state but untrue in the essential facts.

The United Nations are substantially agreed on the general objectives for the post-war world. They are also agreed that this is not the time to engage in an international discussion of all the terms of peace and all the details of the future. The all-important thing now is to get on with the war—and to win it.

Among other things, we are today laying plans for the return to civilian life of our gallant men and women in the armed services. . . . I have assured our men . . . that the American people would not let them down when the war is won. . . . I hope that Congress will help in carrying out this assurance.

The length of the war will depend upon the uninterrupted continuance of all-out effort on the fighting fronts and here at home. The effort is all one.

MADRID REPORTS OPEN WARFARE IN NORTH OF ITALY

Germans Opposed in Move to Withdraw Defense to Po, London Hears.

DISORDERS IN MILAN

Workers Leave Jobs, Impatient at Badoglio's Delay on Peace Move.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, July 28.—Violent fighting has broken out between Italian and German troops in northern Italy according to reports seeping out of the war weary land of fallen Fascism, where grave disorders bordering on outright revolution were said to be sweeping Milan.

Accounts reaching Madrid said active Italian military resistance in the north at Milan and Turin was blocking a German attempt to pour 10 divisions into a line along the Po river, where the Germans were believed to have established a defense system in betrayal of pledge to Marshal Badoglio to help hold all Italy.

Ankara heard reports that Italy will now negotiate peace.

A Rome spokesman in a closely-censored telephone conversation with Bern, Switzerland, declined to confirm or deny that Italy had already asked for an armistice.

Workers Leave Jobs

Reports which were not confirmed but which were received in Switzerland from the Italian border said that all workers in Milan had left their jobs and that there was gunfire when the people apparently became uneasy at the delay of the new government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio in making peace.

The Allies still watched for definite indication whether Italy is staying in or getting out of the war.

The disturbances were said to have been in spite of a state of siege declared by military authorities.

Later, a Swiss radio broadcast, heard here by the Associated Press said the Milan situation had become worse and "armed forces have intervened."

Meanwhile, a series of announcements from Rome and reports reaching neighboring countries emphasized the dramatic overturn that had taken place with the collapse of Benito Mussolini's generation of dictatorship.

Fascists Dissolved

The Rome radio announced the dissolution of the Fascist party, an action ordered yesterday at the very first meeting of Badoglio's new cabinet.

The cabinet also abrogated the 14-year-old law by which the Fascist Grand Council had appropriated the functions of the government, and suppressed the special tribunal for defense of the state—the court which had tried political offenders. The tribunal's functions will pass to the army for the duration.

A fresh crop of rumors of preparatory peace moves reached London from neutral capitals, but in the House of Commons Prime Minister Churchill declared no official reply had been received to the July 16 demand of himself and President Roosevelt for the honorable capitulation of Italy.

As seen in London, Badoglio was under heavy two-sided pressure, from the Germans to stay in the fight and from his war-weary people who expected peace.

Reports reaching Madrid from Rome said Italian troop trains, carrying one German soldier for every two Italians, were seen moving southward through Rome on Monday, indicating that the Germans were hastily increasing their share of the defense of Southern Italy.

Dispatches from Istanbul, Turkey, said reports from the Balkans indicated that Italian troops were being evacuated from Albania and Greece, at least in part.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said groups of Italian workers in Germany had been returning home for two months and only about 270,000 out of 350,000 were left in the Reich.

Among the more promising peace reports was a broadcast from Ankara, recorded here by Reuters News Agency, which said:

"News reaching Turkey tonight says the Italian government shows willingness to negotiate with the Allies.

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"The main difficulty seems to be the fate of the German divisions in Sicily and Southern Italy."

This followed a mysterious conference yesterday between Raffaele Guariglia, Badoglio's new foreign minister, and Turkish Foreign Minister, Numan Menemencioglu, who boarded the Italian embassy launch for a long talk on the Sea of Marmora.

Later, the German radio said President Ismet Inonu had broken off an inspection trip and hurried back to Ankara, apparently to meet Menemencioglu.

Guariglia, whose movements were closely watched because his former post of minister to Turkey may have placed him in touch with any earlier peace feelers, was said by the Berlin broadcast to have left for Rome.

Peace Demands Heard

The demonstrative peace demands in Milan were accompanied by an account in the Corriere Della Sera of Milan, received at the Swiss frontier, of continued Fascist resistance to the Badoglio regime.

Corriere Della Sera said nests of Fascists barricaded in buildings and roofs still were holding out here and there after a bloody fight with troops.

The Rome radio frequently interrupted its programs with appeals to the populace not to believe wild rumors.

Among evidences of the changed regime in Italy were these:

The Rome radio announced that the daily, Italia, founded in 1859 by Count Cavour, had resumed publication. Count Cavour was the 19th century Italian statesman who took the lead in throwing off the Austrian yoke. He favored a liberal monarchy rather than republicanism.

The broadcast quoted the paper as saying "no enemy would esteem a country that renounces or is inclined to renounce its material possibilities of life and even its will to survive."

Ask Support of King

The paper said it was the duty of all to support the King and the government in "firm resolves" which they will indicate.

Reports in Madrid from Rome said two new liberal publications, Numbo and Riscoso, had begun publication in Rome.

Two Fascist papers, Il Popolo di Roma and Lavoro Fascista, were under new direction, the latter under a new name, Lavoro Italiano.

The chief of Ovra, Mussolini's secret police chief, was reported a casualty of early Monday demonstrations, and the head of Stefani, Mussolini's news agency, was reported a suicide.

Italian Fascist party branches in Spain were closed.

Mussolini's picture disappeared in event of her "honorable capitulation" Madrid.

In the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden answered "no sir" to a query whether the Allies would return to Italy all her North African possessions in event of her "honorable capitulation."

SOLDIERS SAID TO SEEK TO BLOCK NAZI DIVISIONS BOUND FOR PO RIVER LINE

Madrid Dispatches Tell Of Suspicion Reinforcements From France Would Not Be Sent To Help Battle In Southern Sector

FOLTZ

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, July 28—Violent fighting between Italian and German troops in northern Italy was reported tonight after the Germans were said to have sent ten divisions from France in an apparent effort to take over the Po river defense line, which Berlin deems indispensable to safeguard Germany.

Italians here said that regular troops, aided by Italian civilians and railwaymen turned saboteurs, were trying to block the entry of the Nazi troops north of Milan and Turin.

They gave this picture of the development:

The Germans were sent from concentration centers at Toulouse and Avignon, supposedly in accord with a Nazi assertion that they were going to southern Italy to fight the Allies.

But the Italians, suspicious of this belated reinforcement, reacted militarily in the belief that the Germans really intend to take over the Po valley.

Problem For New Regime

The new Rome Government was said to be in a delicate position, trying to determine actual German intentions — whether the troops actually are to defend southern Italy or pull a double-cross in the north.

Italians who arrived by plane from Rome yesterday said that Adolf Hitler had told Benito Mussolini that the German high command considered the Po valley line the only defendable part of Italy. That was supposed to be what caused Mussolini's downfall when he proposed to accept it.

The situation in Italy is getting riper hourly for Allied intervention on a purely military basis, but United Nations' officials here naturally view many of these reports warily because of their source and the difficulty of getting any quick confirmation.

Rally Around Anti-Fascists

Another significant detail in the Italian picture was a report that several divisions of Italian troops in southern France secretly have organized around anti-Fascist political prisoners called into military service from Lipari Island and other political prisons.

The Fascist Government, soon after Italy entered the war, decided that these prisoners should be inducted into the army for service on the mainland.

With Axis reverses in Africa these men have become front-line troops. With Mussolini's downfall, it is said, they also have created the nucleus of anti-Axis forces inside the Italian army.

Worry Is Reported

MADRID, July 28 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin said today that the Germans were worried.

"Germans walked to their homes or to work with worry such as I have never seen written on German faces," the Berlin correspondent for the Spanish newspaper Ya said.

Everybody in Germany agreed that the war had entered a new phase, the correspondent said. Dr. Paul Schmidt, the Foreign Office spokesman, "mastered his nerves more than ever before in his effort to appear calm" at a press conference.

TANKS BATTLE FASCIST UNITS IN MILAN RIOT

Swiss Reports Describe Disorders As Nearing Civil War

Say Peace Delay May Give Regime's Opponents Upper Hand

By FRANK BRUTTO

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, July 28—Gun battles with Fascist remnants holding women and children as hostages, rising peace calls, bloodshed and strikes bordering on civil war were reported tonight sweeping Milan and other Italian cities.

Dispatches reaching Switzerland gave this picture:

The Badoglio Government strove, without success, to calm the masses growing dangerous because of the new regime's failure to declare immediately that it is seeking an armistice with the Allies.

Rush From Factories

In Milan workers rushed from factories to join women and children in mobs crying: "We want peace." Some shots were fired, but most of the troops refused official orders from Rome to use such means to break up the surging crowds.

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Regular army troops moving against nests of Fascist resistance in Milan now are using tanks. The Fascist groups still were holding out tonight, it was reported.

Vito Mussolini, nephew of the ousted Il Duce and director of the defunct Fascist newspaper *Popolo d'Italia*, was reported among seventy Fascists who barricaded themselves—along with women and children as hostages—at Il Covo, the birthplace of Fascism.

Soldiers, civilians, and Fascists were among those killed in today's rioting and gun clashes.

Defy Order On Assemblies

Members of the Socialist, Communist, and other liberal parties in Milan spent the entire day making anti-Fascist speeches in public squares—despite military orders against public assemblies.

The speakers condemned the Badoglio Government for letting the Fascists go free, although there was no indication that the Government was doing any such thing.

Troops have taken over Fascist party headquarters, and other points, and now are fighting islands of Fascist resistance in various cities.

Several persons also were reported killed in Naples.

To Be Shot Immediately

The military commander at Milan, General Canale, late tonight issued a communique saying that anyone caught "flagrantly" violating military orders would be shot immediately, and he reminded the rioting Milanese that his soldiers had been ordered to fire without challenge on any group of more than three persons.

"The supreme interest of the country demands that work, order, and normal life immediately be resumed at any cost," he said. "I'll proceed with inflexible rigor against violators who are brought before the military tribunal."

Censorship had hit the outspoken Italian press. The night edition of Milan's *Correire Della Serra* appeared with great blank spaces. The article most heavily deleted was entitled "A Day in Milan."

Clamor For Leaders' Heads

Rome's announcement that the Fascist party had been dissolved apparently had not lessened the clamor in Milan for the heads of Fascist ringleaders.

The *Corriere della Serra* in Milan said the situation was grave, that workers had refused to resume their jobs. Banks were closed. Many factories were unable to pay workers' salaries, increasing the tension.

Extremists, including Communists, were reported feeding the fires of agitation. Some workers paraded with flags and slogans favoring Russia.

But Milan was not the only center of trouble. Peace demonstrations occurred in Trieste, Venice and Turin in northern Italy and in Bari, Taranto, Naples and other southern cities.

The *Gazetta del Popolo* of Turin appealed to the people that "peace cannot be made in two days," advising them to return to work and remain calm.

All reports agreed that parts of Italy were on the verge of open revolt—and Marshal Badoglio's Government may be forced to show its hand soon.

In a sharply censored telephone conversation with Rome an official spokesman there declined either to confirm or deny reports that armistice negotiations were going on in Vatican City or at Quirinal Palace.

Grave Situation Reported Amid Rioting in Milan

Mobs Are Declared Shouting for Peace; Workers Leave Jobs

By the Associated Press.

BRUTTO

BERN, Switzerland, July 28.—Unconfirmed reports received at the Italian frontier today said an insurrection among the people, verging on revolution, had broken out at Milan.

Mobs swept through the streets, despite a state of siege proclaimed by the military authorities, shouting "Liberty," and "We want peace," the reports said.

Shots were fired.

The situation was described as extremely grave.

All workers were reported to have left their jobs.

Earlier the Corriere Della Sera of Milan had reported islands of Fascist resistance were holding out against Italian troops at Milan and indicated that uncertainty over the new government's course between peace and war was producing restlessness among the people.

Rome Radio Warns of Rumors.

The Rome radio, in frequent interruptions of musical programs, warned the people against "sensational" rumors circulated by irresponsible persons.

Tullio Giordana, new director of the Gazzetta del Popolo at Turin, was quoted in dispatches as urging patience on the people advising them that it was not possible to make peace in two days.

Il Corriere Della Sera reported that in Morgagni street, Milan Fascists battled three hours during the night, firing from the windows and roof of a building. The structure was said now to be encircled by troops but all the Fascists had not yet been captured.

Other small centers of resistance in various parts of the city by "elements refusing to comply with the new order" were reported by the Italian paper.

Armistice Reports Unconfirmed.

Commenting on an "effervescent atmosphere," the paper added that following the demonstrations of national enthusiasm at the fall of Fascism "a certain unrest has risen among the people."

The newspaper presented this account of happenings:

Outbreaks in the center of Milan were limited and the gravest resistance occurred in the suburbs where the Fascists barricaded themselves in buildings and fired on crowds of civilians as well as soldiers.

The fight to reduce these nests was "long, difficult and bloody."

Workers generally responded to the request of the military commander of Milan, Gen. Canale, to return to their work, but in some quarters there was "hesitation and resistance."

In some factories of Milan workers who presented themselves in the morning failed to show up in the afternoon. Troops had to intervene at certain quarters to prevent gatherings and demonstrations which resulted.

Outbreak at Prison.

Another outbreak occurred in the great Milan prison of Cellulare where one internee was killed and many were wounded in an attempted prison break.

The inmates continued to mutiny and burned part of the prison.

Bomb-blasted Naples was the scene of fights in which several were killed and wounded as the people celebrated the fall of Fascism.

There were demonstrations also at Bari, Taranto and other southern cities, and at Trieste and Venice in the north, and Turin was the scene of continuous demonstrations.

No incidents had yet been reported from the Crotian frontier.

Swiss Telegraph Agency reports from the Italian frontier insisted that the new Italian regime was "discussing conditions of an armistice" with Allied representatives in Vatican City but they were absolutely without confirmation.

(The NBC correspondent in Bern, in a broadcast, said the Rome radio had declared reports of Italian peace overtures were "unfounded," and had denied that British and American representatives in Vatican City had been instrumental in bringing about a contact for peace negotiations.

("So far, official Rome has stood pat on the principle that fighting continues," said the NBC broadcast.

(The Italian communique today continued to emphasize the exclusive role of German aircraft in attacking Allied objectives, declaring Nazi planes sank a corvette and tanker and set fire to six transports at Augusta and Syracuse in Sicily. Italian aircraft limited themselves to fighting off Allied air attacks, the communique indicated.

(The bulletin reported an attack by an Italian submarine on an Allied aircraft carrier in the Atlantic, however, and said two direct hits were scored.)

German garrison troops in Milan, who had been guarded in their barracks by Italian soldiers since the announcement of Benito Mussolini's downfall Sunday night, can no longer be seen in the city, according to the Swiss telegraph agency.

The Corriere Della Sera of Milan editorialized that beneath a Milan joyous over the overthrow of Fascism there is "a serious Milan, grave, even worried, which says, 'Up to now everything has been easy; the difficulties are about to begin.'"

The newspaper declared that "soon ever Italian will be called on for the dangerous honor of deciding if he wants to be a free citizen of a free Italy."

Praise for King Victor Emmanuel's part in the displacement of Mussolini from the government came from Carlo Delcroix, president of the Italian Association of Wounded Veterans, who sent a message to members declaring that the House of Savoy "by its historic gesture accomplished its mission in assuming the responsibility of supreme decisions."

"The people awaited this manifestation of the will of the King and received with discipline the new government. The Italian people today knows it is fighting only to defend its honor," he said.

(A Rome radio broadcast, recorded in London, said that King Victor Emmanuel had accepted the resignation of the Fascist president of the Italian Senate, Count Giacomo Suardo, and had appointed Don Paolo de Velle in his place. The King also met with the new Italian cabinet in audience yesterday, the Rome radio said.)

Italy Seen Continuing In Axis Only if Nazis Defend Whole Country

Germans Reported Trying To Convince Badoglio Po Plan Has Been Dropped

By the Associated Press. FOLTZ

MADRID, July 28.—Italians who arrived here by plane from Rome during the past 24 hours declared today that Italy would continue the war on the side of the Axis only if Germany gives adequate aid to the defense of Southern Italy against the threat of Allied invasion.

The last direct word from Rome received here, apart from official communiques from the new government, indicated that the Germans were still trying to convince Premier Pietro Badoglio that they have abandoned a plan to retire behind the Po River and would fight with Italy in defense of Central and Southern Italy against any Allied thrust.

These reports said, however, that Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel must decide how long they can ride the wave of enthusiasm which greeted the virtual end of Fascism and whether the people, after their wild demonstrations over what seemed to them liberation, could buckle down and continue the fight beside the Nazis—the allies chosen by the regime whose downfall they celebrated.

Vatican Reported Active.

What Badoglio may decide to do in this respect is not yet known, but dispatches to Spanish newspapers reported that Vatican City was a beehive of activity. It was pointed out here that if Badoglio wants to talk to the Allies, Vatican City

would be an ideal place for the conversations.

Representatives of the Vatican in Madrid were silent regarding possibilities of peace talks between Italy and the Allies being conducted in Vatican City.

Italians who left Rome last night asserted that Prime Minister Churchill's speech to the House of Commons had a larger radio audience in Italy than any Allied broadcast since Italy entered the war. The speech was broadcast in Italian by the British Broadcasting Corp.

Churchill's Warning Heard.

The Fascist ban on foreign broadcasts had disappeared with the downfall of Mussolini, these Italians said, and Mr. Churchill's warning that the Badoglio government had not yet approached the United Nations fell on receptive ears.

Stefani, Italian news agency, broke a two-day silence on news from Italy with dispatches saying that public services were operating normally today with the majority of stores and shops open. Stefani added that "dispositions were taken by the authorities to safeguard the public order, which was observed by the public with strict discipline."

Another Rome dispatch noted a visit by Queen Elena to the Reina Elena Hospital where she talked to persons who were injured in the American air raid on Rome. The visit, the dispatch said, "gave occasion for enthusiastic demonstrations of support to the House of Savoy."

ITALY STILL SILENT, COMMONS IS TOLD

Churchill Answers 'No' When House Asks if She Has Replied to Bid to Yield

NEW ROME RAIDS POSSIBLE

Prime Minister Says Reuse of Marshaling Yards Would Invite More Bombs

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill answered with a short "No" today when asked in the House of Commons whether any reply had been received to repeated requests for Italian capitulation.

"No official reply has been received to the message from President Roosevelt and myself," he said, "unless the disappearance of Mussolini is to be considered a reply to it."

His reference to former Premier Mussolini brought a burst of laughter from the members.

Asked if he felt that an apology for bombing Rome would serve any useful purpose, the Prime Minister replied:

"His Majety's Government have not made any apology for bombing the marshaling yards near Rome. On the contrary, if they are repaired and hostile military traffic is resumed they will no doubt have to be bombed again."

Mr. Churchill said that all his information concerning the political, military and social consequences of the Rome raid were "highly encouraging."

The House enjoyed another laugh when Oliver Locker-Lampson asked whether Signor Mussolini was in Eire. There was no reply.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, asssured the House that "any motive to exact an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth is entirely foreign to our thought."

Asked if he would agree that it would be impossible to avoid damage to ancient monuments when bombs were dropped from a height of 20,000 feet, Mr. Sinclair said:

"We are only concerned with the bombing of important military targets.

"We cannot be prevented from bombing important military targets because, unfortunately, they happen to be close to beautiful monuments," he added.

Mr. Sinclair said it had been made clear to the people of Germany, Italy and of all occupied territories that "the Allied nations intend to attack from the air all centers working for the Axis war machine," and that civilians remain in such centers at their own risk.

Asked what conditions would have to be fulfilled before Rome would be considered an open city, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden replied:

"If the Italian Government approaches us in the matter we would consider the matter in the light of the circumstances then existing."

Madrid Hears Il Duce Is Moved To New Villa

Madrid, July 28 (AP)—Latest reports said today that Benito Mussolini has been transferred—for his own safety—from a villa on the Ostia road to the royal villa at Viareggio, on the Gulf of Genoa.

The royal villa is between Pisa—twenty miles north of Leghorn on the west side of the top of Italy's boot — and Carrera, forty miles north of Pisa. It is south of the northern chain of the Appenines and Po Valley which may become the German defense line.

The former Duce is said to be under guard of regular army troops responsible directly to Marshal Badoglio.

Europe Still in Doubt As to Fate of Mussolini

Neutral Europe continued to speculate yesterday on the whereabouts — and fate — of Benito Mussolini.

Madrid, according to The Associated Press, heard that Italy's former leader had been transferred from a villa near Rome to the royal residence at Viareggio and was under guard of troops responsible to Marshal Badoglio.

The Algiers radio, Reuter said, broadcast an unconfirmed report from Spain that Mussolini had arrived there.

And meanwhile, in Berne, there was a story that Mussolini not only had been killed—but killed some time ago.

Nazi Troops Move To Northern Italy, Algiers Radio Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—The Algiers radio reported today that considerable numbers of German troops were moving northward through Italy and suggested that Nazi leaders might be doubtful of the new Italian government's intentions.

Swiss dispatches published last night in London newspapers said the Germans appeared to be preparing a strong defense line along the Po River in Northern Italy.

London, July 28 (A. P.).—The Ankara radio, in a broadcast heard by Reuters reported that news reaching Turkey tonight says the Italian Government shows willingness to negotiate with the Allies. "The main difficulty seems to be the fate of German divisions in Sicily and southern Italy," the broadcast added.

LIGHT ON BADOGLIO

Palermo, Sicily, July 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A letter found in official files here disclosed that two years ago Marshal Pietro Badoglio, new premier of Italy, distrusted Germany as an ally and refused to recognize the right of the Fascist party "to act as supreme censor of the work of the Italian General Staff." Badoglio's views were given in a letter, identified as written by him to Roberto Farinacci, then Fascist party secretary.

At that time the Albanian campaign was going badly and the Greeks were making the Italian Army look bad. As a result Badoglio was removed as chief of the general staff and given a tongue lashing by Farinacci.

Stefani's Chief Dead.

Berne, July 28 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers received here today carried official announcements of the death of Senator Manilo Morgagni, who had been ousted as president of the official Italian news agency, Stefani, and of Alfred Petrillo, Under-Secretary of State immediately before the advent of Fascism. Unconfirmed reports to the frontier said that Morgagni had committed suicide.

U.S. Freeing Political Captives

To Release 300 Victims of Fascist Party Persecution From Sicilian Jails.

Palermo, Sicily, July 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Three hundred Italian political prisoners held in Sicilian jails are to be freed immediately by Allied military authorities.

These victims of Fascist party politics have been languishing in jail many months and some are reported to have been on the verge of starvation. No effort was made to remove them from bombed areas, although Fascist officials themselves went to their country villas when the Allies began bombing Sicily's ports.

American military leaders have announced they have no intention of mixing in the island's internal politics. Forty young Sicilians who called yesterday to explain a move for Sicilian independence were told that no political activities would be permitted until the war ends.

Edict Brings Flood of Captives.

The posting of a proclamation that any Italian soldiers found in civilian clothes would be treated by the military government as spies, subject to the death penalty, brought a great influx to prison camps.

American officers had known for days that hundreds of Italian soldiers had been discarding their uniforms and filtering through the battle zones in civilian garb, but they were too busy conquering the western half of the island to do much about it. Soon after the proclamation went up on the city's walls, however, scores of Italian soldiers out of uniform began surrendering to local police and were put into camps with other captured troops.

Wheat Brought to Mills.

"It's all in the day's work," commented the American chief civil affairs officer, whose big job the last few days has been to get this city of 500,000 back on its municipal feet. Shops slowly are reopening and the huge task of removing debris from the bomb-damaged areas has begun.

The civil affairs officer borrowed 5,000,000 lire ($50,000) from the Sicilian banks to buy wheat and sent thirty trucks through the countryside to bring it to the mills. There it is being converted into flour to be sold through normal commercial channels. There is plenty of wheat to feed the people. It is just a question of getting it in from the farms.

TRAPANI REMAINS GHOST TOWN AFTER ALLIED BOMBING

American Soldiers in Sicily Tell of Havoc Wrought from A[illegible]

TRAPA[illegible]uly 24 (Delayed) — (AP) Bombed Trapani is the ghost town of all Sicily.

Only American soldiers and a few remaining residents move through the all but deserted streets of this fourth largest city on the island. In the perimeter of the town there is comparatively little damage, but areas near the port which the Axis used as a supply center during its abortive North African campaign are heavily battered.

Allied air bombs made a shambles of the piers and warehouses and spars of sunken ships mark another watery graveyard for Hitler and Mussolini's vanishing merchant marine in this blue corner of the Mediterranean.

From this harbor apex of destruction only four persons are visible—"an old man sitting silent in a chair, his head in his hands, and three little brown-eyed Italian girls, one so young the others are pushing her in a baby buggy. They asked for candy. The old man said nothing, sitting still as an unhappy gargoyle—just another ruined figure along a ruined street.

"Everybody moved out for their own safety," said Private Wiley Brooks of Savannah, Ga., who came down the street later with Private Curtis F. Parsons of Rush, N. Y. "They are beginning to come back. We are helping guard against rioting. Everything is under control now."

Gas seeping from broken mains made one avenue malodorous. Other streets were blocked by huge chunks of masonry tossed about by bomb blasts as if they were no heavier than tumbled children's blocks.

Soldiers Have Swim

Four soldiers came swinging along one street after a dip in the Mediterranean—the first bath they had had on Sicily — and told how the city had fallen.

Said Private Joseph Haymer, of Chicago, proudly:

"The infantry moved in under cover of artillery fire. An hour or two of shelling was all it took. The troops just walked on in after that. The only resistance was a little mortar and artillery fire. The Italians came out in droves to give up. I heard we took 10,000 prisoners in this area."

With Haymer were Private Robert E. Compston, Quincy, Mass., Corp. Philip Lewandowski, Chicago, and George Mead, South St. Paul, Minn.

"Some Italian women have been bringing wine to prisoners at one camp," said Mead, who sounded a bit envious. "There still are some pockets of resistance in the hills, but they are being cleaned out rapidly. Fires were burning everywhere when we first came into this town. We were with the artillery. All of us wanted to come in with the infantry to do the mopping up.

Outside Trapani the airport adjoining the road to Palermo had been literally smashed apart by Allied raiders who for weeks had made it one of their principal targets.

Craters of shocking size in the billiard table surface of the field were mementoes of spots where "blockbuster" bombs came to earth. The hangars and administration buildings were shattered and scores of wrecked and burned German fighters and bombers rested in one corner of the field.

The Nazis had more time to get out here, however, and left behind no large numbers of operational aircraft as they were forced to do at Comiso and other airports in the eastern and central parts of Sicily. Among the planes destroyed on the ground were a couple of six-motored Merseburg 323's. These lumbering transports seem to catch it the worst during raids. They are such big easy targets. One sees them smashed on the field so often one wonders if they ever spend any time in the air.

Railroad Lines Destroyed

The most concentrated scene of air-wrought destruction lay a few miles farther on toward Palermo at the Erice Napola station. The railroad yards themselves were a blackened mass of twisted and burned steel wreckage.

An Italian peasant said a lone American strafing plane had set fire to fuel and ammunition trains. Exploding ammunition had ripped huge holes in the ground. The railroad fuel tanks were crumpled like tin cans and blown yards away. Boxcars gutted to fragments of steel stood in this cradle of Axis disaster with their frames dropping like wet spaghetti.

For hundreds of feet in every direction the seared grass was strewn with chunks of metal. One great span of railroad trackage had been lifted intact and hurled more than 100 yards up the mountainside like a giant javelin.

This solitary American raider had tied up the railroad so completely that the Axis could ship nothing in or out because of the havoc resulting from the colossal explosions of the ammunition train.

LOOTERS HARASS SICILIANS NOW

Former Chicago Candy

Maker Tells of Troubles at Marsala, Blames Duce.

BOYLE

MARSALA Sicily July 25—(Delayed) — (AP) Leonard Giacolone, who saved enough money as a candy maker in Chicago to come back to Sicily and buy a farm and three houses stood in the wrecked doorway of one of those homes today, swinging an iron pike to guard his property against vandals.

Looking down the street devastated by Allied bombing to the ruined port, Giacolone, a small, meek-looking man with a week's stubble of beard on his face, said:

"The Sicilians don't blame the Americans for these bombings and damage to their homes. That is war. They blame Mussolini—he is the crazy man who got us into this.

"The war has cost thousands of lives and it is all Mussolini's fault—all his fault," said Giacolone, all three of whose houses suffered during the bombing of this former Axis port which for its size appeared to be the most heavily devastated city in Sicily.

Paring off a piece of cheese with a knife and putting it on a chunk of Italian gray bread, Giacolone said:

"What we need now is more guards. Otherwise the gangs of boys and looters will steal everything. Only a few people are left here. Many went to live in holes and old quarries outside the town where they felt safer."

Giacolone said he formerly lived in Chicago, and produced a faded Illinois hunting license issued to him in 1929. He said a brother still living there. He has been working as a farmer since his return to Sicily.

"The Germans used the port to send supplies to their troops in Tunis," he said, adding that the city had been heavily bombed four times. He said a raid May 11 had caused the most extensive damage in the harbor area and cost a large loss of life.

Debris was piled 15 to 20 feet deep on some streets fringing the port, which contained a number of sunken vessels. Among other casualties was a winery which produces the sweet Marsala wine famous throughout the world in peacetime years. Since the war began the Axis converted some Sicilian wines to military uses.

Secret Turkish-Italian Parley Thought Prelude to Peace Move

Rome's Envoy Confers at Sea With Ankara's Foreign Chief; to Fly Home

FRANK O'DRIEN

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, July 28.—Turkey was projected dramatically into the role of a possible mediator between the United Nations and Italy today by a hasty and mysterious conference between the new Italian Foreign Minister, Rafaele Guariglia, and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu.

The meeting was held amid every indication of secrecy and urgency aboard the Italian Embassy launch in the sea of Marmora yesterday. Immediately after the conference Mr. Menemencioglu left hurriedly for the capital at Ankara and it was disclosed that Signor Guariglia—who has been in Turkey as ambassador under the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini—would leave by plane today for Rome.

The circumstances under which the meeting was held were in themselves sufficient to arouse intense interest.

Mr. Menemencioglu waited at the Moda Club, a fashionable resort at Moda Bay near Istanbul, and boarded the launch as soon as it arrived at the club pier. The launch turned seaward immediately. Beside the crew there was only one other person—who remained unidentified—seen to board the launch.

The fact that the Turkish minister agreed to see Guariglia at Istanbul instead of the foreign office in Ankara indicated the importance of the conference. Turkey, as a neutral power maintaining close diplomatic relations with both the United States and Great Britain, as a logical choice as the medium for possible Italian peace overtures.

Mr. Menemencioglu returned to Istanbul after the conference and then proceeded on to Ankara. It was disclosed that arrangements had been made for Signor Guariglia to leave for Rome on a plane bearing special markings to insure safe passage home.

Not Ardent Fascist.

Mr. Guariglia was appointed to the Turkish post three months ago and at the time it was understood that he was not the Italians first choice for the job. Rome, it was understood, wanted to appoint an ambassador with pro-Allied leanings, but the suggestion apparently was vetoed by Berlin, Italy's Axis partner. Signor Guariglia, who is not known to have exhibited any particular Allied sympathies, is known to have been only lukewarm toward the Fascist party.

There were unconfirmed rumors in Istanbul that Signor Guariglia's successor as Ambassador to Turkey would be Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, who was removed as Fascist Foreign Secretary and sent to the Vatican as Ambassador early this year.

The Turkish press reacted favorably to the news of the collapse of the Mussolini regime in Italy, most editors expressing the opinion that Italy would soon be out of the war.

Promises Friendship.

Hussein Yalchin, veteran Turkish legislator and popular writer, said: "It cannot be doubted that Mussolini's fall means the fall of Fascism. There is not the slightest reason for Italy to stay in the war. For Italy's sake we are glad Mussolini resigned. Italy can be sure that as soon as she discards imperialism she will find friends in Turkey."

Zekeriya Sertel, editor of Tan, the second largest paper in Turkey, saw Mussolini's resignation as a "crack in the Axis structure."

"It is the beginning of the collapse of Fascism," he said. "This will not fail to affect both Germany and the Balkans."

Necmeddin Sadak, a deputy in the National Assembly and editor of Aksham, predicted that "Italy will try to make peace."

Even the pro-Axis Tasviri Efkar saw the handwriting on the wall for the Axis in Mussolini's fall.

"Mussolini's resignation must be considered a breach in the European fortress," the paper commented. "If Italy withdraws from the war now the situation will compare to the closing period of the last war."

Italy Reported Taking Men From Balkans

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, July 26 (Delayed).—Reports from the Balkans today indicated that Italian troops are being partially evacuated from Albania and Greece.

General evacuation of Italian units from Albania and Greece was believed here to have been one of the main subjects of last week's conference between Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, with the latter refusing to consent to a wholesale withdrawal.

Reports from the Balkans said that the leading Bulgarian generals had conferred with the Italian commander in Albania within the past five days, arousing speculation that Bulgarian troops would replace Italian forces evacuated from Albania. Published reports that Hungarian troops would move into Albania were doubted here.

Hungary apparently is not anxious to increase her commitments to the Axis and is steadily withdrawing her troops from the Russian front. Recent statements by Hungarian Premier Nicholas Kallay indicate that he intends to eliminate Hungary as an active partner in the war if he is able to do so over threats of Axis occupation of his country if he refuses further co-operation.

German troops are massing at several points along the Hungarian frontier, according to reports reaching here.

The Germans are known to have been exerting considerable pressure upon Hungary in an attempt to swerve the government from its apparent determination to withdraw from active participation in the war.

China Backs Allies on Italy

CHUNGKING, July 28 (AP).—The Chinese government fully indorses the views expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that nothing short of Italy's unconditional surrender will satisfy the United Nations, Chang Tao-fan, Minister of Information, said today. He said he favored punishing former Premier Benito Mussolini as "an arch-criminal."

GAYDA IS REPORTED SLAIN OR ARRESTED

JUL 29 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dispatches from Madrid last night reported that Virginio Gayda, former editor of Il Giornale d'Italia and a top spokesman for Italy's now-departed Fascist party, had been slain during "revenge hunts" that flared in Italy following Benito Mussolini's resignation.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, however, in a French language broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors, said Gayda and three other Fascist editors had been arrested by the new Italian regime and charged with high treason.

This report said the editors arrested with Gayda were Giovanni Ansaldo, of Count Ciano's Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, and the editors of Il Popolo di Roma and La Stampa.

Facts and Rumors About Italy

By The Associated Press

Facts known about Italy's position in the war were few last night, four days after the resignation of Benito Mussolini, and in the vacuum rumors ran rampant.

This Was Known:

ITALY: Rome radio had announced Mussolini resigned, Marshal Badoglio and a military dictatorship in power; Fascism abolished; foreign relations unchanged, with war continuing. Populace cheered passing of Mussolini and Fascism; rioting in some cities, notably Milan and Turin, between Fascists and anti-Fascists. Some liberal and democratic newspapers and organizations had reappeared.

ALLIES' POSITION: President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had repeated their call for unconditional surrender; war proceeded. Allied leaders regarded Mussolini's fall as enemy crumbling.

GERMANY'S POSITION: Berlin radio said Italy's problem was solely domestic, that Fascism was inadequate for war duty and Axis was unaffected.

MILITARY: Fighting continued in Sicily, with Axis resistance stiff.

A Few of the Rumors:

ARMISTICE: Allied and Badoglio representatives said to be discussing armistice terms under Vatican auspices. Hungary reported moving for peace.

MILITARY: German troops rushing south from Brenner Pass into Italy; German troops rushing northward to the Brenner Pass out of Italy; German and Italian troops fighting in northern Italy; Italian troops being withdrawn from Balkans and France.

MUSSOLINI: Variously reported in Switzerland, Spain and arrested trying to get to Germany; most persistent report, and one given most credence, that he was held under guard in Italy.

Mussolini's Reforms Cost Italy's People Loss of Freedoms

The regimentation of Italy under Mussolini's dictatorship is described by Richard Massock, chief of the former Associated Press Bureau in Rome, in this third of four daily stories detailing the rise and fall of "The Great Chin."

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.

White thousands cheered and others groaned, Mussolini devoted himself for 10 years to dusting off Rome's former glory, shaking a semblance of efficiency into Italian life and promoting his personal power.

The first 10 years of his absolute dictatorship, 1925 to 1935, were relatively peaceful for the Italians who conformed to Fascism.

Mussolini was busy with a program of domestic reforms to justify his dictatorship and building the Fascist state to perpetuate it.

Among those who believed him the savior of the Western World from Bolshevism, it was easy to win further admiration by his forceful efforts to inject discipline into Italian life.

Safety at a Price.

Others regarded him as an executive genius who got things done in a seemingly efficient manner. Italy was made safe and orderly, the tourists found. She was given a social and economic program that appeared promising.

For a decade, Italian national life showed to the casual observer an outward health and vigor it never before had enjoyed. But the cost to the Italians was great, indeed, for they lost two freedoms—freedom of speech and freedom from fear. They failed to gain another — freedom from want.

They retained only one, the freedom of religion. Mussolini was astute enough to realize the influence of the church on Italians. Although Fascism and the Vatican were frequently in conflict, Mussolini made his peace in that sector with the Lateran Accord of 1929, perhaps his only sound diplomatic achievement for Italy.

Mussolini became the state. As its embodiment, he imposed social peace by outlawing strikes and lockouts. He expanded the railways and public works, the merchant marine, the highway system, the aqueducts and power plants.

He reclaimed thousands of acres, especially in the Pontine Marshes near Rome, to make new fields for the growing of crops. He gave the workers a labor charter, social insurance, summer camps for children. He provided schools for all.

Democratic countries, of course, were doing similar things without demanding such a sacrifice of the people's liberties.

Reassured by Mussolini that Fascism was not an article of export, his admirers abroad excused Fascism in Italy with the remark that its methods were needed there, although in the non-Italian countries, they said, such things were unthinkable.

Mussolini set up a super-regimented form of economic nationalism in a so-called corporative system, with employers' guilds, called corporations, and syndicates of workers, all under his state control through the Fascist party.

Required Membership.

The worker had to belong to a Fascist syndicate to work. The employers had to accept a party control which reached into every phase of their industrial and commercial operations. This government control, exercised through instruments of a single party, spawned a host of grafters, large and small.

The terror of Fascism appeared more or less latent by the end of its first decade, but it was there, always ready with its clubs, its castor oil and its arbitrary imprisonments.

Mussolini legalized his personal army, the Fascist Militia—first such institution in the history of Europe, later the model for the Nazi Brownshirts in Germany.

He set up a special tribunal, its judges officers of the militia, which tried anti-Fascists, with no appeal from its arbitrary sentences of banishment to towns in the interior of Italy or to the Lipari Islands off Sicily.

Detection of the anti-Fascists was the work of the militia and of the secret police, called the OVRA.

Mussolini was repeatedly the target of assassins.

In 1925 Gen. Zaniboni was convicted of setting up a rifle in a window from which he could fire on the Duce when Mussolini appeared on his balcony to address a crowd.

In 1926 an Irish woman fired a pistol at Mussolini during a ceremony in Rome, the bullet scratching his nose. A shot was fired at him from a crowd of cheering Blackshirts as they pressed around his open car in Bologna. An anarchist threw a bomb against Mussolini's car.

There were other abortive attempts, not always publicized, against his life.

The police repression of the people was tightened.

Government censorship of the press reduced the newspapers to

servile collaboration with the regime, until the Fascist party eventually controlled all the organs of opinion.

Mussolini regimented and disciplined the people until almost everybody was in some sort of uniform. Boys were drilled in Fascist corps for the army service into which they were graduated.

Girls were put into uniforms, too, but they were drilled for motherhood, for Mussolini used all the persuasion of his dictatorial position, and cash prizes as well, for the propagation of offspring to make good his boast of 8,000,000 bayonets against any foe.

Textbooks Distorted.

Education was molded in the Fascist pattern, with the textbooks rewritten to exalt the Duce, glorify war and distort history to suit the aims of the dictator's budding foreign policy.

Parliament became a rubber stamp, the Senate a club of political dodoes.

Mussolini gloried in the adultation of those about him. A master showman, in the gaudy manner of Italian opera, he affected uniforms that flattered his short, dumpy body. With bulging eyes and jutting chin, he shouted flambouyant phrases at a corralled audience from the balcony of his palace.

He liked to exhibit himself, wielding a pick in the demolition of a

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slum block, forking wheat at threshing time in the "battle of the grain" (which he decreed to make Italy self-sufficient in food), driving a motor cycle, an automobile, a speedboat, an airplane.

But to be a Caesar, Mussolini had to pay the penalty of loneliness. Nobody ever has claimed to have been a dear and affectionate friend of the Duce. Mussolini never had one, so far as the records go, outside his family.

Fond of His Children.

He rarely relaxed in the presence of others, always kept them at attention. Never a hand-shaker, he ordered the stiff salute of the outflung arm as the Fascist mode of greeting.

In his fondness for his children, he was the normal Italian parent. His daughter Edda was the apple of his eye; Bruno, who was killed in a bombing plane accident, his favorite son. Yet his writings show that while he found lonely relaxation in playing his violin, he always exacted a more than filial respect from his three sons and two daughters when they were in his presence.

BALKAN AREAS MAY QUIT AXIS

Drift Of Hungary, Rumania And Bulgaria Toward Allies Is Predicted

Writer Says Diplomats Claim Peace Feelers Already Have Been Put Out

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

[Former Chief, Associated Press Bureau in Rome]

Washington, July 28—Watch for a gradual attempt of the Axis satellites — Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria—to drift toward our side now that Sicily has been invaded.

That is the expectation in Washington, as the American and British armies move closer to the little countries who may never have had much faith in Germany but knuckled down to the Nazi power because it was next door to them.

See Headaches Ahead

The United Nations authorities suspect indeed that they are in for a headache from this quarter—from Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian leaders who will try to convince them that they were for the Allies all along but couldn't do anything about it because the Germans bore down on them and occupied their territory.

Feelers for a separate peace have been put out by all three countries, diplomats say. They have been repulsed with the "unconditional surrender" requirement set up for the enemies by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain.

Nevertheless, since unconditional surrender does not necessarily mean abject surrender, but rather surrender on the victor's terms alone, the Hungarians, Rumanians and Bulgarians are believed to hope for less severe treatment than will be meted out to the Germans.

U. S. STAKE IN ITALY

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—America's financial stake in war-weary Italy aggregates some $150,000,000—half of it in industrial properties—according to latest estimates available here.

Italian investments in the United States, on the other hand, represent only $55,000,000.

The Mussolini Government in June, 1941, ordered registration of all Italian-held assets in retaliation for Washington action freezing Axis funds here. The

registration order was the last definite word on the American property.

Presumably the peace conference will take up these property tangles and Congress probably would have to act on the disposition of frozen alien assets for which there now are no governing laws.

JUL 29 1943

State Dept. and OWI Officials Discuss 'Policy' Toward Italy

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) State department and Office of War Information officials met to coordinate their policies with regard to Italy.

Robert E. Sherwood, director of OWI overseas service, said the purpose was to "get our policy on the beam." Those who met with Secretary Hull were Sherwood, Milton Eisenhower, acting director of OWI, James P. Warburg, director of OWI's overseas service in New York, Michael McDermott, press relations chief of the State department, and Robert Pell, its liaison officer.

The conference followed President Roosevelt's repudiation of an OWI broadcast in which King Vittorio Emauele and Marshal Pietro Badoglio were called Fascists, with a reference to "the little moronic king."

Sherwood said the "late unpleasantness" was not discussed, but added:

"We won't be caught off base again."

Sherwood added that Hull had given the conferees a detailed picture of the State department's policy on Italy.

"Beaming" the United States' policy toward Italy, Sherwood said, is a "little difficult at present" because of the uncertainty concerning conditions there.

ROME BROADCAST SEES 'NO CHANGE' IN WAR POSITION

Ousting of Mussolini Strictly a 'Home Affair,' British, U. S. Told.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Rome radio in its first detailed exposition of Italy's position following the fall of Benito Mussolini declared last night that, with Fascism "abolished," there remains "but one thing for Italy to do—continue to fight—fight for liberty and for honor."

The Italian people, the announcer said in an English language broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, "were at war, and they remain at war."

There has been no change in the relation between Italy and Great Britain, the broadcast said.

"What has happened in Italy is strictly a home affair," it asserted. "Italy has found it necessary to rid herself of a political system which she found harmful to the nation; this political system has been done away with.

"Fascism in Italy is over! Forever!"

Italy is now orderly and united under the leadership of the king and the head of the government, the broadcast said "and all the Italian people realize that the most urgent and necessary matter to attend to is to fight their foreign enemies."

Say Fascism "Dead"

"When there was Fascism in Italy, the British government kept on saying that they were fighting Fascism alone and not Italy," the broadcast said. "But now that Fascism no longer exists, the British continue to declare that they want to destroy and lay waste to Italy from one end of the country to the other. Thus the British government itself gives the lie to its former declaration.

"Italy is faced by an enemy who has declared that he wants Italy's destruction.

"Under these conditions there is but one thing for Italy to do. Continue to fight! And Italy will fight —fight for liberty and for honor."

Replies to Churchill

The broadcast referred to Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that the Italian people must decide whether they want peace or see their country "seared and scarred and blackened."

Rome radio said this was no surprise to the Italian people because the statements "were what might have been expected from the leader of a government at war with Italy."

Churchill's declarations were "quite natural as a matter regarding the home affairs of Great Britain" but if he thought he could influence the Italians by threatening them "he might just as well have kept silent.

"The Italian people needed no further statements by the British prime minister in order to be told things of which they are already perfectly well aware."

"The British and the Americans," continued the broadcast, "have nothing to do with the end of Fascism in Italy. And actually they have frequently declared they are not at war with the Italian people but with Fascism.

"The Italians have never believed it. They have always known that such statements were made merely for propagandistic reasons with the object to create disunion and disorder in Italy.

"Great Britain has always hoped that the attack on Italy from the outside made by British ships and aircraft might be aided and supported from within by an anti-Fascist revolution, by riots and by civil war. All this did not happen."

Badoglio Regime Dissolves Entire Party of Ex-Duce---Purges State Of Grand Council Rule.

JUL 29 1943

The Rome radio announced today that the complete dissolution of the National Fascist party had been ordered at the first meeting of the new Italian Cabinet, held yesterday under the presidency of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the new Premier.

In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, Rome said that the Cabinet also decided: (1) To abrogate the fourteen-year-old law under which the Fascist Grand Council became an organ of the State, the law being "incompatible with the return to constitutional normality"; and (2) to suppress the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State, all cases ordinarily tried by this tribunal to be transferred to Military Courts of the Army Corps for the duration of actual war.

The text of the broadcast follows:

"The first meeting of the Council of Ministers was held on Tuesday, July 27, in the Quirinal under the presidency of his excellency, Marshal Badoglio.

"The council, in view of the new situation which has arisen in the political life of the land, has ordered the complete dissolution of the National Fascist party.

"Measures have been taken to the end that auxiliary institutions, of education and sports, which depended in part upon it, will continue to function.

"In addition, the same meeting of the Council of Ministers decided, among other things, to abrogate the law of December 9, 1928, No. 2,693, concerning the Fascist Grand Council, as incompatible with the return to constitutional normality.

"Finally the council ordered the suppression of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State. Affairs which have been handled by this tribunal will be taken over by military tribunals of the Army Corps during the entire duration of actual war.

RAF Blasts Hamburg For Its Sixth Time Within Four Days

Germans Acknowledge Great Fires and High Casualties In City

30.24 - 6647

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—RAF bombers returned to Hamburg in great force last night, the British announced today, to heap further destruction on the great North German port which has been the object of continuing round-the-clock attacks since Saturday night.

About 5,000 tons of bombs have fallen on the city since Saturday night—within a few hundred tons of the total Germany dropped on all Britain in the fall of 1940 during the worst days of the Battle of Britain.

It was the RAF's fourth successive night assault on the battered city, which in normal times has a population of more than 1,000,000. Sandwiched in between these night raids were two smashing daylight attacks by American bombers on Sunday and Monday.

There was no letup in the Allied attack as strong formations of fighters and fighter-bombers continued to assault in daylight today, shuttling forth and back across the Channel to the Low Countries. The attacks continued past midday.

Admits Casualties.

(The German high command, in a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, said that "strong enemy bomber formations continued their terror attacks on Hamburg last night. There were further devastations and conflagrations caused in several parts of the city. The population again suffered losses."

(It claimed that 47 of the attacking bombers were shot down.)

Targets in the Ruhr Valley, site of many important German war industries, also were bombed during the night, said an Air Ministry communique, which acknowledged the loss of 18 bombers.

Mosquitoes of the fighter command at the same time carried out offensive patrols over Germany, Holland and France, attacking airfields and railway communications, the bulletin said.

The attack on Hamburg was described by the Air Ministry as "concentrated and effective."

Hamburg is now bracketed with Bremen in second place on the list of the world's most often-bombed cities. Both targets have been struck 104 times, while Cologne—at the top of the list—has been bombed 120 times.

No Aircraft Lost.

A total of 2,300 long tons of explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on Hamburg Monday night alone. Speedy Mosquito bombers carried forward the attack Sunday and Monday nights.

In addition to the heavy assault on Hamburg, Mitchell bombers swept

across the Channel last evening to attack the airfield at Schipol in Holland. Four enemy fighters were destroyed in combat but no Allied aircraft were lost, the Air Ministry said.

Allied aircraft maintained the terrific schedule of attack on German targets throughout the day yesterday. United States medium bombers staged a daylight raid on the airfield at Tricqueville in France, and American Thunderbolts, flying at a great height, escorted twin-engined bombers which pounded other targets in Northern France.

Fighters and light bombers struck at Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast in another daylight attack, and returning pilots said that there was no opposition from enemy fighters.

Belgian Airports Bombed.

Five-hundred-pound bombs were dumped on airfields in Courtrai, Belgium, and Woensdrecht, Holland, by Ventura bombers escorted by Spitfires. Other Spitfires swept over German territory from Ypres in Belgium to Hulst in Holland.

The Air Ministry News Service reported that Allied aircraft destroyed 15 German planes yesterday and last evening. A German bomber was shot down over the Channel and nine Focke Wulf-190s were destroyed by Spitfires escorting American medium bombers to the Tricqueville attack in addition to four Messerschmitts shot down as they attempted to break up the raid on Schipol. The 15th plane was shot down over the Channel by Spitfires on rescue patrol.

Two Allied fighters were lost in the Tricqueville raid, but the pilots were reported saved.

FORTRESSES RAID PLANT NEAR BERLIN

U. S. Bombers Penetrate Deeper Than Ever Before Into Germany

RAF Flyers Dump Biggest Bomb Load In History On Hamburg

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 28—Flying Fortresses penetrated deeper into Germany than ever before today to attack an airplane factory at Oschersleben, eighty miles southwest of Berlin, after British night raiders had cast the greatest bomb load in history on the submarine center of Hamburg in the sixth Allied raid there in three days.

Late last night there appeared to be no sign of a letup in the aerial assault on Europe as waves of heavy bombers headed from the southeast coast over the English Channel.

[The Federal Communications Commission in Washington reported the Calais and Paris radios in France had gone off the air.]

Meanwhile, a brief alert was sounded in London early today.

23 Bombers Lost

The American bombers also battered a German plane factory at Kassel and destroyed more than sixty Nazi fighters in battles in which twenty-three heavy bombers and one Allied fighter were lost.

United States medium bombers attacked industrial targets in Belgium and British fighters raided German air bases in northern France and Belgium in the sustained day-and-night aerial offensive.

The Air Ministry said "just over" 2,300 long tons (2,576 United States tons) of bombs were loosed upon Hamburg last night, shattering the record set by the RAF on Saturday night, and that more than 5,000 tons had fallen in the current bombing cycle on the port.

Plane Plant Hit

The first central German target of the Flying Fortresses was an aircraft assembly plant at Oschersleben near Magdeburg, which lies 460 miles east of the nearest bit of English coastline. The Fortresses flew at least 335 miles over Europe to deliver their attack and probably spanned more than 1,000 miles on the round trip.

"Bomb bursts were seen in both target areas," a joint United States and British communique said of the attacks on Oschersleben and Kassel.

The Fortresses flew without escort—their incursion was too deep for fighters—and encountered "large numbers of fighters." Escorts of United States Thunderbolts, British, Dominion and Allied Spitfire fighters picked up the heavy bombers on their return.

Nine Shot Down

The Thunderbolts alone shot down nine challenging Nazis, running the score for the day to more than 69 to 24.

Other Spitfire squadrons swept the Dutch coast while medium United States bombers with Spitfire escorts blasted Belgian coke ovens at Zeebrugge.

The mediums attacked the coke ovens with such accuracy, said Col. Herbert D. Thatcher, of Chevy Chase, Md., leader of a formation, that "it looked like one solid bomb hit."

British Typhoon bombers attacked German airfields at Courtrai, in Belgium, and Melville, in northern France. Boston bombers hit Amsterdam, in Holland.

Fourth Exploit In 5 Days

It was the fourth exploit in five days for the Fortresses. Most German fighters stayed out of reach of the four-engined craft. One formation of twenty Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs which had lurked in waiting for the Fortresses "dived away to safety" when they were challenged by a Spitfire wing, the British Air Ministry said.

Hamburg took its place as one of the most terribly scarred cities of Germany. Pilots said last night's attack, concentrated in forty-five minutes, was "even more destructive" than previous raids on the port.

Glow Visible 200 Miles

"A very dense cloud of smoke" rose three miles above the city of 1,000,000 and some flyers found smoke up to 24,000 feet—nearly five miles. Glows were visible for 200 miles.

The defenses of Hamburg had been reinforced and German night fighters had to negotiate their own flak barrage to engage the bombers over the bubbling target.

Even before last night's raid, great damage to Hamburg was shown in reconnaissance photographs taken at noon Tuesday. The Air Ministry said the pictures showed fires still licking the docks.

Fresh Damage Discovered

"At least nine very important buildings" in the Blohm and Voss submarine yards were hit, the Ministry said.

Other fresh damage was discovered, including the detstruction of two main gas holders in the municipal gas works. A warehouse in the Hansa Hafen district covering four acres was obliterated completely.

"There is no question that when the full count can be made of damage done before last night that it will extend to hundreds of acres," the Air Ministry added.

The time of the Hamburg raid was five minutes less than the previous record smash on Saturday.

"Every such cut in the bombing period means greater destruction and greater safety for our men and aircraft," the Air Ministry news service explained.

Returning pilots reported that between 150 and 200 German fighters attacked the American bomber formations today, driving in groups of twenty-five and putting up a hard, running fight for two hours, until the Fortresses picked up their Thunderbolt escorts on the way back.

Only One Bomber Lost

Nevertheless, only one bomber was reported lost from the flight that led the raid and bore the first brunt of the Nazi attack. Photographs showed the Americans' bombs blanketed their targets.

With last night's attack, Hamburg, latest German city to be marked for doom by Allied air power, had been blasted by at least 5,000 tons of bombs since last Saturday night—within a few hundred tons of the total weight the Nazis dropped on all Britain in the fall of 1940 at the height of the battle of Britain.

Raided 6 Times In 72 Hours

That German port, one of the biggest bases for building U-boats and rehabilitating and retraining their crews for the battle of the Atlantic, was attacked again last night by the RAF—the sixth raid on the city within seventy-two hours.

British and American heavy bombers have alternated in pyramiding destruction on the blazing port since Saturday night, the British hitting by night, the Americans by day.

Added to the two great night loads dropped by the RAF were probably more than 500 tons hurled by American Flying Fortresses at special targets, such as the yards where U-boats are built and repaired, and a comparatively few tons dropped by RAF Mosquito bombers Sunday and Monday nights.

It was authoritatively estimated that the German air force dropped only 5,800 tons of bombs on Britain during September, October and November, 1940.

"Blazing Like Paper Box"

Describing Hamburg during last night's attack, Canadian flyers said it was "blazing like a paper box. The town was just one big fire when we left."

An official communique said that visibility over Hamburg was excellent and that preliminary information showed the attack to have been "concentrated and effective."

The assault probably put Hamburg close to, if not ahead of, Essen in total weight of bombs suffered since the war began. Essen is estimated to have been blasted by more than 12,000 tons.

While the bombers were over Germany, Mosquitoes made offensive patrols over northern France, attacking three airfields and several railway targets. Altogether, the night's operations were reported to have cost the British and Canadians eighteen planes. The Air Ministry announced that five enemy craft were destroyed in an attack on Schipol airfield in Holland.

6 MORE TOWNS IN SICILY FALL TO AMERICANS

Cefalu New North Coast Base For Yank Advance On San Stefano

Nazis Assume Burden Of Messina Defense—Rush Reserves Into Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 28—Six more important Sicilian towns and a host of villages have fallen to American columns driving against the newly fortified flank of the German Etna line at San Stefano, it was announced today as Hitler gambled some of his best troops on a chance of keeping Italy in the war.

Cefalu — ninety miles west of Messina—was captured Monday by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s hard-fisted infantry and armored crews, and became a new north coast base for the advance on San Stefano, seventeen miles away.

Other Inland Points Taken

A belated official announcement also said the Americans had taken the inland communication points of Collesano, Petralia, Calteveturo, Polizzia and Alimena—representing an additional occupied area of more than 200 square miles.

Alimena is twenty-five miles southeast of Cefalu, putting the Americans within sixteen miles of Nicosia, a main inland base of the Etna line.

All official reports released by headquarters said the Germans were frantically bringing fresh troops and equipment into Sicily and messages from Europe described German reserves being rushed to Italy through the Brenner Pass from the Reich.

These reports, if true, indicated the German high command at last was committed to full-fledged defense of Italy's territory despite the danger of Italy's suing for separate peace.

Italian "Military Serfs"

Three and a half divisions of some of Hitler's best troops are arrayed on the Etna line from San Stefano in the north to Catania in the east, and they undertook full responsibility from the Italians for the fate of the Messina bridgehead.

Like military serfs, the Italians were put to pick and shovel labor, excavating entrenchments, erecting tank blocks across roads, and sandbagging German field guns. Only a relative handful of Mussolini's ill-famed "Eight Million Bayonets" still was permitted to handle weapons in combat. Survivors of the Livorno Division and another unidentified Italian field division sank to the class of menials.

San Stefano loomed ahead of the Americans as importantly as Hill 609 whose capture split the Axis front in northern Tunisia. Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the canny Missourian who outsmarted the Nazis at Hill 609, is commanding one of Patton's corps in the Messina push.

A vital north-south road runs from San Stefano to Nicosia, key to the central sector where Americans and Canadians are fighting shoulder to shoulder. Once the Americans get into San Stefano, the Axis would be compelled to pull back probably twenty miles overnight and Nicosia would be gravely outflanked.

Eighth Army Still Stymied

Canadian troops in the central sector hacked deeper into the Germans' mountain defenses, today's communique said, but the British Eighth Army was stymied for the thirteenth day outside Catania by mine fields and German artillery commanding the plains.

The Canadians apparently are fighting near Agira, central pivot of the Axis defense arc, and only sixteen miles from Allied-held Enna.

Petralia, swept up in the American advance, is nine miles north of Alimena, Collesano and Calteveturo are nine and seventeen miles southwest of Cefalu, and Polizzia is just forward of Calteveturo.

Estimate Of Prisoners Reduced

More prisoners, in undisclosed numbers, have been taken, the communique reported, but it was officially disclosed that "the bulk of two Italian field divisions" had escaped from western Sicily before the American trap closed in there.

This apparently would reduce previous official estimates that 110,000 Axis troops had been trapped in the campaign. The latest report listed "over 70,000" enemy soldiers in Allied prison pens.

Clearly dominating the air, Allied planes still were hammering mainly at Axis island communications and at airdromes and ports in Sicily and the mainland.

Terrain Favors Americans

They were not yet thrown in in great weight as aerial artillery to blast the road open for Allied troops, in the classic manner in which, concentrating on an extremely narrow sector, they tore open the path of the British First Army in Tunisia for the final rapid advance upon Tunis.

The terrain favors a knockout blow by the Americans along the north coast, with a wider shelf and lower mountains than along the eastern edge of Sicily. But supply difficulties, mountain defenses and fierce resistance of some 50,000 or more German troops indicated hard and probably slow fighting ahead until the stage could be set for final devastating blows.

[Axis communiques reported greater artillery actions and said British and American attacks in the central sector collapsed or were repulsed by counter assaults.]

In the non-stop air war, Flying Fortresses pounded Capua airfield north of Naples and hit railroad yards at Lioni and Calitri, knocking down three enemy fighters. This followed an attack the night before on Capodichino airdrome near Naples by RAF Wellingtons.

New destruction was piled over other southern Italy areas, with American Mitchells and Marauders

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bombing Scalea airfield on the Italian "toe" and destroying at least twenty grounded planes, and RAF and Canadian Wellingtons hitting Monte Corvino Ravella airdrome by night. From mid-East bases, RAF Liberators and Halifaxes hammered the airfield at Reggio Calabria Monday night.

Reinforcement Funnel Bombed

In Sicily, the port of Milazzo, German reinforcement funnel twenty miles west of Messina, was attacked nine times by RAF Bostons and Baltimores, with railways, docks and buildings hit, and RAF Bostons started fires at Agira. Fighter-bombers raided communications at Milazzo, Francavilla, and a bridge at Rockalumera, and also destroyed an ammunition barge near Reggio Calabria across the strait.

The day's operations cost three Allied planes, with five enemy ships shot down.

Italians Report Action.

London, July 28 (A. P.).—The Italian communique today said Allied attacks in Sicily again had been repelled despite intense artillery fire and announced new Allied air attacks on Reggio Calabria on the Italian toe.

The communique, recorded from the Rome radio by the Associated Press, said Axis bombers had attacked Augusta and Syracuse, Sicilian ports in Allied hands.

In the Atlantic, Italian submarines scored two torpedo hits on an Allied aircraft carrier, the communique said.

A corvette and a tanker were sunk by the Axis air attacks at Augusta and Syracuse, the communique claimed, and six transports were set on fire.

Reggio Calabria Is Blasted

CAIRO, July 28 (AP).—R. A. F. Liberators and Halifax heavy bombers from the Middle East Air Command bombed the airdrome at Reggio Calabria, on the toe of the Italian boot, Monday night and yesterday morning, an Allied communique reported today.

The communique said that the bombers scored hits on the airdrome surface and caused fires.

Beaufighters staged a daylight attack on Axis shipping in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Greece, with bombs, cannon and machine-gun fire, the bulletin said.

An Italian vessel towing a large barge, off Melos Island, was badly damaged. Returning pilots said that white smoke and steam were seen after the attack. A motor torpedo boat also was attacked.

Allied aircraft suffered no losses in the operations, the communique declared.

FRENCH COMMITTEE FACING NEW CRISIS

Giraud Held Opposed to Actions Taken in His Absence

JUL 29 1943

ALGIERS, July 28 (AP)—A new crisis was threatened in the French Committee of National Liberation today, precipitated by Gen. Henri-Honoré Giraud's objection to a number of actions taken during his absence in the United States and Canada.

General Giraud was reported to be opposed to a decision to lower the age limit for officers in the armed forces and to a number of appointments in the colonial administration.

The committee has met every day for the past three days. Sessions were previously spaced two or three days apart.

There has been further discussion of the international position that might develop if peace talks between Italy and the Allies occurred. Committee members were reported to have agreed that French interests must be represented and asked for further clarification of the American and British attitudes toward recognizing the committee as the trustee government of the French.

GERMANS REVEAL ROMMEL IN GREECE

Former African Commander at Salonika to Guard Gateway to Balkans.

JUL 29 1943

LONDON, Thursday, July 29. — (AP) The German radio said today that the "secret surrounding Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's whereabouts has been ended" through the publication in Berlin morning papers of pictures showing the former North African commander arriving in Salonika, Greece.

Greece is the gateway to the German-held Balkans, largely garrisoned by Italian troops, and an Allied invasion through Salonika in the First World War led to the defeat of Germany.

The possible collapse of Italy has exposed the Axis' vulnerability in Greece and other Balkan countries where the Germans depended on the Italians for a great part of the police work in those rebellious areas.

There were reports that the Italians already were beginning to leave for their homeland.

A DNB dispatch told of Rommel's dispatch to Greece which is threatened by Allied armies in the Middle East. Previous reports had said Rommel was in France or Greece, and one recent rumor said he had been shot down while flying to Sicily after the Allied invasion there.

Berlin has guarded jealously the prestige of the former commander of German and Italian African forces that almost reached the Nile valley a year ago.

When the British Eighth army broke his drive into Egypt and hurled him back across Africa last fall and winter, Berlin recalled Rommel before the total collapse of his armies. Col.-Gen. Jurgen Von Arnim was left in Tunisia to take the rap for an Axis defeat there.

U.S. PARATROOPERS HALTED GERMANS

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—The boys in the ankle-high boots slid down out of the skies over Sicily, crawled through the brush to take on tanks with their rifles, and then—bringing up airborne bazookas, howitzers and machine-guns—blocked a Nazi Panzer unit cold for thirty hours.

Thus the paratroopers closed the gap between the First and Forty-fifth divisions on Sicilian sands and held the Allied invasion lines solid between beachheads. The story of how they did it was told yesterday by Major-Gen. Joseph M. Swing who was there. And, during the press conference after his return to Washington, he said:

"We landed them by the thousands in Sicily, and we hope to land them by the tens of thousands next time."

Gen. Swing said the Fifteenth German Panzer Division was stabbing between the landings at Geala and Scoglitti, to split the invading forces, when "the largest simultaneous airborne effort ever undertaken" parachuted down in its pathway, about six miles inland. Sharp-shooting through the tank slits to pick off the drivers, the troopers waited until the giant 60-ton Mark VI's were only fifty yards away. Then they cut loose with 75-mm. howitzers, bazookas and machine guns and turned them back.

The General said that courage was the success secret of the original paratroop combat team which held the line until it was reinforced by glider troops, additional paratroops and heavier equipment. Jeeps and 37-mm. anti-tank guns came in on the gliders, until the entire 82d Airborne Division was in action as an infantry unit between the two beach-landing divisions, he said.

Commander of the Eleventh Airborne Division, Swing went to Africa as adviser on American Airborne operations to Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, ground force commander of the Sicilian invasion.

OVER 1,500 BOATS USED BY NAVY IN SICILIAN DRIVE

More Than 40,000 Officers and Men Handled Gigantic Task.

JUL 29 1943

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) The Navy disclosed today that more than 1,500 of its vessels, ranging from cruisers to small landing craft, effected the landing of U. S. invasion forces on the island of Sicily. The ships were handled by a force totalling more than 40,000 officers and men.

Revealing details of naval participation in the Allied drive into the Italian island, the Navy said that the huge fleet included not only large combat units and many sizes of landing craft but also a number of anti-submarine patrol vessels and "a swarm of motor torpedo boats."

The men had been especially trained for months in the operation which they carried out on the Sicilian coast but the Navy said that success of the invasion from the naval standpoint was essentially a story of the success of specialized landing craft "which have been developed to break down the coastal walls of the Axis European fortress."

The landing craft were not described in great detail. Pictures have shown they included small barges for transporting men, tank and guns and fairly large ships which are completely seaworthy and capable of striking at Europe from ports in the United States.

Under Admiral Hewitt

The American naval units engaged in the largest amphibious operation in history were under immediate direction of Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commander of U. S. naval forces in North African waters. Hewitt was part of the Allied force under the general operational control of British Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, supreme chief of naval forces under General Eisenhower.

The American units were part of the United States Atlantic Fleet commanded by Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll. Under Hewitt were Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, Rear Admiral John L. Hall and Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly.

"The actual landing on the Sicilian shore was only the culmination of long months of extensive preparation, of intensive training in the complex maneuvers of amphibious warfare, of worknig out logistical problems, and of meticulous planning on a vast scale to insure that every vessel would be at the proper spot at the proper moment," the Navy said. "The training of personnel was continued in North Africa until the last moment before shoving off."

There were about 2,500 ships and craft of various kinds in the total amphibious force thrown against Sicily and the Navy noted that those under the American flag "constituted by far the greatest number in the invasion fleet."

Crossed Mediterranean

One of the initial waves of American troops was taken across the Mediterranean from North Africa entirely by landing vessels. Hundreds of boats proceeded to the first rendezvous accompanied only by patrol craft and without the protection of larger combat vessels. The seas were rough and sometimes the propulsion machinery of the small vessels broke down but special repair crews accompanying the force quickly put them in shape again.

"Experienced officers marvelled at the seamanship of the crews—many of whom had never seen the ocean a year ago," the Navy said.

Some of the American forces engaged at Sicily had been transported across the Atlantic specifically for the job. "Huge convoys took over the men and supplies and so securely were they ringed by naval escort vessels, including cruisers, that neither convoy was once attacked," the Navy said.

Soviet Envoy to London Named Vice Foreign Chief

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 28.—Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London who is now in Moscow, has been appointed Soviet vice commissar of foreign affairs, it was announced today.

The significance of the appointment was not immediately ascertainable, but it was said it would not preclude Mr. Maisky's return to London.

It was recalled that Maxim Litvinov also was named a vice commissar at the same time he was sent to Washington in the role of Ambassador.

There are at present five other vice commissars besides Mr. Maisky.

"Mission To Moscow" Has Showing In Russia

Moscow, July 28 (AP)—The smiling face of former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies looked down on the milling streets of Moscow today from big colored posters on the fronts of movie houses showing his "Mission to Moscow."

The picture had its first public showing here last night and was well received, though Russian audiences were amused at some of Hollywood's ideas of Russian life.

Only minor cuts were made in the version shown here. For instance, a scene in the American Embassy where the secretaries tell Davies that walls have been tapped was deleted. Russians watched the famous Moscow trial scenes with intense interest.

JUL 29 1943

Battle Against Axis Bridgehead Reaches 'Slugging Stage'

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 28.—American troops of the 7th Army, sweeping eastward toward the tip of Sicily, have captured Cefalu, 90 miles west of Messina Strait, and are advancing against strongly prepared German defenses at San Stefano, it was announced at Allied headquarters today.

The Americans are slashing forward on a deep front along the north coast, and have also captured Alimena, 25 miles southeast of Cefalu, and four other towns behind a line from Cefalu to Alimena.

The other four are Petralia, 9 miles north of Alimena; Collesano, 9 miles southwest of Cefalu; Calteveturo, 17 miles southwest of Cefalu, and Pollizzia, just forward of Calteveturo.

The battle of the bridgehead had reached the "slugging stage" as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters communique announced that Canadian troops in the center of the front also had made progress in hard fighting and against bitter opposition.

8th Army Stopped at Catania.

The British 8th Army still was stopped dead before Catania, in the eastern sector, for the 13th successive day—longer than it was stopped either at El Alamein in Egypt, when it took up the offensive, or at the Mareth line in Tunisia.

Announcement of the fall of Cefalu came at least 36 hours late and, while there were no more official reports on progress, it was plain that the heaviest American forces were being drawn up for an allout blow along the north coast.

The Germans still were getting in reinforcements and it was disclosed that "the bulk of two Italian field divisions" had escaped into the bridgehead from the west. This appeared to trim down previous official estimates that 110,000 Axis soldiers had been trapped since the start of the campaign. "Over 70,000" was the last official count of prisoners.

Front dispatches said the Germans were completely in charge of the strong Etna line running from San Stefano to Nicosia, Agira, Catenanuova to the Dittaino River and had put Italian survivors of two field divisions which escaped the American encirclement of Western Sicily to digging trenches and preparing road blocks.

The same report, however, said that "political developments do not appear yet to have interfered with the German habit of sandwiching Italians in at the firing line."

It is believed that only a small number of Italians actually continued as combat troops.

Airfield North of Naples Bombed.

The Canadians, driving northeast through difficult country, were meeting strong opposition and engaged in bitter fighting, today's communique declared.

More prisoners have been taken, it added, without specifying the number.

The British at the outskirts of Catania sent patrols exploring the German line, but there was no sign when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery might launch a powerful new offensive.

American pressure along the north coast obviously was mounting

against newly established German positions.

Flying Fortresses again spearheaded the steady Allied air offensive against Southeastern Italy and Sicily, bombing Capua Airfield north of Naples for the first time and destroying three of 15 to 20 enemy interceptors.

Air Base on Toe of Italy Hit.

Scalea Airfield on the toe of Italy was smashed by American Mitchells and Marauders escorted by Lightnings.

Oft-bombed Capodichino Airdrome near Naples sprouted huge fires the preceding night when RAF Wellingtons delivered a heavy attack. Returning airmen saw explosions 20 miles from the target.

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes from the Middle East pounded the airfield at Reggio Calabria on the toe of the Italian boot Monday night and Tuesday morning in another blow to knock out Axis air power. Beaufighters also struck at Axis shipping in the Aegean Sea. Both operations were completed without loss to Allied planes.

Both RAF and Canadian Wellingtons bludgeoned Monte Corvina Ravella Airdrome in Southern Italy by night, setting buildings afire.

New targets in the railroad yards at Lioni and Calitri were added to the Fortresses' record of superlative destruction. It was over Lioni that 15 to 20 enemy fighters attacked. Two Messerchmitts and one Focke Wulf were shot down.

80 Per Cent of Field Covered.

Mitchell and Marauder crewmen said their bomb patterns covered 80 per cent of the field at Scalea, starting fires and subsequent explosions, and photographs indicated at least 20 grounded aircraft were destroyed. No enemy fighters or anti-aircraft fire were encountered.

With the German defenders of the Messina bridgehead strongly entrenched on the northeastern mountain line, Allied warplanes continued to support ground forces with scourging attacks on front and rear enemy bases.

RAF Bostons and Baltimores made nine separate attacks on Milazzo, 20 miles west of Messina, through which the Germans still are getting reinforcements from the mainland. Bomb bursts covered railyards, docks, installations, waterfront buildings and quays. The RAF formations suffered no loss, and only two enemy aircraft were sighted during these operations.

Center of Nazi Line Blasted.

Agira in the center of the Etna line was attacked by R. A. F. Bostons which started fires and demolished buildings.

American invader fighter-bombers went on a rampage over enemy lines, attacking road vehicles at Fratello, barges and rail sidings at Milazzo, buildings at Francavilla, a bridge north of Fockalumera, and then ranged over the Messina Strait to destroy an ammunition barge at Reggio Calabria on the mainland side.

Although supreme over Sicily, the Allied airforce was not furnishing the kind of front-line barrage which it gave in the historic breakthrough from the Medjerda Valley to Tunis. They still are concentrating on communications and supply lines of the enemy instead of field batteries and troop concentrations. It was believed that an effective air battering comparable to the Tunisian campaign would be forthcoming once all Allied ground forces were in position for a concerted drive to Messina.

Terrain Favors Americans.

The Terrain favored the hopes of the Americans that theirs would be the decisive push of the Sicilian campaign. The eastern flank of the Etna line based on the rugged slopes of the volcano itself has stopped the British Eighth Army veterans for thirteen days. There is a wider stretch of coastal shelf in the north facing the Americans. The northern range of mountains also is much lower than 10,000-foot Mount Etna, and its ridges are susceptible to a variety of outflanking maneuvers.

More than ever, time is a vital factor. Given any breathing spell such as they gained around Catania, the Germans are sure to turn the northern coast into a maze of mine fields. Experience in Tunisia proved that minefields adequately backed up by artillery are one of the most potent weapons of defense in this war. Just such a defense as this is holding up the British in Catania.

The enemy has a quicker and shorter supply route from southern Italy than does Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., who is forced to bring up supplies for his advance guard along the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea from dumps established on the opposite side of the island where the Americans first landed.

Nazis Join in Small Attacks.

The Germans were reported continuing small counter-attacks trying like an agile prizefighter to keep a heavier and stronger foe off balance.

[The German radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that Nazi troops were consolidating their positions and "there is no possibility for Allied forces to outflank the German and Italian defense positions."]

Until a crucial breakthrough is made by the Allies, it is expected that the Nazi force estimated at 50,000 men or more would fight with traditional ferocity despite the crackup of the Italian morale.

But the Allies pack a knockout punch once they can strike a vital spot. Allied ground troops are superior numerically and better equipped. Besides air domination, Allied warships control almost all the coastal waters of the island. But the possibility increased that—despite popular hopes for a quick and complete victory—the fighting in Sicily would take on the character of a battle for position until enough key points are in Allied hands for a final smash to the Messina Strait.

Nazis Force Soviet Prisoners to Dig Defenses for Orel

Russians Continue Three-Way Advance On Strategic Base

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 28.—Retreating Germans are burning villages, impressing the inhabitants into labor gangs and forcing them to dig trenches and dugouts for the last desperate defense of Orel on the Central Russian front, Red Army dispatches declared today.

A Russian communique reported that Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's army was continuing to fall back as the Soviets pressed in on three sides of the big Nazi base.

Savage battles were being fought on the sector northwest of Orel, where the Russian troops were cutting in toward the Bryansk railway. The exact locality was not identified in the Russian dispatches but it was believed to be in the vicinity of the Orel-Bryansk railway which the Russians have had under artillery fire since the capture of Studenkovo. The town is five miles from the railway which is the only avenue of escape for German forces facing encirclement in Orel.

Resistance Stubborn.

It was believed that the Red Army artillery barrage has seriously hampered, if not halted traffic on the railway but there is no indication from the Russian reports that the line has yet been cut.

Resistance was stubborn, the Russians said, declaring they had switched to flank attacks and encirclement moves when unable to penetrate German defenses in frontal assault.

The midnight communique reported the capture of 50 more villages as the Soviet line advanced from two to four miles closer to the encirclement and capture of Orel.

The outflanking tactics were working well, the Russians said. One unidentified railroad station was reported seized by encirclement when terrific land and air resistance halted the Russian frontal attack. The Russians feinted a frontal attack and sent the main forces around the flanks and to the rear. The threatened Germans retired to escape capture, the Russians said.

400 Germans Killed.

The Red Army war machine captured an important hill and several villages on the drive north of the city toward the Bryansk railway, the communique said, killing about 400 Germans and smashing 14 tanks and 4 armored cars.

East of Orel the Germans launched several counterattacks which were beaten off, the Germans leaving 800 dead and 18 tanks and 6 self-propelling guns on the field, the war bulletin added.

The Nazis were reported striving to hold an intermediate line south of Orel to bar the way to the right flank of the Russian pincer movement, but were giving ground under Red Army pressure.

On the Belgorod front, at the foot of the Kursk bulge 165 miles from Orel, action was limited to what the communique described as "active reconnaissance operations." In one sector Russians stormed a trench, killing 80 Germans and taking prisoners and war material.

Nazis Counterattack.

The war bulletin said that Germans had counterattacked Russian positions in the area southwest of Voroshilovgrad but that all were repelled by the Red Army with heavy losses to the Nazis in men and equipment.

South of Izyum in the Donets basin Soviet gunners smashed 40 German firing positions, two six-barreled mortars and searchlight installations. Other action was limited to scouting activity, the Russians said.

On the Leningrad front Russian troops fought engagements of local importance in the area north and east of Mga, the communique declared.

It added that in the day's fighting Russian troops destroyed 90 tanks and 44 German planes.

A Tass dispatch said that rains had greatly hampered offensive operations in the past few days, but that the Red Army had "overcome all difficulties."

German defenses outside Orel were acknowledged to be extremely formidable, extending to a depth of three or four miles and crisscrossed with anti-tank ditches, barbed wire and trenches, the latter connected by a maze of underground corridors.

Nazi Communique.

Today's German communique reported that the Russians continued to attack "with undiminished violence" in the Orel area, but said all yesterday's thrusts were thrown back with heavy losses. Elsewhere, it said, the Soviet attack decreased in strength.

RUSSIANS BATTER GERMAN RESERVES TO GAIN ON OREL

Reds, Pressing on for 17th day, Advance Four Miles, Take Railway Town.

1,000 NAZIS KILLED

Enemy Weakening as Soviet Bombers Raid Transport, Moscow Claims.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29. —(AP) More than 2,500 Germans fell before the slugging Russian army advancing toward Orel today despite frantic German attempts to plug the crescent-shaped front with tired reserves and hastily shifted armored divisions.

The Russians announced gains of two-and-a-half to four miles and the capture of over 30 populated places —including the railway station of Stanovoy Kolodets, 11 miles southeast of Orel, the nerve center of German resistance.

The Soviet midnight communique recorded by the Soviet monitor indicated new signs of German weakening under the 17th day of steady Russian attack. Reserves were pushed directly into the fighting north of Orel the moment they arrived at the front but the Nazis were dislodged from a number of populated places in this area. The Russians were last reported at Optukha, nine miles from Orel.

A tank regiment was transferred to east of Orel by the Germans in an attempt to counter-attack. The Russians absorbed the blow, then pursued the weakened enemy to a strongly fortified resistance center —which now is Russian.

Over 1,000 Germans were killed, 11 tanks destroyed and five guns wrecked in this battle while two artillery pieces and over a hundred machine guns and other material were taken, incomplete reports said. East of Orel the Russians were last reported at Zolatarevo, 13 miles away.

Three counter-attacks were beaten back by the advancing Russians south of Orel and the battlefield was littered with 1,500 German dead as Russians moved in.

Bomb Rail Junctions

Soviet night bombers aided the land advance as they raided rail junctions at Orel and Bryansk through which Nazi men and supplies for the embattled front were moving. Military trains were hit and enemy airdromes holding large concentrations of German aircraft were attacked, the Moscow radio said.

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, admitted the Soviets were "greatly superior" to the German defenders in men and material but said the Russians were unable to pierce German positions either at Orel or east of Leningrad. It said 164 Russian tanks were destroyed Tuesday.

The Soviet communique merely recorded artillery duels southeast of Leningrad. An earlier special communique said there were "intensive reconnaissance activities" in the area.

Reconnaissance activities only were reported in the Belgorod, Donets basin and Krasnodar areas.

Claim 32 German Tanks

Yesterday, said the communique, the Soviets accounted for 32 German tanks and 62 planes.

A German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, finally announced the fall of Bolkhov, which the Russians said they captured last Thursday. Bolkhov is 31 miles north of Orel. The Germans said they evacuated it as part of their "elastically conducted defense fighting."

But the Germans were fighting grimly and the Russians admitted the going was hard.

"Every inch of land won is the result of hard work and stubborn battles," a dispatch in Komsomolskaya Pravda, Soviet youth newspaper, said. Other dispatches said the retreating Germans were burning villages, and conscripting Russian civilians into labor gangs to dig trenches.

"Heavy defensive fighting in the Orel sector continued," the German communique, recorded from the Berlin radio, said. "The enemy yesterday attacked with undiminished violence. All enemy attacks collapsed with high losses inflicted."

The Germans said that Russians attacks diminished in other active sectors and that Nazi arms had frustrated Soviet drives at the Kuban bridgehead, protecting the Caucasus port of Novorossisk, on the Mius river before Taganrog, in the Donets Basin, and south of Lake Ladoga outside Leningrad. The Russians officially described these actions as local.

Commons Members Use Fists

Capt. Cunningham-Reid and Accuser Fight It Out in Corridor After Words in House.

London, July 28 (A. P.).—A sizzling feud between two members of the House of Commons, Capt. Alec Cunningham-Reid and Oliver Locker-Lampson, came to a climax with fisticuffs in the corridor near the entrance to the House of Lords today.

The incident followed a verbal exchange in Commons centering around questions put by Mr. Locker-Lampson, who once called Capt. Cunningham-Reid "cad."

Capt. Cunningham-Reid asked Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the Commons the nature of the disability that Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was suffering which necessitated the Prince's removal from Kenya to South Africa but before Mr. Eden could answer, Mr. Locker-Lampson put in:

"What medical disability was Capt. Cunningham-Reid suffering when he left England in the blitz?"

Capt. Cunningham-Reid retorted that Mr. Locker-Lampson reminded him of the cukoo which "makes a nuisance of itself in other people's nests."

Capt. Cunningham-Reid on an-

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other occasion had been charged by Minister of Information Brendan Bracken of beachcombing in Honululu during the battle of Britain.

Capt. Cunningham-Reid last April replied in Commons to Mr. Bracken's charge, asserting he had gone to Hawaii during the heavy air attacks upon Britain to arrange with Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell for evacuation of 500 children to the United States.

Explaining the fistcuffs, Capt. Cunningham-Reid said that he drew Mr. Locker-Lampson aside after the session and asked if he were going "to continue making these personal attacks upon me." An argument followed.

When he called Mr. Locker-Lampson "a nasty old man," the latter demanded: "Take it back, or I'll hit you."

"Well, hit me," Capt. Cunningham-Reid said he replied.

Then the bruised captain gave this play-by-play account:

"He (Mr. Locker-Lampson) ran at me whirling his arms around his head and struck me in the chest. I retaliated by hitting him on the head. He went down on his knees. I helped him up and by that time other members had gotten between us."

Mr. Locker-Lampson, former weight lifting champion of Eton, had a lump on his head. He is 63 years old, Capt. Cunningham-Reid is 47.

weight-lifting champion at Eton, came out of it with a lump on his head. His younger opponent was described as "bruised." Only a few members saw the encounter, and they voted it a draw.

The difficulty arose when Cunningham-Reid asked Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden the nature of the disability Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was suffering which necessitated the Prince's removal from Kenya to South Africa.

Locker-Thompson broke in to inquire "what medical disability was Captain Cunningham-Reid suffering when he left England in the blitz?"

This referred to a trip Cunningham-Reid made to Hawaii during the heavy air attacks on Britain. He explained in Commons last April that he had gone to Hawaii to arrange with Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell for the evacuation of 500 British children to the United States.

Angered at Locker-Lampson's question today, the captain commented that his detractor reminded him of the cuckoo, which "makes a nuisance of itself in other people's nests."

When Commons adjourned, Cunningham-Reid said he drew Locker-Lampson aside and asked if he was going "to continue making these personal attacks on me." Then, it seems, he called Locker-Lampson a "nasty old man," and in no time they were swinging lustily.

Cunningham-Reid said he scored a knockdown, but there was no official count.

thing through," Eden said.

"When at long last the immediate miiltary tasks are ended . . . we in the British Commonwealth will wish to work with China as equal partners in the work of reconstruction."

Hopes For Better Land Link

Soong replied that he hoped that favorable developments in the Mediterranean would permit an opportunity to reopen land communications with China "thus bringing effective material aid which will enable us to launch our massive counter-attack in the seventh year of our war with Japan."

"It is but natural," he said, "for us to feel that time is of the essence and that the destruction of the enemy in Asia should be encompassed in the shortest time."

Britain Not Informed Of Moscow German Group

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons in response to a question today that the British government was not informed in advance of the establishment of the "Free German Committee" in Moscow, disclosed in Russian dispatches last week.

Mr. Eden drew cheers when he added that the government did "not propose to recognize any similar committee in this country."

(Moscow had announced that a committee of German war prisoners and refuges had been formed in Russia to work in cooperation with the Allies for overthrow of the Nazi regime.)

Return Of Possessions To Italy Not In Prospect

London, July 28 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, made it clear today that the Allies would not return to Italy all her North African possessions in event of her "honorable capitulation."

The Foreign Secretary answered "No sir," when asked in the House of Commons by the Liberal member, Thomas Magnay, concerning this possibility.

The question was not raised whether Italy might expect to get back some of her former holdings.

BRITISH BATTLE ENEMY BOATS OFF CHERBOURG

LONDON, July 28.—(AP) Light British naval forces fought a close-range battle with a dozen enemy armed trawlers and motor torpedo boats off Cherbourg, France, early yesterday and left two German ships blazing, an Admiralty communique reported today.

One British warship was hit seriously, but was taken in tow and with the aid of a smoke screen successfully taken to port, the communique said. Enemy shore batteries also participated in the brief engagement, but without effect.

The communique said that the fight was at "close range and at high speed," and that the British vessels suffered some casualties and damage.

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merchantmen and damaged three in an attack on a convoy in the Atlantic. Other German broadcasts said this action was off Portugal.

German patrol boats engaged British motor-torpedo boats off the Dutch coast and sank one and damaged one.

A Berlin broadcast said U-boat sinkings in July now totaled 336,000 tons, or more than three times the total the Germans reported for June.

U. S. Snipers Reported In Philippine Clash

London, July 28 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio quoted advices from Manila today as saying that Jap troops had clashed with American snipers hiding in the Luzon jungles and that the American leader had been killed in the fighting. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

GERMAN GENERAL SHIFTED

Moscow Corrects Story of Trial of Gen. Christiansen

LONDON, July 28 (AP) — DNB, German news agency, reported today that Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, commander of German military forces in the Netherlands, had been relieved of the command of air forces in that area to concentrate on his military duties.

The DNB broadcast said that the change had been made at the suggestion of Reichmarshal Hermann Goering and that General Christiansen would be replaced by Colonel General Keller, at present commander of an air fleet.

overthrow the Nazi regime or incite civil war, now consists of eight divisions with front-line experience, three special divisions and enough men in training or assigned to various tasks to bring the total personnel up to 500,000 men, German sources here estimate.

This does not include the thousands of men active in the secret police or Gestapo, the safety service and various other police and administrative bodies under Himmler's jurisdiction.

The fighting divisions of the SS organization actually comprise only a small part of the huge network of policing, fighting, spying and terror which Himmler has created.

Fuehrer's Own Troops

Hitler himself has called his SS army an "army in itself." Although SS units are under the direction of the regular army command when on duty at the front, there is a separate SS high command headed by Obergruppenfuehrer Hans Juettner.

Most of the officers of the SS have been inside the halls where the officers of the regular army receive their precise training and indoctrination in German military tradition.

The German language newspaper Die Zeitung published in London recently described them as follows:

"These officers are not charged or burdened with any tradition. They have been taken out of the hopelessness of unemployment and placed before the footlights of world history by the SS of Hitler and Himmler.

"They will never forget this and,

Holland as parachutists in May, 1940. In addition to these and four motorized divisions, all of which have seen service, there is the Fuehrer's guard battalion outfitted with the most modern tanks and equipment.

Certain formations of the regular army also have been given a special status with the SS and presumably may be counted on to operate with the SS in a crisis. Such formations include the armored grenadier division and the Hermann Goering armored grenadier division, both specially outfitted. Recently the Feldherrnhalle division has been added to this group. This formation, formerly called the 60th Motorized division, was destroyed at Stalingrad but is now being reestablished.

The SS formations are being constantly enlarged and strengthened and Himmler is reported to have assured himself of the first selection of recruits from the ranks of the Hitler youth — recruits which normally would go into the ranks of the regular army.

A few recruits for the SS divisions also come from the occupied countries. The Viking division is said to be made up of Nazi sympathizers from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Holland.

2 M. P.s Clash In a Fist Fight After Debate

Cunningham-Reid, 47, and Locker-Lampson, 63, in DisputeOverHawaii Trip

LONDON, July 28 (AP).—A fist fight between two members of the House of Commons vied with the war news for space on the front pages of London's newspapers today.

The principals — both Conservatives — were Captain Alec Cunningham-Reid, forty-seven years old, and Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, sixty-three, and they went at it busily for several minutes in the corridor near the entrance to the House of Lords. It had been a long time since Parliamentary dignity had been so upset.

Locker-Lampson, a former

EDEN ASSURES CHINA OF AID

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Dr. Soong Told Britain Also Seeks Cooperation In Post-War Steps

Prospect Of Better Land Links Through Mediterranean Held Out

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 28—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, today told Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, at a dinner in the visitor's honor, that "our cause and the cause of China is one."

"We will be with China as with our other allies until we see this

U. S. First With 38 News Men in Africa

London, July 28 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed today that the number of American newspaper correspondents covering the North African campaign exceeds that from any other of the Allied countries.

Asked if it was true that all except fifteen of the ninety-three correspondents in North Africa were Americans, he said that this was inaccurate and gave the following figures, which do not include British Empire correspondents: American news agencies, twenty; American newspapers, eighteen; British newspapers, eighteen; British news agencies, twelve.

Eden Parries Query on Nazis

LONDON, July 28 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in the House of Commons today that he could not answer any question from Sir Leonard Lyle, M. P., as to whether "any German generals or others who are guilty, or who it is suggested might be guilty, of mass murders" are in British custody.

Nazis Say They Sank 11 Ships, Damaged 11

U-Boat Claims for July Are 3 Times Those for June

LONDON, July 28 (AP).—The German high command asserted in its communique today that eleven Allied ships and boats had been sunk and eleven others, including a light cruiser, had been damaged in various air and sea actions. The claims, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press, were without Allied confirmation.

The actions were listed as follows

U-boats sank eight ships totaling 44,241 tons and damaged six freighters and a light cruiser in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Long-distance bombers sank two

Hitler's 'Personal' Army Numbers 500,000 Troops

LONDON — (AP) In the blustering days before Sept. 1, 1939, Germans were fond of speaking of "Der Tag"—the day when Adolf Hitler's armies would fall upon his enemies and bring Nazi culture, prosperity and "the new order" to a misunderstanding world. Things have changed.

"Der Tag" now means the day when the special Nazi army known as "Die Waffen-SS" will go into action to maintain Nazi order in a Germany, crumbling from the blows of the Allies and the collapse of the regular armed forces.

This army, conceived by Hitler and Heinrich Himmler as the vehicle for thwarting any attempt to

ind[illegible]t since with[illegible]d sink again in [illegible]es.

"They will defend their privileges and their position—that goes for the officers as well as the men. However, whether they will fight for the Fuehrer when the outlook is hopeless is more than doubtful. The motto of the SS is 'my honor means fidelity,' but often this honor is based on material things."

Eight Divisions

The SS now has four armored divisions and four motorized divisions. The armored divisions are the Death's Head division, the Reich division, the Viking division and the Adolf Hitler division, some of whose members descended on

Chaplain Predicts End Of War by Christmas

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—The Stars and Stripes quoted Chaplain Maurice W. Reynolds of the United States 8th Air Force today as predicting that American soldiers in the European theater would be home by Christmas.

"Put me down as no prophet or son of a prophet, but I wouldn't be surprised if we all will be home by Christmas," he was reported to have told a conference of chaplains in London.

"The rats are beginning to leave the sinking ship—one just left already."

Woodruff Ends Talks With British Generals

London, *Thursday*, July 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff, a United States Army Corps commander and West Point classmate of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has completed a series of "important" conferences with British and American generals, United States Army headquarters announced today. Woodruff observed troop training and was quoted as saying he was "impressed by their enthusiasm and proficiency."

Ralston Flys to London

LONDON, July 28 (AP).—Colonel James L. Ralston, Canadian Defense Minister, has arrived in London by air from Canada.

Attack on French Leader Reported by Paris Radio

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—The German-controlled Paris radio reported yesterday that an unsuccessful attempt had been made at Casablanca on the life of Gabriel Puaux, resident general of French Morocco.

The assailants, who were unidentified, escaped after killing a policeman and wounding Mr. Puaux's chauffeur, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

Ghost Invasion Barge Found

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—An invasion barge loaded with Lockheed interceptor planes, found bobbing around without a crew in the mid-Atlantic, provided the Royal Navy with a mystery today. The barge was superficially damaged on the nose and had apparently been struck by flying debris, but it was still seaworthy enough to be towed to the Belfast docks. Several empty lifeboats were found near the barge, the occupants having apparently been picked up.

GERMANS REPULSED IN NEW AIR TACTICS

A U. S. BOMBER BASE, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 28—(AP) German fighters tried Flying Fortress tactics today, attacking in formations of 25 planes in an effort to break up an assault by the U. S. Eighth Air Force on a target in Central Germany—but the effort was futile.

One plane was lost from this base force which led the raid and bore the first brunt of the N[illegible] defensive fleet, estimated at 150 to 200 planes, as well as a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

"They started pumping up flak for three or four minutes before we even got there," said Lieut. Col. Delmar Wilson of Ephrata, Wash., who led the raid.

"It looked like there was so much flak you were bound to get hit, but we bored right in there and I think it was a good bombing job."

Photographs showed bombs bursting right on the target.

"It was a good job of navigation," he added. "We were only 30 seconds off the estimated time of arrival at the target."

War Outlook Called Brighter

Liverpool, July 28 (AP) — King Haakon, of Norway, said in a speech here today that the war outlook is much brighter than it was the first of the year, but that "it might take six months or a year or more before Norwegians can return to Norway."

British Flying Boat Crashes In Eire, 12 Killed

Dublin, July 28 (AP)—A British overseas airways flying boat, which left Lisbon Tuesday night, crashed this morning near Dingle, County Kerry, Eire killing twelve occupants of a total of eighteen passengers and seven crew members.

The injured were taken to a hospital at Tralee. Identification of the victims and an official statement on the crash were withheld pending notification of relatives.

Ex-Fascist Aide Back in Spain

MADRID, July 27 (Delayed) (AP)—Ettore Muti, former secretary general of the Fascist party, who left Spain several days ago en route to Italy, returned to Barcelona today. Friends said that Signor Muti had reached northern Italy when Benito Mussolini's resignation as Premier was announced. JUL 29 1943

Spain May Free 10,015 Political Prisoners Soon

Madrid, July 28 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet last night authorized the release of 10,015 political prisoners as part of the campaign to cut down the nation's prison population. The prisoners will be released under certain conditions when their names are published in the official bulletin.

The previous Cabinet meeting in June authorized the release of 8,932 prisoners, of which 8,713 have already been named in the official bulletin.

The prisoners have been in jails, concentration camps and work camps since the end of the Spanish Civil War in April, 1939.

Catholic Movement Against Nazis Spurs Big Gestapo Drive

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, July 28.—Numerous arrests have been made by Gestapo agents, advices from Germany said today, in a drive to stamp out the activities of Catholic students reported to be working against the Nazis in university towns and cities of Southern Germany.

With the fortunes of war turning against Germany interest in churches generally was said to be growing and tension was reported especially strong among Catholics in Bavaria.

Circulation of numerous pamphlets attacking the Nazi regime, advices said, has been causing the Gestapo great difficulties in that area.

The Gestapo was reported especially vigilant in Munich, Stuttgart, Freiburg, Ulm, Cologne and Innsbruck where 50 to 60 persons were arrested and sent to the Dachau concentration camp or executed.

As far back as February demonstrations in Munich resulted in the execution of six young Catholic students at the university. All were said to have refused the Gestapo offer of mercy in return for naming additional leaders of the movement.

The work of military chaplains on the field of battle also apparently won the respect of the army, which prior to 1940 had been more or less indifferent.

The work of the clergy in ministering to homeless victims of Allied air raids may have been another factor in the growing trend. Community houses, cloisters and other religious buildings which were closed by Nazi order have been opened and turned into shelters for the homeless.

Michael Cardinal Faulhaber was said to have been given a public ovation in the streets of Munich after he protested futilely against the Nazi order removing crucifixes from the schools in Catholic Bavaria.

Germans Pour Into Italy.

[Stockholm, July 28 (A. P.).—The Svenska Dagbladet said in a dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, today that an "unbroken stream" of German troops and material was passing through the Brenner Pass into Italy and that all signs pointed to a German decision not to give up Italy without a struggle. The Swedish newspaper said the Nazi plans apparently call for a defense of northern Italy along a line north of the Po River where work on fortifications has been proceeding for some time.]

Niemoeller Removed toDachau

STOCKHOLM, July 28 (AP).—Unconfirmed reports from Germany said today that the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, Lutheran leader, has been removed from the Oranienburg concentration camp to Dachau. The Rev. Mr. Niemoeller, long a foe of the Nazis, is said to have circulated letters throughout Germany advocating close cooperation between Protestants and Catholics.

King Of Sweden Calls Cabinet For Special Meeting

Stockholm, July 28 (AP) — The King of Sweden has summoned his Ministers for a special Cabinet meeting tomorrow at Bastad on Sweden's west coast, where the King is spending the summer. Lieut. Gen. Nordenskjoeld, head of the Swedish air force, arrived there tonight.

Sweden at present is rounding out her wartime peak of military preparations because of the swiftly changing international situation and is considering a stoppage of German military transit through the nation at an early date.

Interned Fortress Crew Settled In Swedish Camp

Men On Plane Forced Down After Trondheim Raid Allowed To Shop In Town

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[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, July 28 — Crewmen of an American Flying Fortress who participated in the bombing of Trondheim, Norway, last Saturday and then made a forced landing in Sweden are settling down to an easy life of internment at Falun.

They are living in a camp with thirty-four Poles behind barbed wire, but have full freedom to come and go, and now are spending much time in Falun shopping for civilian clothes and other necessities.

Britons Provide Soap

The crew of an RAF Lancaster interned since April helped the Americans out with soap, towels and razors the first few days.

The Fortress pilot, an officer named Jones (no other identification given) was quoted as saying he thought the Fortresses scored "excellent results" in smashing military objectives at Trondheim.

Reports reaching Stroemstad on the Norwegian frontier said the Germans had started evacuating the civilian population of Trondheim. There was no confirmation.

Motor Knocked Out

Anti-aircraft fire over Trondheim knocked out one of Jones' motors, and then a second failed, and the plane did not have enough fuel to return to base. The pilot just did make Sweden and did a "fine job" of a belly landing.

Even English-speaking Swedes in Falun are having trouble understanding the Americans' lingo—especially three Southerners.

AMERICAN PLANES BOMBARD HANKOW

WIANT

At United States 14th Air Force Headquarters in China, July 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—United States medium bombers and fighters raided Hankow today, destroying many enemy installations and shooting down thirteen Japanese fighters in retaliation for Japanese attacks on advanced American bases in the last three days.

The toll increased to forty-four the number of enemy aircraft destroyed since the Japanese raids began July 23—the first enemy offensive action since May 17—compared with losses of two American planes.

The Japanese lost thirteen planes Friday, fourteen on Saturday, four on Sunday and thirteen again today.

All the American planes and crews returned without mishap today.

Allied Raid on Hong Kong Blocked by Flak, Japs Say

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—The Tokio radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said today that an attempt by six Allied planes to raid Hong Kong yesterday was blocked by the city's antiaircraft defenses. Heavy flak, the radio reported, caused the planes to jettison their bombs in the water.

A later broadcast from Berlin, relaying Tokio dispatches, said about 20 American bombers also raided Hankow Sunday, the attack resulting in air battles over Hengyang in Hunan Province in which four American machines were shot down.

The imperial high command in a Tokio broadcast asserted that a United States cruiser of the San Francisco class was sunk by Japanese submarines off San Cristobal Island in the Southwest Pacific on July 20.

American Units Drive Within 200 Yards of Munda Base

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 28.—Jungle-wise American fighting men are squeezing the Japanese at Munda, New Georgia, into an ever-shrinking finger of land. SPENCER

New progress in the bitter campaign against the vitally strategic central Solomons airbase was reported in today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The announcement did not give the extent of the advance, but a spokesman said it was "considerable" along the entire line of battle.

The drive through strong enemy defenses east of Munda carried the Americans past the coastal village of Tetere to within 2,100 yards—less than 1⅛ miles—of the airdrome. Strong pressure was exerted against enemy "centers of resistance"—probably dugouts so placed their machine guns could meet assaults with strong crossfire.

During the first few days of the general offensive launched in the Southwest Pacific June 30, the Americans moved swiftly on Munda, located on a tapering point of land on western New Georgia. As the Japanese were compressed within their long-prepared defenses, however, resistance stiffened and for nearly three weeks positions remained virtually unchanged. Then yesterday Gen. MacArthur announced an advance of 500 yards and today another forward thrust.

Avenger and Dauntless bombers again supported the troops, plastering 35 tons of bombs against enemy positions. The bombers, which were escorted by a strong cover of fighters, reported many hits on Japanese gun emplacements despite intense antiaircraft fire.

Meanwhile on New Guinea Allied bombers heavily pounded the Salamaua area and Lae and ground patrols northeast of Mount Tambu, near Salamaua, engaged the enemy in sharp skirmishes.

There were no details on the ground fighting but a spokesman said Mitchell and Liberator bombers in the largest force ever sent against Salamaua carried 123 tons of bombs to that enemy stronghold. The bombers swept over the target area in waves four minutes apart. Pilots said their bombs caused heavy explosions and towering fires. Direct hits were scored on gun positions, a bridge, barracks and the wireless station.

Japanese night fighters shot down one of a formation of Flying Fortresses which made a predawn raid on Kahili airdrome on Bougainville Island. It was the first reported loss of one of our bombers to night fighters in the Southwest Pacific.

The Japanese harmlessly bombed Allied positions on Woodlark Island and near Nassau Bay.

JAP WARSHIP SUNK BY ALLIED BOMBS

Enemy Shipping Raided Off New Britain, New Guinea. Munda Hit Again

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Thursday*, July 29—Another Japanese warship and at least one transport or cargo vessel have fallen victim to Allied bombers in the Southwest Pacific.

The destroyer and transport were sighted by a reconnaissance plane off Cape Gloucester, New Britain. Four-engined bombers were sent to the attack and direct hits were scored on both ships despite a pro-

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tecting cover of Japanese fighters.

Both Ships Left Burning

"Both ships were left burning fiercely," a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

Damaging near misses were scored on another cargo ship, a 2,500-ton vessel, anchored near the enemy base at Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea.

Another heavy attack was delivered by torpedo and dive bombers against the Munda (New Georgia) airbase. Forty-seven tons of explosives were dropped on enemy positions in and near the airdrome. There were no reports on the progress of American jungle fighters, who are closing in on the strategic central Solomons positions.

Aerial And Surface Activity

Today's communique was limited to accounts of aerial action and some light surface activity as the Americans and Australians pressed their attacks designed to blockade Japanese garrisons from supply points farther north.

The aerial blows went forward despite Japanese attempts to block them and in one brief battle over Rein Bay, on the north coast of New Britain, nine Lightnings tangled with fifteen Zeros and shot down six and probably destroyed two more. No Allied losses were reported.

The fight occurred during a raid by our medium bombers on a barge base near Rein Bay. Seven barges and two launches were destroyed and violent explosions followed hits on inland fuel dumps.

Nine Jap Barges Destroyed

At least nine Japanese barges were destroyed by our aircraft and light surface units. Seven were destroyed and three others damaged by medium bombers in sweeps along the coast of New Guinea; four were intercepted by surface units off Kolombangara Island in the Solomons and two were sunk.

The oilfield port of Boela, on Dutch New Guinea, was bombed by heavy bombers and hits were scored on oil storage tanks, supply dumps and on the airdrome, causing seven fires.

Other bombers from General MacArthur's command attacked the airdromes at Lautem and Cape Chater on Timor; drove through adverse weather to bomb enemy installations on Larat Island in the Tanimbar group 300 miles north of Darwin; and bombed installations on Unea Island north of New Britain.

A Japanese transport aircraft was destroyed on the ground at Cape Gloucester.

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WAKE AND KISKA BATTERED AGAIN

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—Air forces of the Pacific Command striking Jap defenses with unprecedented fury, made nineteen attacks on Kiska Island in the North Pacific Monday and Tuesday, the Navy reported today, and again raided Wake Island in the central Pacific.

The nineteen raids in two days announced in a Navy communique raised to forty the number of attacks which bombers and fighter-bombers have made on embattled Kiska in a four day period. The island has been raided sixty times this month as airmen blasted the way for expected conquest of the enemy stronghold by American amphibious forces.

The raid on Wake Island was intercepted by twenty-five Zero fighters but the Army heavy Liberator bombers destroyed seven of the Jap planes, probably destroyed five and damaged three others.

Four days earlier a Liberator flight had destroyed nine Zeros, probably destroyed four and damaged five out of thirty which sought to prevent a raid.

Never before had American bombs fallen on Wake Island in raids so close together. Prior to the attack last Saturday American bombers had not made the 2,400 miles round trip from Midway to Wake since May 15.

19 More Raids Made On Kiska; Wake Bombed

Washington, July 18 (AP)—A punishing series of nineteen air raids against Kiska and a new aerial blow at Wake Island indicated today that the American high command is broadening the offensive against Japan to throw pressure on the whole of her 3,000-mile island defense line.

Delivering the nineteen attacks against Kiska in the Aleutians on Monday and Tuesday, the American flyers scored hits on the Japanese airfield and submarine base and started fires elsewhere, a navy communique revealed. Far away in the central Pacific American bombers scored hits on Wake Island targets. Intercepted by twenty-five Zero fighters, the bombers destroyed seven, probably destroyed five and damaged three.

Raids Obviously Coordinated

These raids obviously were coordinated with the campaign being waged at the southern end of the Japanese defense line by the combined forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey in the Solomon Island and New Guinea areas.

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Kiska Raids Increased As July Fogs Lift

An Advanced Aleutians Base, July 27 (Delayed, A. P.)—A break in the usual July fogs has enabled United States Army and Navy forces in the last several days to give the Japanese on Kiska the hardest aerial and artillery pounding since the enemy occupied the bleak island thirteen months ago.

Last week the sunny weather made possible the heaviest naval bombardments yet seen in the Aleutian war theater. Various heavy fleet units steamed past Kiska just out of range of the island's comparatively small coastal guns, but within easy range of the ship's artillery.

Sunshine also permitted the series of aid raids which reached a climax with ten Saturday, some at low level.

[A uavy communique Wednesday reported thirteen raids on the enemy-held island Monday.]

These raids were mostly by army aircraft, although naval aircraft also took park. A navy flying boat made the first night attack of the entire campaign.

This ship, piloted by Lieut. Charles Hidge Holt, of Forest Beach, Sault St. Marie, Mich., made three runs over the Kiska camp at intervals of about an hour. This schedule gave the Japanese time to come out of their holes between runs. The naval plane carried medium and light bombs, along with incendiaries and anti-personnel missiles.

Swan Song For Seals

By Wi...
ANCHOR...

For the seals on St. George and St. Paul, the peace is over and war has begun again. Peace was nice while it lasted for a full year, but this season the seals' losses will be higher than ever.

The seals on these two Pribilof Islands had reason last year to be thankful to the Axis and especially to Japan. For the war begun by the Japanese gave the seals their first respite in a private war which has been going on for nearly a century and more than once has threatened the existence of the entire herd.

Temporary Breather

But this respite was temporary. This year, the natives who have waged annual war on certain of the seals under United States government direction since 1915 are again on the Pribilofs, slaughtering the young males. The government plan is to harvest more fine fur seal pelts than have been taken in 28 years. The value of these pelts is estimated at between $125,000 and $150,000, compared to $90,000 realized from pelts in the 1941 harvest. No pelts were taken last year.

Crew Battles

Battles between Japanese, Russian and American sealing ship crews were common after Alaska was sold to the United States and Jap sovereignty was established over the Kurile islands. The fur hunters began centering their activities on the Pribilof herds, which took a terrible beating.

From nearly 2,000,000 the herd declined to 125,000, and was saved from extinction finally by a sealing treaty signed in 1915 by the three nations, which outlawed pelagic sealing entirely.

The beginning of World War II for the United States meant the end of everybody's plans in connection with the Pribilof seals.

After Dutch Harbor, even the Aleuts on the Pribilof Islands were removed as a precaution against a possible Japanese attempt to take those rocky vantage points just outside Bristol Bay.

So, last summer, there was no sealing season. The year-old bull seals, from whose number the pelts are taken under the controlled killing plan, went scot-free for a full year—a generation in seal society.

South Africa Election Seen Heavily Pro-War

Pretoria, South Africa, July 28 (AP)—The first results of South Africa's election held July 7 indicated today that South Africa had overwhelmingly supported the war and the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts.

Returns have been delayed because of the necessity of recording the votes of South Africa's soldiers now on the battlefields. Voting had been heavy.

Of fifty-six seats decided by tonight's count, Smut's pro-war coalition government won fifty-four. The anti-war opposition, led by Dr. D. F. Malan, Nationalist Party leader, had only two.

Argentina Seizes French Ships in Harbor

Buenos Aires, July 28 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Segundo Storni announced today that the Argentine government had seized three French ships, the Formose, Compana and Kadiola, which had been immobilized in the port of Buenos Aires since the fall of France. He said the seizure took place without prior announcement in order to avoid the possibility of sabotage.

He added that an attempt would be made to negotiate with Vichy authorities for purchase of the vessels with the view of incorporating them in the State merchant fleet.

Mexican Youths Urged To Further Democracy

Mexico City, July 28 (A. P.).—The youth of today must carry out the ideals of democracy neglected by the pre-war world, President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico said last night in a radio broadcast opening a Western Hemisphere "youth for victory" congress. There must be two objectives—organization of democracy and utilization of resources—before the youth of the world, the President said.

"In our own hemisphere," he said, "what an enormous difference there is between what we are and what we could be. We must have a more just tomorrow, and more generous progress."

U. S. Gold Buys 3 Chilean Ships

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 28 (AP)—The Senate approved today the sale of the Chilean motorships Imperial, Copiapo and Aconcagua to the United States for gold bars. The bullion will be deposited in the Central Bank until the end of the war, when other motorships will be bought for Chile.

GENERAL MILES PRAISES RESERVES IN CANADA

QUEBEC, July 28 — (AP) Major-General Sherman Miles, commanding the American First division in the New England states, said today the training of Canada's reserve army was "somewhat ahead of that in the United States."

He pointed out at a press conference that in Canada the reserve was supported federally, while in the United States each state supported its reserve.

"A more thorough training is given the men and more material is at their disposal than in the United States," he said. "Your (Canada's) reserve army system is totally different to ours and I have found it most interesting."

RATIONING OF COFFEE TO END TODAY

JUL 29 1943

Roosevelt Says Increase In Sugar Allotments Is Probable

Attributes Moves To Gain In Shipping Space, U-Boat War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, July 28—President Roosevelt announced tonight the end of coffee rationing for civilians and a probable increase in sugar allotments. He attributed the moves to a vast increase in available shipping space and greater success in the war against U-boats.

"One tangible result of our great increase in merchant shipping—which will be good news to civilians at home—is that tonight we are able to terminate the rationing of coffee," he said in his broadcast report to the nation. "We also expect that within a short time we shall get greatly increased allowances of sugar."

Must Not Lower Guard

He warned that while we have been losing fewer ships and destroying more U-boats for several months "we must not lower our guard for a single instant."

The suspension of coffee rationing will take effect tomorrow, it was announced later by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration. In a joint statement they declared "the nation's stocks of green coffee are at a satisfactory level."

The two agencies declared that the action marked "the first time that a major food commodity could be released from rationing," and said that it "illustrates the policy of adjusting the rationing program whenever circumstances permit."

Continued Improvement

Purchases and sale of coffee, the two agencies said, may be made at all trade and consumer levels without the surrender or collection of coffee ration stamps or other ration currency, and banks will no longer accept coffee ration currency.

They reported that "continued improvement in the supply situation has made it safe to suspend rationing (of coffee) at this time.

"In approximately seven months after coffee rationing started," the statement said, "at a time when supplies were so critically low that establishment of rationing was difficult, the supply of green coffee in the hands of roasters has been restored to satisfactory levels. This improvement has been accelerated recently because of improved shipping conditions."

Consolation To Motorists

To another sector of the home front—the gasoline-rationed motorist—the President in his broadcast offered the consolation that they were helping bomb the Axis.

He said that every trip of a Flying Fortress from North Africa to bomb Naples required 1,100 gallons of fuel, "the equal of about 375 "A" ration tickets—enough gas to drive your car five times across this continent."

"You will better understand your part in the war—and what gasoline rationing means—if you multiply

this by the gasoline needs of thousands of planes and hundreds of thousands of jeeps, trucks and tanks now serving overseas," he said.

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN ON WAY BACK TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(AP) The State department said today that Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, who has been abroad for several months, was enroute back to the United States today, without intending to visit the Vatican on the way.

Asked about reports that the archbishop was proceeding to the Vatican, the department told correspondents of its information that he had left South Africa directly for the United States.

As chief of the Catholic chaplains with the American armed services, Archbishop Spellman has been touring United States military establishments overseas. He visited Pope Pius XII at the Vatican at the start of his tour.

NOBODY LIKES 'AMGOT'

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) AMGOT as a brief and handy word for Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories has gotten general acceptance and considerable attention although nobody likes it very much.

The phrase and the abbreviation were coined at Allied headquarters in North Africa and AMGOT was in general use there—in cables and radio messages and as markings on freight—before it came to the attention of officials in Washington.

They say they didn't like it—it seemed to have Gestapo and OGPU connotations. Suggestions went to North Africa that it might be a good idea to drop it. The reply came back that it probably was a good idea but the thing had gone too far to be dropped that easily.

Additional Casualties Reported by the Navy

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-two casualties, including eight dead, twelve wounded and two missing. In addition, twenty-five men previously reported prisoners were listed as dead, and three previously reported missing were listed as dead.

This brings to 27,434 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,718 dead, 4,790 wounded, 10,152 missing and 3,774 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today include:

NEW YORK

Dead

BERGMANN, DAVE; sister, Muriel Bergmann Munter, 1917 Avenue O, Brooklyn.
BURROUGHS, WALTER JOHN; mother, Mrs. Nettie Burroughs, Corfu.
SCHANTZ, LLOYD HOUGHTON; reported prisoner, May 14, 1943; mother, Mrs. Jesse D. Schantz, Lowville.

Wounded

AAMAN, EMANUEL BEN; notified, Rose Karp, 185 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

BRAZILIAN, MILTON WILBERT; father, Wilbert Francis Brazilian, 612 South Broad Street, Elizabeth.
LLOYD, EDWARD JAMES; reported prisoner, April 15, 1943; father, John A. Lloyd, 29 Clinton Avenue, Plainfield.

Wounded

BENNETT, FRANK SAPP; wife, Mrs. Edith Raby Bennett, Rahway.
YORIO, SALVATORE EDWARD; father, Ralph Yorio, 86 West Fifth Street, Bayonne.

Devises New World Alphabet

JUL 29 1943

Ex-Senator Owen of Oklahoma Claims System Will Remove Language Barriers.

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—Using forty-one novel symbols and holding sixteen others in reserve, former United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has developed a global alphabet he thinks capable of breaking down language barriers.

"Through it I can teach any reasonably intelligent man Chinese in two months," he said. "It is a means by which we can teach the English language to all the world at high speed and negligible cost. It will pay its own way."

Although at first glance Mr. Owen's alphabet resembles some shorthand systems, he said it is entirely different. His is based on eighteen vowel sounds, eighteen consonants and five double consonants—"ch," "sh," "th," "ng" and "wh." The forty-one regular letters are little hooks and wiggles and slashes and curves.

In case it develops that some tongue contains sounds not capable of expression by the forty-one, Mr. Owen has sixteen orthographic substitutes, chiefly angular.

Mr. Owen at 87 is blind—a handicap he scoffs at.

"I just dictated them to my secretary, by metes and bounds," he explained. "In my mind, I would picture a square, and describe to her how the character should fit into its limits."

("Metes and bounds" is a surveyors' term, used to describe the outlines of an inclosure.)

Inspired by Indian.

A former Indian agent for the five civilized tribes in Oklahoma, Mr. Owen was inspired by Sequoia, who in 1823 invented an eighty-five character alphabet which enabled his Cherokee tribesmen to learn quickly to write their own language.

An outline of his system was printed recently as Senate Document No. 49 at the request of Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.). Illustrations show the global alphabet standing in for the conventional Roman letters, for those of Greek, Japanese, and Cherokee Indian, and for Chinese sounds.

Mr. Owen said his shorter, phonetic word forms would save paper, ink and postage and simplify spelling, and with their defined pronunciation would tend to end or limit dialects."

In announcing that the copyrighted system would be "my free gift to the world," Mr. Owen stressed this:

"The global alphabet comprises a mechanical agency through which to make effective the dreams of the great men now leading the people of the United Nations in a struggle for peace, abundance, goodwill, justice and happiness. The four freedoms, the Atlantic Charter, the Twentieth century economic policy adopted by the London Chamber of Commerce could be quickly put before the world."

Axis May Attempt Air Raid On East, Gen. Royce Warns

First Air Force Chief Sees Last Desperate Move as Possible.

BOSTON, July 28 — (AP) The approach of defeat may lead Hitler to risk his prized Luftwaffe in a last-resort, desperate attack upon the American East Coast, just as the Kaiser risked his proud, German high seas fleet in the last war, a high officer of the American Air Force said tonight.

In a speech delivered at a dinner given by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at the Hotel Statler to the Aircraft Warning Service newspaper tour, Major General Ralph Royce, commanding general of the First Air Force, said that Allied advances in the Mediterranean area emphasized the danger of an Axis raid on the East Coast, and the necessity for continued alertness by the warning service.

"There is still possibility of an Axis air raid on our Eastern coast," General Royce declared.

"The argument still holds true," he added, "that Hitler may well want to raid our coast in order to improve German morale and to keep a greater share of our aircraft and anti-aircraft on this side.

"But, I add to that, the fact that there is something annihilistic and suicidal in the Nazi and the Junker character.

"Even as Hitler moves toward defeat, this trait of character may impel him to raid us.

"Remember that when the Germany of the First World War was collapsing, the Kaiser and the Junker admirals wanted the German fleet to steam out for a last, desperate attempt to wipe out the British fleet.

"Only a mutiny by the German sailors prevented the plan from being carried out.

"It is not at all impossible that Hitler is planning the same sort of desperate move with his air fleet. The Luftwaffe is his pride, just as the German high sea fleet was the pride of the Kaiser.

"Hitler thought it would win the war for him. Is he likely to let it fall into Allied hands without throwing it against the Allies—among whom he regards America as one of his chief enemies?

"I hardly think so."

Even in the event that there never is an air raid on the coast, General Royce said, the Aircraft Warning Service will have proved its value.

BRITISH FLYER DEAD

Newport, R. I., July 28 (A. P.).—The death of a British aviator in the crash of his plane at Quonset Point last Saturday was announced today by the Navy. He was Sub-Lieut. Kenneth Lester Boddington, Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, and the next of kin was listed as his father, A. L. Boddington of Croyden, Surrey, England. He was commissioned last April 1.

Colorado Springs, Col., July 28 (A. P.).—An Army pilot killed yesterday in a plane crash near Peyton, Col., was identified by Peterson Field officials today as Lieut. Richard Earl Good, 26 years old, of Brockport, N. Y. He was assigned to a photographic squadron at nearby Peterson Field.

GENE LANDRUM:

JUL 29 1943

Fighting General Has The Job Of Dis-Aleutianing The Japs

By CA[illegible]WARD

PENSACO[illegible]A.—(AP) Major General Eug[illegible]A. Landrum has spent most of his 50 years preparing for just the job he has today—leading the fight on the Japanese in the Aleutians.

His hometown of Pensacola still remembers him as the boy who planned an Army career almost from the time he could walk. It recalls the days he spent drilling his playmates with sticks for guns on Gage Hill, where an old British fort once stood.

Enlisted in 1910

Landrum didn't waste any time when he was old enough to become a real soldier. He enlisted as a private at Fort Barrancas in August, 1910. Last June, after rising to the rank of Brigadier General, he directed American troops in a difficult landing in the Aleutians during a driving blizzard, and defeated the strongly entrenched Japs.

For that exploit and subsequent operations in the area, the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to him, and on April 3, 1943 (his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary), he was promoted to major general.

Pensacola was not surprised. It expected as much from the son of a captain in the confederate army, and the great grandson of two revolutionary fighters.

Wanted to Be a Bugler

Landrum's first ambition was to be a bugler, and during that period the whole neighborhood awoke regularly to reveille. When high school was finished, he went to Barton Academy in Mobile for one year, then enlisted. Five years later, while on duty in Hawaii, he won his commission as second lieutenant.

During his early military career, Landrum served in seven states and in Washington, as well as tours of duty in Hawaii, the Philippines and Russia. In World War I he was with the American Expeditionary forces in Siberia.

In 1918 while in the Philippines, Landrum was married to Miss Frances Yeater, daughter of the vice-governor of the islands. They have two children, Marianna, a student at the University of Missouri, and Eugene, Jr., now in the Army at Fort Sill, Okla.

Promotions Galore

After the first World War Landrum continued to win promotions. He served in the Adjutant General's office[illegible] of the Corresp[illegible] and in 1927, with the rank of Major, became Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. In 1936 he was graduated from the Army war college and became instructor and later executive officer at Fort Benning, Ga.

Landrum was a colonel when the Japanese struck on Dec. 7, 1941. His long service in the Pacific and his Siberian experience led to his Alaskan assignment.

Quiet and unassuming, he shies from the public acclaim of his friends. On visits to his home before his mother died 13 years ago, he wanted nothing more than to spend his time in the kitchen with her.

And he never makes a trip home without going first to inspect the Four O'Clock blossoms in the yard that he loved as a child.

General Landrum's hobby is photography. Pictures of his children adorn the walls of the home at 229 North Barcelona street, Pensacola, where three generations of the family have lived.

U. S. SHIPYARDS SET NEW RECORD

Nearly 1,500 Vessels Turned Out Since Pearl Harbor, It Is Disclosed.

NEW YORK, July 28.—(AP) United States shipyards have delivered 1,496 merchant vessels since Pearl Harbor, or more than existed in the entire American flag fleet at the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, J. Lewis Luckenbach, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, disclosed today.

"This new production, combined with the American fleet of September, 1939, totals more than that accredited to the first ranking maritime nation in the world in pre-war days," Luckenbach added in addressing the bureau's board of managers.

"However, sinkings have occurred in the fleets of all nations and the exact totals are not available for publication due to censorship restrictions."

Luckenbach asserted, however, that:

Despite war depredations, the American merchant marine is greater in number and tonnage than the combined pre-war fleets of the Axis powers, when Japan ranked third as a maritime power and Germany and Italy ranked fifth and sixth.

Production of merchant types of sea-going vessels over 2,000 gross tons in the United States during the first six months of this year more than equaled the output for the entire year of 1942.

If the present rate of production is maintained, the industry in 1943 will considerably more than double the entire output of last year.

Luckenbach said the "unprecedented volume of merchant vessel completions in the first six months of 1943" included 65 tankers of over 1,000,000 deadweight tons and 696 cargo vessels of almost 7,350,000 deadweight tons, and five large vessels of the combined passenger and cargo type.

Breaking down the merchant vessel production for the first six months of 1943, by districts, Luckenbach said Pacific Coast shipyards completed 393 ships of approximately 4,200,000 deadweight tons, or 51 per cent of the grand total. The Atlantic Coast shipyards, he said constructed 34 per cent, or 259 vessels of over 3,000,000 deadweight tons, and the Gulf Coast completed 108 ships of 1,150,000 deadweight tons, representing 14 per cent of the total.

In addition, a number of large ore carriers were built in the Great Lakes region.

Peace Plan "Indorsed" By British Churchmen

New York, July 28 (AP)—Fourteen leaders in the British Council of Churches, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, were described today as having

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given virtually complete indorse- cluded establishment of an international collaboration as advanced by a commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

John Foster Dulles, chairman of the commission, released the British Council's statement on the commission's proposal, which included establishment of an International "political framework."

"We agree 'that the peace must provide the political framework for a continuing collaboration of the United Nations and in due course the neutral nations,'" the British statement said. It added that 'for any of the United Nations to fail in supplying its share of contributions to the armed forces required—a share proportionate to its population, wealth and strategic situation—would be shirking a manifest duty."

Nazi Peace With France Near, Bern Report Says

New York, July 28 (AP)—Paul Archinard, NBC reporter in Bern, Switzerland, said today that according to "an unusually reliable source Germany may soon make peace with France."

Germany only granted France an armistice when hostilities ended in June, 1940.

Archinard said the peace treaty would cover the unmolested withdrawal of German troops from France and the return of French prisoners of war to their homes.

"With Italy failing the Axis, such an arrangement would relieve Germany from the necessity of singlehandedly defending a long coastline in definitely hostile French territory," Archinard said. "As matters stand today, Pierre Laval, French leader of state, would have nothing to lose in the venture nor, possibly, would Germany."

Curfew Set in Athens, Budapest Radio Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Budapest radio news broadcast to occupied Europe said today that Athens has been placed under a curfew as a result "of events of the past few days," the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service reported.

The announcement said the curfew closed all establishments and halted all street traffic at 8 p.m.

Tokio Calls in Nazi Envoy For Second Talk on Italy

Japanese Continue to Dwell on Solidity of Axis Ties

The Tokio radio reported that Heinrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, conferred esterday with Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu for the second time "since the recent political change in Italy."

The Associated Press said government monitors recorded the broadcast, in which the Japanese were told at the same time that "close relations are being maintained among Japan, German and Italy."

Another Tokio broadcast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new premier, on Sunday notified the Japanese Ambassador in Rome of the impending ouster of Benito Mussolini "one hour and a half before the official notice to the foreign envoys at Rome."

"This fact speaks of the firm ties binding the relations between the tri-partite powers," Tokio said.

Pontiff Denounces Misuse of People by Leaders Who Ignore Law.

ADDRESSES SPAIN BY RADIO

Declares Basic Rights Must Be Untouchable by Rulers or Nations Become Victims.

"The Pope denounced those who dare to lay the fate of an entire nation into the hands of any single man, so that everybody becomes a victim of his passions, errors and fantastic imagination," the British radio today quoted the Vatican radio as saying in a broadcast to Spain last night.

"At times men come to power with a false mental attitude, men whose motive is their self-interest, and then the petty will of such men replaces the highest natural law," the Vatican declared, continuing, according to London:

"The Pope denounced those who misuse the people and claim the right to ignore the foundations of law. It is absolutely necessary that there be fundamental laws beyond the ruler and untouchable by any arbitrary action.

"The Pope denounced all attempts to subject the judicial system to the desires of individual classes or movements. That does not mean, however, that the Pope denounces all movements existing in a nation. Such movements can well arise out of necessity to liberate the nation."

The rebroadcast of the Pope's words from London was picked up at New York by CBS.

HAMBURG GETS IT NIGHT AND DAY NOW

A tabulation of the six attacks on Hamburg since July 24 follows:

Date.	Time.	Nation.	Type.
July 24	Night	British	4-mot'd bombers (2,300 tons)
July 25	Day	U. S.	Fly'g Fortresses
July 25	Night	British	Mosquitoes
July 26	Day	U. S.	Fly'g Fortresses
July 26	Night	British	Mosquitoes
July 27	Night	British	4-mot'd bombers

JUL 29 1943

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

An Italy completely purged of Fascism and on its way back to "constitutional normality", but with its ties with Nazi Germany as yet unbroken, was pictured to the world yesterday in Rome broadcasts.

Not only has the author of Fascism, Benito Mussolini, gone down, unwept, unhonored and unsung, but the whole one-party, totalitarian structure he reared has been dissolved by Premier Marshal Badoglio and his council of ministers within three days of Il Duce's fall. Thus the first if not the most urgent Allied demand on Italy voiced by Prime Minister Churchill as the price of escape from new Allied attacks has been met. Yet a revolutionary situation is reported developing in Milan and elsewhere in Italy against the new Rome regime because it is not moving fast enough to get out of a Fascist-made war the Italian people did not want.

If an armistice with the Allies on surrender terms sternly sketched to Parliament by Churchill is the objective of the Italian king and Marshal Badoglio, the time is ripe for overtures to London and Washington.

Must Act Speedily

Not weeks, but days, even hours, must see the Badoglio ministry reveal its intentions both of the Italian people and to Allied leadership or take the consequences that could see it also collapse under public pressure for peace in Italy.

Another major Allied stroke is close at hand in Sicily. General Eisenhower's ABC army (American-British-Canadian) is poising for a death blow to Axis resistance there. American and Canadian forces in the center of the long, looping Allied line from sea to sea across the neck of the Messina peninsula seem slated to deal it.

With American capture of Cefalu, officially confirmed, General Patton's fast moving army is already knocking at the gates of S. Stefano di Camastra, a vital communications junction of Axis defense lines.

Southward, American forces, at shoulder touch with Canadians on the British left flank, have stormed through half a dozen towns on the Termini-Nicosia highway, with the Canadians pressing in on Agira from the southwest.

The fall of any of the three towns, S. Stefano, Nicosia or Agira, but particularly Nicosia, would crack the center of the Axis defense front ringing the inshore base of towering Mount Etna from Catania to S. Stefano.

British Hold Fos

General Montgomery's powerful Birtish 8th army, held up for days south of Catania, is deliberately marking time. It is pinning powerful and highly mobile Axis armored forces to that flank by patrol operations, while Patton's lunging American 7th army storms down the north coast route on a like mission and the American and Canadian troops in the vital center move up to deliver knock-out blows.

At the rate American forces have been pushing forward both along the coast and the inshore Termini-Nicosia lateral, the final test cannot be long delayed and the fate of all Axis forces rallied along the inshore slopes of Mount Etna must soon be decided.

Unless German forces are far more numerous in Sicily than indicated from any source, their plight seems desperate. Their Italian allies are far from dependable and rumors of German withdrawals on the Italian mainland to form behind the Po river in the far north, giving up the whole Italian "boot", if true, would leave Nazi elements in Sicily doomed to sacrifice in any case. It is also clear in that event, however, that the bulk of the Italian mainland itself is to be sacrificed by the Nazis, and that should do more to force Rome to surrender on Allied terms without delay than any other known circumstance.

LONDON JULY 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF POLAND'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE APPEALED TODAY FOR ACCESS TO THE SEA FOR POLAND AND RESTORATION OF THOSE LANDS SEIZED FROM HIS COUNTRY IN THE PERIOD OF GERMANY'S "DRIVE TO THE EAST."

ADDRESSING THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION PF PARIS, MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THAT IF THESE CONDITIONS ARE FKLFILLED "WE SHALL BE ABLE TO PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN EUROPE IN CLOSE POLITICAL AND MILITARY COOPERATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES."

(HE REFERRED APPARENTLY TO GERMANY'S EXPANSION EASTWARD DATING FROM THE 12TH CENTURY WHEN THE "DRANG NACH OSTEN" OR DRIVE TO THE EAST BEGAN IN GERMAN STATES.)

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH QUOTED AN ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST TODAY AS ANNOUNCING THAT THE FASCIST PARTY WAS DISSOLVED YESTERDAY AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-THE TOKIO RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY SAID THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND HAD ANNOUNCED THE SINKING OF A UNITED CRUISER OF THE SAN

FRANCISCO CLASS BY JAPANESE SUBMARINES ON JULY 20 OFF SAN CRISTOBAL ISLAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE SUBMARINES BROKE THROUGH A PROTECTIVE SCREEN OF DESTROYERS TO SCORE A DIRECT HIT ON THE CRUISER. THE REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

(JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS LISTS THE SAN FRANCISCO AS A HEAVY CRUISER DISPLACING 9,950 TONS, CARRYING A COMPLEMENT OF 594 OFFICERS AND MEN. OTHER CRUISERS IN THE SAME CLASS ARE THE ASTORIA, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ORLEANS, TUSCALOOSA, QUINCY AND VINCENNES. THE SAN FRANCISCO WAS PLACED IN COMMISSION ON MARCH 9, 1933.)

THE QUINCY, VINCENNES AND ASTORIA WERE SUNK IN THE BATTLE FOR THE SOLOMONS ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 8-9, 1942.)

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BR
REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREA DA
AGENCY, TODAY WHICH ASSERTED THAT U-BOATS HA E SUNK EIGHT ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALLING 44,200 TONS IN THE ATLANTIC. DATES OF THE ALLEGED SINKINGS WERE NOT SPECIFIED. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE REPORT CLAIMED THAT THE SINKINGS BROUGHT THE TOTAL TONNAGE OF ALLIED SHIPS DESTROYED IN JUNE TO 336,000 TONS, OR MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE TOTAL FOR JUNE.

A SMALL ALLIED CRUISER AND SIX OTHER SHIPS WERE TORPEDOED IN OTHER UNSPECIFIED ACTIONS, THE REPORT CLAIMED.

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-CAPT.C.A.TAYLOR OF LOS ANGELES, WHO TRANSFERRED TO THE USAAF RECENTLY BUT IS STAYING WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE UNTIL HE COMPLETES 30 OPERATIONS, PILOTED ONE BOMBER IN THE FLEET WHICH HIT HAMBURG LAST NIGHT.

TAYLOR, WHO WAS AT THE CONTROLS OF A HALIFAX, HAS BEEN ON 18 ATTACKS THUS FAR. HE IS A SQUADRON LEADER WITH THE RCAF.

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-WINNIE VAN DYK OF OAK HARBOR, WASH., BECAME THE FIRST WAAC TO BE PROMOTED OVERSEAS IN BRITAIN TODAY WHEN SHE WAS ELEVATED FROM CORPORAL TO ACTIVE FIRST SERGEANT.

HER FATHER IS LIEUT.COL.WILLIAM J.JACKSON OF FORT MASON, CALIF. HER ONLY BROTHER, CORP.DONALD JACKSON, WAS KILLED IN SERVICE IN PANAMA.

ANETA, OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, CARRIED A MOSCOW RADIO REPORT YESTERDAY THAT GENERAL CHRISTIANSEN HAD BEEN COURT-MARTIALLED FOR COWARDICE. THE REPORT, PURPORTED TO HAVE COME FROM THE HAGUE, SAID THAT WHEN BRITISH TROOPS RECENTLY WERE RUMORED TO HAVE LANDED ON THE NETHERLANDS COAST "CHRISTIANSEN LOST HIS HEAD COMPLETELY AND ORDERED OUT HIS TROOPS WITHOUT INVESTIGATING THE FACTS."

THE LEAD NAVIGATOR WAS CAPT.RALPH NUTTER OF NORWOOD, MASS. THE LEAD BOMBARDIER WAS LIEUT.THOMAS SINGER OF BUTLER, ALA.

"IT WAS A STEADY BEEF ALL THE WAY," SAID LIEUT.ROTHERY MCKEEGAN, OAKLAND, CALIF., CO-PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "BIG BUST." THE PILOT WAS LIEUT.ERNIE WILSON OF MANTECA, CALIF.

"THE FLAK WAS RUGGED," SAID MCKEEGAN. "WE HAD ONE WING THAT LOOKED LIKE IT WAS MADE OF CREPE PAPER AND SOMEBODY HAD THROWN ROCKS AT IT BY THE HOUR.

"GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE BOTH EAGER AND ABLE. THEY WERE ON US FROM THE TIME WE CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST UNTIL WE CROSSED IT ON THE WAY

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OUT AGAIN.

"IT WAS A RUNNING BATTLE FOR TWO HOURS. BUT AS SOON AS P-47S, OUR WITHDRAWAL ESCORT, PICKED US UP AS WE CAME OUT, THE GERMANS JUST QUIT--THEY KNOCKED OFF FOR THE DAY."

ONE MAN WHO COULD TESTIFY ALSO THAT THE FLAK WAS RUGGED WAS LIEUT. SIDNEY LOVITT OF 18 MILLER AVE., PROVIDENCE, R.I., NAVIGATOR ON A FLYING FORTRESS PILOTED BY LIEUT.CHARLES H.SACKERSON OF CLEVELAND, O.

LOVITT TOOK ALONG A "TIN HELMET" FOR ONLY THE SECOND TIME IN 18 RAIDS.

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"MY OWN WOULDN'T FIT ME, SO JUST BEFORE WE TOOK OFF I BORROWED ONE FROM JOE ADAMS," HE SAID. HE REFERRED TO BOMBARDIER LIEUT.JOSEPH ADAMS OF JASPER, TEX.

"THE FLAK WAS HEAVY," LOVITT WENT ON. "I WAS HELPING THE BOMBARDIER-LIEUT.ANDREW DEMITROPOLOUS OF MASSACHUSETTS--(TOWN NOT LISTED) IDENTIFY THE TARGET. THIRTY SECONDS BEFORE 'BOMBS AWAY' I SAID: 'I'LL PUT ON MY HELMET.'

"TEN SECONDS AFTER 'BOMBS AWAY' THERE WAS A SWISH. A PIECE OF FLAK CAME THROUGH THE RIGHTHAND SIDE OF THE NOSE UP ABOVE."

IT HIT LOVITT ON THE HELMET, KNOCKING A HOLE AS LARGE AS A QUARTER THROUGH THE METAL, THE FIBER INNER HELMET AND THE LEATHER FLYING HELMET HE WAS WEARING UNDERNEATH. BUT HE ONLY RECEIVED A SLIGHT CUT.

"I'M TELLING YOU IT'S JUST FATE--JUST LUCK," LOVITT SAID. "THAT'S ALL. I GUESS I WASN'T SUPPOSED TO GET IT TODAY."

LOVITT WAS CAPTAIN OF THE HOCKEY TEAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES IN THE CLASS OF 1941.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF THE "BIG BUST" INCLUDED: CO-PILOT, LIEUT. JOHN KNEY OF FLORA PARK, LONG ISLAND; NAVIGATOR, LIEUT.EDWARD S.CHILD OF WEST HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.; GUNNER SERGEANTS DOUGLAS LANE OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., CHARLES V.KIEFER OF FREEPORT, ILL., LYLE E. LYONS OF MURFREESBORO, TENN., LOUIS A.HILL OF ARNETT, OKLA., KENNETH S.SNYDER, LANCASTER, PA., EMIL E.LEWISON OF DILLON, MONT.

CAPT.EARL WAUGH OF ROTHVILLE, MO., PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "HELL CAT," SAID THE FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED TODAY "WERE NOT AS TOUGH AS THE 'ABBEVILLE KIDS.' THEIR LOSSES MUST HAVE BEEN HIGH."

LONDON--SECOND ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X SATURDAY.

CREWMEN RETURNING FROM THE OSCHERSLEBEN RAID DECLARED THE GERMANS "THREW EVERYTHING AT US."

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STAFF SGT. STEVE MALIMWISKI, 23, OF 1230 EAST 85TH STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO, BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "KIPLING'S ERROR III," SAID "WE WERE TOO BUSY TO CONCENTRATE ON ANY ONE (ENEMY FIGHTER) AND THE BEST I COULD DO WAS JUST KEEP THEM AWAY."

TECH. SGT. HANK KACDOR, 23, OF 3295 WEST 142ND STREET, CLEVELAND, WAIST GUNNER ON THE "OLE PUSS III," CHIMED IN WITH "SO HELP ME--I COUNTED 150 OF THEM."

STAFF SGT. BUDD SCHMIDT, 24, OF BREWSTER, WASH., TAILGUNNER OF THE "WABBIT TWACKS III," SAID HE SHOT DOWN ONE JU-88.

THE GERMAN FIGHTERS USED THICK CLOUDS TO COME IN CLOSE, SAID STAFF SGT. JOSEPH V. MARCHWINSKY, 27, OF 53 LENTZ AVENUE, NEWARK, N.J., TURRET GUNNER ON THE "SCHACK UP."

LIEUT. ARVID F. DAHL, 24, FORMER HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER FROMCOLUMBUS, N.D., "SHACKEROO" NAVIGATOR, SAID THAT DESPITE THE CLOUDS THE CREWMEN

SAW THEIR BOMBS HIT THE TARGET.

TO TECH. SGT. RICHARD J. RILEY, 25, OF 2123 ELDUR STREET, CLEVELAND, FORMER ACTOR NOW RADIO OPERATOR ON "DOUBLE TROUBLE," IT LOOKED AS IF THE BOMBS "WALKED RIGHT ACROSS THE BUILDINGS AND ADJOINING RAILWAY YARDS."

HEAVY FLAK WAS MET BY THE KASSEL RAIDERS AND TECH. SGT. STANLEY WILLIAMS OF CHICAGO SAID "IT LOOKED LIKE A FOURTH OF JULY PINWHEEL THWOING RED HOT IRON THROUGH THE SKY."

SGT. MILE STEINHART, PORTLAND, ORE., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON "PICCADILLY COMMANDO," SAID HE SAW WHAT APPEARED TO BE TWO GAS TANKS GO UP.

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LIEUT. JED OWENS, MALAD CITY, IDAHO, BOMBARDIER ON A FORTRESS PILOTED BY LIEUT. JOHN A. BOOKER, LUSK, TEX., SAID HE SAW BOMBS OF THE PRECEDING GROUP LAND DIRECTLY ON AN AIRCRAFT WORKS.

"THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA WAS IN FLAMES," SAID STAFF SGT. SLABIO MIRABEL, GALLUP, N.M., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON A FORTRESS PILOTED BY LIEUT. STERLING A. BASSLER, RAPID CITY, S.D.

LIEUT. KEITH KOMLEY, PORTAGE, UTAH, PILOT OF THE "GEEZIL JUNIOR," SAID THE ENEMY FIGHTERS "WERE REALLY OUT TO GET US TODAY."

THOUGH ONE OF HIS GUNS WENT BAD, STAFF SGT. DONALD E. JOHNSON, MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICH., TAILGUNNER, SAID HE GOT ONE FIGHTER WITH HIS "GOOD GUN."

THE FORTRESS "RIGOR MORTIS," RAN INTO THE WORST FLAK IT HAS EVER FLOWN THROUGH, SAID THE SHIP'S BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. HOWARD A. GERDNER OF MILLINOCKET, ME.

THE MEDIUMS ATTACKED THE COKE OVEN WORKS AT ZEEBRUGE, BELGIUM, WITH SUCH ACCURACY, SAID COL. HERBERT D. THATCHER, CHEVY CHASE, MD., LEADER OF A FORMATION, THAT "IT LOOKED LIKE ONE SOLID BOMB HIT."

"BOY, IT WAS A SIGHT!" EXCLAIMED STAFF SGT. D. WESTRAN, PORTLAND, ORE., ENGINEER-GUNNER ON "TAIL-END CHARLIE" PILOTED BY LIEUT. CHARLES C. BOYER, LOMITA, CALIF.

DESPITE A HAZE THE VISIBILITY WAS GOOD OVER THE TARGET AND TECH. SGT. FRANK G. BREWER, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAID HE COULD SEE THE OBJECTIVE.

TECH. SGT. WALTER HASSINGER, HUTCHINSON, KAS., RADIO GUNNER ON HIS FIRST MISSION, CALMLY PICKED FLAK OUT OF HIS RADIO COMPARTMENT ON THE RETURN TRIP, AND SAID "IT WAS A SWELL TRIP."

STAFF SGTS. LEWIS BENNETT, PHILADELPHIA, AND JAMES A. MYERS, BIG SPRING, TEX., BOTH SAID ENEMY FIGHTERS STARTED TO ATTACK THEIR PLANE BUT BEFORE THEY COULD GET THEM SPITFIRES DROVE OFF THE GERMANS.

JUL 29

"EVERY SUCH X X X FOURTH GRAF AS BEFORE.

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN COMBAT WITH THE ENEMY ON FAR-FLUNG FRONTS IN THIS WAR WILL LIVE MORE VIVIDLY IN THE MEMORIES OF THIS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE BRUSH-WORK OF LIEUT. DWIGHT SHEPLER, U.S.N.R., 37-YEAR-OLD NAVY COMBAT ARTIST FROM CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

SHEPLER, THE FIRST NAVY COMBAT ARTIST TO SERVE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, ARRIVED IN LONDON RECENTLY AFTER MONTHS OF WORK IN THE PACIFIC, RESULTING IN SEVENTY PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS DEPICTING AMERICAN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE. HE SAW ACTION ABOARD A DESTROYER, AN AREA-AIRCRAFT CRUISER, A BATTLESHIP, AND ON GUADALCANAL WITH THE MARINES.

ASHORE WITH THE LEATHERNECKS, SHEPLER DID AS THEY DID--LIVED IN

30.24-6659

A TENT, SAW FRONT LINE ACTION WITH ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY UNITS AND SPOTTED HIS SHARE OF JAPS ON PATROLS BEYOND THE FRONTLINES.

AT SEA, WITH THE NAVY, HE PARTICIPATED IN AN ACTION-PACKED RAID AGAINST SHIPPING NEAR A JAP-HELD ISLAND, WAS IN THE THICK OF THE BATTLE OF SANTA CRUZ,--STOOD REGULAR WATCHES. HIS BATTLE STATION WAS ASSISTANT TO THE GUNNERY OFFICER.

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FROM THE BEACH AT GUADALCANAL, HE WATCHED THE THRILLING SEA ENGAGEMENT OF THE BATTLE OF LUNGA POINT.

BETWEEN BATTLE ENGAGEMENTS AND DURING HIS OFF-HOURS, LIEUT. SHEPLER, RESUMED HIS ROLE OF ARTIST. FROM WHAT HE ACTUALLY SAW AND EXPERIENCED, HE RECORDED HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE BATTLES, GAVE THEM STRATEGICAL CORRECTNESS THROUGH DATA TAKEN FROM THE REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING SHIPS.

"DRAWING BATTLE SCENES FOR THE NAVY IS NOT GUESSWORK," SHEPLER SAID, "EVERY MINUTE DETAIL MUST BE HISTORICALLY CORRECT."

THAT SHEPLER SHOULD MIX PAINTS AND GUNPOWDER IS CONSISTENT WITH THE DIVERSITY OF HIS PEACE-TIME PURSUITS. AFTER GRADUATING FROM HARVARD COLLEGE IN 1928, HE ACHIEVED DISTINCTION BOTH FOR HIS PAINTINGS, AND AS A RIGHT WING OF AN All-AMERICAN HOCKEY TEAM WHICH TOURED EUROPE IN 1934.

THE SEA HAS AN OLD STORY TO HIM. HE WAS ONCE MATE OF A SCHOONER YACHT THAT SAILED FROM CAPE COD TO THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS AND BACK, AND HE PAINTED THE SEA BECAUSE HE UNDERSTOOD IT. BY THE SAME TOKEN, HE PAINTED SKI PICTURES, BECAUSE HE WAS AN ARDENT SKIIER.

MARRIED, AND THE FATHER OF TWO YOUNG DAUGHTERS, LIEUT.SHEPLER GAVE UP PAINTING TO JOIN THE NAVY AS A LINE DUTY OFFICER. HE WAS COMMISSIONED BECAUSE OF HIS SEA-GOING EXPERIENCE, THEN LATER THE NAVY CHOSE HIM AS ONE OF ITS SIX COMBAT ARTISTS.

MOST OF SHEPLER'S WORKS ARE WATER COLORS, ALTHOUGH HE IS NOW COMPLETING SOME OILS OF ACTION IN THE PACIFIC. HE WENT TO ENGLAND ABOARD A LIBERTY SHIP AND GATHERED IDEAS FOR A SERIES OF DRAWINGS ON ATLANTIC CONVOYS AND NAVY ARMED GUARD GUNNERS.

THE OTHER ARTISTS DOING WAR ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE NAVY ARE: LIEUT WILLIAM DRAPER, USNR, BOSTON, THE ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN, LT.ALBERT K. MURRAY, USNR, NEW YORK, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN, AND ENSIGN MITCHELL JAMIESON, USNR, WASHINGTON, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LIEUT.COMDR.MCCLELLAND BARCLAY, NATIONALLY KNOWN ARTIST WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC AREA WHERE HE WAS MAKING NAVY PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA.

UNDER NAVY SANCTION, BOTH COLOR, AND BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS OF THE COMBAT ARTISTS' DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS, WILL APPEAR IN BOOK FORM UNDER THE TITLE, "THE NAVY AT WAR."

BERN add to PALACE

BUT TRAVELERS FROM BERLIN SAID INCREASING GLOOM HAD SETTLED ON THE GERMANS AS THE RIPENING SITUATION IN ITALY TOUCHED OFF REPERCUSSIONS THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS. THEY QUOTED SOME GERMANS AS SAYING "THIS IS THE BEGINNING...."

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THE ROME RADIO WARNED THE PEOPLE TO DISCOUNT "SENSATIONAL RUMORS," BUT THIS ONLY INTENSIFIED THE RESTLESSNESS OF A PEOPLE RELEASED FROM MUSSOLINI'S LONG DICTATORSHIP.

SUDDEN, UNEXPLAINED DEATHS AMONG THE FASCIST HIERARCHY OCCURRED. THE DEATH OF SENATOR MANLIO MORGAGNI, OUSTED PRESIDENT OF STEFANI

NEWS AGENCY AND A CLOSE COLLABORATOR OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S, WAS ANNOUNCED IN ROME.

ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID THAT HE HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

GAZETTA DEL POPOLO, IN AN EDITORIAL ADDRESSED TO "ITALIANS DEMANDING IMMEDIATE PEACE," FRANKLY ADMITTED THAT "IF INTERNAL ORDER IS NOT MAINTAINED THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT WILL BE OBLIGED TO ACCEPT A PREMATURE ARMISTICE."

THIS WAS THE SHARPEST HINT YET THAT BADOGLIO INTENDS EVENTUALLY TO SUE FOR PEACE ON THE BEST POSSIBLE BARGAIN WITH THE ALLIES.

"OUR GOAL IS PEACE," THE EDITORIAL SAID, "BUT THE ENEMY, WHO FORMERLY DECLARED HE DID NOT WISH TO DEAL WITH FASCISM, TODAY DEMANDS THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ITALY.

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"HE DEMANDS THAT WITHOUT ARMS AND HONOR WE PLACE IN HIS HANDS ALL OF ITALY. BUT WE ARE UNABLE TO ENDURE ENEMY OCCUPATION.

"IF INTERNAL ORDER IS NOT MAINTAINED THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT WILL BE OBLIGED TO ACCEPT A PREMATURE ARMISTICE. THE ADVERSARY WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERTAKE AN OCCUPATION OF JUSTIFIED NECESSITY BECAUSE OF DISORDER IN OUR COUNTRY.

"IF PEACE MUST BE ACCEPTED BY THE NEW GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THE COUNTRY DEMANDS IT AT ANY PRICE, WE MUST ACCEPT ALL CONDITIONS IMPOSED.... WE MUST OBEY THE GOVERNMENT LEST WE RISK FALLING FROM FASCIST TYRANNY INTO UNSUPPORTABLE SERVITUDE TO A FOREIGN OCCUPATION."

MUSSOLINI'S WHEREABOUTS STILL WERE A MYSTERY. ADDED TO REPORTS THAT HE STILL WAS UNDER ARMED GUARD IN A VILLA NEAR ROME WERE FRESH RUMORS THAT HE HAD EITHER FLED TO SPAIN OR WAS ABOUT TO GO THERE.

CORRIERE DELLA SERRA'S ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING IN MILAN, MOSTLY ON THE OUTSKIRTS, SAID THE EFFORT TO REDUCE THE FASCIST NESTS WAS "A LONG, DIFFICULT AND BLOODY" ONE.

THE GROUPS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT TONIGHT, IT WAS REPORTED. THEIR POSSESSION OF MACHINEGUNS FORCED ITALIAN TROOPS TO TAKE TO TANKS.

GENERAL CANALE WAS IN CHARGE OF MILITARY FORCES IN THE CITY.

ONE OUTBREAK OCCURRED IN THE CELLULARE PRISON WHERE AN INTERNEE WAS KILLED AND MANY WERE WOUNDED IN ATTEMPTED BREAK FOR FREEDOM. IN THEIR MUTINY THE PRISONERS MANAGED TO BURN PART OF THE PRISON.

PARADES AND DEMONSTRATIONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CEASED IN ROME. SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS, WHICH HAD APPEARED JUBILANTLY MONDAY AFTER MUSSOLINI'S FALL, WERE BANNED TODAY UNDER A STRONG CENSORSHIP. FOOD SUPPLIES WERE SAID TO BE NORMAL, THAT IS, ON A PAR WITH THOSE EXISTING UNDER MUSSOLINI'S RULE.

JUL 29 1943

ALTHOUGH A SPOKESMAN REFUSED COMMENT ON REPORTS OF PEACE DISCUSSIONS, ONE ROME DISPATCH SAID THERE WAS AN ATMOSPHERE OF SHARP EXPECTANCY THAT SOME ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE FORTHCOMING SOON.

MADRID JULY 29 -

A MOB DEMONSTRATED BEFORE THE GRAN HOTEL, HOWEVER, WHERE ROBERTO FARANACCI, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY AND LEADER OF THE PRO-GERMAN FACTION OF THE PARTY, HAD HIS RESIDENCE.

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY IN MADRID ALREADY HAS REMOVED THE PORTRAIT OF MUSSOLINI FROM ITS OFFICES. MADRID OFFICES OF THE FASCIST PARTY ALREADY HAVE BEEN CLOSED, AND THE HEAD OF THE GROUP IN SPAIN, CONDE SAN MARZANNO, HAS QUIT WORK.

30.24-6661

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF ABC CONFIRMED THE YA CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT ABOUT GERMAN REACTION AND SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE "TO LOOK AT THE ITALIAN SITUATION WITHOUT RECALLING FRANCE'S POSITION WHEN MARSHAL PETAIN TOOK POWER FROM REYNAUD, WHO NEVER WOULD HAVE MADE PEACE WITH THE CONQUEROR."

DISPATCHES TO THE SPANISH PRESS INCLUDED ONE FROM ISTANBUL REPORTING THAT CONTRARY TO PREVIOUS REPORTS GUARIGLIA HAD NOT LEFT TURKEY.

FROM LISBON CAME THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVIERA SALAZAR HAD HELD A LONG CONVERSATION WITH THE MINISTER FROM RUMANIA.

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ROME DISPATCHES TODAY INCLUDED AN OBSERVATION THAT BOTH IL POPOLO DI ROMA AND LAVORO FASCISTA HAVE NEW DIRECTORS. THE LATTER PAPER CAME OUT WITH A NEW NAME, LAVORO ITALIANO.

ITALIANS WHO ARRIVED XXX FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS.

PALERMO-FIRST ADD BADOGLIO XXX FARINACCI.

REFERRING TO GERMANY, HE SAID, "IF IT IS RIGHT TO HAVE AN ALLY, IT IS NOT RIGHT TO TRUST IN FULL TO THE HELP OF THIS ALLY. THAT MAY LEAD TO HISTORICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ENORMOUS SCOPE WHICH WILL WEIGH HEAVILY IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION."

THE TEXT OF THE LETTER FOUND HERE SAID:

"I SHOULD NOT HAVE ABANDONED THE SILENCE WHICH I HAVE IMPOSED ON MYSELF IN THE CAMPAIGN UNLEASHED AGAINST ME IN CERTAIN QUARTERS, IN PARTICULAR BY A WELL-KNOWN PAPER OF CREMONA (FARINACCI'S NEWSPAPER), HAD IT NOT ASSUMED ITS PRESENT FORM, A FORM WHICH IS A REPROACH TO THE PERSON WHO IS SEEKING TO RAISE AGAINST MY PERSON PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL AND CONTEMPT.

"I BREAK THIS SILENCE BECAUSE THE CRITICISM OF WHICH THE LAWYER FARINACCI HAS MADE HIMSELF THE MOUTH PIECE GOES BEYOND MY PERSON AND AFFECTS THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF. SUCH CRITICISMS AT A MOMENT IN WHICH EVERY DISCORDANT VOICE SHOULD BE SILENT BEFORE THE SUPREME NECESSITY OF THE COUNTRY, HAVE DISCREDITED BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD THE WORK AND VALUE OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF."

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

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WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN WESTERN SICILY, JULY 25 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO CAPTURED AN ENTIRE AIRPORT AND 200 ITALIAN TROOPS WERE WELCOMED BY THEIR PRISONERS WITH 30-YEAR-OLD WINE AND A CHICKEN DINNER.

"IT'S THE ODDEST THING I'VE EVER HEARD OF IN THIS TOPSY-TURVY WAR," SAID LIEUT. RICHARD A. KAHN, 2332 WASHINGTON AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., WHO WAS DIRECTING THE WORK OF A GROUP OF SOLDIERS SALVAGING PARTS FROM A GROUP OF 40 WRECKED AXIS PLANES WHICH THE ENEMY HAD TOWED INTO A SMALL OLIVE GROVE NEAR THE FIELD.

"I WAS DRIVING ALONG THE ROAD BETWEEN TRAPANI AND MARSALA YESTERDAY WITH SERGT. VIRGIL BUTLER OF AKRON, OHIO, AND TWO OTHER SOLDIERS WHEN WE SAW A WHITE FLAG FLYING FROM THE BARRACKS BY A LITTLE ITALIAN AIRPORT.

"WE WENT UP CAUTIOUSLY, TAKING NO CHANCES THAT IT MIGHT BE A TRICK, BUT THE GROUP OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS WE RAN INTO GAVE UP READILY. ALL THEY WANTED TO DO WAS SURRENDER. THEY SHOWED US WHERE THEY HAD STACKED THEIR GUNS IN A SMALL WELL NEARBY.

"THEY TOLD US THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER COULD BE FOUND UP THE

HILL IN ANOTHER BUILDING. I WENT UP WITH ANOTHER SOLDIER AND FOUND AN ITALIAN CAPTAIN WAITING THERE. HE DIDN'T WANT ANY TROUBLE EITHER AND SEEMED HAPPY TO BE TAKEN SAFELY INTO OUR CUSTODY. IN FACT, HE WAS SO GLAD THAT HE BROKE OUT A BOTTLE OF 30-YEAR-OLD WINE TO SHOW HIS APPRECIATION. IT WASN'T BAD, NOT BAD AT ALL.

"WHEN I GOT BACK TO THE BARRACKS THERE WAS SERGEANT BUTLER SITTING DOWN TO A FINE DINNER OF CHICKEN, MELON AND WINE PREPARED FOR HIM BY THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS. WHAT A WAR! BUT OF COURSE THIS DOESN'T HAPPEN EVERY DAY.

"BEFORE WE LEFT THE AIRPORT WE COLLECTED 200 PRISONERS--- AND THEY WERE A REAL PROBLEM FOR FOUR MEN TO KEEP IN ORDER. MOST OF THEM SAID THEY HOPED THEY WOULD BE SHIPPED TO NEW YORK WHERE SOME HAVE RELATIVES.

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"ON THE AIRPORT WHICH APPARENTLY WAS USED ONLY BY ITALIAN PLANES WE FOUND THREE CRACKED-UP SHIPS BESIDES THOSE IN THIS OLIVE GROVE WHICH OUR AIRCRAFT APPARENTLY CAUGHT ON THE GROUND AND SHOT UP."

THE ITALIAN FASCES WAS PAINTED ON THE SIDES OF MOST OF THE DAMAGED PLANES IN THE GROVE, WHICH INCLUDED BOMBERS AS WELL AS FIGHTERS.

"THIS IS PUTTING THE AXE TO THE AXIS," SMILED CORP. E.L.RICHMOND OF 1215 SOUTH OAKES ST., TACOMA, WASH., SMASHING IN THE SIDES OF ONE FIGHTER SO HE COULD REACH A SALVAGEABLE PART.

WORKING WITH HIM WERE CORP. WILLIAM SWEIFEL, 233 EAST MAPLE ST., ALLENTOWN, PA., AND STAFF SERGT. RICHARD J.HESS OF CHALLIS, IDAHO.

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,JULY 29 (THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE GROWING AIR FORCE OF THE ALLIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC CONTINUED ITS CEASELESS POUNDING OF THE JAPANESE TODAY AFTER ANOTHER "HEAVIEST" RAID OF THE WAR IN THIS AREA.

SALAMAUA, STRONG ENEMY AIR BASE ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, WAS HIT BY 123 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED BY THE LARGEST FORCE OF BOMBERS EVER USED AGAINST THAT PORT.

THE WEDNESDAY COMMUNIQUE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT DIRECT HITS WERE MADE ON THE WIRELESS STATION, GUN POSITIONS, BARRACKS AND A BRIDGE. RETURNING PILOTS TOLD OF HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AND TOWERING FIRES THAT INDICATED HEAVY DAMAGE.

A SECOND JAPANESE AIR BASE AT LAE, LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM SALAMAUA, WAS THE TARGET OF ANOTHER ATTACK WHICH CAUSED EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES IN SUPPLY DUMP AREAS AMONG BARGE CONCENTRATIONS.

IN THE THIRD HEAVY ATTACK REPORTED ON WEDNESDAY TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS DROPPED 35 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE ENEMY DEFENDERS OF THE MUNDA AIR BASE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, 700 MILES EAST OF NEW GUINEA.

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THE MUNDA BOMBING WAS IN SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES WHICH A SPOKESMAN SAID HAD ADVANCED TO A POINT ONE AND ONE-FIFTH MILES FROM THE AIRDROME. THE AMERICAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS PASSED THE COASTAL VILLAGE OF TETERE EAST OF MUNDA. THIS FOLLOWED A GAIN OF 500 YARDS REPORTED ON TUESDAY. THE PROGRESS MADE ON THE TWO DAYS WAS THE FIRST REPORTED IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS.

ALLIED AIRMEN ALSO STRUCK AT NEW BRITAIN, NORTHEAST OF NEW GUINEA. TWO ENEMY CARGO SHIPS BEACHED ON THAT ISLAND AS A RESULT OF A PREVIOUS ATTACK WERE SET FIRE AND CONSIDERED TO BE A TOTAL LOSS. AT GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, A WHARF WAS DESTROYED AND FIRES WERE STARTED.

JAPANESE RAIDS, WHICH CAUSED NO DAMAGE, WERE ON WOODLARK ISLAND AND NASSAU BAY, NEAR MUNDA, WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED AT THE START OF THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE ACTION ON JUNE 30.

30.24-6663

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-- PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT TOPPED ALL OTHER NEWS IN LONDON PAPERS THIS MORNING, BUT WAS RECEIVED HERE TOO LATE FOR EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ONE PAPER PRINTED THE SPEECH UNDER THE HEADLINE: "MUSSOLINI AND GANG WILL NOT ESCAPE."

LONDON, JULY 28--(AP) BELGIAN PATRIOTS HAVE SHOT 32 NAZIS, PRO-NAZI BELGIAN REXISTS AND INFORMERS IN THREE WEEKS, THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE SAID TODAY, ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ QUOTING A REPORT FROM A CLANDESTINE NEWSPAPER IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

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INBEL, BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID A GERMAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL HAD SENTENCED THREE MORE BELGIANS TO DEATH~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ FOR DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS.

belfast, july 28-(ap)-col. shaler ladd of las cruces, n.m., and chevy chase, md., has arrived in londonderry to relieve col. l. w. barnham of needham, mass., as commanding officer of the u.s. marine barracks in northern ireland.

london, july 28-(ap)--jan de hartog, 29-year-old dutch author and scenarist, has reached england after a hazardous escape from german occupation authorities in ~~xxxxx~~ holland, aneta, official netherlands news agency, announced.

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Though limping from bullet wounds received while eluding his pursuers, hartog declared "I am now ready for the second round." He was under death sentence in absentia at the time of his escape.

While living under nazi occupation hartog wrote a ~~xxx~~ book, "holland's glory," which became a national sensation. Tipped off that he was slated for arrest as a hostage, he went underground last summer and remained in hiding until this spring, when he decided it was too risky to remain longer in holland.

Aneta said details of his escape could not be disclosed.

by lewis hawkins

on the german frontier, july 28-(ap)-the nazis in berlin have greeted with increasing gloom the developments in italy,

where manifestations of the people drove the nation steadily away from over two decades of fascism.

travelers leaving the italian capital have told the story of how the newspapers quickly were bought out monday morning, how the people exclaimed to friends:

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"God, this is the beginning."

the nazis said the same thing, but added that this first crack in the axis certainly would be extended into the balkans. for the nazis, the outlook is not a happy one.

there is evidence that the wilhelmstrasse was caught by increased surprise by the fall of benito mussolini. no propaganda, no advance preparation to the people cushioned the news, in itself sufficient demonstration that the nazi press machine did not have ample opportunity to create a plausible explanation.

furthermore, persons right within the propaganda ministry have acknowledged they had not known, it was reported. the nazis by declarations thus far have implied they had written off italy as lost so far as effective cooperation in the war was concerned.

frontier reports quoted a spokesman of the wilhelmstrasse as acknowledging today that the german-italian alliance was built on the personal relations between hitler and mussolini and adding that "to deny this would be senseless."

likewise, the speaker, nazi press chief paul schmidt, was quoted as referring to the interrelation and development of the fascist -- now gone -- and national socialist parties. schmidt was said to have declared, however, that those relationships were n "not at all the determining factors" behind the alliance.

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schmidt also was quoted as asserting he believed there was an increase in signs showing that the new italian premier, marshal pietro badoglio, and italy's king were "on the way to organize resistance to pursue the war."

it was reported that schmidt added that the wilhelmstrasse lacked real details and was "awaiting an exact explanation of the whole affair by the end of the week, and even under certain circumstances had reckoned with the formation of the new government in italy."

the voelkischer beobachter said:

30.24-6665

"official berlin is watching the anglo-american reactions to the events in italy very closely."

stockholm, july 28-(ap)-the king of sweden has summoned his ministers for a special cabinet meeting tomorrow at bastad on sweden's west coast, where the king is spending the summer. lieut.-gen. nordenskjoeld, head of the swedish air force, arrived there tonight.

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sweden at present is rounding out her wartime peak of military preparations because of the swiftly changing international situation, and is considering a stoppage of german military transit through the nation at an early date.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT NY HURWITZ OF 29 [illegible] STREET, MATTAPAN, MASSACHUSETTS, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT [illegible]RESPONDENT, AND WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

[illegible]EWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JULY --(DELAYED)-- MARINE CORPS RAI[illegible]ERS MADE THEMSELVES TARGETS TO LOCATE JAP SNIPERS DURING THE INITIAL INV[illegible]ION OF RENDOVA ISLAND.

THIS WAS RELATED BY ELECTRICIAN'S MATE IRVING GOLDBERG, U.S. N., 3F 1056 OCEAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, THE FIRST EVACUEE FROM THE LATEST SOLOMON ISLANDS BATTLING,

GOLDBERG, WHO SUFFERED A BACK FRACTURE DURING THE INVASION, SAID:

"I HAD TO WATCH MOST OF THE INVASION STRETCHED OUT ON THE BEACH. ABOUT THE GREATEST THING I'VE EVER SEEN WERE MARINE RAIDERS STEPPING INTO THE OPEN AND ALLOWING THEMSELVES TO BE SHOT AT, SO THAT THEY COULD LOCATE ENEMY SNIPERS.

"WHAT FEW JAPS DIDN'T RUN INTO THE HILLS WHEN WE LANDED WERE EASILY ROUNDED UP BY MARINES. THE JAPS MUST HAVE BEEN POOR SHOTS BECAUSE I WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE FIRST INVADING WAVE WHO HAD TO BE EVACUATED--AND I WASN'T THE VICTIM OF A JAP BULLET. I DROPPED 22 FEET FROM A CARGO NET INTO A LANDING BARGE."

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GOLDBERG, A NAVY "SEABEE" ATTACHED TO THE MARINE CORPS, SAID THE RENDOVE INVASION WAS CARRIED OUT PERFECTLY.

"WE HAD PRACTICED LEAPING OFF INVADING BARGES CARRYING FULL PACKS FOR WEEKS," HE SAID. "BUT WHEN WE GOT TO RENDOVA, WE DIDN'T HAVE TO JUMP BECAUSE THERE WEREN'T ANY JAPS IN SIGHT, EXCEPT THOSE RUNNING AWAY. THE MEN WENT OFF THE BARGES JUST AS NONCHLANTLY AS THOUGH THEY WERE GOING TO A PICNIC."

CONDITIONS WERE IDEAL FOR AN INVASION, GOLDBERG STATED, IT BEING PITCH-BLACK DARK.

"THE ONLY THING TO BE SEEN," HE SAID, "WAS BURNING JAP PLANES. ONE JAP PLANE HIT THE U.S.S.MCCAWLEY (THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT WHICH THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED AS SUNK) BUT IT TOOK TWO TORPEDOES FROM A JAPANESE SUBMARINE TO SINK IT."

CHINA add x x Today

THE JAPANESE TRIED AGAIN UNSUCCESSFULLY YESTERDAY TO KNOCK OUT EASTERN AIR BASES OF THE U.S. FORCE. THEY BOMBED ONE FIELD, WHICH WAS USABLE IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD, THEN BOMBED ANOTHER FIELD AND TOWN. THERE WERE A FEW CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.

AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS ON SUNDAY RAIDED HANKOW, RECENTLY REINFORCED ENEMY BASE AND BIGGEST CITY OF HUPEH PROVINCE, HITTING DISPERSAL AREAS, REPAIR SHOPS, HANGARS AND REVETMENTS. THEY MET NO OPPOSITION FROM GROUND DEFENSES OR ENEMY PLANES, AND ALL RETURNED SAFELY, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST UNDER A NANKING DATELINE SAID THAT FOUR U.S. PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OUT OF A FORCE OF 20 IN THE SUNDAY RAID, WHILE THE JAPANESE LOST NONE.)

WO BESIDES THE 13 JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN AT HANKOW 17 MORE WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED DURING THE 115-MILE BATTLE WITH 30 TO 90 ZEROS.

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TOP SERGEANT CHARLES H.PATTEN OF DUNCANVILLE, TEX., A MITCHELL GUNNER, WAS CREDITED WITH THREE CONFIRMED VICTORIES AND THREE PROBABLES.

SERGT.MARINO GALLUZZO OF UNIONTOWN, PA., ANOTHER MITCHELL GUNNER, DESTROYED TWO ZEROS.

CAPT.ELMER W.RICHARDSON, 27, OF BUTLER, PA., BECAME THE 14TH AIR FORCE'S 11TH ACE BY SHOOTING DOWN TWO ZEROS AND INCREASING HIS TOTAL TO SIX.

P-40 WARHAWK PILOTS WHO SCORED ONE VICTORY EACH INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS LYNN C.JONES, 23, MERCEDES, TEX., DONALD S.GLOVER, 22, OF OLYMPIA, WASH., AND CRISTOPHER S.BARRET, 26 OF 15 BREVOORT PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PRETORIA and two

SMUTS NOW HAD A CLEAR MAJORITY IN THE ELECTIONS.

SMUTS HIMSELF WAS REELECTED FOR STANDERTON AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WERE REELECTED WITH HALF THE RESULTS, MAINLY URBAN, COUNTED. POLITICAL CORRESPONDENTS EXPECTED THE GOVERNMENT TO GET 110 OF THE 153 SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

SEVENTY-FOUR SEATS WERE STILL OUTSTANDING. THE AGGREGATE VOTE SO FAR WAS 276,808 FOR SMUTS, 47,042 FOR HIS OPPONENTS.

AN ADVANCE ALUETIANS BASE--FIRST ADD KISKA (TOP ON AAA) XXX ANTI-PERSONNEL MISSILES.

THE CREW INCLUDED LIEUT. (J.G.) J.W.BURKLAW, (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE); ROBERT G.BURTON, RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, ST.LOUIS; JOHN J.O'CONNOR, RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS, BOSTON; ROBERT E. SHEEHY, ORDINANCEMAN SECOND CLASS, MINNEAPOLIS; WILLIAM W.WARD, RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

JUL 29 1943

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE URUGUAYAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TODAY RATIFIED RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA BUT TOOK NO STEPS FOR AN ACTUAL EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DECISION TO RESTORE RELATIONS WAS REACHED LAST JANUARY WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTER, NOW VICE PRESIDENT ALBERTO GUANI, CONFERRED WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR MAXIM LITVINOFF IN WASHINGTON.

"AGRESSION USED AS A POLITICAL AND MILITARY NORM BY THE AXIS COUNTRIES HAS CREATED CLOSER SOLIDARITY AMONG ALL PEOPLES FIGHTING IT," AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID.

RELATIONS WERE BROKEN BY PRESIDENT GABRIEL TERRA IN 1935 TO "DEFEND THE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF URUGUAY FROM COMMUNISTIC PENETRATION."

30.24-6667

MEXICO CITY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOLD TEXAS TONIGHT IT WOULD SEND FARM WORKERS TO TEXAS FIELDS IF THE STATE GOVERNMENT WOULD CARRY OUT MEASURES TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST MEXICANS.

THE DECLARATION CAME IN A LETTER TO GOVERNOR COKE STEVENSON FROM FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA, ANSWERING A LETTER IN WHICH THE TEXAS GOVERNOR ASSERTED HIS STATE'S "URGENT NECESSITY" FOR MEXICAN WORKERS.

PADILLA SAID THAT DESPITE THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES "IT IS INDISPENSABLE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE CONCRETE SITUATION IN TEXAS". AFTER LISTING A SERIES OF DISCRIMINATIONS HE SAID WERE PRACTICED AGAINST MEXICANS, THE FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUED:

JUL 29 1943

"WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES TO SOLVE THIS CONFLICT? LAWS, PROPAGANDA AND PUNISHMENTS. IF THESE MEASURES COULD BE CARRIED OUT AT ONCE, WE WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE EVILS WHICH GRAVELY MENACE X X THE RELATIONS OF OUR PEOPLES.

"IN THESE CONDITIONS, I BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO WOULD AGREE WITH GENUINE SATISFACTION TO THE COOPERATION OF OUR WORKERS IN THE TEXAS FIELDS, TO WHICH THEY WOULD GO WITH THE SAME ENTHUSIASM THEY SHOW FOR WORK IN OTHER STATES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN UNION".

TORONTO, JULY 28-(AP)-FORMAL NOMINATION PAPERS WERE FILED TODAY BY 283 CANDIDATES FOR ONTARIO'S ~~KERRNNNNNN~~ 90 LEGISLATIVE SEATS AS THE DEADLINE FOR FILING PASSED. ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD NEXT WEDNESDA

PREMIER NIXON WAS OPPOSED BY A C.C.F. CNDIDATE AND A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE IN HIS HOME CONSTITUENCY OF BRANT. E. B. JOLLIFFE, C.C.F. LEADER, ALSO HAD A STRAIGHT THREE-PART FIGHT IN YORK SOUTH. PROGRESSIVE ~~EXXX~~ CONSERVATIVE LEADER DREW WAS ONE OF FOUR CANDIDATES IN TORONTO HIGH PARK WHERE ONE OF FOUR SOCIALIST LABOR CANDIDATES ENTERED.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES NAMED 90 CANDIDATES, ONE FOR EACH SEAT. THE LIBERALS ENTERED 89 UNDER THE STRAIGHT PARTY NAME. THEY ARE NOT OPPOSING FORMER PREMIER HEPBURN WHO RAN AS AN INDEPENDENT IN ELGIN.

JUL 29 1943

THE C.C.F. MADE A BID FOR 86 SEATS.

THE REMAINING 18 CANDIDATES REPRESENTED VARIOUS GROUPS. ONE OF THE FOUR SOCIALIST LABOR CANDIDATES WAS A TORONTO ALDERMAN, J. B. SALSBERG WHO WILL BE OPPOSED BY J.J. GLASS, VETERAN LIBERAL SITTING MEMBER, JOHN GRUDEFF, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE AND MURRAY COTTERILL, A TRADES UNION ORGANIZER RUNNING FOR THE ~~EXX~~ C.C.F.

OTHER SMALL GROUPS INCLUDED TWO MEN RUNNING AS "INDEPENDENT SOLDIER", FOUR INDEPENDENT LIBERALS, TWO INDEPENDENT LABOR, ONE STRAIGHT LABOR, ONE ~~X~~ INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE, THREE INDEPENDENTS AND AN INDEPENDENT C.C.F.

ottawa, july 28-(ap)-a royal canadian air force casualty list released tonight listed ~~sgt~~ sgt. ronald edward chisholm, son of mrs. ~~m.a. chisholm~~ patterson of 1683 22nd avenue, seattle, wash., as a prisoner of war in germany.

ottawa, july 28-(ap)-flying officer claude neil wilcox, whose father, c.c. wilcox, lives at 301 orange court, fort meade, fla., was listed as killed on active service overseas in a royal canadian air force casualty list released tonight.

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sgt. charles edward mcdonald, whose wife, ~~mrs.~~ mrs. c.c. mcdonald, lives in rodessa, la., was listed as now safe. previously he had been reported a prisoner of war.

UNDATED ITALIAN NAVY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ITALY'S FAST BUT LIGHTLY ARMORED NAVY WHICH HAS REMAINED DISCREETLY IN PORT BECAUSE OF ALLIED DOMINANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS LAST REPORTED DIVIDED BETWEEN LA SPEZIA ON THE GULF OF GENOA IN THE WEST AND TARANTO IN SOUTHEASTERN ITALY.

ITS MAIN SERVICE IN RECENT MONTHS HAS BEEN AS A TARGET FOR ALLIED AIRMEN, AND ALLIED CONTROL OF THE APPROACHES TO THE STRAIT OF MESSINA MAKES IT UNLIKELY THAT THE ITALIANS EVER WILL BE ABLE TO REGROUP THEIR SHIPS INTO A SINGLE STRIKING FORMATION.

THE ITALIAN FLEET AT LAST REPORTS WAS HEADED BY AS MANY AS SEVEN OR EIGHT BATTLESHIPS OF TWO CLASSES--THE LITTORIO AND THE CESARE.

THE FOUR SHIPS OF THE LITTORIO CLASS ARE MODERN 35,000-TON VESSELS CARRYING NINE 15-INCH GUNS. THE LITTORIO ITSELF WAS TORPEDOED AND DISABLED IN THE BRITISH ATTACK AT TARANTO IN NOVEMBER, 1940.

THE VITTORIO VENETO WAS DAMAGED BY BRITISH TORPEDO HITS IN MARCH, 1941. THE IMPERO AND THE ROMA WERE BELIEVED TO BE STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION A YEAR AGO BUT MAY HAVE BEEN PUT INTO COMMISSION BY THIS TIME.

THE FOUR SHIPS OF THE CESARE CLASS WERE BUILT PRIOR TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND ORIGINALLY OUTFITTED WITH TEN 12.6-INCH GUNS. THESE 23,000-TON VESSELS WERE THE GIULIO CESARE, THE CAIO DUILIO, THE ANDREA DORIA AND THE CAVOUR. THE CAVOUR WAS DAMAGED AT TARANTO AND EITHER THE DUILIO OR DORIA ALSO WAS HIT.

JUL 29

THE ITALIANS ARE ALSO BELIEVED TO HAVE ABOUT TEN CRUISERS, 90 DESTROYERS AND 70 SUBMARINES AND A LARGE FORCE OF MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST (WED) NIGHT THAT DUKE MARIO BADOGLIO, SON OF ITALY'S NEW PREMIER AND ITALIAN MINISTER IN TANGIER, SPANISH-CONTROLLED INTERNATIONAL ZONE IN MOROCCO, HAD DEPARTED FOR ITALY ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID BADOGLIO WAS CHIEF OF CABINET FOR HIS FATHER DURING THE LATTER'S TERM AS VICEROY OF ETHIOPIA.

30.24-6669

FOLO BERN MORGAGNI

NEW YORK, JULY 28-(AP)-ROBERTO SUSTO, FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR, HAS BEEN APPOINTED DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI, SUCCEEDING THE LATE MANLIO MORGAGNI WHO HAD RECENTLY BEEN OUSTED FROM THE POST, A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID TODAY.

undated gayda (separate)

JUL 29 1943

by the associated press

Virginio Gayda, former editor of il giornale d'italia and a top spokesman for italy's now-departed fascist party, was reported in madrid yesterday (wed) as having been slain during the "revenge hunts" that flared in italy following benito mussolini's run-out.

this report was not confirmed.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, HOWEVER, IN A FRENCH another unconfirmed report, that gayda and three other LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID GAYDA AND THREE OTHER fascist editors had been arrested by the new italian regime and

charged with high treason, was contained in a bern, switzerland, dispatch relayed by the bbc in a french language broadcast heard by u.s. government monitors. this report said the editors arrested with gayda were giovanni ansaldo of count ciano's il telegrafo of leghorn; and theeditors of il popolo di roma and la stampa.

UNDATED TURKISH - WITH ISTANBUL GUARIGLIA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN AN ISTANBUL DISPATCH

JUL 29 1943

THAT PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY HAD BROKEN OFF HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION IN THE PROVINCES AND RETURNED TO ANKARA FOLLOWING THE MEETING OF HIS FOREIGN MINISTER WITH ITALY'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, RAFAELE GUARIGLIA.

IT SAID THAT IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU, "WILL SHORTLY BE RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT INONU."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NOTED THE FACT THAT MENEMENCIOGLU HAD RECEIVED A FAREWELL VISIT FROM GUARIGLIA, WHO WAS ITALY'S AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY. IT SAID FROM QUARIGLIA WHO, IT ADDED, NOW HAS LEFT FOR ROME TO TAKE OVER HIS NEW DUTIES.

NEW YORK, JULY 28-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT HEINRICH GEORG STAHMER, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, CONFERRED TODAY WITH FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU FOR THE SECOND TIME "SINCE THE RECENT POLITICAL CHANGE IN

ITALY."

GOVERNMENT MONITORS RECORDED THE BROADCAST IN WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE TOLD AT THE SAME TIME THAT "CLOSE RELATIONS ARE BEING MAINTAINED AMONG JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY."

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE U. S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, SAID THAT MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, ITALY'S NEW PREMIER, NOTIFIED THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN ROME OF THE IMPENDING OUSTER OF BENITO MUSSOLINI "ONE HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE THE OFFICIAL NOTICE TO THE FOREIGN ENVOYS AT RUMEN ROME."

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"THIS FACT SPEAKS OF THE FIRM TIES BINDING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TRIPARTITE POWERS," TOKYO SAID.

by the associated press

the berlin radio announced last (wed) night the appointment of col.-gen. alfred keller, commander of the nazi air fleet, as leader of the national socialist flying corps.

the broadcast, recorded by the associated press, said adolf hitler made the appointment on the recommendation of reichsmarshal goering.

it added that gen. friedrich christian christiansen, who had headed the corps while serving as commander-in-chief of nazi armed forces in the netherlands was "relieved of his post with the national socialist flying corps in order to enable him to devote himself entirely to his military duties."

JUL 29 1943

new y uly 28-(ap)-robert h. best, under indictment for treason for making anti-american broadcasts on axis radios, tonight issued another tirade against jews, declaring that "jews and judocrats" meant to achieve world domination by intimidating and terrorizing him.

best and seven other americans were indicted on like charges in washington monday. if convicted, they face execution.

best, a native of sumter, s.c., said in tonight's broadcast, recorded by cbs, that "america's jews have all intended from the first to shoot or to hang every one of us who exposes their game of world enslavement."

the government charges that best and the others aided the enemies

30.24-6671

of the united states by repeated broadcasts designed "to persuade citizens of the united states to decline to support the united states in the conduct of the war."

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUL 29 1943

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ITALY'S DISMAL PREDICAMENT AND ITS FAR-REACHING MORAL EFFECT ARE LIKELY TO MAKE THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSOR HITLER EXCEEDING HARD IN THE NOT DISTANT FUTURE.

THE WAY THINGS NOW ARE DEVELOPING IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING TO SEE THE NAZI CHIEF ATTEMPT THE MAJOR OPERATION OF MAKING A SWEEPING WITHDRAWAL ON ALL FRONTS TO RESTRICTED BOUNDARIES WHICH HE WOULD TRY TO DEFEND AGAINST THE ALLIES--COME ONE, COME ALL. STRENGTHENED BY THIS CONSOLIDATION HE WOULD BATTLE FOR A STALEMATE, HOPING NOT ONLY TO SAVE THE REICH BUT SALVAGE SOME OF HIS ILL-GOT GAINS.

THE LENGTH OF TIME WHICH MUST ELAPSE BEFORE THE ALL HIGHEST UNDERTAKES SUCH W LAST-STAND MOVE OBVIOUSLY DEPENDS ON HOW HARD THE ALLIES ARE ABLE TO PUSH HIM. THAT IN TURN HINGES ON THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD IS ABLE TO CLEAN UP THE ITALIAN SITUATION AND STRIKE ELSEWHERE.

IN YESTERDAY'S COLUMN I POINTED OUT THE GREAT THREAT WHICH WOULD BE CREATED TO THE PRESENT GERMAN BATTLE-LINE IN RUSSIA IF THE WESTERN ALLIES SHOULD FOLLOW THE ITALIAN COLLAPSE WITH AN INVASION OF THE BALKANS. A SUCCESSFUL DRIVE UP THE BALKAN PENINSULA WOULD FORCE THE NAZIS TO UNDERTAKE THE TERRIBLY DANGEROUS FEAT OF PULLING BACK THEIR ENTIRE FRONT, ASSUMING THAT SOVIET PRESSURE WAS MAINTAINED.

IT'S MOST UNLIKELY THAT THIS COULD BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT CORRESPONDING WITHDRAWALS IN WESTERN EUROPE. HITLER'S POSITION WOULD BE SO PRECARIOUS ON THE EASTERN FRONT DURING HIS RETREAT THAT HE WOULDN'T DARE LEAVE HIS FORCES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE OCCUPIED AREAS OF THE WEST. MOREOVER, WE ARE REMINDED OF ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE BY BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHO YESTERDAY TOLD A CHEERING HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT RISES HIGHER IN ALL SUBJUGATED LANDS. GERMAN RULE IS MAINTAINED FROM THE NORTH CAPE OF NORWAY TO THE ISLAND OF CRETE ONLY BY HIDEOUS AND RUTHLESS CRUELTY, REPRISALS AND MASSACRES."

JUL 29 1943

THE GREEKS, THE YUGOSLAVS, THE CZECHOSLOVAKIANS, THE POLES, THE FRENCH, THE BELGIANS, THE DUTCH, THE NORWEGIANS--ALL THESE TORTURED FOLK ARE MERELY WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO THROW THEMSELVES ON THEIR OPPRESSORS. INDEED, YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA FORCES NEVER HAVE CEASED TO WAGE BITTER WAR ON THE INVADERS, AND THE FEROCITY OF THESE ATTACKS HAS INCREASED WITH THE WEAKENING OF ITALY.

THE IDEA OF HITLER WITHDRAWING TO A RESTRICTED AREA FOR FINAL DEFENSE ISN'T NEW. MILITARY OBSERVERS LONG HAVE FORESEEN ITS INEVITABILITY WHEN THE GERMANS GOT HARD PRESSED. THE FUEHRER, PERHAPS ON THE INSISTENCE OF HIS HIGH COMMAND, HAS HAD HIS FINAL DEFENSES PREPARED.

THE FIRST STAGE OF A GENERAL WITHDRAWAL IN RUSSIA PRESUMABLY WOULD BE TO THE LINE OF THE RIVER DNIEPER, AS REMARKED YESTERDAY. HOWEVER, IF THINGS WERE GOING BADLY WITH THE

GERMANS THIS WOULD BE ONLY AN INTERMEDIATE STOP, FOR THEIR FINAL DESTINATION WOULDUCARRY THEM AT LEAST INTO POLAND.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, HITLER IS SAID TO HAVE HAD THE TWO VAST AND "INVULNERABLE" FORTIFIED LINES WITH WHICH THE WAR STARTED --THE FRENCH MAGINOT AND THE GERMAN WESTWALL--PREPARED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND. MANY OTHER STRATEGIC STRONG POINTS HAVE BEEN GOT READY FOR THE SHOW-DOWN.

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IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER HITLER WILL MAKE HIS WITHDRAWALS WHILE HE STILL IS STRONG OR WAIT UNTIL HE ABSOLUTELY IS DRIVEN TO IT. AS CHURCHILL REMARKED IN HIS SPEECH YESTERDAY, THE "GERMAN NATIONAL STRENGTH IS STILL MASSIVE." IF THE FUEHRER SHOULD ACT SOON, AND BE ABLE TO MAKE THESE DIFFICULT CHANGES WITHOUT DISASTER, HE CERTAINLY WOULD PRESENT A FORMIDABLE FRONT. THAT'S WHERE THE ALLIED AIR NAVIES WOULD COME IN, TO CRACK THE INTERIOR OF HIS FORTRESS AND NEW AN ENTRANCE FOR OUR ARMIES.

BLANK

30.24-6673

Eisenhower Offers Italy Immediate Peace If Aid to Nazis Ends; Rioting Sweeps North; Allies Crack Etna Line, Speed Sicily Conquest

JUL 30 1943

EISENHOWER BID IS FOLLOWED BY GROWING UNREST

Bern Hears Thousands Parade in Streets Calling for End of War.

TROOPS MOUNT GUNS

Rome Radio Says 'Unconditional Surrender' Terms Are Too Harsh.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, July 29.—An offer of peace terms by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower dangled before Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Italian people tonight as the new government, casting loose the last ties with repudiated Fascism, dissolved the Mussolini-formed Italian legislature.

Italian broadcasts, meanwhile, asserted that "unconditional surrender" was too bitter a pill to swallow. Rome radio, in a significant broadcast which might be an attempt to sway Allied opinion, said Allied terms were too drastic—that Italy could not accept a peace which would wipe out the country.

It harped on the new propaganda line—echoed by Berlin and Tokyo—that not Fascism but the Italian nation was the Allied target. Rome radio added that Italy had fought so hard and bravely against overwhelming odds it could not bow to "a formula which is empty of political sense."

But the taste of liberty was good to Italians. From Bern came reports that thousands were parading in the industrial centers of Milan and Turin with placards demanding peace and "we want our sons back."

Troops answered the call by putting more machine guns in the public squares. Fascist and regular troops were reported battling in many cities.

Peace Pleas Pressed

There was evidence that Italian masses expected peace and were worried at the truculent tone of their new government. Five anti-Fascist parties, demanding that the war be ended, said "we are going from one dictatorship to another."

Both German and Italian troops were dispatched to Fiume and Trieste to combat separatist demonstrations among the 600,000 Croats and Slovenes of Istria, Swiss dispatches said.

The Allies threw out what was presumably their choicest bait to entice Italy out of the war — a pledge by General Eisenhower to trade prisoners on a basis that probably would favor Italy three-to-one with immediate peace "under honorable conditions which our governments have already offered you."

Peace Bid on Radio

Italian language broadcasts to Italy from North Africa carried the message of General Eisenhower, the Allied commander who had been entrusted with full authority to deal with any peace offers.

"Provided all British and Allied prisoners now in your hands are restored safely to us and not taken away to Germany," he said, "the hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners captured by us in Tunisia and Sicily will return to the countless Italian homes who long for them."

The Allies captured 248,000 or more Axis soldiers in Tunisia and have seized 75,000 thus far in the Sicilian campaign, the bulk of them Italians in each case.

The fall of the chamber of Fasci and Corporations — the legislative instrument set up by Benito Mussolini after the old Chamber of Deputies was dissolved Dec. 14, 1938 — was announced by the Rome radio, which said King Vittorio Emanuele III approved.

"A new chamber of deputies will be elected within four months after the termination of the war and a new legislature will be set up," it said.

Formation of new political parties and the wearing of any political symbol other than the tricolor was forbidden for the duration. The radio said release of political prisoners had started; one Rome dispatch said 4,000 already were released.

Many prefects were dismissed in the general housecleaning.

Many Arrested

New arrests have swelled prison populations to capacity in the Domodossola region, said a dispatch to the Geneva newspaper La Suisse.

Mass demonstrations in Milan, Turin, Genoa and other cities apparently approached closer and closer to the proportions of a social revolution. Communist placards demanded ending of the war. A Bern dispatch said the women of Turin, Italian fashion center, were wearing red turbans.

The Swiss newspaper Berner Tagwacht told of the military occupation of the Istrian Peninsula, Adriatic region which was ceded to Italy by Austria after the First World War. It said the Croats and Slovenes demanded that Istria be incorporated into a Slavic state.

A Rome dispatch to the Tribune De Geneve said Badoglio's regime was "just as anxious as Mussolini's to maintain satisfactory relations with Germany," but qualified the declaration with a statement that the premier marshal was governed solely by military considerations whereas Mussolini's reasons were ideological and political.

Nebulous rumors of negotiations for an Italian-Allied armistice persisted. Italian broadcasts repeatedly told the populace not to believe false rumors "which will continue to be put in circulation." The Rome station continued to issue belligerent statements for home consumption, apparently seeking to deflect some of the unloosed anger from the Fascists to the Allies.

"Italy will continue to fight for her freedom and honor," it said. "Therefore Anglo-American propaganda is at the moment ill-humored."

Peace Rumors Heard

Reports of peace moves by Italy also were heard at Stockholm. These were still without recognition from official Allied sources.

References to clashes between German and Italian troops, which had been reported in dispatches from Bern and Madrid earlier in the week, dropped from the news and a censored message from Rome published by the Tribune De Geneve said that Nazi soldiers again were moving freely in the kingdom's capital.

Indications developed that Bulgaria might be the first Balkan satellite to break away from the Axis if Italy surrendered, a dispatch from Istanbul said. The downfall of Mussolini was reported affecting other Balkan powers to a lesser extent.

JUL 30 1943

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—Italy's Chamber of Fasci and Corporations has been dissolved by order of Premier Badoglio's government, the Rome radio announced today. The body took the place of the Chamber of Deputies when that legislative agency was dissolved in 1938. It was made up of 150 members of the National Fascist Council, headed by Mussolini, and 500 members of the National Council of Corporations.

ITALY URGED TO STOP AIDING NAZI FORCES

Eisenhower Cites Move As One Price Of Honorable Peace

JUL 30 1943

Message Lauds Italians And King For Getting Rid Of Mussolini

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 29—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower asked the Italian people today to "cease immediately any assistance to German military forces in your country" as one price for "peace under honorable conditions."

"If you do this we will rid you of the Germans and deliver you from the horrors of war," he said in a broadcast which commended the Italians and the Royal House of Savoy for dropping Benito Mussolini—"the man who involved them in the war as a tool of Hitler and brought them to the verge of disaster."

[The Swiss Telegraphic Agency "published with reserve" a dispatch from the Italian border saying it had been "learned in Rome that the Badoglio Government is examining the conditions of peace sent by General Eisenhower."]

The Allied commander in chief also offered to return the "hundreds of thousands" of Italian prisoners taken in Tunisia and Sicily if all Allied prisoners "now in your hands are restored safely to us and and not taken away to Germany."

"We are coming to you as liberators," he continued. "As you have already seen in Sicily our occupation will be mild and beneficent.

"The only remaining obstacle on the road to peace is the German aggressor who is still on Italian soil.

Offers Peace Immediately

"You want peace. You can have peace immediately and peace under honorable conditions which our Governments have already offered you.

"The ancient traditions of your country will be restored."

The General's message was broadcast uninterruptedly for two hours in Italian, French, German and English, and every fifteen minutes a special program in Italian containing his main points was given.

The five salient points of the general's message were:

1. Only the Germans in Italy are blocking an immediate peace.
2. Cessation of hostilities is possible immediately under honorable terms.
3. Discontinuance of assistance by the Italians to German armed forces is a prerequisite for peace.
4. A pledge that Italian war pris-

oners will be returned to their homes, provided Allied prisoners now held by the Italians are restored.

5. The liberties and traditions of Italy will be restored.

The references to "honorable conditions" already offered the Italians apparently referred to the Roosevelt-Churchill message to the Italian people July 17 before the overthrow of Mussolini.

"The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations," that message said. "The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization."

General Eisenhower's commendation of the people and their King for ridding themselves of Mussolini was the first from any Allied leader. The general is entrusted with any Italian peace offers.

BRUTTO

Mimeographed Copies of Peace Program Circulated Despite Censors.

BERN, Switzerland, Friday, July 30.—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's peace terms, officially banned from publication in Italy quickly appeared today on the streets of the prinicipal cities in mimeographed form.

Nothing else was discussed on streetcars, in cafes and among friends by the Italians, who were in the throes of a virtual social revolution.

Strikes continued in a number of important northern factories and fighting broke out in sectors north of Rome.

Peace and liberty of political thought were the main objectives of demonstrators in every Italian center, who found to their dismay that the new government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio had suddenly clamped on authoritarian measures that smacked of the ousted Fascism.

Rigid Censorship

Four days after the fall of Mussolini the government ordered a censorship that cut short the jubilation which had been roused in the Italian masses since Sunday. Officials in Rome, for the first time, made clear to the populace that relations would be carried on with the Germans as before and that the war would be continued.

Although the Badoglio government announced the arrest of all high Fascists, it also sharpened its orders to halt any political activity that would prove embarrassing.

Italian political leaders were beginning to doubt the wisdom of using the army as a police force and the arrests of popular leaders by army men was creating the feeling that the military were associating themselves with reactionary ideals.

Liberal and leftist Italian political leaders were growing bitter and many were convinced that Badoglio created a sham drama of liberalism by allowing the press and the people two days of free expression in order to discover the government's secret opponents.

Peace remained the immediate hope of the people and the ultimate objective of Badoglio and the King but the unconditional surrender demand of the Allies made his course more difficult.

Paraders Demand Peace

BERNE, Switzerland, Friday, July 30 (AP)—Thousands of Italians carrying placards saying, "We Demand Peace" and "We Want Our Sons Back," paraded in Milan and Turin last night despite military warnings that troops would fire on demonstrators, frontier dispatches said early today.

Troops began putting more machine-guns in public squares at Milan, said these reports, which gave this outline of the situation inside Italy:

Fighting between Fascists and regular troops continued in many cities, while the Italian masses appeared increasingly worried over the failure of Marshal Badoglio's government to sue for an armistice.

Five anti-Fascist parties, which united to demand that the government find a way to end the war, last night issued a new protest against measures directed at suppressing all political activities. The Badoglio measures, the protest said, gave the people the impression that "we are going from one dictatorship to another."

A full censorship has been clamped on the Italian press after its first two days of free reporting following Mussolini's fall.

The Corriere della Sera of Milan, its pages mutilated by military censors, declared yesterday:

"The limpid truths of the first few hours following the collapse of dictatorship have been succeeded by an atmosphere of perplexity and uncertainty, causing a feeling that the evolution has not reached the last stage."

Eisenhower's Terms to Italy

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 29.—The complete text of the broadcast to the Italian people today by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in this war theater, follows:

We commend the Italian people and the House of Savoy for ridding themselves of Mussolini, the man who involved them in the war as a tool of Hitler and brought them to the verge of disaster.

The greatest possible obstacle which divided the Italian people from the United Nations has been removed by the Italians themselves.

The only remaining obstacle on the road to peace is the German aggressor, who is still on Italian soil.

You want peace. You can have peace immediately, and peace under the honorable conditions which our governments have already offered you.

We are coming to you as liberators.

Your part is to cease immediately any assistance to German military forces in your country.

If you do this, we will rid you of the Germans and deliver you from the horrors of war.

As you have already seen in Sicily, our occupation will be mild and beneficent.

Your men will return to their normal life and to their productive avocations, and, provided all British and Allied prisoners now in your hands are restored safely to us and not taken away to Germany, the hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners captured by us in Tunisia and Sicily will return to the countless Italian homes who long for them.

Ancient traditions and liberties of your country will be restored.

EISENHOWER.

TERMS OF ALLIES SPREAD IN ITALY

ITALY NEAR PEACE, NAZI OFFICERS SAY

Traveler From Berlin Quotes Them as Predicting Event 'Within Next 10 Days'

HIGH COMMAND WORRIED

JUL 30 1943

Swift Ouster of Mussolini Evokes Fears of Similar Possibility in Reich

SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 29 (AP)—A traveler just arrived from Berlin declared today that German Army officers were predicting that Italy would be out of the war within the next ten days.

He declared that Benito Mussolini's fall had a "shattering" effect on the spirits of the Italian people, and gave this account of German reaction:

Word of Mussolini's fall spread before it was announced by the German radio, making it apparent that the people had been listening to British or American broadcasts, and little groups gathered on the streets. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels was so annoyed that he ordered the Nazi press to blast "unpatriotic" Germans who listened to foreign radios and spread "Allied rumors."

Germans on the street expressed their reaction by saying, "Well, the war will soon come to an end."

The severe fight in the East and in Sicily was almost forgotten under the impact of collapsing Italy.

It was something the Germans always feared. They scorned the Italian as a soldier.

Fears of Another Sort Arise

Fears of another sort were awakened among the Nazis by the ease with which Mussolini's twenty-year-old regime fell into discard. They were anxious about notions it might plant in the minds of the masses of Germans because correspondents had reported from Rome that the Italians began asking themselves: "It was so easy, why didn't we do it long ago."

The German High Command took control of all telephone lines, claiming at the moment that it was "most important to save the military situation."

Dr. Goebbel's office was in the same fix and had to go to the army for information. This would explain the delay in the Nazi propaganda line and the groping weakness once the Wilhelmstrasse did venture comment by describing Mussolini's fall as purely an internal affair due to Mussolini's bad health.

Higher German officers did not appear greatly surprised, indicating perhaps that they had been asked by Mussolini for more troops two weeks ago before the Hitler-Mussolini Verona meeting.

A new wave of anti-Nazi placarding of Berlin walls has been under way in recent weeks, requiring storm trooper clean-up squads to tour the capital every morning and remove them.

Some Germans See Italy Out of War Next Week

StockholmHasReportThatNazi Officers Are Predicting It

STOCKHOLM, July 29 (AP).—An informant who arrived from Berlin said today some German officers were openly predicting that Italy would be out of the war before the end of the first week of August.

This source, who would not permit the use of his name, said that the collapse of Benito Mussolini and Fascism had a "shattering" effect on the spirits of the German people.

He said that Monday morning, hours before the Nazi press and radio had released the news, Berliners gathered in excited knots everywhere to discuss the lightning dissolution of Mussolini's regime. The word obviously was spread by listeners to London and other foreign radio stations, he said, and the news was so generally known that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels ordered a press blast at "unpatriotic" Germans.

Italians Rush Troops To Fiume and Trieste To Combat Uprising

Croats and Slovenes Seek New Slav State In North Provinces

By the Associated Press.

BERN, July 29.—Italian and German troops were reported rushed today to Fiume and Trieste, where Croats and Slovenes were demonstrating for separation of the Istrian Peninsula from Italy, and the situation in other eastern sections of the kingdom was described as tense.

Swiss newspaper dispatches told of the crisis in Istria, soil which Italy annexed from Austro-Hungary after World War I. It juts into the Adriatic Sea between Italy and the Croatian coast.

The Berner Tagwacht said Croats and Slovenes, who number 600,000 on the peninsula, were demanding the inclusion of Istria in a south Slav state. Additional clashes between Fascists and anti-Fascists were reported as Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio struggled to maintain order and save the country from chaos.

Communists Attack Monarchy.

News of an insurrection in Milan was partly blacked out today by Marshal Bodoglio's military censorship. However, a dispatch from Chiasso, Switzerland, said strikes in the Milan industrial region had assumed important proportions, with Communists attacking the monarchy.

Walls in Northern Italy—despite Badoglio's restriction of placarding and slogans—were reported plastered with inscriptions bearing the words: "Mussolini is liquidated—now the war must be liquidated. Long live the social republic!"

(A British radio broadcast recorded by CBS said today the families of numerous Fascist officials were reported "to have arrived by plane in Berlin.")

Hundreds Killed.

Reports reaching the Swiss border said hundreds of persons had been killed in widespread riots and that tension was growing hourly.

The anti-Fascist outbreaks, paralleled by massed peace demonstrations, occurred in widely separated cities despite Badoglio's stern orders to the army to fire into groups of more than three persons.

Badoglio assumed control of the government five days ago in the hope of organizing and stabilizing a new authoritarian regime, advices from Rome indicated, but the nation-wide demonstrations for peace, the rioting and fighting, strikes in Italy's most important war and industrial factories, combined with increasing political agitation, apparently has brought the country to the verge of civil war.

The crisis in Italy's internal affairs has reached the stage where even a spokesman for the Berlin Foreign Office reportedly admitted the probability of a new government in Rome before the end of the week. Berlin political circles went so far as to mention Crown Prince Umberto as a rallying point around which a new regime would be set up.

Milan, Turin and Genoa, according to information reaching Bern, were centers of peace demonstrations, open fighting and political revolts. In all three of these industrial cities, gangs of Fascist militia were reported resisting regular army units striving to maintain order and enforce Badoglio's decree abolishing the Fascist party. Significant also was the suppression, after two days of free expression, of Republican newspapers which had been under the Fascist ban for 20 years.

Communists were reported demonstrating in many cities, but it was asserted by travelers leaving Italy that they were not counting on a Sovietized regime because their numbers are small in comparison with the great masses of Republican, Liberal and Socialist cliques.

Promises Declaration.

Badoglio, in response to petitions asking assurances that liberal and democratic political ideals would prevail from now on, was reported to have promised an early declaration of a "positive nature."

The crux of today's tense situation, as analyzed from all reports, was that Badoglio appeared determined to carry on the war against the Allies in accordance with his original proclamation of last Sunday. To do this he was counting on the army and the huge reserves of materials cached at the big arsenals at Klagenfurt, Austria, which apparently have been placed at his disposal by Germany. This report was confirmed, it was said, by the sudden increase in heavy traffic through the Brenner Pass into Italy.

Official Italian circles, according to other reports reaching here, have made it known that Badoglio hopes, in accordance with his discussions with Nazi leaders, to fight a "slowing down action" against the Allies in Sicily, in order to give the Axis time to extricate itself from the precarious situation created by Mussolini's abrupt removal from power.

Seeking Peace Terms.

Meanwhile, it was reported, discussions are continuing in Vatican City looking toward an armistice despite all denials to the contrary. In this connection Badoglio was said to hope to arrive at terms with the Allies that would not involve occupation of the Italian mainland.

One of the greatest impediments to peace now, so far as Italy is concerned, was said to be Badoglio's reported ambition to win something better than unconditional surrender in order to create an authoritarian regime similar to that of France.

As tension in Italy mounted, reports of revolt and sabotage in Nazi-occupied countries reached Bern.

Hungarian workers in Budapest were reported demonstrating against Germany and demanding a more democratic constitution. The newspaper Pester Lloyd called all Hungarians to "unite solidly in these historic times," and told them that the great demands of the period were work, discipline and a spirit of sacrifice.

30.24-6673

Spain Pictures Shift in Italy to Bar Nazi Army

Travelers Say Badoglio Demanded 40 Divisions, Then Decided to Quit War

FOLTZ

MADRID, July 29 (AP).—Accounts of developments in Italy made available today by Italians now at Madrid gave a picture of disagreement and distrust between the Germans and Italians which was said to have halted, at least temporarily, plans for German reinforcement of Italy.

One version described that new Italian Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, as convinced that his government could not continue the war and as having told the German Ambassabor at Rome that the game was up.

[News is taken from Italy to Spain by travelers and newspapers carried by the Italian air line Ala Roma. Some of it may be disseminated for propaganda purposes. Much is not confirmed by other sources.]

Accounts Summarized

A summary of these Italian accounts of events since Badoglio supplanted Benito Mussolini Sunday follows:

King Victor Emmanuel III, Badoglio and Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister and Mussolini's son-in-law, agreed that Mussolini was so identified with Fascism that his downfall meant the collapse of the whole system, and that collapse of the system, in turn, meant that Italy would be unable to continue the war.

German Ambassador Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, who was kept informed of events at the Fascist party grand council meeting Saturday, was called in to confer with Badoglio at the Royal Palace for the first time at 11 a. m. Sunday. By that time, although there was still no public announcement of the crises, rumors of what had taken place at the council meeting already were running through the city and little groups gathered on Rome's sidewalks.

Telephones to Berlin

Mackensen telephoned to Berlin immediately from his embassy reporting on Badoglio's ultimatum—either Berlin would abandon its plan to retire behind the Po valley and would give full support to defense of southern and central Italy, or Italy would sue for peace.

What Mackensen added to that message is not known, but it is probable he even then was able to tell Berlin of the coming complete collapse of Fascism, chaos in Italian transport and the probability that Badoglio himself would not be able to force the Italian army to continue the fight on Germany's side. In any event, he was back at the palace Sunday afternoon with a German pledge to support "within reason" the Badoglio government's defense of southern Italy.

Badoglio told him the Germans might have to send forty divisions to Italy in addition to the estimated twenty already there. That information also was telephoned to Berlin, and Mackensen was forced to return to the palace for a third time to report that while such a quantity of troops was not immediately available, some already were being moved toward the northern frontiers, and Germany pledged the rest.

This statement was said to have aroused Badoglio's suspicions that, in the guise of sending troops and munitions to southern and central Italy, the Germans might be planning to move into the Po valley and stay there.

According to Italian sources, the Marshal therefore asked the German ambassador to bring the forces in slowly and keep them moving. Badoglio then advised his army commanders in northern Italy to watch the movements and keep him advised.

Then the announcement of Mussolini's resignation was made on the nation's radios.

The resulting outburst of enthusiasm, chaos and release of long-pent-up vows of revenge against Fascism, particularly the reaction in northern Italy, was such that by Monday noon reports reaching Mackensen must have been gloomy, from his point of view. Still, he advised Badoglio, who was mainly concerned at the time with keeping order in Milan and other cities, that Germany was sending the necessary reinforcements.

Says Italy Can't Go On

Badoglio, however, needed no further evidence that the war could not be continued by his government nor any other in Italy, and, according to Italian sources, he told Mackensen the game was up. He asked the German Ambassador to halt the flow of German troops, and, just to be sure it was halted, advised the Italian army commanders in northern Italy of his decision.

German commanders of troops moving into northern Italy were reported to have notified their superiors it was not a question of supporting an army that was routed but of occupying an area where the Italian Army was in complete command of the situation and where the people only needed the army's permission to join them in ousting the Germans.

From Monday night, when Mackensen's report reached Berlin, the movement of German troops and munitions into the Po Valley slowed up, and at Rome on Tuesday Badoglio issued orders they be stopped.

On Wednesday the order announcing that the Fascist party was dissolved appeared in the press, after a Cabinet meeting the night before had made the decision. At the same time Badoglio authorized the police to approve all requests for exit permits from German and Japanese officials and private persons, who had been storming police offices since early Monday.

Nazis Send Rommel To Greek Command

Germans Replace Italians In Responsible Posts

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Coinciding with reports from Turkey that German forces have seized direct military command from Italian troops throughout Greece, the Berlin radio said today that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, former Axis commander in North Africa, had arrived at Salonika.

The German broadcast said pictures published in Berlin newspapers showing Marshal Rommel's arrival ended the "secret" surrounding his whereabouts.

Benito Mussolini's resignation as Italian premier was the signal for Nazi occupying forces to take over all commands formerly held by the Italians, who had been doing a great part of the police work in the rebellious area, dispatches from Istanbul said.

Greece, gateway to the Balkans and a possible invasion route to Germany, has been the target of recent Allied aerial blows aimed at knocking out her Axis-held airports and a heavy attack recently was launched against the island of Crete just off the southeast coast.

Marshal Rommel, whose forces almost reached the Nile Valley a year ago before the British 8th Army broke his drive and drove him back across Africa, was recalled to Berlin just before his armies collapsed and surrendered in Tunisia.

Other reports from Eastern Greece relayed through Istanbul said that Greek administration officers at Salonika, who had functioned under German supervision, had been replaced by Nazi officials shortly after the announcement of Mussolini's resignation.

Those reports attributed the action to Greek jubilation over Mussolini's fall.

Goering Reported in Rome

LONDON, July 29 (AP).—A Moscow broadcast recorded here today said a Tass (Soviet news agency) dispatch from Geneva reported that Reich Marshal Herman Wilhelm Goering was believed to be in Rome.

MILAN CROWDS WANT TOSCANINI TO RETURN

BERN, Switzerland, July 29. — (AP) The Swiss Telegraphic Agency said tonight that Milan's famous opera theater—La Scala—put out welcome signs for Arturo Toscanini, its most famous conductor, who broke with Fascism and is now an exile in the United States.

Demonstrating Milanese residents have painted the facade of the theater with signs saying "Toscanini we await you," "Toscanini must open the new season at La Scala."

All Italian newspapers printed a telegram which the agency said had been sent by the minister of education to Toscanini inviting him to return to Italy. How a telegram could be sent from Italy to the United States was not explained.

(In New York city Toscanini was unavailable for comment. His housekeeper said he and his family had gone to the country for the weekend and could not be reached. (Toscanini, who refused to play the Fascist hymn, Giovinezza, heard the first announcement of Mussolini's resignation Sunday while conducting a radio symphony orchestra concert in New York.)

Rome Made Safe for Nazis

STOCKHOLM, July 29 (AP). — The German military can walk in Rome streets "unhindered again—which wasn't the case on Sunday night," the Rome correspondent of "Stockholm's Tidningen" said in a delayed dispatch published today. He said that Italy's new premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, was insisting that German soldiers be "handled correctly."

Reported at Coastal Town

MADRID, July 29 (AP)—Benito Mussolini spent his sixtieth birthday today under guard in an Italian seacoast town not far from the Isle of Elba, Italians in Spain said.

It was not a happy birthday any way the former Duce looked at it. His favorite daughter, Edda, and son-in-law, Count Ciano, were not with him. The count was one of those Fascist leaders who brought about his downfall and was reported to have sought safety in the Vatican with his wife.

The only similarity between Mussolini's position and that of the man who lived on Elba seemed to be geographical. Napoleon made a comeback later, but if Mussolini listened in to world events as broadcast by Rome radio, he must have felt everything he stood for in Italy was dead and gone.

The palace where he was reported held had been prepared for a visit by the royal family before the Sicilian campaign began.

There were rumors of German plots to take Mussolini with them when they moved north through Italy toward the Po Valley, but it seemed unlikely, in view of the outburst of Italian enthusiasm at his resignation, which made him of doubtful value as a symbol.

[In contrast to past years, there was no verbose birthday greeting from Hitler to Mussolini, but the Berlin radio reported a Foreign Office spokesman as saying that "notwithstanding present events, historic and moral justice ordain remembrance of the tremendous creative achievements of this statesman, this revolutionary, this glowing patriot." This pat for Mussolini was said in the broadcast, recorded in New York by The Associated Press, to have been bestowed at a press conference.]

Furthermore Mussolini's guards were professional army soldiers who bore fascism no love and were responsible directly to Marshal Badoglio for his safekeeping.

A Lugano dispatch from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said that the Fascist editor and zealot, Robert Farinacci, had arrived at Como, near the Swiss frontier.

Gayda, Duce's 'Mouthpiece,' Killed by Mob, Madrid Hears

Well-Known Fascist Writer Was Editor Of Milan Newspaper

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, July 29. — Virginio Gayda, former editor of the Giornale d'Italia and one of the chief spokesmen of Fascism, was one of those killed in Italy during anti-Fascist "revenge hunts" that began shortly after the downfall of Benito Mussolini, according to reports received here from Italy.

(A BBC report, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that Gayda was arrested and charged with high treason. The broadcast, which quoted a Bern report, said Roberto Farinacci, former secretary general of the Fascist party, and Mario Appelius, a Rome radio commentator, also had been arrested. Other editors reported in custody were Giovanni Ansaldo of Count Ciano's Il Telegrafo of Leghorn and the editors of Il Popolo di Roma and La Stampa.)

Enemies of Roberto Farinacci made a determined hunt for him, but the former Fascist party secretary general, who lived in a Rome hotel, slipped out a back room while a mob stormed into the building past his guards, these reports said.

Italians reaching Spain said anti-Fascist demonstrations which surged around the offices of the newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia in Milan following Mussolini's fall had developed into a pitched battle.

A number of Fascist district leaders had gone to the newspaper offices to get news from Rome, they said, and after the announcement of the Duce's resignation a mob formed quickly before the building.

As the mob tried to break through the doors and hurled paving stones through the windows, Fascists inside the building tossed hand grenades at them.

Soldiers were said to have joined the attackers and sniped at the defenders until the commander of the army garrison of Milan arrived with orders from Marshal Badoglio to obtain the surrender of the defenders.

Before he could act, however, the mob, encouraged by the presence of soldiers, rushed the building, broke in and killed the Fascists, the Italian travelers reported.

Cardinal At Palermo Offers Patton Church's Cooperation

Prelate Tells General He Hopes Struggle On Italian Soil Soon Will Be Ended

[By the Associated Press]

Palermo, Sicily, July 26 (Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commanding United States forces in Sicily, received today from Luigi Cardinal Lavitrino an offer of cooperation by the Catholic Church and the people in occupied territory.

The prelate told the American commander he hoped the struggle on Italian soil would be ended soon.

Patton visited the Cardinal in a near-by city to which he moved some time ago from his town residence because of heavy Allied air raids on Palermo.

Cathedral Not Damaged

His residence has not been damaged, however, nor has the historic Palermo Cathedral.

The Cardinal, who is the Archbishop of Palermo and prelate of the eparchy of Piana Dei Creci, received the general in a small room of the abbey of the Sisters of Charity. He was dressed in ceremonial robes and was surrounded by high church dignitaries.

Patton was accompanied by his deputy commander, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, and an American colonel of Italian descent who acted as interpreter. They chatted pleasantly for three quarters of an hour.

A return visit is to be made by the Cardinal tomorrow.

Cements Friendly Ties

The meeting between ranking military and religious leaders cemented the friendly cooperation that has existed between the Italian church and the American army since the invasion began.

Italian priests have complied with requests by United States Army civil affairs officers that they explain to their congregations the decrees promulgated by AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.

Numbers of Italian soldiers in the captured cities have surrendered through the church as an intermediary and others have been yielding their weapons to local

priests and bishops who turned them over to Allied military authorities.

BOMBING OF ROME HELD 'SUCCESSFUL'

More Than 1,100 Tons of Explosives Dropped; Railway Lines Disabled.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 29. — (AP) More than 1,100 tons of bombs were dropped on military objectives in the raid on Rome 10 days ago, which was "one of the most successful operations of the war," Allied headquarters announced today.

The attacking force, predominantly American, comprised 500 bombers and 200 fighters, five of which were lost.

Eighty hits were registered on the Littorio railway yards, at least 50 of which struck rolling stock or roadbeds. A railway bridge was hit. A locomotive depot was damaged. A workshop was battered.

Probably even more rolling stock was blown to pieces at the San Lorenzo yards where Flying Fortresses exploded 500-pounders in round-houses, repair shops and freight yard tracks.

Similar damage was reported in Naples where 600 tons of bombs fell on the arsenal, torpedo factory, a textile plant and marshalling yards. Round-houses and turntable areas absorbed 30 direct hits. Most tracks in the northern end of the yards were destroyed.

Headquarters said there was some indication that aerial bombardment had disorganized the Italian railroads to such an extent that the main arteries were broken and urgent war traffic was being diverted to longer inland channels via Foggia.

...n Tours North Africa

...d Headquarters in North ...rica, July 29 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has been touring the North African battlefields, it was disclosed officially today. He stayed at headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and saw a large number of troops in Tunisia.

Roosevelt Son in Naval Action

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN SICILY, July 28 (delayed) (AP) —The United States destroyer on which Lieut. Franklin Roosevelt Jr. is serving as executive officer was singled out for a severe attack by German Junkers-88 dive bombers recently off the Sicilian coast, it was disclosed here today. The vessel fought off the planes without receiving a direct hit. Lieutenant Roosevelt, who since has been ashore, was uninjured.

Keyes Is Aide to Patton

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes is commanding a provisional United States Army Corps on Sicily and is deputy commander to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., it was stated officially today. It was announced last Saturday that General Keyes was commanding an American unit in the invasion, but not that he was in charge of a corps, which consists of two or more divisions.

GUARIGLIA IS ON WAY TO ITALY FROM TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 29. — (AP) Raffaele Guariglia, the Italian foreign minister, left by plane today after spending Wednesday seeing former diplomatic colleagues in Turkey, most of whom are vacationing in Istanbul.

Guariglia's stay in Turkey wound up, however, with another long interview with Franz Von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, lasting late into the night. One story sprang up here that the two discussed the possibility Von Papen might soon play in Germany the role of Marshal Badoglio now is filling in Italy.

More likely than this, was a report that Von Papen had an assignment from Berlin to try to delay or weaken whatever effort toward peace for Italy that Guariglia might make.

Turkish Exporters Halt Most Shipments to Italy

Stability of All Nazi Satellite States Held Uncertain

ISTANBUL, July 29 (AP).—Turkish exporters said today they had largely ceased shipments to the Balkan states and Italy because they considered such commerce risky. An Istanbul exporter said the stability of all German satellite states was considered uncertain as a result of the Italian crisis.

Run on Banks Continues

ISTANBUL, July 28 (Delayed) (AP).—A heavy run on Istanbul's two Italian banks which developed Monday, the day after Benito Mussolini's resignation, continued today, and both banks were reported facing a virtual extinction of depositors' funds.

All mementos of Mussolini and Fascism have disappeared from Italian Embassies and Consulates here, as well as from the banks.

Allied Terms Too Drastic, Charges Axis Propaganda

Italy Would Be Wiped Out, Says Berlin Radio; Call Promises Empty.

JUL 30 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Rome radio in an English-language broadcast apparently directed at the Allies took the line today that the Allies were demanding too drastic terms for peace—perhaps a bargaining attempt to soften Allied demands.

The broadcast complained that Great Britain wants a "Carthagenian peace"—that is, a peace which would completely wipe out the defeated—and said "Great Britain is fighting against Italy with the aim of not only eliminating but also of destroying Italy as a vital, progressive and history making nation."

"Great Britain wants to pen us up with limited frontieirs, pen up more than 46,000,000 Italians with the intent of strangling them politically and economically."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, continued:

"After such a peace, as Mr. Churchill says, Italy will be allowed to resume her place among the European states. Perhaps the British Prime Minister meant a place in a prison cell.

Sham Target Charged

"Again we note that Fascism was a sham target of British guns. The truth is that the real target is the Italian nation."

The broadcast made the first reference heard from Rome radio to Benito Mussolini since his resignation by saying he had "disappeared."

Referring to Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's statement to the British House of Commons that Italy would not be allowed to retain her North African possessions after an honorable surrender, the broadcast said:

"Please note that Mr. Eden's words were spoke on July 28, three days after the disappearance of Mussolini and after the fall of the Fascist regime."

The broadcast painted Italy as putting up a brilliant fight in its three years of war against overwhelming odds.

Italian Valor Lauded

It said Italy was "a country which on land, on sea and in the air has fought heavily and with a valor which has been recognized by all its adversaries, not those of the radio and the press but those it met on the battle field."

It went on:

"If President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, as they proclaimed at Casablanca, should demand the surrender of an army who after three years of fighting has inflicted telling and heavy blows on forces far superior to their own; on enemy forces coming from the entire British empire; from the whole of the United States and having Greeks, Poles, Serbs and the more or less united Frenchmen as their Allies, what would they have done to a nation, the armies of which had turned their backs on a triumphant march of the enemies' horses?"

A Stefani News agency dispatch, also broadcast from Rome in English and recorded by the Associated Press, said that unconditional surrender was "a formula which is empty of any political sense."

This dispatch, which also seemed to be arguing with the Allies for better peace terms, said that the demand for unconditional surrender is "a fanatic Anglo-Saxon mistake which repeats itself today as yesterday. Our enemies are showing they do not know us and they ignore the Italians.

"The Anglo-Saxons forget that the Italians are fighting also for Europe. The German divisions which are barring on the eastern front the way to invasion of Bolshevism are also fighting for Europe. Today the enemy is on the threshhold of our beautiful territory. Today, for our misfortune and not for our fault, more serious dangers are apt to rise at the horizon but the English must also be aware that a much greater threat hangs over them—the threat of a political defeat of a large extent having consequences much more extended than a territorial invasion or occupation."

King Sole Protagonist

Stefani said that the King is the sole "protagonist of Italian history" and the Italian people "have closed around his dynasty."

The Italians, the broadcast went on, "do not understand empty words because they are depository of a wisdom which goes beyond all contingencies. Cities can be reduced in ashes, houses can be destroyed by the brutal force of machines. But the spirit of the Italian nation, conscious of its history and of its situation in the world, can not be conquered."

F. D. R.'s Speech Rouses Nazis

New York, July 29 (AP)—Dr. Paul Schmidt, head of the press department in the German Foreign Office, said today that President Roosevelt's speech last night convinced him that "Washington's sole aim is annihilation of the national existence of the big European powers and their Allies."

The Nazi official's comment, the first German reaction to the speech, was broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press here.

"The whole talk of fighting for humanity and Democracy against Fascism and National Socialism was nothing but pretext and camouflage," he said, remarking that the war against Italy was continuing despite the "death" of Fascism. "This fight can only end with total annihilation or total victory."

He termed the President's charge that Germany failed to give Italy sufficient military help a "clumsy lie" and said such statements gave the German people a "hearty laugh."

NAZ... IM ITALY'S PO...S 'UNCHANGED'

...SOCIATED PRESS

The ...adio quoted a Rome dispat... as reporting that the new Italian cabinet had met with Premier Marshal Badoglio and 'passed a resolution to the effort that Italy's foreign policy was to remain unchanged."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Italian home policy also was to be conducted "on the same principles as hitherto."

There was no amplification of the meaning and no explanation of how the "same principles" could apply after previous announcements of the banning of Fascism and a changed governmental situation.

Berlin Reports Envoy From Italy Is Missing

New York, July 29 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast said tonight that Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador to Berlin, took part in the Fascist Council session in Rome which ousted Mussolini Sunday, but Berlin said he has not returned to his post and added mysteriously "nothing is known here as to his present whereabouts."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, called the council session "historic."

YANKS CAPTURE BASE AT NICOSIA IN SWIFT ADVANCE

JUL 30 19...

Paves Way for Push on Messina; Canadians Meanwhile Overrun Agira.

PERIL AXIS FLANKS

AUG 12 IN

Enemy Communications Cut with Nazis Penned at Catania by British.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 29. — (AP) American and Canadian troops have cracked the mountainous core of the Messina bridgehead to raise hopes tonight of a quick conquest of northeastern Sicily.

In a swift 12-mile overnight advance the Americans captured the inland road junction of Nicosia at the base of the Axis triangle, and the Canadians overran the village of Agira, seven miles to the southeast in a race for the western side of Mount Etna.

The seizure of the two towns threatened to collapse both Axis flanks, the northern one based at Stefano Di Camastro on the Tyrrhenian Sea, and the eastern anchor at Catania on the Ionian sea.

(In Washington Undersecretary of War Patterson said the final conquest of Sicily was "a matter of days.")

Strategic Gains

The two seizures were described as the most important strategical developments of the past week for they cut direct communications between the two Axis flanks, and threatened to cause a general German withdrawal from the Catania area where the British Eighth army long has been tied down in trench warfare.

Fifty miles ahead of the Americans under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is Tromina, eastern coast city midway between Catania and Messina. The Seventh Army column is beyond Nicosia tonight, striking for the intermediate points of Troina and Randazzo above Mount Etna.

It is estimated that 40,000 Germans are spread between Catania and the north coast along the Mount Etna foothills. The capture of Nicosia and Agira, however, deprived them on means to rush reinforcements into the central area except for circutious coastal roads running through Messina at the northeastern tip of their bridgehead.

The break-through came just when reinforced German divisions had been digging in for a siege, utilizing the natural mountainous defenses.

But General Patton and his corps commander, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, are old hands at mountain fighting since they walloped the Germans amid the spiny-backed djebels of Tunisia. "Outflank and attack" is their doctrine.

The American spurt through Nicosia was regarded as all the more significant because fresh German troops were awaiting their arrival there, and the Americans had spent weary days in cleaning up central and western Sicily before turning methodically eastward to crack the Axis lines there.

Axis Lines Threatened

Axis positions along the northern and eastern coasts may roll back almost automatically if the American-Canadian drive reaches the road rimming the western side of Mount Etna. The Americans have about 30 miles to go to reach Randazzo, the Canadians about 20 miles for their apparent goal of Adrano farther south.

Stefano di Camastro, the northern anchor, probably will fall soon to another American column pushing along the coast now that Nicosia, 20 miles inland, has been overrun.

While Lieut. General Patton's Americans were fighting through steep, forested hills to take Nicosia, the Canadian Maple Leaf First division made an attack to capture Agira, some seven miles to the southeast, sending the crack 15th

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German armored division reeling back toward Regalbute.

The Canadians, on a road running southwest from Mt. Etna, were only 30 miles from Catania, where the British Eighth army was locked in trench warfare with the Hermann Goering division. The Americans at Nicosia were only some 50 miles from the east coast port of Taormina, halfway between Catania and Messina.

Bayonets Rout Nazis

The Canadians' victory at Agira was gained after prolonged, bloody fighting, in which bayonet charges finally cleaned the Nazi machine-guns out of the town's fortified outskirts. The Americans, on the other hand, outsmarted and outflanked German outposts around Nicosia and made its capture look as easy as the sudden conquest of notorious Hill 609 in Tunisia.

A massive, concerted Allied push against the enemy's shrinking bridgehead on the island is expected to begin within the next few days.

The Americans thrust their armored spearheads deeper into the northern salient yesterday with the capture of Pollina, Castelbuono and Gangi, while the Canadians smashing up from central Sicily throttled Axis communications in that sector by taking the important road junction of Leonforte after bitter fighting.

Plunging eastward along a front of approximately 40 miles, the American forces were less than 75 miles from Messina and were steadily pushing the enemy back toward the parallel range of forests and hills where it was assumed the reinforced Axis armies were preparing to make a desperate stand.

75,000 Prisoners

It was announced that 75,000 Axis prisoners already were in Allied hands, three-quarters of them having been captured by the Americans. A German prisoner was reported to have admitted to his captors that Nazi forces defending Sicily were shooting their Italian allies whenever the Italians attempted to surrender.

Allied headquarters watching the swift tempo of the American and Canadian advance, said the capture of San Stefano and Nicosia would initiate a "critical stage" in the campaign to exterminate the more than 100,000 Axis troops remaining in Sicily.

There was no official word of the stern fighting in progress before Catania, at the eastern anchor of the Axis line, where the British Eighth army has for more than a week been clawing its way into the enemy's stubborn defenses.

An Italian communique described the fighting in the north and center as bitter, with the Allies attacking "more violently, with masses of planes in support."

Allied air forces were taking a hand in the main battle, abandoning targets on the Italian mainland temporarily to bomb and cannonade the enemy's frontline positions, communications, supply depots and shipping. Axis fighter opposition continued almost non-existent, leading Allied observers to express the belief that a serious delay had developed between the production and delivery of enemy planes to the fighting front.

Swarms of fighters and fighter-bombers ranged over the battlefield and immediately behind, pouring steel and explosives on every target they could find. The towns of Regalbute Milazzo and areas around Troina, Cesaro and Randazzo at the foot of Mount Etna were subjected to a series of day-long attacks. Axis fighter opposition continued almost non-existent, leading Allied observers to express the belief that a serious delay had developed between the production and delivery of enemy planes to the fighting front.

Five Lost In Rome Raid

It was announced that of 500 Allied bombers and 200 fighters that dropped more than 1,100 tons of bombs on military targets in Rome July 19 only five were lost. The Rome raid was described officially as "one of the most successful of the war," with the raiding planes meeting practically no opposition.

Military observers estimated that Axis forces defending the Mount Etna line are composed of some 70,000 German troops and several good Italian divisions which escaped from the Americans' lightning conquest of the western part of the island.

Bring In Reinforcements

The enemy still was bringing reinforcements, however. German parachute battalions were among the latest arrivals and they were reported to be resisting with a fanatical fury reminiscent of the Japanese. In one instance, 250 of these troops were surrounded in a small area and more than 200 died before the remainder quit.

One of those taken prisoner suddenly grabbed a British officer's hand and bit it through, while another spat in the face of an intelligence officer during an interrogation.

In addition to fighting with a cold fury, the Nazis were strewing tens of thousands of mines in the path of the invaders and using demolition tactics to slow the Allied advance.

Heavy Casualties Are Inflicted on Retreating Axis

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 29.—American and Canadian troops, pushing steadily into Northeastern Sicily under strong aerial support, have captured four more towns, including the vital central road junction of Leonforte, and have inflicted heavy casualties on retreating Axis forces, the Allies announced today.

Canadian columns smashed their way into Leonforte, 8 miles northeast of Enna, in fierce fighting while the American 7th Army, pounding eastward along the coast from Palermo, captured the towns of Pollina, Castelbuono and Gangi.

With the occupation of Pollina, representing a one-day advance of about 8 miles from the port of Cefalu, which was taken the previous day, the American armored spearhead had reached a point only 75 miles from Messina, jumping-off place for Axis forces defending the island.

Drive Progressing Steadily.

Castelbuono and Gangi are inland towns, on an approximate line between Pollina and Leonforte, and announcement of their fall disclosed that the American-Candian eastward push was a co-ordinated, dovetailing advance that the enemy apparently was powerless to stop.

Today's brief Allied communique telling of the "steady progress" of this drive made no mention of the fighting around Catania, southern anchor of the Axis Mount Etna defense line, where the British 8th Army has been stalled against the enemy's stubborn defense for nearly a week.

The right wing of the American onrush over a 40-mile front was about 12 miles from Leonforte, from which the Canadians were driving forward.

Beating back elite regiments of the 15th German Armored Division, the Canadians found Nazi dead piled in heaps on the outskirts of one unnamed city, an official report said.

Capture of Leonforte cut the important north-south highway, which is well behind Axis lines on the north coast and has been a major artery for movements of troops between the enemy center and left wing.

Nazis Reported Killing Italians.

A German prisoner was officially reported to have said that the Nazis were killing their Italian allies whenever the latter attempted to surrender.

San Stefano, northern anchor of the Axis defense line, is 10 miles east of the American forward elements. This town and Nicosia, 7 miles east of Leonforte, are the next key points along the American and Canadian advance. Their capture virtually would clear the entire central and northern areas of the Etna Line and initiate the final critical stage of the campaign in the complex foothills and mountains near Messina.

(The German radio reported today that Axis forces had abandoned Nicosia.)

Today's Allied communique said "fierce fighting continues on the on the enemy. Steady progress is being made. The town of Leonforte is now in our hands.

"In the north the advance of the (American) 7th Army continues and the towns of Pollina, Castelbuono and Gangi have been captured."

American Flyers Busy.

American Invader and Warhawk planes subjected enemy defenses and communications to heavy assaults yesterday and were credited with the destruction of at least 30 motor vehicles.

(The Italian high command said in a communique broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press that Allied pressure in central and northern sectors of Sicily had been renewed "more violently, with masses of planes in support." It described the fighting as bitter.)

Medium bombers hammered Regalbuto, important tactical position at the center of the Axis line, and Milazzo. The air forces concentrated mainly along the battle zone and against enemy supply points in Sicily. Ground forces were getting heavier air support.

Meanwhile a recapitulation of reports of the Rome raid said it was "one of the most successful of the war."

Ships Bombed at Mainland City.

Towns and roads around the base of Mount Etna, near the east coast north of Catania, received the heaviest fire from Allied fighters and fighter-bombers.

Hits were scored on an Axis merchantman at Riposto and barges and landing craft were bombed at Reggio Calabria, mainland city on the Strait of Messina.

(The Rome communique said Allied airmen raided the suburbs of Naples and localities in Salerno Province, southeast of that major port. It said "the damage caused was slight and casualties were few." In all operations, the bulletin said, 12 Allied aircraft were shot down.

(German bombers were reported by the Italian communique to have damaged six Allied merchantmen, totaling 29,000 tons, during a night attack on Gela, Allied-occupied port of Southern Sicily.)

A Middle East air communique issued in Cairo said RAF fighter planes damaged two enemy merchant vessels yesterday in patrols over the Aegean Sea, leaving one burning and the other riddled with cannon fire.

The announcement also said that British aircraft had sunk three enemy schooners and damaged two others in the Ionian Sea Tuesday.

All planes returned from the sweeps, the communique added.

RUSSIANS FORCE NAZIS TO YIELD 6 MILES AT OREL

Desperate Germans Reported Using Reserves from France and Reich.

FEAR ENTRAPMENT

Red Artillery and Cavalry Press Fight in Rain, Slay 3,300 of Foe.

LONDON, Friday, July 30—(AP) German units from as far as France and Germany rushed into the threatened Orel sector of the Russian front today as the formidable Red artillery pounded the drenched countryside and Russian cavalry charged through the mud to batter the weary German defenders, who were pushed back six miles and pried from 40 villages.

The Soviet midnight communique giving these new details said the Germans were snatching reinforcements from every available front in their determination to prevent a major debacle at Orel, a keystone in the entire German defenses.

The communique described them as "march battalions", a German expression meaning troops hurriedly organized and sent to the front before completing their full training.

More than 3,300 Germans were killed in the Orel fighting yesterday as the battle burned brightly despite the rain and muck that sent troops floundering and splashing in attack and counter-attack.

Cavalry Press On

One Red army cavalry unit smashed through weary German defenders at three strongly fortified places north of Orel. The Germans ran, leaving behind them 600 of their dead comrades and large quantities of arms, the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said.

In another sector a regiment of German infantry, supported by 30 tanks, made two attempts to counter-attack. They were met by a hail of Soviet fire and gave up their attempt after 10 German tanks were disabled or burnt out and a battalion of men lay dead.

South of Orel the Russians took to the offensive again and in one sector 1,500 Germans were killed as the Red troops moved on. In another sector the Germans took cover behind a water barrier and covered the front with protecting fire. The Soviet troops crossed the river and captured the German occupied areas with a loss to the defenders of 400 dead, 16 ammunition dumps and other materials.

Projectiles and massed big guns, one of Russia's most effective weapons in the present war, were described by a German war reporter as "cursed Russian artillery fire." The report, broadcast by Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said the Russians were "waging a war of attrition against us. They try to make us lose our nerve in this artillery duel. Shells are whistling over our heads. Our tank grenadiers stand up to it all."

Weaken in Belgorod Sector

In the Belgorod direction, south of Orel, weakened German morale was indicated by the Soviet communique. Red reconnaissance groups were conducting active operations when a large force of Germans, taking a raid by scouts to be an attack, began to take flight. The scouts wiped out 60 Germans until the infantry arrived to help them in the unexpected victory and together they took over a populated place.

In another sector of this front three German counter-attacks beat vainly at the Russian defenses until it receded, defeated, leaving the battlefield littered with abandoned equipment.

One machine gunner in the Donets Basin area where operations were confined to reconnaissance, the communique said, killed 40 Germans when a Nazi automatic rifle company tried a flanking movement. The rest of the Germans backed down.

Artillery and mortar units poured shell after shell into defense fortifications at the Leningrad front. They demolished 36 blockhouses and blew up ammunition and fuel dumps. Soviet airmen aided the drive by bombing five German troop trains.

Battle in Trenches

On the northwestern front between Leningrad and Moscow a scene reminiscent of the World war trench fighting in France was described by the communique. First artillery fire battered at an enemy resistance center. Suddenly the barrage lifted and transferred to the depth of the German defense. Red troops poured from their hiding places and broke into the German trenches where a hand-to-hand battle began. Over 100 Germans were wiped out in the attack and equipment and prisoners captured.

Thirty-eight more German tanks were knocked out and 63 planes shot down Wednesday, a special Soviet communique announced earlier.

A Moscow dispatch said the Germans were pulling guns and supplies by hand in places where the clinging mud had bogged down machines and even mules.

The capture of the railroad town of Stanovoy Kolodets on the line leading to Kursk placed Russian siege forces 11 miles southeast of Orel. Other forces were within eight miles on the east and north. A column aimed at the lone remaining German railway to Bryansk was meeting desperate resistance five miles north of the line. One report said Russian patrols had torn up sections of the railway in darting hit-and-run attacks.

German Lines "Swaying"

The Germans said officially their lines were "swaying" at Orel.

Their communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted:

"At several points of the Orel sector, the bulk of our troops, supported by strong German Air Force formations, were fighting a heavy defensive battle the whole day (Wednesday). All enemy attempts at a break through were repulsed after a swaying battle." The communique said 186 Russian tanks were destroyed, 100 on a single sector north of Orel.

Sharp fighting continued on the Leningrad front at the top of the Russian-German battlefield and Moscow dispatches said the combats possibly were turning into a major battle. Elsewhere the Germans acknowledged local Russian gains, saying Soviet attacks "were repulsed partly in very embittered fighting or in counterthrusts." These engagements apparently referred to Russian pressure in the Belgorod area 50 miles north of Kharkov, along the Sea of Azov near Taganrog, in the Donets Basin of the eastern Ukraine and in the northwest Caucasus around Novorossisk.

Outer Nazi Defenses Of Orel Base Pierced By Reds From South

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 29.—The Russian column advancing on Orel from the south drove over the bodies of 1,500 Germans yesterday to force that claw of the giant pincers tighter about the vital city and keep pace with the northern and eastern onslaughts, the Russians said today.

Front-line dispatches indicated the masses of Red Army troops and tanks, in general advances of from 2½ to 4 miles, now had battered down the Germans' outer hedgehog defense systems and were storming the enemy bastion's strongest defenses.

Stanovoy Kolodets, railway station 11 miles southeast of Orel, fell to the Russians yesterday, a communique said.

Other Columns Advance.

Russian advices said the column advancing on Orel from the north was fighting its way through swamps and across streams raised to flood stage by recent rains.

The going was said to be heavy and the Russians acknowledged that the offensive in this area had inevitably been slowed down, but declared that even so the advance was continuing.

The Russian half-circle thrown about the bitterly resisting German Army last was reported nearest the city on the north, where it encompassed Optukha. The column attacking frontally from the east had overrun Zolatarevo at last reports, 13 miles away.

The Germans also threw fresh, newly-arrived reserves into the battles north and east of Orel yesterday, the Russians said, but reported that although the Nazis counterattacked stubbornly and fought viciously the Red Army retained the initiative at all points.

29 Tanks Blasted.

Altogther, the Russians said they overran 30 occupied places, left more than 2,500 dead upon the field and knocked out 29 German tanks yesterday in the Orel sector alone.

(The Berlin radio yesterday acknowledged the German withdrawal from Bolkhov, 31 miles above Orel, which the Russians announced last week they had captured. It was evacuated, the broadcast said, as a part of their "elastically conducted defense fighting."

(Another German broadcast attributed the Russian successes to "greatly superior" forces but said the Red Army had been unable to pierce German positions either at Orel or east of Leningrad. It also said 164 Russian tanks were knocked out in Tuesday's fighting.)

The Russian communique said that Soviet forces had maintained their steady pressure against the Germans in the Belgorod region of the Upper Donets River, in the Donets Basin, and on the Northern Leningrad front, where it reported a heavy artillery barrage had demolished blockhouses and silenced enemy gunners.

Six German planes were downed in aerial combat and three were destroyed by antiaircraft fire in the Leningrad area, the Russians said.

RUSSIA FOUND MORE CHEERED

Correspondent Reports A Big Change After Leave Of Six Months

AUG 1 1943

Vegetable Gardens Planted In All Available Parks And Back Yards

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press chief of bureau in Moscow and author of "Moscow Dateline," has returned from New York to the Russian capital after six months leave. This dispatch tells of transformations in the Soviet Union since he left.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

Moscow, July 29—The Soviet Union in the six months since the battle of Stalingrad has changed from a grim nation struggling desperately for life to a cheerful country fighting confidently for victory.

The transition becomes apparent in a roundtrip such as I made from Moscow to New York last February after the battle of Stalingrad and now back to Moscow.

It is apparent all through Russia from Baku in the south through Kuibyshev on the Volga to Moscow.

For Russians, Stalingrad evidently has become the turning point of the war.

It is symbolized by the yard beneath my window.

Cabbage In Yard

In February the yard was covered by dirty snow across which pathetic women hauled wood to take the chill off freezing rooms.

Now the yard is almost filled by a cabbage patch around which shouting children play hide and seek.

The Russians do not seem overconfident. They realize a bitter struggle is ahead. Those to whom I have talked do not even think the war will end very soon. They know preparations already have been made for the winter campaign. They think the end will come next year.

The victory at Stalingrad and the collapse of the German summer offensive, as well as the Allied conquest of Tunisia, the invasion of Sicily and the departure of Mussolini, all have had a cheering effect which now is the most striking change in everyday Russian life.

Noticeable On Landing

It is noticeable immediately upon landing at Baku. There, the tension which accompanied last year's German penetration of the Caucasus has disappeared. A smiling woman customs inspector looks through baggage, wise-cracking about chewing gum in American suitcases. Around the airfield, pumps of oil wells churn and chimneys of refineries smoke peacefully.

Between Baku and Kuibyshev, wheat fields ripple in the breeze ripening fast under the summer sun. The signs of the battle which were fought over these fields last summer already have been largely erased, although Stalingrad remains a blackened monument of ruins.

Stalingrad has become a temporary tent city for thousands of laborers in reconstruction.

Accustomed To Role

Kuibyshev, a provincial town which suddenly became the seat of the diplomatic corps and a large industrial center in 1941, now has become accustomed to its metropolitan role. While the leading American and British envoys have returned to Moscow, others, including the Japanese and Bulgarians, conduct their normal work from Kuibyshev.

Factories, which were transplanted from the west, now are solidly established on the Volga and surrounded by neat new housing colonies for workers.

Everywhere, the newest feature of the Russian countryside is the Soviet counterpart of American victory gardens. While the eastern cities have been industrialized, Moscow has gone agricultural.

Parks Are Planted

Yards, parks and all available open spaces of the capital have been planted to potatoes, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, onions and sunflowers, the seed of which provide the Russian version of chewing gum. Chickens scratch the country yards of the American Embassy opposite the Kremlin.

The produce from gardens already has done much to relieve what threatened to be a serious food shortage. The people are now getting vegetables from their own plots while American lard and butter in the stores help swell their meager larders.

Food still is the uppermost question in the Soviet Union, but the people seem to think they will overcome this just as they overcame the Germans.

Two Airplane Plants In Central Germany Hit by 'Fortresses'

60 Nazi Fighters Downed In Raid That Cost 23 Big American Bombers

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Boldly defying Hitler's fading air strength, swarms of American Flying Fortresses flew unescorted and in broad daylight yesterday to within 80 miles of Berlin to smash the Nazi aircraft plant at Oschersleben.

Kassel, site of a big Focke-Wulf assembly plant, about 200 miles southwest of Berlin, also was battered by the big American bombers, which were reported to have shot down upward of 60 Nazi fighters attempting to beat them off. The Americans lost 23 bombers during the round-trip of more than 1,000 miles, a communique said. One Allied fighter plane also was lost.

Squadrons of RAF fighters crossed and recrossed the Channel this morning in a continuation of widespread sweeps over Northern France and Belgium, and later Allied bombers headed over the coast with more squadrons of fighters.

British fighters destroyed three enemy fighters this morning without loss.

The Oschersleben raid was the deepest American daylight thrust of the war into Germany.

British Strike Again.

Indicating that the round-the-clock bombings had extended into last night, the Berlin radio reported today that British planes had made scattered "nuisance raids" on Northwestern Germany during the night. There was no immediate confirmation.

The American blow at enemy aircraft production followed a night raid by the RAF on smoldering Hamburg, in which more than 2,300 long tons were loosed—the greatest bomb load in history.

The raid on Hamburg, submarine center and North German industrial port, was the sixth on that city in a series of American and British day and night attacks which began Saturday night.

In bombing Oschersleben, the American Fortresses flew almost 200 miles into the German territory Hitler once said would never feel the shock of an enemy bomb.

Raids Successful.

"Bomb bursts were seen in both target areas," said a joint United States-British communique of the Kassel and Oschersleben raids.

The big planes were picked up on their return trip by escorting American Thunderbolts and other Allied fighters. The Thunderbolts alone shot down nine Nazi fighters, to bring the day's total to more than 69 German planes.

It was the fourth long sweep in five days for the Fortresses and most of the German fighters stayed out of range of their massed fire power.

Returning RAF pilots said Tuesday night's raid on Hamburg lasted 45 minutes and was "even more destructive than previous raids on the port." The raiders encountered smoke from the stricken city rising almost 5 miles and said that fire glows were visible for 200 miles.

Great Damage to Hamburg.

Photographs of the seared city made on Tuesday, before the RAF went back that night to finish the job, revealed great damage and fires still licking the docks, the Air Ministry said. At least nine "very important buildings" were hit in the submarine yards, the announcement said, and damage done the city of more than 1,000,000 population even before the Tuesday night raid extended to hundreds of acres.

American medium bombers also were active over France and Belgium yesterday, attacking industrial targets and airfields, and Spitfire squadrons strafed the Dutch coast.

German raiders again hit back weakly at Britain last night, dropping bombs on "one or two points" in East Anglia. London had a brief air alert. An Air Ministry and Home Security communique said that damage was slight and no casualties resulted.

U. S. Fortresses Bomb Kiel, Heinkel Plant

Blast Way Deep Into Germany; Shoot Down 30 Enemy Planes.

AUG 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, July 29.—(AP) Strong formations of Flying Fortresses hacking their way through Nazi fighter packs deep inside Germany rained explosives on the Kiel U-boat slips and the Heinkel aircraft factory at Warnemuende on the Baltic today and shot down more than 30 enemy planes.

"Good bombing results were observed on both targets," the U. S. Army Headquarters communique said. Ten heavy American bombers were lost.

"Fairly strong fighter opposition was encountered by the unescorted Fortresses at Kiel, but there was little opposition at Warnemuende," the bulletin added. "Preliminary claims totalled more than 30 enemy fighters destroyed by the bombers."

Tide Turning

Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, chief of the 8th Air Force Bomber Command, declared: "The battle of Germany is swinging in our favor."

General Anderson said that more than 200 German fighters had been destroyed since Saturday in addition to many more probably destroyed or damaged.

Returning crewmen said the tight-flying bombers encountered most of their opposition on the homeward flight, the Nazis attacking in great packs in the sunlit summer sky.

American Thunderbolts, R.A.F., Dominion, and Allied Spitfires supported the big target-busters part of the way to and from Germany, and Canadian fighters knocked down three German planes.

Late today Boston and Typhoon bombers attacked a power station near Rouen and an airfield at Mervinne in France, and U. S. medium bombers struck an airfield at Fortruge near St. Omer.

Escorting Norwegian Spitfire pilots knocked down two enemy fighters.

From these subsidiary operations three Allied fighters were missing.

Missing Fliers Saved

Some of the Fortress crews missing from previous raids over northern Germany have been rescued, the Air Ministry said tonight.

At least 49 Americans were picked up from the North Sea and landed in the 50 hours ending the evening of July 27.

The ministry said that more than 200 British aircraft as well as American planes searched by day and night for crews of lost planes and guarded dinghies and lifeboats from enemy interference in the greatest air-sea rescue operations of the war.

Most of the rescued airmen were more than 100 miles from England when found. One crew of nine Americans was saved by a lifeboat dropped by parachute only 60 miles from the German-held Danish coast.

Another crew of nine had been picked up by a foreign trawler which headed for the European coast. But the guns of a British Halifax "persuaded" the trawler to turn about and go to England, the ministry said.

The double assault was the fifth in six days by United States heavy bombers and followed raids yesterday in which Flying Fortresses flew unescorted to within 80 miles of Berlin and battered the aircraft factory at Oschersleben among other targets. They flew about 50 miles farther to hit Warnemuende today.

The bombers were less numerous than the great fleets that have shattered Hamburg and Essen in three nights this week with four times the 1,500 tons the Luftwaffe dropped on all Britain in the first six months of this year.

The Air Ministry News Service, contrasting the Allied raids against Germany with the attacks on Britain during the week ended at dawn Wednesday, said the R.A.F. Bomber Command dropped "some 7,000 tons of bombs upon Hamburg, Essen and other targets in Germany alone with an average loss of less than three per cent of the bombers engaged" in those seven days and nights.

German Losses Heavy

The Luftwaffe in the same period lost 15 per cent of the small force that crossed the coast of Britain, and German bombs failed to inflict a casualty and caused "only the most trivial damage," the News Service said.

In the same week, R.A.F. fighters made "some 2,000" day and night sorties and destroyed 33 aircraft at a cost of 21.

As to the U. S. raids, the Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press acknowledged that one attack on Hamburg was "very heavy" but withheld details. The broadcast maintained that some U. S. attacks were "against open places in the country" and "of no purpose."

The Berlin version was that as of Wednesday, 35 U. S. four-engined bombers had been shot down in Germany and "German fighters lost nine planes."

Allied fighters also swept [illegible] rope's invasion coast in great [illegible] ber today. The Associated P[illegible]

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Folkestone correspondent said: "Explosions across the channel are shaking doors and windows as I telephone this message. It's like the days of 1940 when the Germans were bombing this side."

London, Friday, July 30 (AP)—British-based bombers swept eastward across the English Channel late last night and Reuters reported that alerts had sounded later in the Lugano area in Switzerland, suggesting the possibility that targets in northern Italy were under attack.

RAIDERS OVER ENGLAND

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—(AP) German raiders appeared over the southeast coast of England shortly after midnight today and dropped a few bombs, some of which fell into the sea.

R. A. F. Fighters Sweep Aegean

CAIRO, July 29 (AP).—Royal Air Force fighter planes damaged two enemy merchant vessels yesterday in patrols over the Aegean Sea, leaving one burning and the other riddled with cannon fire, a Middle East air communique announced today. The announcement also said that British aircraft had sunk three enemy schooners and damaged two others in the Ionian Sea Tuesday. All planes returned from the sweeps, the communique added.

DANGLES IN SPACE TO LOOSEN BOMBS

Gunner Risks Life To Save Fortress And Crew In Warnemuende Raid

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 29—One of the oldest gunners of the Eighth Air Force figured today in a breathtaking incident which saved a Flying Fortress and possibly the lives of all the crew during the bombing of Warnemuende.

He is Sergt. Joseph L. Baya, of Jacksonville, Fla., 41, waistgunner on the "Double Trouble" who volunteered to risk his life by being suspended in the bomb bay to release incendiary bombs with a screwdriver.

Flak Severs Cable

"When we went in over the target a piece of flak severed the control cable to the bomb release, making it impossible to work it electrically," said the pilot, Lieut. Heyward V. Simpson, of Anderson, South Carolina.

"Due to the limited gas supply it was impossible to get back without those bombs having been unloaded."

This was where Baya, whose hair is graying around the edges, stepped up to become a hero.

Held By Parachute Strap

With the bomb bay doors open and with two fellow-crewmen holding him by his parachute strap, Baya dropped through the hatch and tripped the bomb releases. Above him the strap was held by Lieut. Alfonso J. Amato, of 249 Humpert, New Haven, Conn., the bombardier, and Sergt. Richard J Riley, radio gunner, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Baya dangled there below the ship's belly over the Baltic for fifteen minutes.

It was necessary to repeat the operation many times, and each time he cut one loose he had to wiggle out of the way of the falling bomb.

FIGHTER COMMANDER DESTROYS TWO NAZIS

LONDON, July 29.—(AP) A 39-year-old American fighter group commander scored a double victory over German fighters yesterday knocking down two, U. S. Army headquarters announced today.

Colonel Edward W. Anderson, Long Beach, Calif., shot down the two German fighters while covering Flying Fortresses returning from a raid on Central Germany.

Anderson's formation of Thunderbolts saw a group of Nazi fighters attacking a lame Fortress separated from its formation. He and his wing man, Captain Carl H. Miley, Toledo, Ohio, tore into the swarming Germans and Miley scored his first victory getting a ME-109E. Anderson dived under the Fortress to pour bursts into the German planes which were seen to go down.

Six other United States Thunderbolt pilots shot down German planes yesterday.

Previous doubles were scored by First Lieuts. August V. Ganaro, New Haven, Conn., and Ernest Beattie, Albany, Ga.

Brauchitsch Reported Confined By Nazis

London, July 29 (AP)—Reuters said a Tass dispatch received in Stockholm today reported that Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, former commander in chief of the Germany army, had been confined in a fortress by the Nazi Government.

Von Brauchitsch frequently has been reported at odds with Hitler. He was reported in 1941 to have been fired from the supreme German command, but advices received last summer said he had been restored. Last December he was reported to be the leader of a military clique bent on "isolating" Hitler and making peace with the Allies.

JUL 30 1943

Swiss Courier Killed In Eire Plane Crash

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Max Roth, 33-year-old Swiss government courier, homeward bound from Washington, was believed to be the only non-Briton among 10 persons killed in the crash of a British Overseas Airways flying boat on a fog-shrouded mountainside near Dingle, in County Kerry, Eire, early yesterday. All the other 15 persons aboard the plane were injured.

Pope Sends $20,000 To Malta

London, July 29 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Valletta said today Pope Pius XII had sent $20,000 to the Archbishop of Malta for relief of war victims on that British island. Last March the Pope sent a similar sum for reconstruction of Maltese churches damaged by Axis raids, it said.

England Spots Fly In Ointment

London, *Friday*, July 30 (AP)—Britain's manpower problem, already a pain in the head, would be aggravated if Italy surrendered on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's terms allowing Italian prisoners to go home.

The Italians in England have been a big help on the farms. And many of them have been so happy they would like to bring their families here instead of returning to Italy.

Their release would force Ernest Bevin, minister of Labor and National Service, to reconsider his decision to stop recruiting for the women's land army.

2 MORE U-BOATS SUNK

Destroyed Within 9 Hours by British Sloops in Atlantic

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Two submarines were destroyed in the North Atlantic within nine hours by an escort of British naval sloops, it was announced today.

Says Italy Must Co-operate

WOOLWICH, England, July 29 (AP).—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said today that the first demand upon Italy was that she throw no obstacle in the path of the United Nations, whose goal now is to crack Germany.

CHELSEA SAILOR KILLED

BELFAST, July 29 — (AP) Howard N. Marshall, 42, a shipfitter third class of Chelsea, Mass., was killed in an accident, details of which were withheld, while returning from leave to the U. S. naval base at Londonderry, it was announced tonight. He will be buried Tuesday in the American cemetery at Brookwood, near London.

DROUGHT IS REPORTED HITTING FRENCH CROPS

BERN, Switzerland, July 29.—(AP) A Paris dispatch in Le Petit Dauphinois quoted Minister of Agriculture and Food Bonnafus today as saying a drought was spreading throughout France and in the south was reaching "disastrous" proportions.

In the Toulon area the drought's equal has not been seen in a hundred years, the dispatch said.

The country's already severe food problem was described as aggravated by the "deplorable" lack of fodder and vegetables. Dauphinois also reported from Paris that 65 restaurants were closed in the city during the week for violating food price laws.

Lisbon Reports End of Strikes And Riots Over Food Shortage

LISBON, July 29 (AP).—Rioting and three days of strikes by tens of thousands of Portuguese workers over the shortage of food for the working classes have ended, it was announced today.

The Portuguese government censorship released news of the strikes and rioting after three days of silence.

[The British radio, quoting a message from Lisbon, said "the Portuguese War Minister ordered the strikers to be arrested and inducted into special labor battalions." The broadcast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System did not indicate whether the strikes had any connection with the events in Italy.

[A United Press dispatch from Lisbon said that because of "sporadic and unlawful" paralyzations of work in some factories, a special delegate was appointed in the War Ministry to enforce mornal service in the factories by applying penalties.]

The strikes started in Barreiro, on the south bank of the Tagus River—a heavy industrial area. All telephone communication with Lisbon, a short distance away, was cut, and until the morning newspapers today carried stories of the strikes few citizens of the capital knew of the situation.

Women and children led in the rioting over the lack of olive oil, codfish, potatoes and rice. It was quelled by police and soldiers who mounted machine guns in the streets. Hundreds were arrested and taken to prisons in street cars.

U. S. Airmen in China Smash 57 Enemy Planes

Destroy 8 Bombers in 4-Day Attack on Airfields

CHUNGKING, July 29 (AP).—American airmen destroyed at least eight Japanese bombers and forty-nine fighters in a powerful offensive, during which enemy airdromes at Hankow, Hainan Island, and Hongkong were attacked in the four days ending Tuesday, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today. Forty-two other enemy planes probably were destroyed, the announcement said.

Fourteenth Air Force losses were one pilot killed in combat, one plane destroyed and two other planes lost by enemy action in both offensive and defensive operations in the period July 23-27, inclusive.

Liberators two days ago concentrated their action against shipping in Samah Bay, Hainan Island, scoring direct hits on ships of 3,500 and 6,000 tons and near misses against a 250-foot vessel, and bombing warehouses and dock installations.

A day later B-25 Mitchells and P-40 Warhawks attacked Japanese military installations at Hongkong. The headquarters announcement said only that they caused damage.

Yanks Sink Jap Ship After 800-Mile Foray

Enemy Radio Station On Diamond Island Hit

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, July 29.—Cruising 800 miles deep into Japanese-held territory, American Liberator bombers from India sank a 250-foot enemy merchant ship off Tavoy Island, south of Thailand, a United States Army Air Force communique reported today.

Flights of B-24s also shot up a flat-topped vessel about 175 feet long, 30 miles north of Pagoda Point in Burma, the communique said, but did not make it clear whether the ship was an aircraft carrier of not.

Other B-24s deluged a Japanese radio station on Diamond Island with high explosives and bombed Japanese installations at Kaingthaung at the mouth of the Irrawaddy. A building on Diamond Island was destroyed.

Medium bombers scored hits on the runway at an airfield on Pagoda Point.

During the day's operations one Japanese fighter was destroyed and another damaged.

Evidence of the growing strength of the American air forces attacking Burma came in the Tavoy Island raid. The island is about 800 miles from the nearest Allied airfield. The ship sank in three minutes.

PINCERS SQUEEZING SLOWLY ON MUNDA

Gen. MacArthur Says Drive Is Going Satisfactorily— 200 Yards Gained

SECOND DESTROYER SUNK

Enemy Admits Sinking of One Sharp Struggles Taking Place Near Salamaua

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, July 30 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that American troops had made further advances on the Japanese air base at Munda, New Georgia, and declared the campaign against the strategic position in the central Solomons was progressing satisfactorily and according to plan.

The enemy's supply has been cut to the very bone by ceaseless pounding from the air and sea, said the commanding general.

A spokesman at headquarters said the new advance had carried the Americans to within 1,900 yards of the airdrome—a gain of 200 yards since Tuesday. It was a substantial advance, inasmuch as the Japanese are defending stubbornly every inch against the attacking soldiers and mariness.

Meanwhile, further details of an attack on Japanese shipping off Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Wednesday and Thursday, disclosed that a second enemy destroyer had been sunk by Allied medium bombers. Another destroyer and a transport, which previously had been reported burning fiercely after being attacked by bombers, were beached.

"Two of eleven enemy fighters endeavoring to protect the convoy were shot down," the communiqué said. "The following morning our bombers again attacked and demolished the grounded destroyer.

"The other vessel was observed beached and still burning and has become a wreck.

"Escorting fighters shot down an enemy reconnaissance plane. The enemy's total loss amounted to two destroyers and one transport sunk or destroyed and three planes shot down."

Salamaua Heavily Bombed

Salamaua, the large Japanese base on Huon Gulf, New Guinea, was subjected to a concentrated attack by Allied medium and heavy bombers that placed ninety-four tons of fragmentation and demolition bombs on enemy installations in seventeen minutes.

"The building areas were extensively damaged and defensive positions hit," the communiqué said. "Numerous explosions and fires visible for forty miles resulted."

Sharp ground fighting broke out at Bobdubi, five miles southwest of Salamaua, and in the area northeast of Tambu Bay.

Two-engined bombers, in a night attack, dropped bombs directly on parked motor transports, on the barracks and airdrome installations at Kupang and the adjoining Penfu airdrome on Timor. Heavy explosions resulted and fires were visible fifty miles.

In the Tanimbar Islands, 3,000 miles north of Darwin, long-range fighters heavily strafed enemy-

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Spangler Hits Roosevelt Speech as 4th Term Bid

JUL 30 1943

G.O.P. Chairman Demands OWI Relay 'Implications' to Servicemen.

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National committee declared today that President Roosevelt's speech last night was the beginning of "his campaign for a fourth and perhaps continuing term, a bold bid for the vote of our soldiers and sailors who are risking their lives for freedom.

Spangler made a formal demand on the Office of War Information and the War and Navy department that statements by Republican Congress members and others, commenting on "the political implications" of the speech, be distributed to the armed forces through army newspapers, ships' bulletins and other channels.

On Capitol Hill, several Congress members said Mr. Roosevelt sounded like a fourth term candidate, while backers of the President denied that any political considerations were involved in the speech.

Senators Smith (D-S.C.) and Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt's outline of a series of government benefits proposed for members of the armed forces after the war appeared to be a bid for soldier votes. Rep. Ditter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican National Congressional committee, said the speech "degenerated into the official opening of the four term campaign."

Guffey Denies Charges

Senator Guffey (D-Pa), a New Dealer, replied quickly that there were 'no political aspects" to the speech.

Spangler sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, and Robert Sherwood, head of the Overseas division of the OWI:

"Last night over world wide radio President Roosevelt launched his campaign for a fourth and perhaps continuing term in the White House. Under the pretext of a major report on the war situation, he made a straight-out political speech and a bold bid for the vote of our soldiers and sailors who are risking their lives for freedom.

"You will appreciate, I am sure, the dangers to our democratic institutions of the Commander-in-Chief stooping to this type of politics among those who instead of thinking of him as a cunning political leader should have confidence that he is thinking only of winning the war, getting them back home quickly and at work in jobs with opportunity ahead. Every American is determined to take care of these returning heroes and it will be the nation that does it and not a personal beneficence of the President.

"These boys and girls as thinking citizens should not be made political serfs. They are entitled to all sides of all questions so that they can make up their own minds how they will vote next year.

Wants "Implication" Bared

"A number of members of Congress, including Senator Bridges of New Hampshire and Rep Ditter of Pensylvania and newspaper writers have already pointed out the political implications of the President's speech.

"I therefore formally request of you that these comments be just as widely distributed to our armed forces as it is possible through the facilities at your command. I request that they be published, with the President's statements, in the army newspapers and the ships' Bulletins. I request that they be communicated immediately through your news communication channels to our troops overseas.

"I know that you will recognize as I do the perils to our free institutions unless we do maintain the right of free political discussion. Will you please confirm to me that you have taken such steps as are necessary to insure that the comments of Congress are reaching the armed forces."

Smith, a critic of administration policies, said he read into the speech "a bid for the soldiers' vote for a fourth term." In addition, he said the President's announcement that coffee rationing had been abandoned and that more sugar is on the way to housewives' tables looked like an effort to reduce complaints against wartime regulations.

"It's my opinion," he declared, "that we will see more letting up on rigid rationing as time goes on. That's all a part of a campaign to pacify the home front before the next election."

Taft said Mr. Roosevelt's promise of benefits for soldiers when they are mustered out "sounds very much like an appeal for 1944 votes."

"I don't know how much good that will do the President politically," he said, "because Congress has always been more generous to war veterans than the President. Congress already has provided for hospitalization and compensation and has greatly expanded the provisions for vocational rehabilitation for returning servicemen."

Program for Servicemen

The President's program provided for mustering out pay, unemployment insurance, trade education, social security benefits, improved hospitalization and rehabilitation and pensions for disabled veterans.

Few in Congress thought there would be any opposition to such a program, although Smith said there might be difficulty in finding money to finance it.

Senator Van Nuys (D-Ind) said everybody could subscribe to such benefits and Senator Davis (R-Pa) commented that he and other Republicans already had proposed enabling legislation for at least part of the President's proposal, including that for mustering out pay.

Senator Guffey said it was his opinion the President had hit the nail on the head with the soldier benefit suggestions and predicted their early adoption by Congress.

He said Mr. Roosevelt had spoken in the language of the man on the street in his broadcast and said it could not be regarded as anything but a progress report on the war at home and abroad.

"Everybody knows I'm for Roosevelt for a fourth term, but I am sure the speech had no political aspects," Guffey added.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) also issued a critical statement, saying that "Mr. Roosevelt dangled before the eyes of the soldiers a gift of their own tax money. You could almost hear him telling them not to forget in November, 1944, who it was that offered to give them a lot of new, free things."

Bridges said the President gave no indication of thought about "getting rid of economic hot-water bags and building a sound, dynamic economy in which men and women will find their own security."

CARGO SHIP OUTPUT NEARS RATE SOUGHT

To Meet This Year's Schedule Graph Will Swing Upward, Then Level Off in 1944

FASTER VESSELS PLANNED

Victory Freighter Will Succeed Liberty, Designers Having Eye on Post-War Competition

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)— America's merchant shipbuilding program has reached the leveling off stage and thus becomes the first of the major war efforts to reach a production rate approximating its ultimate goal.

The shipbuilding graph will swing slightly upward in the last half of this year and settle back a little in 1944, but the change from the present rate of production will not be substantial on the basis of overall figures.

President Roosevelt's statement that next year's goal calls for 21,000,000 deadweight tons—carrying capacity—of merchant shipping was interpreted today as reflecting a marked improvement recently in the submarine situation.

Present facilities, worked to their utmost and provided with ample steel and labor, could exceed that output by several million tons. The Maritime Commission has estimated potential capacity of present yards at about 25,000,000 tons.

To reach this years goal of 19,000,000 tons ship yards must deliver nealy 11,000,000 tons in the final six months, a rate slightly higher than necessary to meet next year's objective.

June production, 168 vessels totaling 1,676,500 dead weight tons, was at an annual rate exceeding 20,000,000 tons.

In the first half of 1943, 879 ships aggregating 8,818,622 deadweight tons were delivered into service, compared with 746 ships of 8,089,732 tons in all of 1942.

Next year's program will center on faster, harder-to-build vessels than the mass production Liberty ship, partly on the theory that the faster freighters will be more suitable for post-war competitive trade.

The Victory ship, successor to the Liberty, will go into production in the spring, with yards shifting to it throughout the rest of the year. With a speed of fifteen to seventeen knots the Victory is several knots faster than the Liberty and there is little difference in the carrying capacity.

WAVES WILL MARK FIRST BIRTHDAY IN SERVICE TODAY

Admiral King Praises Their Work; Plan to Expand Group to 91,000.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — (AP) Plans to swell the strength of the WAVES to 91,000 by the end of 1944 were announced today by the Navy as it reported that the Women's Naval Auxiliary, by taking over shore jobs, already has released enough officers and bluejackets to man a major task force.

Just a year old tomorrow, with the demand for their services multiplying and the variety of their assignments increasing, the WAVES now number 27,000, or nearly triple the enrollment anticipated by the Navy when President Roosevelt signed the act creating the organization July 30, 1942.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet and chief of naval operations, summing up the measure of their achievement, said:

"The expectations of the Navy in you have been justified by your hard work and sincere dedication to duty. You who are members of the women's reserve have won the respect of the naval service by your acceptance of military requirements, readiness for responsibility and already valuable contribution to the work of winning the war."

27,000 on Duty

Of the 27,000 WAVES now on duty, about 10,000 are still in training. The largest group is on duty in Washington with more than 3,000 officers and enlisted women billeted in the office of the commander in chief, U. S. Fleet, and the chief of naval operations. Approximately 2,000 more are on duty in other offices of the Navy department.

Officers in charge of shore establishments, attaches explained, are requesting more and more uniformed women for assignment in their offices.

When the women's reserve was established a year ago plans called for 1,000 officers and 10,000 enlisted women.

16 Training Schools

Today, the 16 training schools for enlisted women and the naval reserve midshipmen's school for officers have a combined capacity for training more than that number at one time, the Navy says, adding:

"What was originally planned to be mostly an office force has expanded into gunnery and blind flying instruction, aerology, aviation ground crew work, navigation and other fields.

"In addition, there are large numbers serving in Navy communications, one of the first fields in which it was recognized that trained women could replace Navy men. Other large numbers are also doing office work and in time to come, they will probably replace all enlisted men serving in such billets at shore stations in continental United States."

PROBE IS OPENED IN PLANE CRASH IN WHICH 20 DIED

AUG 1 1943

Mother, Baby Among Kentucky Victims; Two Survivors in Hospital.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 29 —(AP) Charred bodies of 20 victims of an American Airlines transport plane which plowed into a field near Trammel, Ky., and burned last night were removed from the wreckage late today and brought here and to Nashville, Tenn., while the two lone survivors remained in a hospital here.

The crash, which took the lives of several military officers, important industrial leaders and a young mother and her baby, was being investigated by Civil Aeronautics board officials and representatives of the airline.

S. K. Hoffman, of Williamsport, Pa., chief engineer of the Lycoming division of American Aviation, Inc., and First Lieut. Glenn Fellows, of Love Field, Texas., escaped through a kick-off window of the plane. Both were in the Bowling Green hospital.

Hoffman, who suffered a broken ankle and minor bruises and burns said with moist eyes, "I feel swell. I would feel good no matter what was wrong with me right now. At least I'm alive."

Fellows, who was given plasma treatment, was not in condition to talk. Miss Katie Blake, hospital floor supervisor, said the extent of his injuries had not yet been determined.

The plane, piloted by Capt. Harry A. Stiller, of Cleveland, Ohio, according to Airlines officials, left Louisville, Ky., for Nashville, Tenn., at 9:54 p. m. yesterday and was last heard from at 10:30 p. m. at Smith Grove, Ky. The crash occurred shortly afterwards.

Tells of Crash

An account of the crash was given by Hoffman who said:

"We were coming in, evidently trying to land because of the weather. The pilot had cut the engine down but apparently saw he was in the wrong place and gave her the gun.

"We bounced a couple of times and stopped. Everybody was trying to get to the door. The lights went out, I pushed a window out and sprawled on the ground."

Hoffman said he had tried to open the plane door but failed. "Then I tried the window but it was an oven inside and I couldn't make it. I kept hoping the mother and baby who had sat behind me had somehow gotten out."

Mother, Baby Die

The Airline casualty list included the names of Mrs. Lucy Frickel Beasly, former air line stewardess and wife of Major Lynn Beasly, of Nashville and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and their eleven-months old daughter, Joan.

Ernest Williams, a Kentucky highway patrolman, quoted Lieut. Fellows as saying a man had fallen across the door and the others piled on him in their efforts to get out after the plane had crash-landed. The body of the child was under that of a man in the doorway, indicating that he had attempted to carry the infant to safety. Close by was the mother's body.

Looks To Eisenhower For Italy's Surrender

Washington, July 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull indicated today that the United States relies on General Eisenhower, American commander of the Allied forces, to obtain Italy's unconditional surrender.

Asked at his press conference if the Italians had made any approaches, Hull said there was none to his knowledge, but that the War Department probably would be the first to hear about it.

He then tacitly indorsed Eisenhower's declaration to the Italians today, with an assertion of his supreme confidence in the Allied commander's sound judgment in dealing with military affairs at the front. Eisenhower told the Italian people in a broadcast today that the presence of German troops in Italy is the only obstacle to an honorable peace.

Navy Adds to Names On Its Casualty List

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirty-eight casualties, including fifteen dead, eighteen wounded and five

missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel) included:

NEW YORK

DECKER, LEO RICHARD, dead; guardian, Mary Kathryn Doyle, 19 James Street, Walden.

DUBICKI, MICHAEL EDWARD, wounded; father, Tony Dubicki, 16 Muller Street, Glen Cove, L. I.

FERGUSON, GEORGE MOTT, wounded, wife, Mrs. Dorothy Pederson Ferguson, 1624 Marine Parkway, Brooklyn.

FREEMAN, FLOYD BUELL, wounded; wife, Mrs. Mary Agnes Freeman, 666 Forty-sixth Street Brooklyn.

SPEIZIO, ALFONSO, dead; (reported missing July 20; father, Joseph Spizio, 175 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn.

TETE, ANTHONY ROCCO, missing; wife, Mrs. Sylvia Tete, 940 165th Street, the Bronx.

NEW JERSEY

BENNETT, FRANK SAPP, wounded; wife, Mrs. Edith Raby Bennett, Rahway.

BRAZILIAN, MULTON WILBERT, dead; father, Wilbert Francis Brazilian, 612 South Broad Street, Elizabeth.

LLOYD, EDWARD JAMES, dead; (Reported a prisoner of the Japanese on April 15); father, John A. Lloyd, 29 Clinton Avenue, Plainfield.

YORIO SALVATORE EDWARD, wounded; father, Ralph Yorio, 86 West Fifth Street, Bayonne.

CONNECTICUT

COVELLI, NICHOLAS, missing; mother, Mrs. Raffaela Covelli, 58 Hill Street, Waterbury.

VARGOSHE, THOMAS MICHAEL, dead; mother, Mrs. Anna Vargojcik, 339 Kent Avenue, Bridgeport.

Men Killed in Action Are Listed by Army

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The War Department announced today names of eighty-four United States soldiers killed in action on the various fronts, including these with next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK

Aleutian Area

BOKAN, JOHN R., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Thomas Ronaldi, 390 East 184th Street, the Bronx.

Europe

EDRIS, WARREN P., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Emmabelle K. Edris, 127 Knickerbocker Road, Manhasset, L. I.

HEALY, MARTIN J., first lieutenant; sister, Miss Margaret E. Healy, 315 Union Street, Hudson.

PAIVA, JOSEPH B., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Clara L. Paiva, 1639 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

VALERIO, ENIO J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Dina Valerio, 111 Pleasant Avenue, Tuckahoe.

North Africa

GIORGINI, HARRY F., private; father, Gino Giorgino, 39 Wayne Street, Lancaster.

MURPHY, CHARLES J., private; brother, Robert Murphy, 177 Hasbrook Avenue, Kingston.

NUESSBAUM, FRANCIS J., private; wife, Mrs. Florence Marie Nussbaum, care M. Whalen, 4802 Forty-third Street, Woodside, Queens.

Southwest Pacific

DIGIROLAMO, JERRY, private first class; father, Patsy Digirolamo, 314 East twenty-fifth Street, New York.

ELY, ARTHUR C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Arthur C. Ely, 310 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

NEW JERSEY

Europe

M'DERMOTT, JAMES R., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Phoebe E. McDermott, 31 Abbett Avenue, Morristown.

CONNECTICUT

Pacific Area

KUDEJ, MICHAEL J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Alice Kudej, 62 Bryson Avenue, Seymour.

U.S. Lists Soldier Dead In Japanese Prisons

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The War Department announced today it had received from Japan, through the International Red Cross, the names of these American soldiers, with next of kin living in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, who have died of disease in Japanese prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor:

New York

AVITABILE, FIUME J., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Avitabile, 458 Revere Avenue, the Bronx.

FARNHAM, GERALD, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Nancy H. Barnes, 116 North Irvine Street, Little Valley.

GOLINSKI, LEO J., sergeant; father, Adam Golinski, 157 Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

IMPERIALE, PETER C., private; father, Michael Imperiale, 829 Ninth Avenue, New York.

KELLS, DAVID E., second lieutenant; father, Charles D. Kells, 143-58 Cherry Avenue, Flushing, Queens, L. I.

LENNARTSON, JAMES E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lennartson, 23 Center Street, Jamestown.

MORSE, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gallagher, R. F. D., Minerva.

ST. ARMOUR, EUGENE K., private; mother, Mrs. Katherine St. Armour, 173-58 Eighty-second Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

SNYDER, EUGENE A., private; mother, Mrs. Mary I. Harrison, 72 Progressive Avenue, Buffalo.

YOUMANS, ELWYN S., private; mother, Mrs. Alta C. Youmans, Box 32, McLean.

ZOBERBIER, ROY, second lieutenant; brother, Gust Zoberbier, 163 Troupe Street, Rochester.

New Jersey

DANCOE, ANDREW, private first class; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn, 94 Carlisle Avenue, Merchantville.

GAUCK, ERNEST W., private; father, Ernest F. Gauck, 248 Walnut Avenue, Trenton.

KNIGHT, ROBERT W. JR., private first class; father, Robert W. Knight, 211 Howard Street, Riverton.

MOONEY, LYELL R., private first class; father, Lyell R. Mooney, 3 Denman Place, Summit.

Connecticut

ASHBORN, WALTER L., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Frances Ashborn, 285 Adams Street, Bridgeport.

DAVIS, VICTOR S., private; father, Victor H. Davis, Box 202, Pilling Street, Taftville.

GNIADEK, JOHN, private; father, Joseph Gniadek, 3449 Post Road, Southport.

PORATOSKI, WALTER, sergeant; brother, Benney Poratoski, 79 Orange Street New Britain.

Population of U. S. Falls As Armed Forces Grow

2.4% Drop Is Noted With N. Y. as the Heaviest Loser

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP). — Despite a record birth rate, the civilian population of the United States declined 3,100,000 between April 1, 1940, and last March 1, the Census Bureau reported today.

The 2.4 per cent drop — from 131,300,000 to 128,200,000—reflects the growth of the armed services at a rate far outstripping natural increases, the bureau said.

Discussing population shifts occasioned by the war, it noted that of the four geographical areas only the West showed a gain during the thirty-five-month period, although twelve states and the District of Columbia reported increases.

Northwestern, North Central and Southern States lost an aggregate of more than 6,000,000 persons to the West and to the armed services, the bureau said, although their net loss in civilian population was only 3,700,000.

The District of Columbia reported the largest population increase, 27.5 per cent, while Nevada led the states showing gains with 22.4 per cent. Other percentage increases were Arizona, 15.5; Florida and Maryland, 8.8 each; California, 7.7; Washington, 7.2; Utah, 6.2; Oregon, 4.9; Virginia, 4.7; Connecticut, 2.7; Delaware, 2.4, and Michigan, 0.4 per cent.

New York was the heaviest loser, the bureau reported, with a drop of 650,000 or 4.9 per cent of its civilian population, although South Dakota's 105,000 decline represented the largest percentage, 16.4.

New Type Destroyer-Escort Ships Pack Big Punch Against U-Boats

JUL 30 194-

ABOARD A U.S. NAVY DESTROYER ESCORT SHIP, at Sea, July 29—(AP) The deck resounded to the drumming of scores of running feet even before the last echo died away after the loudspeakers' call of, "all hands, man your battle stations!"

Soon came the staccato bark of the rapid-fire, anti-aircraft guns, the thunderous "blam" of the ship's three-inchers, and the breath-taking boom of depth bombs.

The afternoon calm was torn to pieces as the Navy showed off one of its new destroyer-escort ships.

We had sailed in the early morning — a dozen newspapermen and photographers aboard—to see the fighting ability of this slim, graceful warship, one of the fleet on which a dozen great shipyards and nearly all the U. S. Navy yards are rushing construction.

Built in two sizes, the larger about 300 feet long, and the other a little shorter, they are part of the Navy's answer to the threat of enemy U-boat and air-raider.

Ours was one of the larger ships, dull in her war-time gray paint, but already fiercely loved by her officers and crew. Swift and maneuverable. She took full rudder turns at full speed.

High in the conning tower, loftiest deck in the ship, was her skipper, Lieut.-Commander Fred C. Billing, of Short Hills, N. J., an Annapolis graduate who had retired from naval service. In private life, he had been in the banking business in New York, an assistant secretary of the J. P. Morgan and Co. firm, till the war called him back to sea.

Crew Dons Helmets

As the crew members reached their battle stations, donning the new-type steel helmets, the skipper disdained use of the loudspeaker system as he leaned over the bridge rail to order, "you may fire when you are ready."

In turn every gun on the ship was fired, the three-inchers throwing shrapnel so high that it was seconds before the puff of smoke appeared — followed by the sound of the exploding shell, the Oerlikon anti-aircraft guns, and four-barrelled pom-poms spitting out tracer shells that followed each other into the air so closely they seemed like cherry-red streamers that stretched from their muzzles high into the blue sky.

Then came the depth-charges, the night-marish terror to Axis U-boat crews.

First a couple were rolled off the stern racks, blasting great holes in the sea over which we had just sped.

'K-Guns' Speak

Then the "K-guns," pipe-like affairs set at an outward angle along the stern quarter of the ship, went into action.

There were K-guns on each side, and they were fired one after another, tossing the 600-pound bombs like giant hammers far out on each side of the ship.

At the same time, two more depth bombs were released from the stern racks.

For a moment there was nothing, only the subsiding splashes where the bombs had landed.

Then our world was filled with sound—a blast that almost knocked us from our feet as the ship leaped and the ocean rose in twisting, churning columns all about our stern.

Eight of the charges had exploded almost simultaneously, and two others a second or so later, tossing what looked like millions of gallons of water 50 feet or more into the air.

"How," asked a naval officer standing near me, "would you have liked to be in a submarine under that?"

Ford, 80, Calls Industry Key to A Good Society

Says Increased Production Is Only Way to Freedom; His Health Is Excellent

JUL 30 194-

DETROIT, July 29 (AP).—Henry Ford, who will observe his eightieth birthday anniversary tomorrow in excellent health and as optimistic as ever, asserted today that business and industry "must build the physical basis of the good society."

And, he added, business and industrial effort must be developed around the philosophy that the only real benefit is the general benefit.

"There must be more and more industry," Mr. Ford said. "It is essential to political and economic freedom, and anything that hinders industry is harmful to the American ideal."

Mr. Ford comes to his eightieth birthday with heavier responsibilities than he has had in about a quarter century, but seemingly in splendid health and thoroughly able to carry on. After a lapse of almost twenty-five years, Mr. Ford took over again the presidency and general managership of the Ford Motor Company following the death several weeks ago of his son, Edsel B. Ford.

"We never made money our main object," he said. "We regarded it as one of the tools, one of the by-products of business, and as a result we always found that we had enough.

"Money is just a part of a practical life—it saves time in exchanging goods—and is no good for anything else. People who desire to live off money, thinking that money is wealth, easily become parasites. . . . We never believed that we could be prosperous alone. Real prosperity is prosperity for all."

Only industry, Mr. Ford said, can abolish poverty.

"It can give the only social security human beings can know—the security of being able to produce what they need," he added.

Air Liner Falls And Blows Up, 20 of 22 Killed

Mother and Baby, Soldiers, Plant Officials Among Dead in Kentucky Crash

By The Associated Press

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 29.—Twenty of the twenty-two persons aboard an American Airlines passenger plane died last night when the big transport crashed and burned near Trammel, Ky., twenty miles southeast of here, and one of the two survivors was quoted today as saying that another passenger fell across the doorway, blocking escape, after the plane crash-landed.

The charred bodies of the twenty, including a young mother and her baby girl, were removed from the wreckage late today and were brought here and to Nashville, Tenn. The two survivors remained in a hospital here.

The crash, which took the lives of several military officers and industrial executives, was being investigated by officials of the Civil Aeronautics Board and representatives of the air line.

S. K. Hoffman, of Williamsport, Pa., chief engineer of the Lycoming division of American Aviation, Inc., and First Lieutenant Glenn W. Fellowes, of Love Field, Dallas, Tex., escaped through a kick-off window of the plane. Mr. Hoffman suffered a broken ankle and minor bruises and burns. Lieutenant Fellowes received plasma treatment, but was not in condition to talk, and Miss Katie Blake, hospital floor supervisor, said the extent of his injuries had not yet been determined.

The plane, piloted by Captain Harry A. Stiller, of Cleveland, according to officials of the air line, left Louisville for Nashville at 9:54 p. m. yesterday and was last heard from at 10:30 p. m. at Smith Grove, Ky. The crash occurred shortly afterward.

The air line's casualty list included the names of Mrs. Lucille Frickel Beasley, former air-line stewardess and wife of Major Lynn Beasley, of Nashville and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and their eleven-month-old daughter, Joan.

Other Victims Listed

Others on the list of the dead were:

Passengers

Lieutenant George W. Turrell, of Love Field.

Technical Sergeant William N. Lightfoot, of Love Field.

Lieutenant Mark Rainsford, of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. [Lieutenant Rainsford was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Laurence Frederick Rainsford, of Rye, N. Y. He and his wife, the former Elizabeth E. Dodge, of Riverdale, have a daughter, Gale.]

W. K. Cooper, vice-president of sales of the Aviation Corporation, Williamsport, Pa.

Harold Caminez, chief engineer of the air-cooled engine division, Lycoming division, Aviation Corporation.

L. D. Ougheltree, chief engineer Dak Knight Corporation, Monrovia, Calif. Residence, Pasadena.

Warrant Officer Neland Hall, Ferry Command, Long Beach, Calif.

R. H. Anderson, business manager of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieutenant Gordon Richter, of Cleveland.

J. B. Mahoney, of the Arcturus Manufacturing Company, Santa Monica, Calif.

Paul A. Rauf, of the Cardox Company, Cleveland.

Roger Ingram, of the Permold Company, Medina, Ohio.

H. D. Cameron, of the General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron.

Eugene Lebenguth, of Nashville.

Crew

First Officer Robert M. McClure.

Stewardess Josephine Kane.

Captain Bayard A. Carpenter, of 36-19 Bowen Street, Flushing, Queens, N. Y., riding as the third member of the flight crew.

Survivor Describes Crash

An account of the crash was given by Mr. Hoffman, who said:

"We were coming in, evidently trying to land because of the weather. The pilot had cut the engine down but apparently saw he was in the wrong place and gave her the gun.

"We bounced a couple of times and stopped. Everybody was trying to get to the door. The lights went out. . . . I pushed a window out and sprawled on the ground."

Mr. Hoffman said he had tried to open the plane door but failed, "then I tried the window but it was an oven inside and I couldn't make it. I kept hoping the mother and baby who had sat behind me had somehow gotten out."

Ernest Williams, a Kentucky highway patrolman, quoted Lieutenant Fellowes as saying a man had fallen across the door and the others piled on him in their efforts to get out after the plane had crash-landed. The body of the child was under that of a man in the doorway, indicating that he had attempted to carry the infant to safety. Close by was the mother's body.

Mr. Williams quoted Lieutenant Fellowes as saying that the man who tripped and fell across the doorway blocked the escape of most of the remaining live occupants.

"I went the other way and kicked a window out of the plane and got out. I rushed around

and tried to get the door open but fifteen seconds later the plane exploded," Mr. Williams quoted Lieutenant Fellowes as saying.

Witnesses at the inquest today testified that parts of the plane were found over a half-mile radius and one of the plane's engines was found 125 yards away from the fuselage.

Lieutenant Fellowes, although injured, walked three-quarters of a mile to the home of Press Howell, on whose farm the plane crashed, and summoned aid.

Rainsford an Enlistee

Lieutenant Mark Rainsford, word of whose death near Bowling Green, Ky., in the crash of an American Airlines plane, was received here yesterday, was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Laurence Frederick Rainsford, of 135 Highland Road, Rye, N. Y., and grandson of Mrs. William Stephen Rainsford, of Garrison, N. Y., and the late Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, from 1882 to 1906.

Lieutenant Rainsford enlisted in the Army in June, 1941, shortly after his graduation from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. A student painter at the time, he was interested in camouflage and was assigned to that type of work with the regiment of Army engineers to which he was attached.

After passing several months camouflaging air bases on the west coast, Lieutenant Rainsford was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and shortly thereafter was assigned to officer's training in the camouflage division of the Engineers' School at Fort Belvoir, Va. He received his commission on June 24, 1942.

Less than a month later he was married in the Riverdale, N. Y., Presbyterian Church to Miss Elizabeth E. Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, of Riverdale. A daughter, Gale Rainsford, was born last April 2.

Lieutenant Rainsford was assigned to duty in Nevada after his marriage, and was only recently ordered to Dayton, Ohio, where he was stationed at the time of his death. His wife was visiting at the time with her mother nea Clayton, N. Y.

Lieutenant Rainsford, who was twenty-five years old, prepared for college at Rye Country Day School, Greenwich, Conn., and at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. At Trinity he was a member of Alpha Chi Rho. During his vacations from college he studied portrait painting under Wayman Adams.

A brother, Dr. Laurence Kerr Rainsford, of Rye, also survives.

Veteran Pilot Aboard

Captain Bayard Arnold Carpenter, of 36-19 Bowen Street, Flushing, Queens, veteran pilot for American Airlines, who lost his life in the same crash with Lieutenant Rainsford, was not in command of the ship at the time of the accident, air-line officials said yesterday.

Captain Carpenter, who was forty-one years old, was born in Carl Junction, Mo. He entered the company's employ as a pilot in 1928 and, up to April, 1941, had put in 13,502 flying hours at the controls of American Airlines planes. Air-line officials said they believed he was married, but efforts to reach a Mrs. Anderson at the Flushing address last night were unavailing.

Pilot's Wife in Hospital

TARENTUM, Pa., July 29 (AP).—The wife of Captain Harry A. Stiller, thirty-two years old, killed when the American Airlines plane he was piloting crashed near Bowling Green, Ky., last night, is in a Cleveland hospital with an infant son born last week, his parents said here today. Captain Stiller, who operated an airport here before going to the air line four years ago, had one son a year and a half old in addition to the child born last week. Captain Stiller had flown all routes of the air line, his friends said. He was transferred from New York to Cleveland only a few months ago.

20 Soldiers Die As Two Planes Crash in South

One Four-Engined Bomber Falls in Texas, Another Near New Mexico Town

EL PASO, Tex., July 29 (AP).—Twenty officers and enlisted men from Biggs Field and Fort Bliss were killed and an enlisted man was injured in two plane crashes, the airfield public relations office announced today.

Eleven men were killed and one was injured when a four-engined bomber crashed ten miles east of Biggs Field last night.

The eleven were Second Lieutenants Robert C. Clark, of Ogden, Utah; Clarence W. Digh, of Walla Walla, Wash.; Cecil E. Wilson, of Versailles, Ky., and Lee E. Oman, of Millbrae, Calif., and Sergeants Bernard F. Marrek, of Perth Amboy, N. J.; Lad A. Lauerman, of Cicero, Ill.; James F. Gould, of Danbury, Conn.; Lyle W. Robinson, of Shelbina, Mo., and Benjamin H. Osgatharp jr., of Winslow, Ind., all of Biggs Field, and First Lieutenants Herman L. Moser and James Kral, passengers from Fort Bliss.

Sergeant John Yachaima, of Forrest City, Pa., was injured but was expected to recover.

In the crash of a Biggs Field four-engine bomber near Belen, N. M., about midnight Tuesday, the following were listed as dead: Second Lieutenants Charles R. Briggs, of Gala, Ill.; Theodore W. Hattly, of Pittsburgh, and John Andrysishn, of Bayonne, N. J., and Sergeants Charles L. Randall, of Cleelum, Wash.; Joseph S. Moulton, of Louisville; Daniel J. Relihan, of the Bronx, N. Y.; John F. Lynes, of Great Falls, Mont.; Granville B. Gibson, of Hollister, Mo., and Jack C. Walker, of Richland, Mich.

Two Flyers Killed in Crash

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 29 (AP).—Ensign Stanley E. McCarroll, Navy air instructor, and Aviation Cadet Leroy van Schuyver, were killed in the crash of their plane on a navigation flight. The crash occurred while landing at the Saufley Auxiliary Field of the Pensacola naval air training center, public relations reported today. Ensign McCarroll is survived by his wife, of Pensacola, and his mother, Mrs. Edna B. McCarroll, of Syracuse.

Tarkington, 74, Chides Duce on Keeping at It

By The Associated Press.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., July 29—Work on a short story occupied Booth Tarkington on his seventy-fourth birthday today.

Mr. Tarkington, who has summered here annually since 1917, noted that he and Benito Mussolini shared the same natal day and said in a letter to a friend:

"I hear Mr. Mussolini has retired, but I'm still at it."

Today was Mussolini's sixtieth birthday.

WILL ROGERS JR. MAPS PLAN FOR JEWISH AID

NEW YORK, July 29. — (AP) Rep. Will Rogers, Jr., (D., Calif.) has left by airplane for London to seek British support of a program to rescue an estimated 4,000,000 Jews in Europe, his wife said here tonight.

A statement left by Rogers and made public by his wife said the plan called for an arrangement with Turkey "to offer transit across its country to all Jews who manage to struggle out of those border Axis countries"—Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Mrs. Rogers said other objectives of her husband were the establishment of a central agency to deal with the Jewish problem and the formation of a Jewish army.

The Congressmn, a member of the House Foreign Affairs committee, is making the trip at his own expense as a representative of a committee formed at a recent conference here to save the Jews of Europe, she said. He left here on Tuesday.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Foundering, floundering Italy is on notice from General Eisenhower, Allied generalissimo in the western and central Mediterranean war theater, to jettison the Nazis along with Fascism—or go down in utter ruin.

There is no middle course. Rome has now heard the capitulation terms from the three men who hold Italy's fate in their hands, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower. It has heard also from Eisenhower that once the German army in Italy is driven out with at least passive Italian help, an honorable and "beneficent" peace will come to the hapless nation wrecked by the mad ambitions of Mussolini.

"You want peace," said the Eisenhower surrender summons dinned endlessly into Italian ears from African and other broadcasting stations. "You can have peace, immediately, and peace under honorable conditions which our governments have already offered you."

It was by acts more than words, however, that General Eisenhower drove home his ultimatum. Under intensifying pressure of his mighty army in Sicily, the whole right wing of Nazi-Fascist resistance from the northern sea coast to the central pivot west of the Mount Etna bastion was crumbling.

Master Plan Working Out

Eisenhower deployed his forces to hit his hardest blow in the center while his British right flank tied down major enemy armor and mobile forces on the Catania front and his left put pressure relentlessly on the weaker north coast positions. That plan is yielding dazzlingly swift results. The battle of Mount Etna is all but over, by every indication, almost before it began and with minimum Allied losses.

The pattern followed avoided a costly British frontal assault on the terribly formidable east coast Etna shelf. The whole Etna position is in process of being cracked in the center and turned from the north in a classic example of modern military tactics. It bids fair to leave what is left of the Axis garrison in Sicily penned up on the meagre, mountainous tip of the Messina peninsula as Axis forces in Tunisia were trapped on Cape Bon.

Hope of Escape Fades

Their escape under the avalanche of bombs awaiting an effort to cross the narrow Messina Strait to the mainland would be a terribly costly business. The Tunisian example suggests their mass surrender instead, once the Etna barrier finally gives way to permit a converging American - Canadian-British pursuit from three sides simultaneously.

Meanwhile Allied longer range planes are blasting steadily at every communication key or air field which could help defend the Italian mainland boot itself from immediate invasion. The bulging "toe" and narrow, high "heel" of the boot that flank the Gulf of Taranto and a wide strip of the "ankle" and "instep" are being progressively prepared for prompt Anglo-American occupation from Sicily.

There are vitally important air and sea bases on the Italian boot for Allied use in driving across the Adriatic into the Greek peninsula to come to grips with Germany in the Balkans. As the campaign is developing it seems impossible that Italy could keep them out of Allied hands very long, with or without Nazi help.

Rome must reckon with those stark military facts in making its decision. It would take a bold man to say now that tomorrow or next day might not see the final Italian collapse, and unquestioning acceptance of the Churchill-Roosevelt-Eisenhower surrender terms.

Canada Soon To Send Minister To Mexico

Ottawa, July 29 (AP)—Appointment of a Canadian minister to Mexico may be expected soon, an External Affairs Department spokesman said today.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House recently that he contemplated opening new legations in Mexico, Peru and Cuba, and indicated that Mexico would be the first.

30.24-6683

LONDON, JULY 29--(AP)--BRITISH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICES ARE NEARLY UP TO FULL STRENGTH AND NO FURTHER AGE GROUPS WILL BE CONSCRIPTED UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

ALL WOMEN IN GROUPS NOW SUBJECT TO CONSCRIPTION WILL BE ASKED TO ENTER AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL EXTEND THE REGISTRATION AGE OF WOMEN AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO INCLUDE THOSE OF 50 YEARS, BEVIN SAID.

TO EASE THE LABOR SHORTAGE IN THE COAL MINES, BEVIN SAID, ALL MEN ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE WILL BE GIVEN THE OPTION OF ENTERING THE MINES. HERETOFORE THIS OPTION HAD BEEN EXTENDED ONLY TO MEN OVER

"IF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER DO NOT EXERCISE THE OPTION," BEVIN DECLARED, "MY FIRST LINE OF APPROACH WILL BE TO DIRECT MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 25, WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE CALLED TO THE FORCES, TO ENTER THE MINES INSTEAD."

LONDON, JULY 30-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL TODAY PUBLISHED A DISPATCH DATED "THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, JULY 29" WHICH SAID THAT KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO HAD BEEN FORCED TO YIELD A POINT BY ANNOUNCING THAT THE AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS PEACE.

"BUT IT MUST BE PEACE WHICH ALLOWS ITALY TO REMAIN UNOCCUPIED," THE DISPATCH SAID.

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(THE NEW PREMIER HAS INSISTED IN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS, THAT ITALY WOULD CONTINUE THE WAR, AND THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED PEACE AS ITS AIM.

(THE DISPATCH'S REFERENCE TO OCCUPATION RECALLED THE MESSAGE OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE YESTERDAY IN WHICH HE TOLD THEM THE ALLIES "ARE COMING TO YOU AS LIBERATORS" AND PROMISED A "MILD AND BENEFICIENT" OCCUPATION.")

LONDON--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD ITALIAN X X X OF CORPORATIONS.

THE ROME RADIO ANNOUNCED THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER IN A BROADCAST WHICH SAID BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT HAD BANNED THE FORMATION OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR AND ALSO PROHIBITED DISPLAY OF ANY POLITICAL INSIGNIA.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS--OF WHOM THOUSANDS HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP UNDER MUSSOLINI'S RULE--WAS ALREADY IN PROGRESS.

REPORTS OF SPREADING REVOLTS SUGGESTED THAT CONTROL OF ITALY MIGHT BE WRESTED FROM BADOGLIO AND THAT HE MIGHT BE COMPELLED TO SUE FOR AN IMMEDIATE PEACE.

"THE ONLY EMBLEM PERMISSIBLE NOW IS THE TRICOLOR," THE ROME RADIO SAID.

THE ROME BROADCAST CONTINUED:

"A NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WILL BE ELECTED WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR AND A NEW LEGISLATURE WILL BE SET UP.

"THE CABINET ALSO DECIDED TO ABROGATE ALL FASCIST LEGISLATION AND THE KING IMMEDIATELY APPROVED ALL THE MEASURES.

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"THE LIBERATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS ALREADY STARTED.

"TO PLACE THE NEW MEASURES IN PRACTICE WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY, ALL RED TAPE WAS ORDERED CUT.

"PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER HAVE BEEN TAKEN. NUMEROUS PERSONS WHO BELONGED TO THE DISSOLVED FASCIST PARTY HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP."

REPORTS OF REVOLTS X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT RAFFAELE GUARIGLIA, NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD ARRIVED IN ROME BY PLANE TODAY FROM TURKEY WHERE HE HAD BEEN SERVING AS AMBASSADOR. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

30.24-6685

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JULY 29-(AP)-THE CREEW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "PISTOL BALL" RODE HOME FROM THE DAYLIGHT BOMBING OF KIEL TODAY ATOP THE PROVERBIAL "POWDER KEG" IN THE SHAPE OF THREE LIVE BOMBS WHICH REFUSED TO DROP--AND AT THE SAME TIME FOUGHT OFF GERMAN FIGHTERS AND HAD TO WEAVE THROUGH LANES OF FLAK.

BUT THEY GOT BACK SAFELY AND, WITH OTHER FLIERS, ENTHUSIASTICALLY DESCRIBED AS ENORMOUS THE DAMAGE THEY WROUGHT--WHICH PHOTOGRAPHS CONFIRMED. ALSO, FLYING FORTRESSES IN THE RAID DROPPED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS, AS THEY DID YESTERDAY.

THE FORTRESSES ZIG-ZAGGED THROUGH DENSE FLAK TO HIT KIEL, AND IT WASN'T UNTIL THEY WERE COMING HOME THAT THEY ENCOUNTERED ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES. THE MEN ESTIMATED THAT 70 GERMAN AIR FORCE CRAFT OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING NIGHT FIGHTERS, SWARMED ABOUT AND MAINTAINED A PERSISTENT ATTACK UNTIL THE FORTRESSES WERE 50 MILES OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA.

GUNNERS FROM THIS STATION CLAIMED 10 FIGHTERS DESTROYED, NINE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND SEVEN DAMAGED.

THE "PISTOL BALL", PILOTED BY LIEUT.CARL W.WILSON OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., HAD JUST TURNED OFF THE TARGET TOWARDS HOME WHEN THREE EXPLOSIVE INCENDIARIES--THEIR SAFETY PINS REMOVED--WERE DISCOVERED TANGLED IN THE BOMB BAY.

FROM THE MOMENT THEY WERE DISCOVERED, THE CREW WRESTLED FRANTICALLY TO DISLODGE THE LETHAL LEAD. THEY SUCCEEDED, BUT ONLY WHEN ALMOST IN SIGHT OF THE ENGLISH COAST.

INCENDIARY BOMBS ORDINARILY DO NOT EXPLODE EXCEPT ON IMPACT, THE FLIERS EXPLAINED, BUT THEIR POSITION WAS MADE FAR MORE UNTENABLE BY THE FACT THAT ONE OF THE THREE BOMBS WAS LOOSE, RUNNING WILD INSIDE THE BOMB BAY, STRIKING THE WALLS WITH EACH PITCH AND ROLL.

WHILE THE OTHER GUNNERS BLAZED AWAY AT THE GERMANS, LIEUT.STANLEY CHENOWETH OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., WEARING NEITHER PARACHUTE NOR SAFETY BELT, CLIMBED DOWN TO THE BOMB COMPARTMENT WHILE THE BOMB BAY DOORS FLAPPED WIDE.

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SGT.WILLIAM DEAN OF GOOD WATER, ALA., LEFT WAISTGUNNER, LEANED DOWN FROM THE FUSELAGE TO TRY TO HELP. THE BOMB WOULD NOT BUDGE.

WILSON THEN TRIED HIS HAND. HE HAD SOME SUCCESS. BY JIGGLING THE CONTROLS AND CAUSING THE PLANE TO ROCK, HE FORCED TWO OF THE BOMBS TO BREAK FREE.

ONCE MORE, CHENOWETH CLIMBED BELOW, MEANING TO TIE THE REMAINING BOMB DOWN WITH A ROPE WHILE THE BOMB BAY DOOR WAS CLOSED. FIRS, HE RENDERED THE EXPLOSIVE HARMLESS BY SEVERING IO WITH "ARMING WIRE," AND THAT SOMEHOW UNTANGLED IT AND IT SMASHED HALFWAY THROUGH THE CLOSED DOOR. IT STUCK THERE.

BUT THE DOORS WERE OPENED SUDDENLY AND THAT SENT THE INCENDIARY HURTLING INTO THE SEA.

"WE WERE REALLY SWEATING BLOOD UP THERE TODAY," DEAN EXCLAIMED, AND SGT.MILLS M.KELLY, FRESNO, CALIF., TOP TURRET GUNNER, AGREED.

THE BOMB INCIDENT WASN'T THE ONLY CLOSE CALL FOR SGT.LESLYE C. WINCHESTER, WAUKESHA, WIS., RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER. DURING THE THICKEST FIGHTING WITH GERMAN PURSUITS, A FLAK FRAGMENT RIPPED THROUGH THE SLEEVE OF HIS LEFT ARM AND THE WHOLE FRONT OF HIS FLYING JACKET, SNAPPED OFF HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS, CUT HIS OXYGEN LINE AND PUNCTURED

HIS "MAE WEST."

"I FELT SOMETHING HIT ME BUT WAS AFRAID TO LOOK AND SEE IF I WAS HURT," HE SAID.

HE WASN'T.

WINCHESTER AND THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW SAID THEY DESTROYED AN ENEMY PLANE APIECE. OTHERS WERE CLAIMED BY SERGEANTS LAUREL E. LARSON, FLANDREAU, S.D., TOP TURRET GUNNER; NICHOLAS SIDORICK, BLOOMFIELD, N.J., TAIL GUNNER; AND DEAN. OTHER MEMBERS WERE LIEUT. JAMES B.PENROD, KANSAS CITY, MO., CO-PILOT; LIEUT.MORRIS EAGLE, RICHMOND, VA., NAVIGATOR; AND SERGEANT ALFRED TERLIZZI, BROOKLYN, N.Y., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

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FLIERS ON OTHER SHIPS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED CLOUDS AND HAZE DURING MOST OF THE TRIP BUT FOUND THE VISIBILITY EXCELLENT OVER THE TARGET.

"IT STOOD OUT LIKE A PICTURE AND WE STARTED PLENTY OF FIRES," SAID LIEUT.ARCHER M.BAIRD, GREENSBORO, N.C., BOMBARDIER ON "EAGGER EAGLE."

LIEUT.JAMES O.RADLEY, CINCINNATI, OHIO, BOMBARDIER ON THE "AIN'T IT GRUESOME," PILOTED BY ELIZIA LADOUX, EUNICE, LA., WHICH LED THE FORTRESSES FROM THIS STATION, SAID "I'M SURE WE HIT THE TARGET. WE GOT THE BOMBS AWAY AT THE RIGHT TIME."

"OUR BOMBS LANDED RIGHT ON THOSE SUB PENS," REPORTED LIEUT.CHARLES M.SHAW, CLAYTON, MO., NAVIGATOR ON THE "LINDA BALL."

FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT Y.FONTAINE, JOPLIN, MO., CO-PILOT WHO RODE AS TAILGUNNER ON LADOUX'S SHIP, BECAME THE FIRST CO-PILOT FROM THIS STATION TO DESTROY AN ENEMY PLANE. HE SHOT DOWN AN FW-190.

"BY THE TIME WE FINISHED THE BOMB RUN OVER THE TARGET THE AREA WAS THICK WITH SMOKE," FONTAINE RELATED. "WE DID PLENTY OF DAMAGE THERE TODAY."

SGT.MARTIN M.KENISTON, PLAINVIEW, TEX., BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID HE SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE WHICH ZOOMED WITHIN 100 YARDS OF HIS FORTRESS BEFORE ONE OF THE ENEMY'S WINGS RIPPED OFF AND THE PLANE PLUMMETED EARTHWARD.

2ND.LT.J.HALL SCHENICK OF CAYUGA,N.Y., SAID HE SAW 70 LUFTWAFFE FIGHTERS. TECH.ST.DONALD D.HENDERSON OF ASBURY PARK,N.J., SAID "THERE WAS A HELL OF A LOT OF LEAD FLYING AROUND."

BOMB HITS ON KIEL TARGETS WERE REPORTED BY MAJ.ELIZIA LEDOUX OF EUNICE, LA., 2D.LT.ARCHER M.BAIRED OF GREENSBORO,N.C., TECH. SGT.ANGELO FULLIN OF ALLENTOWN, PA., AND 2D.LT.JAMES O.BRADLEY OF CINCINNATI, O.

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COL.IRVIN M.RENDLE OF RAWLINS, WYO., A GROUP COMMANDER, ASSERTED THE KIEL RAID WAS "A GOOD JOB." THERE WERE CLOUDS BUT VISIBILITY WAS GOOD, SAID 1ST.LT.CHARLES O.OWL OF SUMMIT HILL, PA.

2D. LT. GEORGE W.HEINZ OF SKOKIE, ILL., SAID HE SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH GOT WITHIN TEN FEET OF HIM.

THE CREW OF THE FORTRESS "TS SECOND" CLAIMED FOUR ENEMY VICTORIES--BY STAFF SGTS. WADE M.COOK OF HOWALL, MICH., ARTHUR L.TUCKER OF RIVERBANK, CALIF., JAMES J.O'DONNEL OF DUMONT, N.J., AND LORENZO H. BARRINGEON OF LOS ANGELES.

BEFORE HIS PLANE REACHED KIEL, STAFF SGT. GEORGE G.HOLZ OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., SAID HE SAW TWO LARGE CLOUDS OF SMOKE AND FIRE AT 25,000 FEET--APPARENTLY COMING FROM HAMBURG.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS FAIRLY HEAVY AND "SEEMED TO BE A NEW KIND OF

STUFF--AND PRETTY," SAID 1ST. LT. JACK P. KERN OF SKIATOOK, OKLA.

ONE FORMATION, LED BY CAPT. RAYMOND P. KETELSON, 24, OF HOUSTON, TEX., RAN INTO FIGHTERS AFTER COMBING THE AIRFIELDS OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF GERMANY AND CLAIMED MORE THAN A DOZEN VICTIMS IN A 45-MINUTE ENGAGEMENT.

TECH. SGT. DENNIS J. LANE, COLLEGE POINT, N.Y., WHO CELEBRATED HIS 29TH BIRTHDAY YESTERDAY BY SHOOTING DOWN A FIGHTER, CLAIMED ANOTHER TODAY.

CLAIMS ALSO WERE MADE BY STAFF SGTS. KEATING S. PHARR, 30, GAINESVILLE, GA., HOWARD D. PARKS, 21, SEASIDE, ORE., ARCHIE ROTHERFORD, 20, ARCADIA, IND., WILLIAM A. FELTON, QUANAH, TEX., GEORGE KENDALL, 29, RANDOLPH, VT., JAMES J. MCKEON, 22, BOSTON, MASS., AND CLAUDE R. LESLIE, 28, DAYTON, O., AND TECH. SGT. MELVIN E. HANSEN, 29, BOISE CITY, IDA.

STAFF SGT. LOUIS D. BRINZEY, 24, ECORSE, MICH., TAIL-GUNNER, CLAIMED TWO.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 21

- - -

GERMAN MILITARY
CHIEFS WILL SAY
WHEN NAZIS QUIT

- - -

THEY'LL ELIMINATE
HITLER, TOO

- - -

BUT "INVINCIBLE"
ARMY MYTH MUST
BE SMASHED (500)

3024—6687

- - -

BY JAMES F. KING

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF CAN BE EXPECTED TO ELIMINATE HITLER WHEN GERMANY'S COMPLETE COLLAPSE APPEARS INEVITABLE--THAT PREDICTION CAME TODAY FROM A HIGH SOURCE WHOSE JOB INSIDE GERMANY FOR YEARS WAS TO KEEP TABS ON THE REICH MILITARY.

BUT GETTING RID OF HITLER, THIS OBSERVER SAID, WOULD BE ONLY THE BEGINNING IN BREAKING GERMANY AS A WAR-MAKER FOREVER.

THE BIG JOB--AND BIG DANGER, IF IT FAILS, HE SAID--WOULD BE WIPING OUT THE LEGEND OF THE "UNDEFEATED GERMAN ARMY"--A LEGEND THAT THE GERMAN MILITARY CLIQUE --THE JUNKERS--SOLD TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THE THEME WAS THAT THE GERMAN ARMY NEVER SURRENDERED IN 1918--IT WAS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WHICH QUIT.

THE ARMY, THE JUNKERS ARGUED, WAS "STABBED IN THE BACK" BY COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN AND OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT.

THE JUNKERS WON'T GIVE UP EASILY, THIS SOURCE SAID, EVEN THOUGH BEATEN IN BATTLE. THEY WILL TRY TO FIND A WAY AGAIN TO KEEP THE DOOR OPEN FOR THEM TO RETIRE BEHIND THE SMOKESCREEN OF GENTLEMEN OFFICERS WHILE THEY PLOT ANOTHER WAR.

WHEN THE TIME COMES, HE ADDED, THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF --NOT HITLER--WILL DECIDE TO CALL IT QUITS. THEY MAY BE ALREADY PLAYING WITH THE IDEA OF WRITING OFF THIS WAR, HE THINKS, EVEN THOUGH THERE'S LONG AND BITTER FIGHTING AHEAD.

TWO THINGS, HE SAID, WOULD LEAD TO THE FINAL DECISION--WHEN THE BOMBING REACHES A POINT WHERE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO DEVELOP A HORROR OF WAR THEY'LL NEVER FORGET; WHEN FIGHTING ON SOIL BECOMES INEVITABLE.

APS5

THEN WATCH OUT FOR THEIR CAMPAIGN TO MAINTAIN THE MYTH OF THE "UNDEFEATED GERMAN ARMY."

THIS OBSERVER SAID THEY WOULD PROBABLY OPERATE THIS WAY:

FIRST, ELIMINATE HITLER--EVEN AT THE RISK OF CIVIL WAR WITH THE FUEHRER'S OWN SS TROOPS AND THE GESTAPO.

SECONDLY, BEGIN A CAMPAIGN TO WIN SYMPATHY, ARGUING THEY WERE FORCED INTO WAGING WAR.

LATER, IF THE CHANCE CAME TO SOW THE SEEDS FOR ANOTHER WAR, THEY WOULD REVIVE THE SAME OLD TUNE--INVINCIBILITY OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

IN BEATING THE DRUMS, THEY WOULD TRY TO BURY THEIR SECOND FAILURE WITH A NEW CRY--THAT THEY CALLED A HALT BECAUSE OF "INHUMAN WARFARE." THEY WOULD PLAY UP THE ALLIED BOMBINGS IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLIND THE SHORT-MEMORIED GERMAN PEOPLE TO THE FACT THAT THE LUFTWAFFE INVENTED WHOLESALE BOMBING AND "TOTAL WARFARE."

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THE GERMAN MILITARY CLIQUE HAS RUN THE REICH SINCE THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR IN 1870 IN THE OPINION OF THIS OBSERVER. WHEN HITLER FIRST APPEARED IN THE GERMAN POLITICAL PICTURE, HE SAID, THEY FACED THE DECISION OF CRUSHING HIM OR USING HIM. THEY CHOOSE TO USE HIM.

AS LONG AS HITLER'S "INTUITION" WORKED OR FELL IN LINE WITH THEIR PLANS, HE SAID, HIS DIRECTION OF THE WAR WAS NOT CHALLENGED.

BUT NOW IT IS APPROACHING THE TIME FOR THE JUNKERS TO THINK OF SAVING THEMSELVES IN THE SAME WAY THEY DID BEFORE--HOLDING UP THE GERMAN ARMY AS INVINCIBLE IN THE EYES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WHILE THEY THREW OTHERS OFF-GUARD WITH A POSE AS GENTLEMEN OFFICERS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 21. MOVED JULY 2(

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 29-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY SAID TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED A DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO STATING IT HAD BEEN "LEARNED FROM ROME THAT THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT IS EXAMINING THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE SENT BY (GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER."

THE AGENCY APPENDED AN EDITORIAL NOTE THAT IT "PUBLISHED THE DISPATCH WITH RESERVE."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY IN A ROME DISPATCH EARLY TODAY QUOTED GOVERNMENT CIRCLES AS SAYING THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL SPEECHES HAD NOT MODIFIED THE CASABLANCA FORMULA OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WHICH ITALY "COULD NEVER ACCEPT WITHOUT RENOUNCING THE MOST ELEMENTAL SENSE OF DIGNITY."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 29-(AP)-A ROME DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT "IS JUST AS ANXIOUS AS MUSSOLINI'S TO MAINTAIN SATISFACTORY RELATIONS WITH GERMANY."

THE SWISS NEWSPAPER SAID IT WAS THE FIRST DISPATCH THE NEW ITALIAN CENSORSHIP HAD PASSED TO IT.

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IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT IT POSSIBLY INDICATED THAT THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO NEGOTIATE AN ARMISTICE FOR WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A CLAMOR WITHIN ITALY SINCE MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL.

BERN (add)

THE GENEVA NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE SAID PRISONS IN THE DOMODOSSOLA REGION WERE BULGING TO CAPACITY, SO NUMEROUS HAVE BEEN THE NEW ARRESTS. A ROME WRITER SAID MORE THAN 4,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS HAD BEEN RELEASED AND THAT MANY EXILED UNDER THE FASCIST REGIME WERE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ITALY.

BORDER CONTROLS WERE REPORTED TIGHTENED. A CORRESPONDENT OF LA SUISSE SAID THE ITALIANS HAD STOPPED A RATHER HIGH ITALIAN DIMPLOMAT WHO WAS SEEKING TO JOIN HIS SON IN SWITZERLAND.

ITALIAN ECONOMICS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY AFFECTED BY THE FALL OF

30.24-6689

FASCISM. A SINGLE MEAL COSTS ABOUT 30 LIRE. MOST WORKERS AVERAGE 35 LIRE DAILY.

A ROUNDABOUT REPORT PUBLISHED BY LIBERA STAMPA OF LUGANO SAID SOME HIGH FASCISTS HAD BEEN KILLED AT TURIN.

A NEW PROCLAMATION BY FIVE ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES THAT DEMANDED THAT BADOGLIO END THE WAR WAS PUBLISHED IN TURIN NEWSPAPERS.

IT TOLD THE PEOPLE THAT CLARIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS AWAITED AND ASKED REASSURANCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD "INDICATE THE ROAD TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION."

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THE FIVE PARTIES SAID THE DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING BADOGLIO'S MINISTRY WERE RECOGNIZED, BUT THAT THE PARTIES WERE AWARE OF THE ITALIANS' FEELINGS AND ASPIRATIONS, "THE MOST URGENT OF WHICH IS THE IMMEDIATE LIBERATION OF POLITICAL VICTIMS."

MEANWHILE, JOHANN VON LEERS, A PROMINENT NAZI PROFESSOR, OBVIOUSLY WRITING UNDER PRESSURE OF THE DOWNFALL OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, WROTE IN DER ANGRIFF THAT THE NAZIS "STAND AT THE TURNING POINT."

HE SAID THAT ONCE AGAIN GERMANY WAS PLACED BEFORE THE SAME GREAT TEST AS IN 1918. IN 1918, HE ASSERTED, GERMANY WAS CONQUERED FROM WITHIN BY JEWS BUT "NOW THAT THE JEWS HAVE NOTHING TO SAY WE WILL SEE HOW STRONG OUR RESISTANCE IS."

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, JULY 29-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAS CANCELLED PLANS TO LEAVE FOR HIS SUMMER HOME IN GALICIA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, AS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS OF FIGHTING BETWEEN ITALIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN ITALY EMPHASIZED THE GROWING SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION THERE.

FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GOMEZ JORDANA, WHO HAD INTENDED TO GO TO SAN SEBASTIAN THIS WEEK FOR THE SUMMER, ALSO IS REMAINING IN MADRID TO FOLLOW ITALIAN DEVELOPMENTS AT FIRST HAND.

THE REPORTS OF FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS SAID THAT ITALIAN REGULARS, AIDED BY CIVILIANS AND RAILWAYMEN, HAD TRIED TO BLOCK THE ENTRY OF NAZI FORCES NORTH OF MILAN AND TURIN.

WHILE THE REPORTS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED AND THERE WAS NO AUTHENTIC EVIDENCE OF WIDESPREAD RESISTANCE TO THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS, THERE SEEMED NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT ITALIAN RAILROAD WORKERS -- MANY OF WHOM HAVE LONG BEEN UNSYMPATHETIC TO FASCISM -- MIGHT BE MAKING TRAVEL DIFFICULT AND UNCOMFORTABLE FOR THE NAZIS.

THE POSSIBILITY ALSO WAS SEEN THAT ISOLATED CLASHES MIGHT HAVE TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN NORTHERN ITALY IF THE NAZIS HAD TRIED TO USE ARMS TO ENFORCE REQUISITION ORDERS DATED PRIOR TO MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT IN MANY CASES ITALIAN MILITARY STORE-KEEPERS HAD REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY OF THESE FASCIST ORDERS.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

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MADRID, JULY 29-(AP)-ADVICES REACHING HERE DIRECT FROM ROME TODAY TENDED TO CONFIRM EARLIER REPORTS THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEGUN A METHODICAL OCCUPATION OF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA FROM FIUME TO TRIESTE AND THE WHOLE UDINE REGION FROM THE GULF OF TRIESTE TO THE AUSTRIAN BORDER.

THE MOVE APPARENTLY WAS A STEP TOWARD THE OCCUPATION OF ALL THAT TERRITORY NORTH OF THE PO RIVER WHICH THE GERMANS DEEM VITAL TO THEIR DEFENSE PLANS.

IT SEEMD POSSIBLE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT MIGHT FORCE PREMIER PIETRO

BADOGLIO'S HAND, CAUSING HIM TO MAKE A QUICK DECISION BETWEEN SEEKING PEACE WITH THE ALLIES AND CONTINUING THE WAR AS AN ALLY OF THE GERMANS.

ACCOUNTS OF X X X FIRST GRAF.

MADRID Add 4v Monday

THE PRESS WAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS WHICH RESULTED IN LAST NIGHT'S AND TODAY'S RUSH OF PEACEFUL EDITORIALS.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, WHOSE DIRECTOR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, WAS REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TO BE SUICIDE, PUBLISHED AN EDITORIAL WHICH NEVER STEMMED FROM HIS FASCIST PEN.

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"WE ITALIANS WILL SHOW THAT WE ARE MATURE ENOUGH FOR RESPONSIBILITY AND BEING FREE MEN," THE PAPER SAID.

THE NEWSPAPER WHICH LAST WEEK WAS LAVORO FACISTA AND NOW IS LAVORO ITALIANO TALKED EDITORIALLY OF THE "HOUR OF RECONSTRUCTION."

LISBON Add 4v cars.

MORNING PAPERS CARRIED AN APPEAL BY THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR FOR THE STRIKERS TO GO BACK TO WORK. HE ASSERTED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE WORKERS "DON'T KNOW THEMSELVES WHAT THEY ARE STRIKING FOR."

THE MINISTER SAID "ONLY A FEW FACTORIES" CEASED WORK BUT AT THE SAME TIME DEVOTED A GOOD PART OF HIS APPEAL TO POINTING OUT HOW THE STRIKES HAD IMPAIRED THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY.

STRIKERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THEY WERE EARNING ENOUGH MONEY, BUT, SAID ONE, "WHAT IS THE USE OF MONEY IF OUR WIVES CANNOT BUY FOOD FOR US?"

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JULY 29-(AP)-THANKS TO HIS PARACHUTE, 22-YEAR-OLD WARHAWK PILOT JOHN F.RAUTH, YORK, NEB., WAS SAVED FROM CRASHING IN HIS DISABLED PLANE.

THANKS TO FOUR SICILIAN FISHERMEN HE WAS RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

THANKS TO THE ITALIAN ARMY HE ESCAPED A HEAVY BARRAGE OF AMERICAN SHELLS ON TRAPANI.

TANKS TO THE ENEMY'S LACK OF FIGHTING SPIRIT HE TOOK 35 OFFICERS AND MEN PRISONERS AFTER ACCEPTING THEIR WEAPONS.

"IT ALL STARTED WHEN MY SHIP GOT HIT WHEN I WAS MACHINE-GUNNING A SHIP NEAR TRAPANI JULY 23," RAUTH REPORTED.

"I BAILED OUT 700 FEET UP AND CLIMBED INTO THE RUBBER DINGY AFTER I SPLASHED INTO THE WATER. MY FLYING SCHOOL PARTNER, FLIGHT OFFICER BILL SLATTERY, 1201 SOUTH TENTH AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., CIRCLED ABOVE WAITING FOR AN AIR-SEA RESCUE PLANE TO COME FOR ME. WHEN HE SPIED FOUR FISHERMEN APPROACHING FROM SHORE HE THOUGHT THEY WERE COMING TO DO ME NO GOOD SO HE FIRED SEVERAL BURSTS UNTIL THEY HOISTED A WHITE FLAG AND WAVED IT FRANTICALLY."

"BILL FIRED ONCE MORE JUST TO MAKE COMPLETELY SURE THEY WERE INTIMIDATED AND THEN HE HAD TO LEAVE FOR HOME BECAUSE HIS GAS WAS RUNNING LOW," RAUTH ADDED.

"WHEN THOSE FISHERMEN REACHED ME THEY GRABBED ME LIKE A LONG LOST BROTHER. THEY HUGGED ME AND KISSED ME AND ONE PRODUCED A TOWEL AND SOME DRY TROUSERS AND MELONS."

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THE YOUNG FLIGHT OFFICER SAID HIS RESCUERS, ONE OF WHOM SPOKE ENGLISH, MADE HIM HIDE OUT OF SIGHT AS THEY LANDED AND HIS ENGLISH SPEAKING SAMARITAN POSED AS THE AIRMAN HIMSELF TO A DETACHMENT OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO CAME DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE TO TAKE HIM IN CUSTODY.

"THE SOLDIERS TREATED THE FISHERMAN KINDLY UNTIL THEY DISCOVERED HIS HOAX AND THEN THEY THREATENED TO SHOOT HIM," RAUTH SAID.

"I COULD NOT STAND FOR THAT SO I STEPPED UP AND MADE MYSELF

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KNOWN. ONE OF THE SOLDIERS TOOK OFF HIS SHIRT AND GAVE IT TO ME AND AN OFFICER WHO HAD GONE TO SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN ASKED ME SOME QUESTIONS INCLUDING WHETHER I HAD BEEN TREATED WELL. THEY GAVE ME FOOD AND WATER AND NOTHING HAPPENED UNTIL THREE P.M. WHEN NEWS CAME TRAPANI WAS TO BE SHELLED."

"I WENT WITH THE ITALIAN OFFICERS TO THEIR COMMAND POST IN AN OLD QUARRY AND WHEN THE SHELLING STARTED THEY GAVE ME A PAIR OF BINOCULARS SO I COULD WATCH THE SHOW. WHEN THE BATTLE WAS OVER THEY HANDED THEIR GUNS TO ME AND SURRENDERED. WE WENT DOWN THE ROAD AND I FOUND SOME AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WHO TOOK THE ITALIANS INTO CUSTODY. THEY INCLUDED ONE LIEUTENANT COLONEL, ONE MAJOR, TWO CAPTAINS, FOUR LIEUTENANTS AND 27 ENLISTED MEN," BAUTH CONCLUDED.

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH CANADIANS IN CENTRAL SICILY, JULY 28-(DELAYED)-EASTERN CANADA INFANTRY HAS DRIVEN THE GERMANS OUT OF THE MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD OF LEONFORTE AND THE BATTERED TOWN IS COMPLETELY IN CANADIAN HANDS.

IN A TWO-DAY BATTLE FOR THE TOWN AND NEARBY CLIFFS, CANADIAN INFANTRY ATTACKS WERE FINALLY SUCCESSFUL LATE TUESDAY WHEN THE LAST SNIPERS WERE CORNERED IN A HOUSE AND FIGHTING SIMMERED OUT.

THE GERMANS WITHDREW TO HIGH GROUND NORTH OF THE TOWN WHERE IT APPEARED THEY WERE GOING TO TRY TO MAKE A DETERMINED DEFENSIVE STAND.

AS CLEARER INFORMATION COMES FROM THE FRONT, AN ONTARIO REGIMENT IS BEING LAUDED FOR AN HEROIC ASSAULT UP A CLIFFSIDE TWO NIGHTS AGO AND A SMASH INTO ASSORO.

(ASSORO IS ALMOST AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF LEONFORTE. THIS WAS THE FIRST REFERENCE TO ITS CAPTURE BY CANADIAN TROOPS.)

EXPLOITS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS IN REBUILDING A BLOWN BRIDGE AT NIGHT OUTSIDE LEONFORTE UNDER DIRECT MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE WAS ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT OF THE CENTRAL FRONT OPERATIONS.

AS THE CANADIANS CONTINUE THEIR PRESSURE HERE AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION, THE AMERICANS ARE PUSHING AHEAD TO THE WEST WITH VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION.

THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE FALLING BACK ON A GENERAL LINE RUNNING FROM NORTH OF LEONFORTE TO THE TYRRHENIAN COAST, BUT THE PRINCIPAL STAND AND THE FINAL BATTLE FOR SICILY ARE LIKELY TO BE FURTHER TO THE NORTHEAST, AROUND MOUNT ETNA.

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I BELIEVE THERE IS THE EQUIVALENT OF 2 1/2 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS OPPOSING THE 8TH ARMY AND THE AMERICANS ON STRONG DEFENSIVE LINES.

BY THOBURN WIANT

UNITED STATES HEAVY BOMBERS HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, JULY 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATORS BOMBERS SWUNG MORE HAYMAKERS AT THE JAPANESE AT SAMAN BAY AND HAINAN ISLAND TODAY.

THEY SANK A 3,500-TON CARGO VESSEL, BADLY DAMAGED TWO OTHERS AGGREGATING ABOUT 9,000 TONS, AND THEN DESTROYED 13 NAVAL ZERO PLANES AN PROBABLY DESTROYED FOUR OTHERS IN A SAVAGE AERIAL BATTLE LASTING 45 MINUTES.

ALL THE LIBERATORS RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE, SOME BEARING HOLES WHICH GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE BITTERNESS OF THE BATTLE. TWO AMERICAN FLIERS WERE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

"ABOUT 30 ZEROS SWARMED AROUND US LIKE BEES OUT OF A HIVE AFTER WE

DROPPED OUR BOMBS AND HEADED FOR HOME," MAJOR WALTER S. (BRUCE) BEAT, 24, OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., A SQUADRON COMMANDER AND LEADER OF ONE FLIGHT, DECLARED.

THE PLANES IN BEAT'S FORMATION WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING THE SINGLE VESSEL DESTROYED. LIBERATORS LED BY MAJOR HENRY G.BRADY, JR., 25, OF COLUMBIA S.C., SQUADRON COMMANDER, DAMAGED THE OTHERS SO BADLY THEY MAY HAVE SUNK LATER.

A BOMBER PILOTED BY SECOND LIEUT.FREDERICK MCNEELAND, 24, OF BRIDGE-WATER, MASS. AND CO-PILOTED BY SECOND LIEUT.MEREL JONES, 21, OF DUNSMUIR, CALIF., SHOT DOWN FOUR ZEROS. WAISTGUNNER SERGEANT PHILIP REEDER, 33, OF LAPORTE, IND., WHO DESTROYED ONE, DECLARED, "SO MANY ZEROS CAME AT US SO FAST IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO GET AT LEAST ONE."

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REEDER SAID "THE ZERO I SHOT DOWN WAS THE FIRST I EVER SAW. IT SURE WAS A PRETTY SIGHT TO SEE HIM BURST INTO FLAMES AND SPIN CRAZILY TOWARD THE EARTH."

LIEUT.MATT QUACKENBUSH, 23, OF ALBANY, N.Y., MCNEELANDS NAVIGATOR, DESTROYED A ZERO WHICH DOVE THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THEIR FORMATION. OTHERS IN THE SAME PLANE SCORING SINGLE VICTORIES ARE SERGEANTS HARRY B.QUEEN, OF ONSET, MASS., AND CHARLES D.GINN, OF FRANKFORT, IND.

ONE ZERO APIECE WERE CREDITED TO SERGEANTS STANLEY L.MARSHALL, OF GLENWOOD CITY, WIS., JOSEPH H.LAMB, OF COTOPAXI, COLO.; LAWRENCE A COONEY, OF 3516 NORTH PAULINA ST., CHICAGO; GERARD LABRIE OF SELKIRK, N.Y.; DONALD B.SCHELL, OF TEMPLE, PA.; JAMES R.MCILRATH, OF 1915 PORTLAN ST., ST.PAUL, MINN., AND FLIGHT OFFICER HENRY B.TYRA, JR., OF WHITEFACE, TEX.

THE 12TH ZERO WAS JOINTLY SHOT TO PIECES BY SECOND LIEUTS.HAROLD V.SMITH, OF SPENCERPORT, N.Y., AND LEO S.BEHRENS, OF MADISONVILLE, LA., AND THE 13TH BY THE WHOLE FORMATION.

LIEUT.EDWARD M.MULLIKIN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MO., A PILOT WHO SUPERBLY LANDED A CRIPPLED LIBERATOR, SAID, "THEY CAME AT US HEAD-ON. ONE BARELY MISSED OUR RIGHT WING. I NEVER HAD SO MUCH EXCITEMENT PACKED INTO ONE DAY."

BY FRANK J. O'BRIEN

ISTANBUL, JULY 29-(AP)-A SERIOUS BULGARIAN CRISIS APPEARS TO BE DEVELOPING AS A RESULT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL AND THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT BULGARIA MAY BE THE FIRST BALKAN SATELLITE TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE AXIS IF ITALY SURRENDERS.

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BULGARIA'S POSITION, AND THAT OF THE OTHER BALKAN POWERS TO A LESSER EXTENT, IS REPORTED TO HAVE CHANGED RAPIDLY SINCE THE ITALIAN UPHEAVAL. AN IMMEDIATE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY'S JUNIOR PARTNERS HAD BEEN CONSIDERED ONLY A REMOTE POSSIBILITY BEFORE THIS WEEK.

DIRECT NEWS FROM THE BALKANS SINCE MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION REMAINS SCANTY, BUT WHAT IS AVAILABLE INDICATES CLEARLY THAT THE PEOPLE THERE BELIEVE ITALY IS FINISHED.

BULGARIA, ONE OF GERMANY'S MOST FAVORED LESSER ALLIES, NOW HOLDS ALL OF YUGOSLAV MACEDONIA AND PART OF GRECIAN MACEDONIA, AND AN ITALIAN COLLAPSE WOULD AFFECT HER QUICKER AND MORE DIRECTLY THAN ANY OTHER OF THE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS IN THE GERMAN CAMP.

THE BULGARIANS HAVE ALWAYS REGARDED ITALY AS THEIR MAIN BARRIER AGAINST INVASION. IT IS ONLY ABOUT 100 MILES FROM BRINDISI IN ITALY'S HEEL TO BULGARIA'S FRONTIERS IN MACEDONIA, AND ONLY ABOUT 300 MILES TO SOFIA.

OFFICIAL BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA HAS REPEATEDLY ASSURED THE PEOPLE

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THAT ITALY WAS CAPABLE OF RESISTING ANY INVASION AIMED AT HER MAINLAND, AND ALLIED SUCCESSES IN SICILY, TOGETHER WITH THE OVERTHROW OF THE FASCIST REGIME, ARE VIEWED HERE AS A GREAT SHOCK TO BULGARIAN MORALE.

OTHER HINTS OF BULGARIAN DIFFICULTIES HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY OFFICIALS HERE ON GOVERNMENT BUSINESS. THEY ARE SAID TO HAVE INDICATED THEIR BELIEF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IS IN "SERIOUS TROUBLE."

ANOTHER RECENT TRAVELER PREDICTED FLATLY THAT A GENERAL UPRISING WOULD FOLLOW AN ITALIAN COLLAPSE.

IN THE LIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS, CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT WHICH WAS CALLED ON JULY 20, THE FIRST EVER CALLED IN JULY.

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IN A SPEECH QUOTED BY THE SOFIA PRESS, PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV URGED THE PASSAGE OF APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THE GROUNDS THE POLICE NEEDED MORE FUNDS TO COMBAT "TERRORISM."

IT SEEMED POSSIBLE THAT PARLIAMENT WAS WARNED DURING THE SESSION OF THE ITALIAN CRISIS AND THAT MOST OF THE WORK WAS DEVOTED TO PREPARATIONS FOR AN EXPECTED UPRISING AGAINST THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT BULGARIAN FEAR AND UNREST ARE MOUNTING. SINCE THE SICILIAN INVASION, BULGARIAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED NUMEROUS CARTOONS WARNING AGAINST RUMOR MONGERING AND RIDICULING ANY FEAR OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE FORM A BULGARIAN COLLAPSE MIGHT TAKE IS UNCERTAIN, FOR IT IS POSSIBLE THAT KING BORIS, FACED WITH INVASION AND DEFEAT, MIGHT ATTEMPT TO AVERT A POPULAR UPHEAVAL, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD COST HIM HIS THRONE, BY DISCARDING THE PHILOV GOVERNMENT AND INSTALLING ANOTHER INSTRUCTED TO ARRANGE PEACE.

THE SITUATION IS REGARDED AS SO TENSE, HOWEVER, THAT A RELATIVELY MINOR INCIDENT MIGHT BE SUFFICIENT TO TOUCH OFF A REVOLUTION.

ALWAYS A TINDER BOX, EVEN IN PEACETIME, ALL THE BALKANS HAVE BEEN STIRRED BY THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

FROM RUMANIA CAME REPORTS THAT LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED MONDAY IN BUCHAREST DEMANDING IMMEDIATE PEACE FOR RUMANIA AND ENDING:

"DOWN WITH HITLER -- DOWN WITH (PREMIER) ANTONESCU."

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AN ALBANIAN SAID ALBANIAN PRIME MINISTER EKREM LIBOHOVA HAD LEFT ALBANIA AND VICE PREMIER ILYAS AGUSHI HAD DELIVERED A PROCLAMATION URING THE PEOPLE TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE. THE ITALIAN GENERAL REPRESENTING THE KING OF ITALY ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY.

FROM GREECE CAME REPORTS OF INCREASED GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES ON THE HEELS OF MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL ALONG WITH INDICATIONS SOME OF THE ITALIAN GARRISONS WERE MOVING NORTH TOWARD ALBANIA.

CHRISTOPHER DE KALLAY, SON OF THE HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER, ARRIVED IN TURKEY ON A SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION. HE WAS BELIEVED CARRYING URGENT DISPATCHES FROM HIS FATHER TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 30-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-PRECISE LOW-LEVEL BOMBING THAT CRASHES UPON THE JAPANESE IN THE JUNGLES JUST 50 YARDS FROM OUR OWN TROOPS IS SPEEDING THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE IMPORTANT MUNDA AIR BASE ON NEW

GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS.

DAILY SINCE THE PRESENT DRIVE STARTED ON JUNE 30, THE COMMUNIQUES FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS HAVE REPORTED THE BOMBING OF THE JAPANESE AT MUNDA.

A WEEK AGO MO

E THAN 200 PLANES DROPPED 186 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE HEAVIEST RAID EVER MADE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. THE THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED A 47-TON RAID. BUT THE NUMBER OF TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED IS ONLY PART OF THE STORY.

J. NORMAN LODGE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE INVASION FORCES JUST OUTSIDE OF MUNDA TELLS THE OTHER PART AS FOLLOWS:

"THE TROOPS GOT A THRILL IN THE DAWN AIR STRIKE IN WHICH OOUR PLANES LAID THE PRETTIEST PATTERN BOMBING IMAGINABLE. HIGH ALTITUDE HEAVIES LAID EGGS ON EVERY SQUARE YARD OF GROUND OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE. THEN THE DIVE BOMBERS CAME IN.

"THESE BOYS, WHO DESERVE A SPECIAL NICHE IN AMERICA'S HEART, PEELED OFF AND DOVE DOWN TO WITHIN AN UNBELIEVABLE NEARNESS TO THE GROUND BEFORE PULLING OUT AND DROPPING THEIR EGGS. THAT WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE HARDLY 50 YARDS SEPARATED THE ATTACK FROM THE DEFENSE AND THE SLIGHTEST ERROR OF JUDGMENT WOULD HAVE CAUSED CASUALTIES AMONG OUR OWN TROOPS.

"BUT WE INCURRED NONE, SO GREAT WAS THE ACCURACY WITH WHICH THE BOMBING WAS DONE."

THIS BOMBING, COMBINED WITH NAVAL SHELLING AND LAND-BASED MORTAR FIRE, IS SOFTENING THE ENEMY DEFENSES BUT EVEN THEN THE GREEN-CLAD AMERICAN JUNGLE TROOPS FACE INDESCRIBABLE TOUGH GOING.

LODGE REPORTED THAT A DAILY GAIN OF 200 YARDS WAS CONSIDERED REMARKABLE AS AGAINST MILES TRAVERSED IN EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN SORTIES. DESPITE SUCH JUNGLE BARRIERS OUR SOLDIERS GAINED 500 YARDS ONE DAY THIS WEEK AND THE LATEST REPORT PLACED THEM 2,100 YARDS FROM THE MUNDA AIRDROME.

THE JAPANESE ARE FIRMLY ENTRENCHED IN PILLBOXES AND CAVES IN THE HILLS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN LINES AND MUNDA AND ONLY A LITTLE PROGRESS DAILY IS EXPECTED. EVEN TANKS HAVE BEEN STOPPED BY THE TERRAIN AND UNDERGROWTH.

AT SEA THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE BROUGHT ADDITIONAL DAMAGE TO JAPANESE SHIPPING. AIR AND SURFACE UNITS OFF NEW BRITAIN SET FIRE TO A DESTROYER AND A TRANSPORT WHICH SCORED NEAR MISSES ON A FREIGHTER AND DESTROYED 13 BARGES.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JULY 29-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO TECH.SGT.GEORGE H.BENGEL, ROUTE 1, LAKEWOOD,FLA., FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION."

BENGEL WAS THE BOMBARDIER AND FRONT GUNNER IN ONE OF A FLIGHT OF MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH MADE A RAID ON LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST MAY 25.

"INTERCEPTED BY FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET," THE CITATION SAID, "BENGEL DROVE OFF TWO ATTEMPTS AT HEADON ATTACK. DESPITE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND CONTINUED INTERCEPTION, HE PLACED HIS BOMBS WELL IN A LINE DOWN THE RUNWAY. ONE ENGINE OF HIS PLANE WAS DISABLED. BENGEL ABLY DEFENDED IT FROM FRONTAL ATTACKS, HIS ACCURATE GUNNERY CAUSING ONE ENEMY FIGHTER TO CRASH INTO THE SEA.

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"A FEW MINUTES LATER HIS OWN PLANE WAS FORCED TO A WATER LANDING.

"IN THIS ACTION AND MANY OTHERS BENGEL'S COURAGE AND HIS SKILL AS A BOMBARDIER AND GUNNER WERE AN INSPIRATION TO HIS COMRADES."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF AN AIR MEDAL TO SGT.JAMES A.CARTER, OF OLWEIN, IOWA, FOR 25 BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR PARTICIPATION IN 50 BOMBING MISSIONS WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO STAFF SGT.FRANKLIN L.TIMBERLAKE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MAE TIMBERLAKE, LIVES AT STEVENSON, ALA., AND STAFF SGT.MICHAEL J.PAZ, WHOSE FATHER, MICHAEL PAZ, LIVES IN OAK LANE, BRIDGEPORT, N.J. PAZ, A FLYING FORTRESS GUNNER, HAD FLOWN MORE THAN 200 HOURS IN COMBAT.

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SGT.CARTER'S FATHER, IRA L.CARTER, LIVES AT (21 THIRD ST. N.W.) OLWEIN, IA.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JULY 29-(AP)-TWELVE TRIM, YOUNG RED CROSS FIELD REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVED IN NEW GUINEA LAST WEEK, ADDING A WELCOME TOUCH OF FEMINITY TO THIS MAN-RIDDEN ISLAND.

THEY WERE GREETED ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY TANNED SOLDIERS WHO HAD HEARD RUMORS OF AN APPROACHING INCREASE IN THE RESTRICTED FEMALE POPULATION OF NEW GUINEA, AND BY 14 OTHER WOMEN RED CROSS WORKERS.

JENNINGS BACON OF WATERTOWN AND BUFFALO, N.Y., AND PHILADELPHIA, FORMER MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STATE PAROLE BOARD AND NOW AREA SUPERVISOR FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, GAVE A PARTY FOR ARMY OFFICERS AND THE RED CROSS PERSONNEL IN HONOR OF THE NEW ARRIVALS.

JOE E.LEWIS, BROADWAY ENTERTAINER TOURING ARMY CAMPS, AMUSED THE CROWD WITH HIS NIGHTCLUB ROUTINES.

ONE OF THE HONOR GUESTS, PRETTY, BLACK-HAIRED MRS.EMILIE PUTNAM OF BEDFORD, N.Y., SAID SHE FOUND THE NEW GUINEA MOUNTAIN SCENERY STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL.

ANOTHER, RUTH NAYLOR OF (547 OO T MANOMING ST.) PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., SAID SHE WAS HAPPY TO BE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND EAGER "TO DO WHAT I CAN FOR THESE HOMESICK BOYS."

OTHER NEW GUINEA RECRUITS INCLUDED THE MISSES DOROTHY JACKSON OF VIENNA, VA.; VIRGINIA FINLAYSON, LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; DOROTHY DUBOIS, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE OF CLEVELAND, O.; ROSE JABOOLIAN OF (124 FORT GEORGE AVE.) NEW YORK CITY; JANE ANES' CURTISS-WRIGHT COMPANYN COLUMBUSH

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ONV MARY MCCASLIN OF KQUGO 60TH AVEN NORTHL NASHVILLEN TENNNV ROSE MCDUNN OF KRR SHAWNUT STNL SPRINGFIELDN MASSNV JANE SHBLACK OF KQPU RILEY STNL HARRISBURGN PANV AND JANE LOUNSBURY OF

MRSMETHEL KNAPP OF KEOU CLARK BLVDNL GLENN ELYNN ILLNV MISSES MARY EMLEWIS OF KEUYW FRANKLIN DRIVEL RIVERSIDEN ILLNV MARY BUCKLEY OF KUEY PRESCOTT AVENL SCRANTONN PANV DORIS DANIELS OF KLANSDALE AVENN ROUTE 4) BOWLING GREEN, KY.; BETTY PASTERNAK OF (40 PARK PLACE) NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.;

ELEANORE GENTRY OF (KENSINGTON AVE.) RICHMOND, VA.; KAY HANNA OF (628 ROSSMORE AVE.) PITTSBURGH, PA.; ANN POMEROY OF (7425 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE) CHICAGO; PEGGY DEAN OF (208 ROCKWELL TERRACE) FREDERICK MD.; MARIAN VOLLMER OF (1756 WYANDOTTE ROAD) ARLINGTON, O.

HAWAII Add xx minute:

THE FOUR OTHERS WERE STAFF SGT.WARREN HILL OF LEHIGHTON, PA., TAIL GUNNER, WHO SHOT DOWN HIS FIRST ZERO AT CLOSE RANGE AS IT PRESSED THE ATTACK; SECOND LIEUT.HARRY L.LEMDY OF ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, CO-PILOT; FIRST LIEUT. MAX C.BEER, MONTGOMERY, ALA., BOMBARDIER, AND SECOND LIEUT.VIRGIL A.TRAMELLI, ST.LOUIS, MO., NAVIGATOR.

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ALSO IN THE CREW WERE TECHNICAL SGT.EDWARD J.BISLEW, RACINE, WIS., ENGINEER; PVT.EDWARD KLINE, EASTON, PA., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; STAFF SGT.JOSEPH PERRY, SCRANTON, PA., RADIOMAN; PVT.JOHN BELL, PITTSBURGH, PA., ASSISTANT RADIOMAN, AND PVT. JACK SWAIN, COLUMBUS, OHIO, PHOTOGRAPHER.

THEIR BOMBER AND TWO OTHERS OF ITS FLIGHT TUMBLED THROUGH ABOUT FOUR HOURS OF STORMY WEATHER, INCLUDING LIGHTNING, BEFORE REACHING WAKE AT 11:35 A.M. THERE THEY BROKE OUT INTO A BEAUTIFUL SKY.

LIEUTENANT OSBORNE SAID "WE MADE ONE RUN, DROPPED OUR BOMBS AND STARTED FOR HOME IN THE MIDST OF STRONG ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. AT OUR HIGH ALTITUDE, IT WAS HARD TO SEE MUCH."

BOMBARDIER BEER, WHO COULD SEE BETTER FROM HIS POSITION, REPORTED: "WE HIT SOME BARRACKS AND THE RUNWAY AND I SAW SOME ZEROS TAKING OFF AS WE CROSSED THE TARGET."

THIS BOMBERS' GUNS WERE "GOING ALL THE TIME," THE CREW MEMBERS SAID, AS THE ZEROS PRESSED IN FROM ALL SIDES.

IN A LATER RAID, TUESDAY, THE ZERO PILOTS WERE "MORE RELUCTANT," OSBORNE AND HIS AIDES SAID THEY WERE INFORMED BY FLIERS TAKING PART.

(THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, REPORTING WEDNESDAY ON THIS SECOND WAKE ATTACK, SAID ABOUT 25 ZEROS ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION, AND OF THE 25, 16 WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. THERE WAS NO LOSS OF AMERICAN PLANES OR PERSONNEL.)

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

GOODENOUGH ISLAND, D'ENTRECASTREAUX GROUP, JULY 29-(AP)-TO THE MANY AMERICANS STATIONED ON THIS ISLAND OFF NEW GUINEA, THE WORD NEWSPAPER IS SYNONOMOUS WITH THE "TROPICAL TIMES," A SUNDAY-MORNING WEEKLY.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS ARE WEEKS, SOMETIMES MONTHS, OLD BY THE TIME THEY REACH THIS BASE, BUT THE TIMES, ORIGINATED IN MAY BY AN AMERICAN CHAPLAIN, OFFERS HOT NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, AS WELL AS MANY COLUMNS REGARDING AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE VICINITY.

THE TIMES WAS FOUNDED BY FIRST LT.HARMON D.MOORE, FORMER METHODIST PASTOR AT WEDOWEE, ALA., NEAR ANNISTON, WHO SAID "WE WERE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT NEWS OF WHAT WAS GOING ON ELSEWHERE."

NOW, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PVT.DENTON T.YAPLE OF (41-36 76TH ST.) JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND, THE TROPICAL TIMES CONSISTS OF TEN MIMEOGRAPHED SHEETS, COMPLETE WITH COLORED ART WORK.

AT THE START, SAID YAPLE, FORMER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, "WE HAD TO USE A SURGICAL SCALPEL TO CUT HOLES IN THE STENCIL FOR PICTURES. LATER, WE USED A PAIR OF SCISSORS AND A HEMOSTAT AND PEN-KNIFE FOR THE SAME PURPOSE. WE USED ADHESIVE TAPE TO FASTEN THE STENCILS.

"OUR STAFF INCLUDES AUSTRALIANS AS WELL AS AMERICANS, AND WE TRY TO PRINT NEWS OF INTEREST TO BOTH ARMIES. OUR CIRCULATION IS GROWING--THE PAPER IS DISTRIBUTED FREE--AND WITH THE CURRENT